

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別：實習)

## 日本新能源政策及其應用推廣現況

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## 摘要

本次出國旨在調查日本近幾年來在新能源發電方面之推廣措施及其應用現況，日本新能源政策之基調，包括(1)刺激需求，降低成本；(2)推動技術開發，克服經濟性、方便性及性能等限制；(3)整備制度，開創市場；(4)建立全民共識。此外，促進新能源利用之「新能源法」於1997年6月底開始實施，針對能源使用者課以新能源促進利用之責任，補助先進模範事業，並提供新興事業創設所需之債務保證、低利融資、補助金、資訊及製造技術等，積極採取各種環境整備措施，以落實新能源之導入、普及目標，深值我國借鏡。另一方面，質子交換膜燃料電池(PEM)係日本政府現階段大力發展之重點技術，針對商用化之需求，正積極制定PEM發電系統之相關法規及標準，未來可供製造廠商一體遵行，以確保用戶安全及產品性能，目前已有部分成果出爐，可供國內參考。

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## 第壹章 出國緣由

新能源種類繁多，舉凡小水力、風力、地熱、太陽能、海洋能、生質能及氫能等非傳統化石能源均屬之，廣義的說，亦包括傳統能源之新利用技術，如燃料電池等淨煤技術。由於現階段傳統能源之發電成本並未將外部成本納入計算，加以機組裝置容量小及分散發電之特性，使得新能源之經濟性無法彰顯，在推廣利用上障礙重重。為求有效降低新能源發電成本，長期而言，仍須加強研發，俾設法提高其能源轉換效率及改進製程技術，惟依國外經驗，若能配合採行適當之獎勵措施，對於新能源之推廣亦能迅速獲致相當成效。

有鑑於日本過去十年來在新能源推廣策略之建制上成果豐碩，1992年日本政府即推動公共設施用太陽光發電系統之補助措施，復於1994年至2002年補助獎勵住宅用太陽光電系統，由於頗受民間歡迎，1998年又將10kW以上大容量產業用太陽光電系統納入補助範圍，獎勵辦公大樓及廠商申請設置，並計劃在2010年達成5,000MW之設置目標。此外，在風力及燃料電池等推廣利用方面，日本政府亦制定許多優惠措施，2010年風力發電設置目標為3,000MW，值得前往實地瞭解，俾作為國內推動太陽光電系統及風力發電普及應用之重要參據。

本報告書內容共分成七個章節，除第壹章及第貳章分別陳述出國緣由及考察紀要之外，特在第參章陳述日本燃料電池開發現況；第肆章說明日本新能源政策及導入普及現況，並在第伍章進一步補充說明日本MCFC燃料電池第三期計畫之執行現況及成果；第陸章則係住宅用太陽光發電導入促進事業，經多年大力推廣應用所獲致之進展，最後一章為結

論。報告書附件為NEDO新能源導入事業相關資料，對於各項補助措施之執行細節，有進一步之說明，頗具參考價值。

### 一、出國目的

本次出國旨在瞭解最近幾年日本在太陽光發電及風力發電等新能源方面之推廣策略及應用現況，並實地參訪大容量太陽光發電設施，作為國內有關再生能源經營策略及應用研究之參考。

### 二、出國行程

為求出國計畫之執行確能獲致實質效益，行前聯繫再三，終於得到多家機構首肯，同意安排相關行程，包括日本燃料電池開發資訊中心（Fuel Cell Development Information Center of Japan, FCDIC）、新能源暨產業技術總合開發機構（New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, NEDO）、日本瓦斯協會（Japan Gas Association, JGA）、熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池發電系統技術研究協會（MCFC Research Association）及京瓷株式會社（Kyocera Corporation），此等機構無論在新能源技術之應用推廣、研發資訊之促進交流，甚或產品開發，均為一時之選。本次出國為期 15 天，詳細行程如表 1-1 所示。

表 1-1 實習內容簡表

| 日期                  | 實習內容簡述  | 訪問機構/地點  |
|---------------------|---|--|
| 91/12/31<br>(星期二)   | 往 程   | 台北 → 成田 國際機場 → 新宿 華盛頓飯店<br>(Shinjuku Washington Hotel)   |
|                     | 討論 日本燃料電池開發現況   | FCDIC (東京都千代田區神田小川町)   |
|                     | 討論 日本為促進新能源利用而採行之補助措施、應用現況及成果   | NEDO (東京都豊島區池袋)  |
| 92/1/1 ~<br>92/1/13 | 參訪 中部電力公司川越火力發電廠 300 kW 級 MCFC 發電試驗設備，討論 MCFC 發電技術開發現況  | 川越 MCFC 發電試驗所 (三重縣三重郡川越町)  |
|                     | 1. 參訪 防災型加油站附設太陽光發電設備<br>2. 參訪 成田國際機場太陽光發電系統<br>3. 參訪 京瓷株式會社千葉佐倉工場 Solar Center, 討論 電力調節器技術開發現況 | 1. 開田商事(株) 本田町Eco加油站 (東京都中央區日本橋本石町)<br>2. 成田國際機場 (千葉縣成田市)<br>3. 京瓷(株) 千葉佐倉工場 Solar Center (千葉縣佐倉市) |
|                     | 討論 質子交換膜燃料電池千禧計畫 (Millennium Project)   | 日本瓦斯機器檢查協會東京事業所研究開發中心 (東京都板橋區小豆澤)  |
| 92/1/14<br>(星期二)    | 返 程   | 新宿 → 成田國際機場 → 台北   |

## 第貳章 考察紀要

本次出國旨在瞭解日本國內最近幾年在新能源發電技術之推廣策略及應用狀況，經聯繫 FCDIC、NEDO、MCFC Research Association、JGA 及 Kyocera Corporation 等多家機構，均獲得正面回應，同意安排參訪行程，茲將訪問過程簡要敘述於後，至於相關內容則以專章加以說明，以供參考。

### 一、日本燃料電池開發資訊中心

FCDIC 成立於 1986 年 7 月，目前共有正會員 199 名，海外會員 26 名，學術會員 51 名。該中心創立宗旨主要有三，一為收集燃料電池全球開發資訊，二為加強會員間資訊交流，三為促進燃料電池技術早日實用化及推廣應用。主要會務內容涵蓋下列五項：

1. 舉辦研究會（專題演講、燃料電池實地參觀等）
2. 舉辦燃料電池講習會、研討會
3. 舉辦 International Fuel Cell Conference
4. 發行月報「Latest News」、季刊「the Journal of Fuel Cell Technology」及年報「日本燃料電池開發狀況（Fuel Cell RD&D in Japan）」
5. 組團赴海外開會、考察等

此次拜訪 FCDIC，會見了事務局長（General Manager）佐野章先生。佐野局長係從 IHI 退休轉任，負責會務推動。會談中，佐野局長詳細說明燃料電池技術在日本之開發狀況，獲益匪淺，此一部份詳載於第參章。

台電公司自 1993 年加入 FCDIC 成為正會員以來，透過該中心定期發行之月報、季刊、年報等書面資料及每年五、六月間舉辦的燃料電池研討會論文集，對於即時掌握日本及全球燃料電池研發資訊的動態，委實助益良多。另外，FCDIC 過

去曾於1992年、1996年及1999年舉辦過三屆 International Fuel Cell Conference 更是燃料電池界的一大盛事。

## 二、新能源暨產業技術總合開發機構

行前與 NEDO 新能源導入促進部 Project Leader 薄井徹先生取得聯繫，表明擬前往拜訪以瞭解日本新能源政策及其導入推廣現狀；薄井先生除表示歡迎之外，同時安排其他幾位先生，包括負責推動太陽光發電的細田晶基先生及負責推動風力發電的石田和仁先生，另外導入普及事業課的小山一男課長亦一併加入討論行列。有關日本推動新能源之策略及成果，詳見第肆章及報告書附件資料。

## 三、熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池發電系統技術研究協會

92 年 1 月 8 日於名古屋車站與清水徹先生會合，由清水先生陪同前往位於中部電力公司川越（Kawagoe）火力發電廠的 MCFC 發電試驗所。清水先生任職於 IHI，同時兼任 MCFC Research Association 技術部部長。此行純係承蒙甫自新能源財團（New Energy Foundation）退休，再轉任 MCFC Research Association 擔任 Senior Managing Director 的岡澤公夫先生大力協助，而得以成行。

MCFC 發電試驗所位於川越火力發電廠一隅，目前正在測試一座 300 kW 級 MCFC 發電試驗設備，場址如圖 2-1 及圖 2-2 所示。有關 MCFC 發電技術之最新詳情，載明於第伍章。

Bird view of Kawagoe Test Station

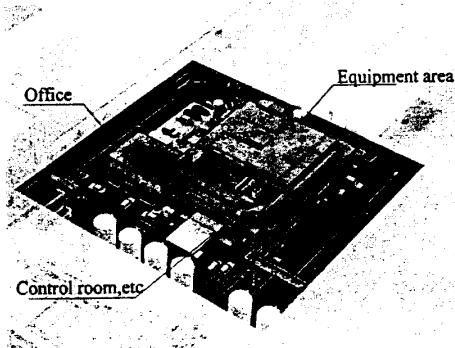


圖 2-1 MCFC 發電試驗所鳥瞰圖

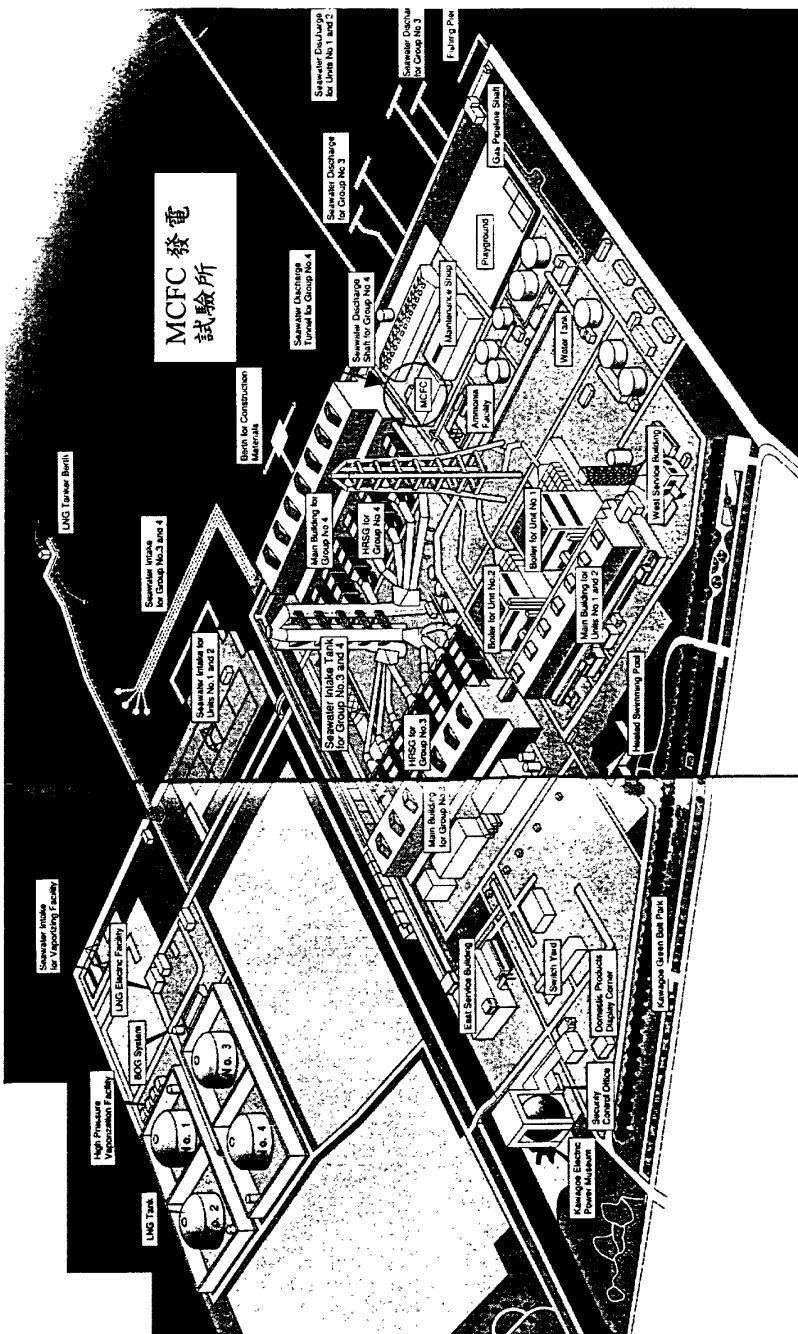


圖 2-2 MCFC 發電試驗所相關位置圖

#### 四、日本瓦斯機器檢查協會東京事業所研究開發中心

日本瓦斯協會現正進行由 NEDO 委託之「定置用質子交換膜燃料電池系統普及基盤整備」計畫，此一計畫於 2000 年度開始執行，研究項目包括①燃料電池系統及其電池組性能、可靠性試驗方法之檢討及建立；②系統及電池組安全性評估試驗方法之檢討及建立；③有助於達成前述兩項目標之燃料電池標準化作業。此次拜訪之日本瓦斯機器檢查協會（Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association）東京事業所研究開發中心係負責系統相關數據之收集，圖 2-3 為測試中之質子交換膜燃料電池熱電共生系統。有關此一部份之資訊，可參閱第參章。

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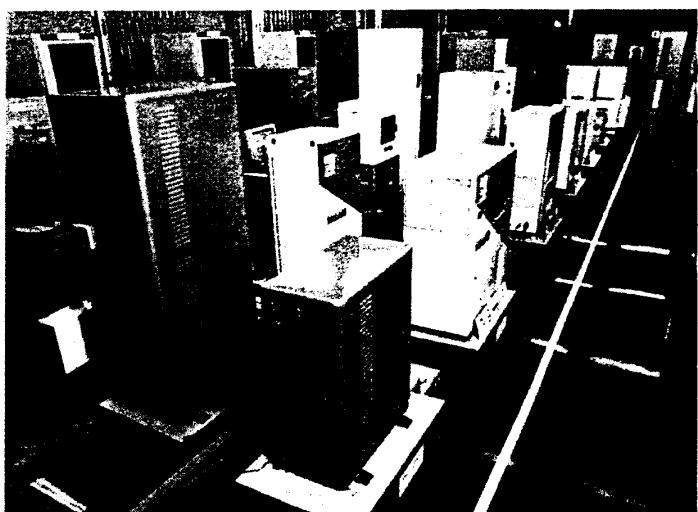


圖 2-3 測試中的質子交換膜熱電共生系統

行程係由曾經任職於東京瓦斯公司，而目前在 JGA 燃料電池暨氫氣事業部擔任課長的大村俊哉先生居中安排。大村課長原本打算親自說明 JGA 主導上述「普及基盤整備事業」之最新進展概況，惜因臨時有事，不克參與討論，而改請大塚真志先生代為解說 JGA 目前在定置用質子交換膜燃料電池系統相關法規及標準方面所建立的部分成果。

#### 五、京瓷株式會社

Kyocera 株式會社係多晶矽太陽電池及相關設備的製造商，該公司生產之太陽電池在日本市場占有率僅次於 Sharp

Corporation, 由於本公司已設置完成之北市區營業處 20kW 太陽光發電示範系統，包括太陽電池、電力調節器等設備均係該公司產品，因此趁此次出國之便，順道前往 Kyocera Corporation 千葉佐倉工場 Solar Center 參觀，由工場長梅澤泰彥先生陪同說明，瞭解該公司針對台灣市場而開發的電力調節器（輸出電壓由 200V 改為 220V 三相三線）已接近完成階段，如此將不再需要變壓器，除可省下變壓器費用外，最大好處在於可提高系統整體轉換效率，並簡化系統設計。此外，Kyocera Corporation 已開發出力可達 167W 之新型高效率太陽電池模板，轉換效率為 13.1%，型號 SPG167；以 10kW 系統為例，模板數目由過去 75 片減為 60 片，設置面積約可節省 6%。SPG167 模板顏色呈現黑色，此乃係太陽電池於表面預作處理使光線反射更少之故。光線反射減少亦即表示效率增加，較之北市區營業處所使用之 KC120 模板多了 0.3%。輸出功率定為 167W 之主因純係基於施工上考量，10kW 除以 167W 約為 60，亦即 10kW 系統需要 60 片 167W 模板；60 片模板在施工時可以架設成 3\*20、4\*15 及 5\*12 等三種配置方式，因此可視裝設地點之需求適度加以調整。如果考慮配線上的方便選擇 4\*15 是比較好的選擇，因為 23.2V/單一模板 \*15 為 348V。另外，Kyocera Corporation 委外開發之監測軟體，除了畫面美觀之外，功能也頗強大，不僅可以紀錄每日發電量、日照量及溫度，還可紀錄故障肇因及故障時間，目前該公司已著手準備將該日文版軟體進行漢字化之作業，以方便台灣使用。

除了佐倉之行，Kyocera Corporation 另外安排參訪兩處由該公司負責設計之太陽光發電系統，包括隅田商事（株）本田町 Eco 加油站及成田國際機場。前者設置容量為 25.52kW，搭配 140 只蓄電池使用，屬於防災型系統，於 1997 年 4 月 15 日起用，詳如圖 2-4 至圖 2-6。



圖 2-4 隅田商事（株）本田町 Eco 加油站

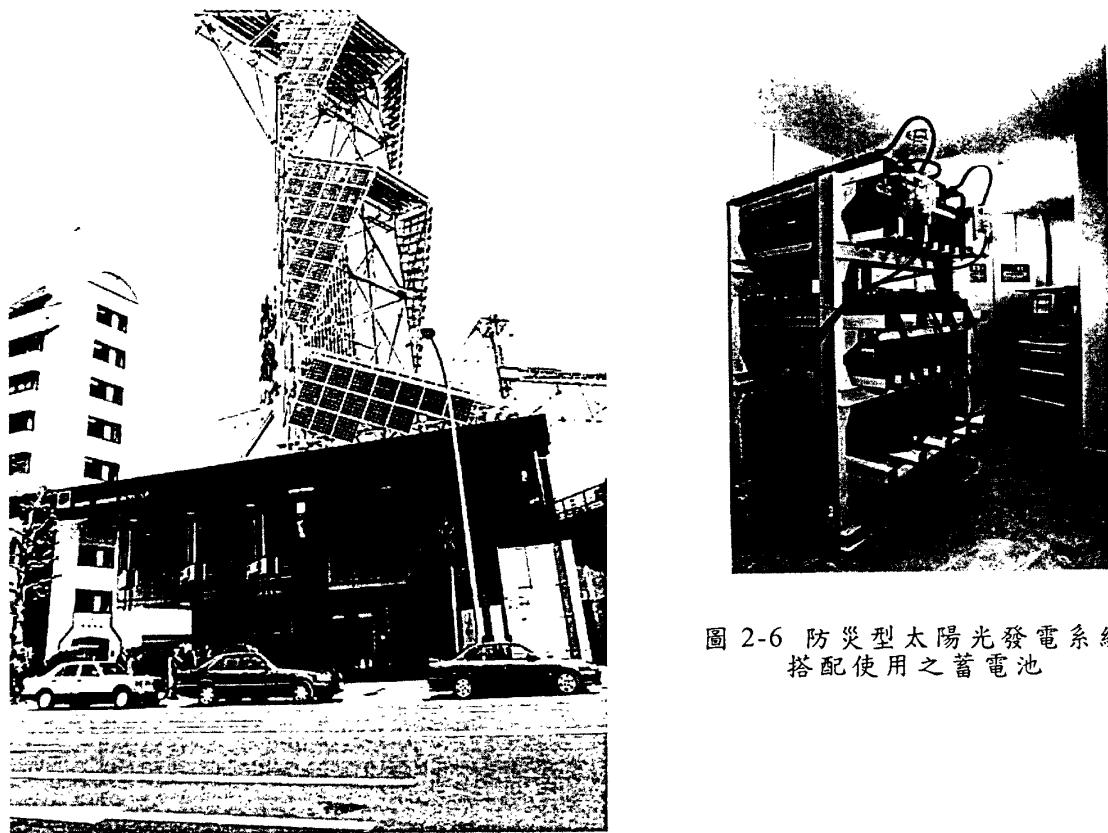


圖 2-6 防災型太陽光發電系統  
搭配使用之蓄電池

圖 2-5 Eco 加油站防災型太陽光發電系統

成田國際機場太陽光發電系統完成於1999年9月，裝置容量為120kW，分別設置於機場第一PTB中央大廈新館五樓(40kW)、新館七樓(50kW)及NAA大廈停車場(30kW)等三處地點，設置面積約1,000m<sup>2</sup>，提供照明等用途；由於場所特殊，為避免太陽電池模版表面發生光線反射而影響飛航安全，因而特別經過防眩處理。

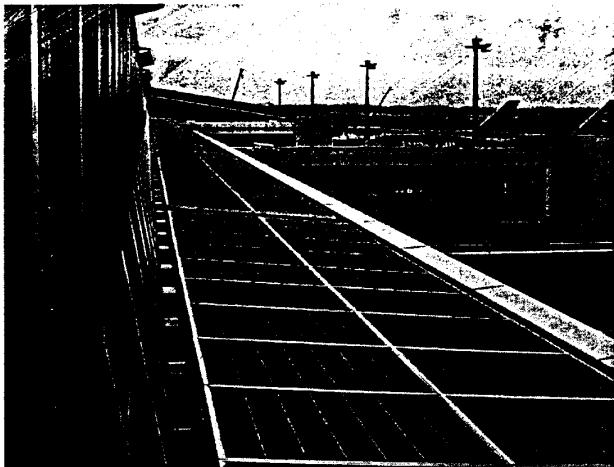


圖2-7 成田國際機場太陽光發電系統

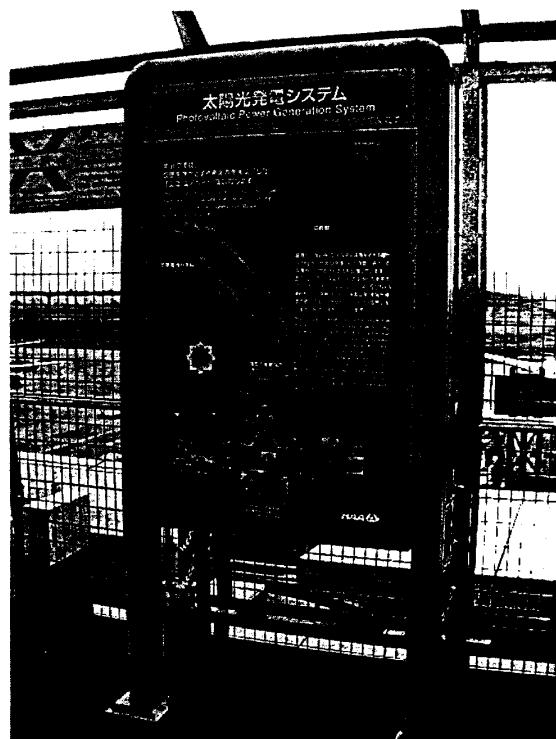


圖2-8 成田國際機場太陽光發電系統戶外展示板

## 第參章 日本燃料電池技術最新發展狀況

最近燃料電池頻頻出現在媒體版面，成為各家新聞雜誌及電視等傳媒爭相探討的主題，尤其鎖定燃料電池車及家用燃料電池兩大用途，再三加以報導。雖然燃料電池的種類不止一端，惟質子交換膜燃料電池最適合此二應用領域，許多汽車公司及家電廠商為實現早日商用化之目標而互相競逐，戰況可謂激烈異常。由於燃料電池是解決能源有效利用及環境問題的手段之一，因而獲得日本政府的大力支持，期望在實用化及普及化方面能有大幅進展。

以下擬就質子交換膜等燃料電池在日本之開發動向詳加陳述，提供各界參考。

### 一、質子交換膜燃料電池

#### (一) 國家政策等開發計畫

2001 年至 2002 年間，有關燃料電池的所有開發活動中，以經濟產業省採行之措施最受矚目。2001 年 1 月，由產、官、學界組成之「燃料電池實用化戰略研究會」，首先針對燃料電池實用化與普及化等課題，撰述解決對策報告書。根據報告書建議事項，民間企業隨即於 2001 年 3 月成立「燃料電池實用化推進協議會」，具體檢討各項問題，並且就政策面提出建言。

2001 年 8 月，「燃料電池實用化戰略研究會」發表「質子交換膜燃料電池/氫能利用計畫」，設定實用化階段與普及化階段之導入目標，如圖 3-1 所示。

日本首相小泉純一郎十分關心燃料電池的早期實用化，根據首相親自指示而舉辦的燃料電池車試乘會於 2001 年 12 月在國會眾議院前之停車場隆重登場，以豐田為首的各大汽車廠皆參予此一盛會，成為新聞媒體大肆報導的焦點話題。

在一波波的燃料電池推動熱潮當中，由經濟產業省、國

在一波波的燃料電池推動熱潮當中，由經濟產業省、國土交通省及環境省等政府部門的副大臣所組成的燃料電池計畫團隊，於 2002 年 2 月開始運作，並且於 2002 年 5 月提交完成報告，以「日本 X 計畫一為地球再生，必須開發的引擎」作為報告書的副題。此一基於前述「高分子薄膜燃料電池/氫能利用計畫」之構想，將繼續提供建言，作為日後擴充及強化政府政策之參考。

| 2002 年          | 2005 年~ | 2010 年~  | 2020 年~   |
|-----------------|---------|--|---|
| 基盤整備暨<br>技術驗證階段 | 導入階段    | 普及階段   |   |
|                 |         | 2010 年導入目標<br>燃料電池汽車約 5<br>萬輛<br>定置用燃料電池<br>約 2,100 MW | 2020 年導入目標<br>燃料電池汽車約<br>500 萬輛<br>定置用燃料電池<br>約 10,000 kW |

圖 3-1 質子交換膜燃料電池實用化與普及化之進程

2002 年 7 月，經濟產業省發表「質子交換膜燃料電池系統實證研究」，內容包括「燃料電池車」、「氫氣供應設施」及「定置式燃料電池」之努力方針，將以三年時間進行實證研究，參加成員涵蓋豐田汽車、新日本石油、三洋電機等 26 家公司及團體。圖 3-2「為質子交換膜燃料電池系統實證研究」實施體制。

## (二) 燃料電池車

依據環境問題及節能之需求，作為下一世代汽車的燃料電池車受到極大的注目，全球各汽車大廠無不卯足全力加速研發，期能早日實用化。豐田汽車曾宣告將於 2003 年投入燃料電池車的市場，不過卻提前在 2002 年 7 月推出；本田汽車開發的燃料電池車亦緊隨在後，於 2002 年上市。而日產汽車

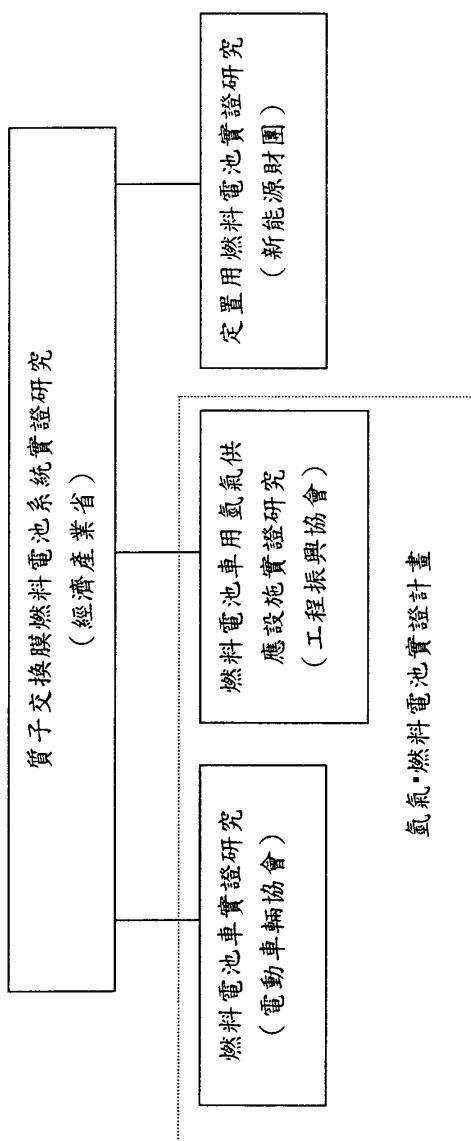


圖 3-2 質子交換膜燃料電池系統實證研究實施體制

原計劃在 2005 年才問世的燃料電池車，則預定提前兩年，於 2003 年下半開始販售。

豐田及本田的燃料電池車均使用高壓氫氣為燃料，包括搭載人數、最高速度及續航力等性能，已離傳統實用車不遠。不過，由於目前造價依然偏高，而且氫氣供應站仍屬鳳毛麟角，僅侷限設置在少數地區，因此兩家公司將以限量（20~30 輛）租賃方式進軍燃料電池車市場。

世界各國藉由路測方式以彙集各種數據，齊向實用化的目標邁進，眾所週知的美國加州燃料電池車夥伴聯盟（California Fuel Cell Partnership, CaFCP）於 2000 年 11 月開始運作，日本多家汽車公司亦參與測試；日本國內於 2001 年 3 月首度在橫濱市以戴姆勒·克萊斯勒及馬自達燃料電池車進行路測，而其他汽車公司包括豐田及本田亦緊接在後，加入路測行列。

另一方面，氫氣供應設施之開發及驗證亦順利往前推進，2002 年 2 月，大阪瓦斯公司首開全國風氣之先，於大阪市興建一座氫氣供應站（圖 3-3），採用天然氣重組製氫技術；接著，四國總合研究所於高松市興建另一座氫氣供應站（圖 3-4），以水電解方式製氫。2002 年 7 月，橫濱市再添一座氫氣供應站，取副產氫氣作為氫氣源。

東京都亦計劃於東京灣濱海地區興建氫氣供應站，2002 年 3 月決定委由昭和殼牌石油及岩谷產業集團負責施工；預定提供經濟產業省作為 2003 年路測之用。

在 2002 年 7 月發表之「質子交換膜燃料電池系統實證研究」計畫中，由日本電動車輛協會主導之「燃料電池車實證研究」子計畫，計有豐田、日產、本田、戴姆勒·克萊斯勒、通用汽車及日本自動車研究所等業界參加，預定 2003 年於首都圈進行路測。

圖 3-4 高松市氫氣供應站

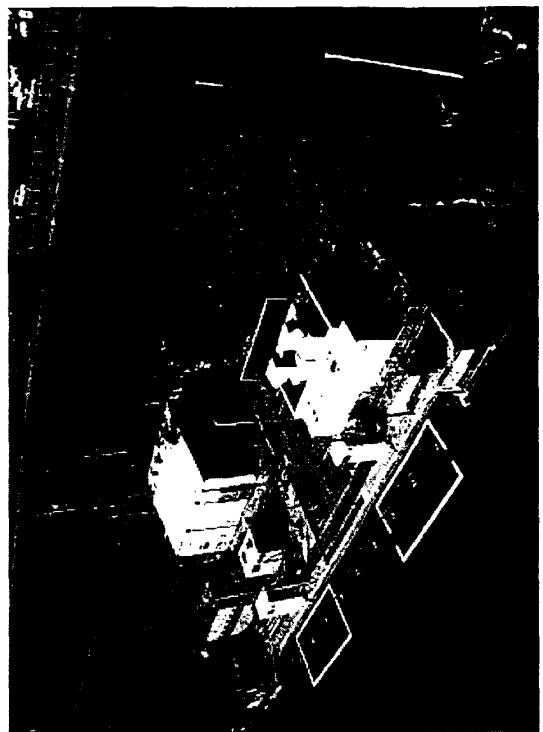


圖 3-3 大阪市氫氣供應站



上述計畫下的另一項「氫氣供應設施實證研究」子計畫，係由工程振興協會（Engineering Advancement Association of Japan, EAAJ）所主導，預定在東京都及神奈川縣設置五座氫氣供應站，分別採用不同的燃料製氫，詳如表 3-1 所示。屆時將有 Cosmo 石油、東京瓦斯、新日本石油、日本酸素、日本 Air Liquid、岩谷產業、昭和殼牌石油及新日本製鐵等八家公司參與設置及營運的行列。

所有氫氣供應站必須符合每小時至少有  $30\text{Nm}^3$  供應能力之需求，而且成分如下，包括氫氣 ( $>99.99\%$ )、氧氣 ( $<2\text{ppm}$ )、氮氣 ( $<50\text{ppm}$ )、一氧化碳 ( $<1\text{ppm}$ )、二氧化碳 ( $<1\text{ppm}$ )、碳氫化合物 ( $<1\text{ppm}$ ) 及露點 ( $<60^\circ\text{C}$ )。高壓氫氣供應壓力分別為  $25\text{MPaG}$  及  $30\text{MPaG}$ ，可連續添加五輛汽車（氫氣貯槽容量每輛最多為 150 公升）或一輛大客車（氫氣貯槽容量每輛最多為 750 公升）。

### （三）定置式燃料電池

質子交換膜燃料電池除可作為汽車動力使用之外，在家庭用、商業用等小規模熱電共生系統方面亦受到極大的期待，許多家電廠商正賣力朝著商用化的目標邁進；有些業者甚至引進國外系統，投入競爭日趨白熱化的市場。

日本瓦斯協會接受新能源暨產業技術總合開發機構委託，進行眾所矚目的「定置用質子交換膜燃料電池系統普及基盤整備」計畫。此一計畫為期五年，並自 2000 年度起開始進行，研究目標有三，包括①燃料電池系統及其電池組性能、可靠性試驗方法之檢討及建立；②系統及電池組安全性評估試驗方法之檢討及建立；③有助於達成前述兩項目標之燃料電池標準化作業。詳如圖 3-5~圖 3-7 及表 3-2。日本瓦斯機器檢查協會負責系統相關數據之收集，至於燃料電池組相關數據之收集工作則委由製造廠家進行。表 3-3 為參與測試廠商一覽表。

表 3-1 定置式氫氣供應站

| 設置地點          | 氫氣來源*      | 參與廠商         | 預定完成日期  |
|---------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| 東京都江東區有明      | 液態氫氣       | 岩谷產業，昭和殼牌石油  | 2003年3月 |
| 東京都荒川區南千住     | 重組氫氣(LPG)  | 東京瓦斯，日本酸素    | 2003年5月 |
| 神奈川縣橫濱市鶴見區大黑町 | 重組氫氣(脫硫石油) | Cosmo石油      | 2003年2月 |
| 神奈川縣橫濱市旭區白根町  | 重組氫氣(石油腦)  | 新日本石油        | 2003年3月 |
| 神奈川縣川崎市川崎區小島町 | 重組氫氣(甲醇)   | 日本Air Liquid | 2003年8月 |

\*除液態氫氣採 off-site 製造之外，其他皆屬 on-site 方式

**JGA Activities  
for practical application of PEFC**



| FY2000  | FY2001 | FY2002 | FY2003 | FY2004 | FY2005~ |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <b>METI (NEDO) "Establishment of Codes and Standards for Stationary PEFC System"</b>                                  |        |        |        |        |         |
| Objective: Improvement of foundation needed to spread the use of fuel cells   |        |        |        |        |         |
| Subsidy: 100% governmental support  |        |        |        |        |         |
| <b>METI (NEDO) "Development of Utility Technologies for constructing Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells systems"</b>      |        |        |        |        |         |
| Objective: Development of systems and components for promotion of PEFC technology                                     |        |        |        |        |         |
| Subsidy: 50% governmental cost share  |        |        |        |        |         |
| Term: 5 yrs from FY2000   |        |        |        |        |         |
| "Development of Effective Heat and Power Use Technology for Residential PEFC Cogeneration System" (3 yrs from FY2000) |        |        |        |        |         |
| "Development of compact PSA Technology for Hydrogen Production System on SMR Production System"                       |        |        |        |        |         |
| <b>METI (NEF) "Demonstration Test for Stationary PEFC"</b>  |        |        |        |        |         |
| Objective: make clear the problems to be solved for making Stationary PEFC practical                                  |        |        |        |        |         |
| Subsidy: 100% governmental support  |        |        |        |        |         |

|  |      |   |   |   |
|--|------|---|---|---|
| METI:Ministry of Economy Trade and Industrial                      | 5003 | 本 | 8 | 8 |
| NEDO:New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization | 5003 | 本 | 3 | 3 |
| JGA: Japan Gas Association   | 5003 | 本 | 5 | 5 |
| NEF:New Energy Foundation  | 5003 | 本 | 2 | 2 |

圖 3-5 JGA 定置用質子交換膜燃料電池系統相關應用研究計畫

*Outline of the Millennium project*

- Objectives: Improvement of foundation needed to spread the use of fuel cells
    - Deregulation
    - Establishing test methods for safety, reliability and performance
    - Domestic and international standardization, etc.

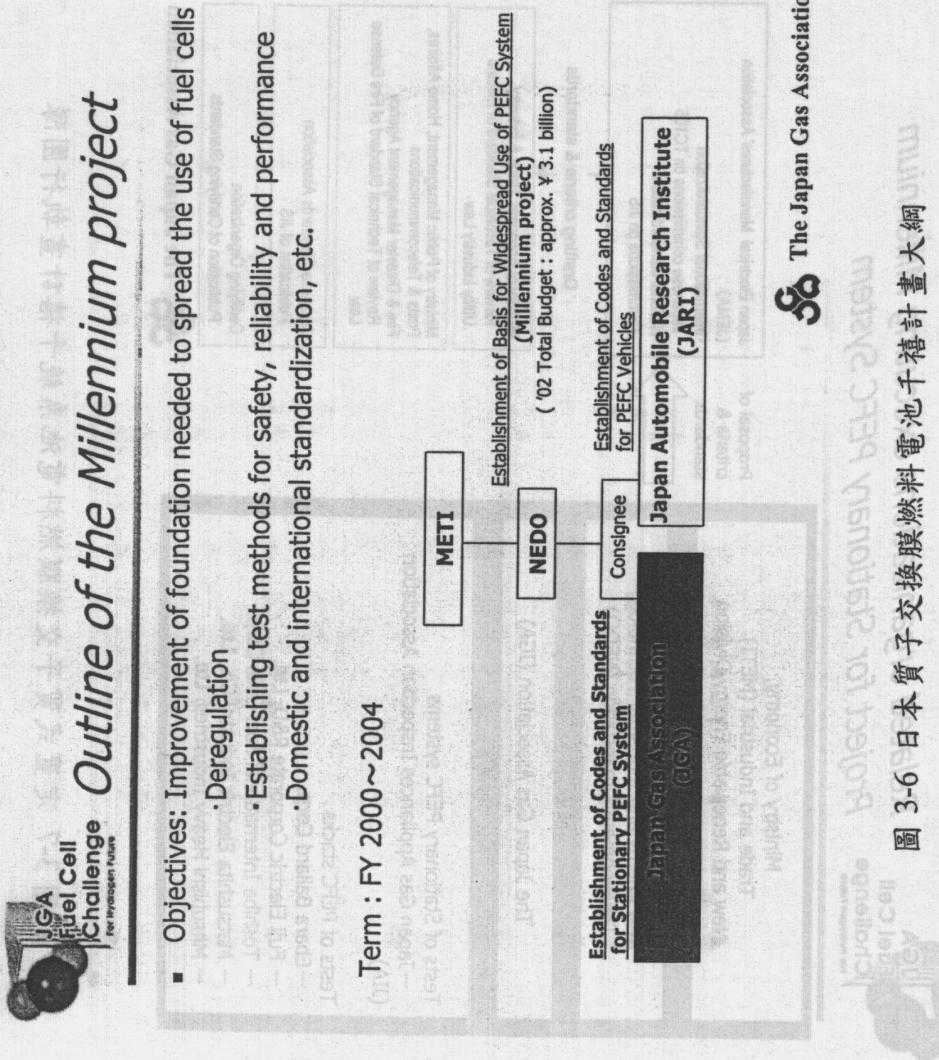


圖 3-6 日本質子交換膜燃料電池千禧計畫大綱

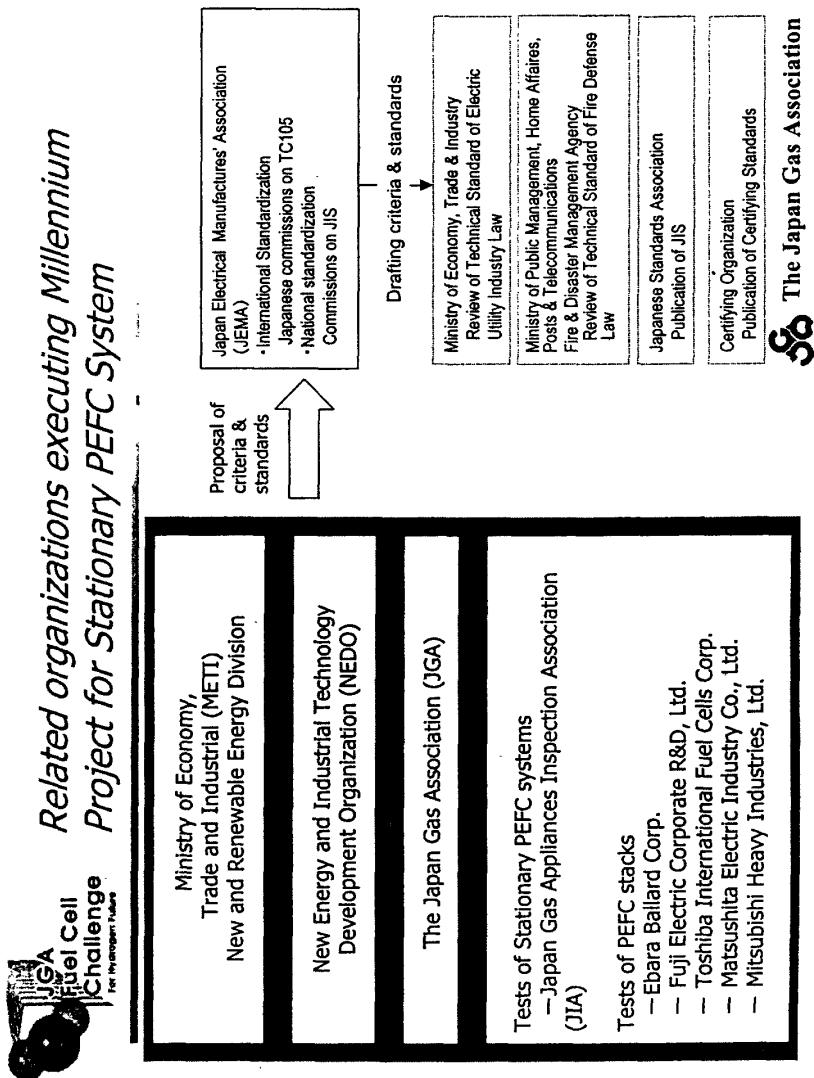


圖 3-7 定置式質子交換膜燃料電池系統千禧計畫執行團隊

表 3-2 JGA 定置用質子交換膜燃料電池測試項目



### 1. Test items for safety

#### (1) PEFC system

- ① Data collection intended not to use  $N_2$  purge, Data collection in conducting alternative purge, Data collection in not conducting alternative purge.
- ② Data collection intended to detect insulation space  
Temperature rise test in normal operation, Temperature rise test in abnormal operation.
- ③ Electrical safety
- ④ Insulating resistance, Dielectric strength, Surge voltage.

#### (2) Cell Stack

##### ① Electrical safety

##### ② Safety in abnormal operation

- Gas leakage test, Allowable operating pressure test, Pressure test of cooling system, Differential pressure test, Fuel shortage test, Oxygen / oxidizer shortage test, Short circuit test, Insufficient cooling / limited cooling test.

### 2. Test items for performance

#### (1) PEFC system

- ① Basic performance  
Start / Stop test, Electrical Efficiency/Heat Recovery Efficiency test, Inactive gas consumption test, Load change test, Load following-up test.
- ② Ambience

##### Noise measurement test, Exhaust gas measurement test.

- ③ Environmental resistivity, Durability / Reliability  
Ambient temperature / humidity test, Wind resistance test, Rain resistance test, Salt contamination test, Continuous operation/Repeated operation test, Vibration, Shock, Electromagnetic Wave

#### (2) Cell stack

##### ① Basic performance

- Current dependence test, CO gas density dependence test, Temperature dependence test, Oxidizer utilization ratio dependence test, Fuel utilization ratio dependence test, Oxidizer gas moisture dependence test.

##### ② Affection of Impurities

- Affection of nitrogen dioxide, Toluene, Ammonia, Sulfur dioxide, Methane(in fuel gas).

 The Japan Gas Association

表 3-3 定置式質子交換膜燃料電池參與測試廠商

| 測試系統提供廠商       | 額定輸出, kW | 電池組試驗實施廠商  | 規格                 |
|----------------|----------|------------|--------------------|
| 東芝 IFC         | 0.7      | 荏原 Ballard | 加濕一體（膜加濕方式）型       |
| 三菱電機           | 0.7      | 東芝 IFC     | 陽極內部加濕暨潛熱冷卻型       |
| 三洋電機           | 0.8      | 松下電器產業     | 外部加濕暨陽極空氣導入型       |
| 荏原 Ballard     | 1.0      | 富士電機總合研究所  | 加濕器內建於電池組，陽極空氣無導入型 |
| 豐田汽車           | 1.0      | 三菱重工業      | 高燃料/空氣利用率型         |
| 松下電器產業         | 1.3      |            |                    |
| Plug Power     | 5.0      | .          |                    |
| UTC Fuel Cells | 6.0      |            |                    |
| 松下電工           | 0.2      |            |                    |

前述由政府與民間共同推動的「定置式燃料電池」實證試驗計畫，係委由新能源財團（New Energy Foundation, NEF）執行，參加或協辦成員計有東京電力公司及荏原製作所等 11 家公司及團體。2002 年度，由三洋電機及松下電器產業等廠商提供之測試系統，設置地點橫跨九州至北海道，包括住家及店舖等共計 12 個場所，詳如表 3-4，其間之天候等運轉測試環境差異頗大，將以節能效果及經濟性為調查重點。2003 年度，運轉測試地點預定再增加 30 處，各種測試條件將進一步擴充。

表 3-4 定置用燃料電池實證研究實施體制

| (參加法人) |            | (協力企業) |      |       |
|--------|------------|--------|------|-------|
| 環境條件   | 設置地點       | 額定輸出   | 燃料種類 | 設施條件  |
| 一般住宅地區 | 1. 東京都世田谷區 | 1kW    | 都市瓦斯 | 獨棟住宅  |
|        | 2. 神奈川縣橫濱市 |        |      | 集合住宅  |
|        | 3. 愛知縣名古屋市 |        |      | 獨棟住宅  |
|        | 4. 東京都調布市  |        | LPG  | 獨棟住宅  |
|        | 5. 大阪府豐中市  |        | 都市瓦斯 | 集合住宅  |
|        | 6. 茨城縣土浦市  |        | LPG  | 獨棟住宅  |
| 寒冷地區   | 7. 北海道札幌市  | 5kW    | 都市瓦斯 | 業務用店舖 |
| 濱海地區   | 8. 福岡縣福岡市  |        | 石油腦  |       |
|        | 9. 神奈川縣川崎市 |        |      |       |
| 交通繁忙地區 | 10. 大阪府大阪市 |        |      |       |
|        | 11. 東京都墨田區 |        |      |       |
|        | 12. 靜岡縣清水市 |        |      |       |

#### (四) 微型燃料電池

邇來質子交換膜燃料電池在作為可攜式機器之電源方面，正加速開發中。由於可攜式資訊產品在最近數年進展神速，普及化的程度十分顯著，因此以鋰離子電池為主的充電式電池，隨著資訊產品之性能不斷提高，延長二次電池使用時間的需求愈加迫切。

在上述客觀情勢下，燃料電池以等同於鋰離子電池之體積或重量，卻具有使用時間更長之可能性，而成為各方期待的對象。

目前開發中的微型燃料電池主要有兩種類型，其間差異在於燃料供應方式不同。第一種稱為甲醇直接反應型燃料電池（Direct Methanol Fuel Cell, DMFC），通常是讓甲醇水溶液在陽極進行電化學反應而產生氫離子；包括產業技術總合研究所、東芝、NEC 及日立等公司均投入研發。

另外一種微型燃料電池係採甲醇重組方式以製造氫氣，再提供電化學反應之需。卡西歐（Casio）為研發廠商之一，採用矽晶片製程使用之微機械加工技術，以縮減燃料電池體積，目前正著手開發特殊結構之重組器。

豐田汽車與史丹福大學合作，同樣亦採用上述微機械加工技術，以製造超小型燃料電池，目前已證實可採串聯數只單電池之方式而成功發電。

此外，Sony 公司使用 fullerene 作為電解質膜，開發出一種不需加水的新型燃料電池，可望應用至微型燃料電池發電技術。

## 二、磷酸燃料電池

磷酸燃料電池在技術開發上最為成熟，日本過去幾年所導入之台數已超過 200 台，其中，運轉時數在四萬小時以上者，總數在 10 台以上，可謂已進入準商用化的階段。以系統

裝置容量而言，大多介於 100~200kW 級之間；設置場所遍及工廠、飯店及鄉鎮市等地方政府，而且幾乎全採汽電共生之應用方式。至於在燃料使用方面，包括都市瓦斯、液化石油氣、工廠廢液衍生氣體、啤酒釀造廠之廢液衍生氣體等，種類極為多樣。

不過，由於電廠造價迄今依然居高等問題，以致推廣普及之成效一直不彰。最近，神戶市 Port Island 因設置一台可由垃圾衍生氣體作為燃料之磷酸燃料電池而受到注目。此一發電設備屬於環境廳推動之「地球溫暖化對策實施驗證計畫」之一環；其中，垃圾轉化成甲烷之發酵系統係由鹿島建設所開發，而燃料電池系統則係富士電機之產品，裝置容量為 100kW。如此，食品廢棄物可不經燃燒而達到減容效果，而且處理過程所需之能量可取自廢棄物本身，誠所謂潔淨之系統也。

最近另一則有關磷酸燃料電池的新聞，係山形市擬使用消化氣體發電之計畫，燃料電池將委由富士電機進行承製。系統設置廠址位於山形市公共下水道淨化中心，消化氣體主要供鍋爐發電之用，當下水量增加時，再利用兩台各 100kW 之磷酸燃料電池系統發電。產生之電力提供淨化中心使用，而廢熱則用於製造冷房效果。上述消化氣體之利用方式，係繼橫濱市之後的第二個案例。

### 三、熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池

日本政府主導的熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池國家計畫，旨在開發 200~300kW 級，甚至期待能適用於更大容量之發電廠，1999 年度曾於中部電力公司川越火力發電廠設置 1,000kW 實驗電廠，由四具 250kW 燃料電池組（stack）所組成，並達成發電試驗之目標。

之後，由 NEDO 主導的第三期五年計畫於 2000 年展開，並委由「熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池發電系統技術研究協會」負責

計畫之推動及技術開發，以達成 750kW 級高性能燃料電池模組之開發目標；此種模組可多台並聯以完成大容量發電廠之興建工作，研發時程如圖 3-8 所示。加壓型短積層（short stack）試驗於 2002 年 6 月通過一萬小時運轉目標，而操作壓力更高之高壓型 short stack 試驗亦於 2002 年 3 月開始進行。

美商 Fuelcell Energy 公司開發之熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池，目前已有 3 台 250kW 系統分別在歐美等國運轉發電，日本丸紅公司亦引進一台，設置於麒麟啤酒的取手釀造廠。

#### 四、固體氧化物燃料電池

NEDO 主導的固體氧化物燃料電池開發計畫，已於 2001 年邁入第三期的四年計畫，內容包括熱自立型模組（5~20kW）開發及耐熱衝擊性能研究等。熱自立型模組之開發對象為東陶機器公司的濕式圓管型燃料電池及三菱重工/中部電力的平板一體積層型電池組。

NEDO 推動的基礎研究尚有多項計畫在進行中，其中由關西電力、三菱材料及精密陶瓷中心共同合作開發之低溫型（600~800°C）燃料電池，目前已獲致高功率密度的試驗成果。

#### 五、結語

燃料電池開發計畫在 NEDO 主導下，迄今已超過 20 年，部分研發成果已實用化，惟仍有許多計畫仍處於研發階段。目前，質子交換膜燃料電池成為眾所矚目的焦點話題，適用範圍包括汽車、家庭用熱電共生裝置、可攜式機器及日常必需品，因此莫不期待能夠早日實用化，以日本國家預算觀之，此等研發領域呈現壓倒性之占比。另一方面，熔融碳酸鹽及固態氧化物等高溫型燃料電池亦處於穩定開發階段。每一種燃料電在時下仍有其各自的問題需要解決，唯有藉著一點一滴的努力，商用化的時刻方能儘早來臨。

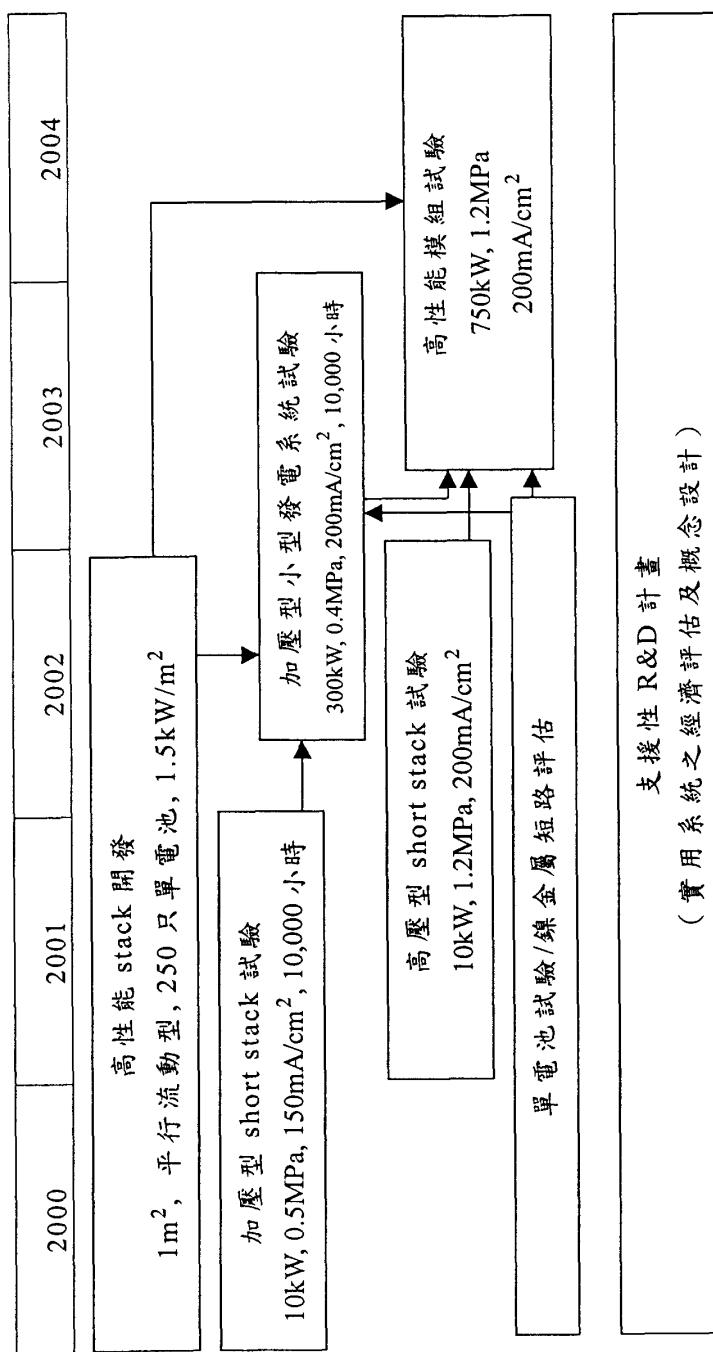


圖 3-8 第三期 MCFC 開發時程

## 第肆章 日本新能源政策及其推動現況

日本自產能源極端貧乏，一向仰賴進口石油以確保能源供應的穩定性，惟在第一次石油危機之強烈震撼下，即警覺到不可過度集中使用進口能源，因而有逐步擺脫石油依存度的想法，並劍及履及，著手加強新能源的研究與開發。另一方面，由於大量開採、耗用化石燃料的結果，全球性氣候異常等負面效應逐步浮現，為共謀解決此一燃眉議題，經過多次地球高峰會的召開，達成各國須依京都議定書之內容，大力削減二氧化碳等溫室效應氣體排放量之具體共識。日本為落實京都議定書 6% 之減量承諾，目前正積極推動各種因應對策，包括本文將介紹之各種新能源推動措施，期能在 2010 年之前達成目標。

### 一、前言

新能源的歷史可以追溯到 1973 年第一次石油危機發生之時，在那之前，日本係以廉價的進口石油為主，來確保一次能源的穩定供應。然而，石油危機卻也成為日本往後確保能源穩定供應的契機。祇是，伴隨而至的種種限制及困難，卻也教人憂心不已。因此，從能源安全的觀點出發，實有必要建立一套能源確保的新機制。1974 年，日本政府著手推動「陽光計畫」，內容涵蓋太陽熱等新能源、煤炭液化等替代能源技術開發計畫，開始擔負起未來能源供給之責任。1975 年，石油儲備法完成制定，引進 90 天的安全存量體系等，以此作為石油危機之因應對策。之後，石油從原先價格持續飆漲四、五倍之多，達到每桶到岸價格（CIF，包括貨價、保險及運費）超過 10 美元。1979 年，第二次石油危機接踵而至，並一舉衝破每桶石油 40 美元上下的天價；此後，石油高價時代一直維繫到 1985 年底。期間，石油替代能源及新能源相關

技術之開發，進展順利，成本上的開發目標依稀在望，彷彿可以與昂貴的石油價格一較高低。惜乎 1986 年起，OPEC 各國卻一反常態，將造成全球震撼的石油高價政策逆轉，並一舉將石油降至每桶約 20 美元的程度，直到如今，油價仍維持在低檔、安定的時代。隨著上述情勢之變化，日本雖然察覺到新能源等之開發與推廣有其必要性，然而，受到石油價廉、供應穩定之影響，事實上，新能源的導入已陷於不利之境，並被迫放慢腳步。

關於歐美各國推動新能源（再生能源）的政策與日本大致雷同，為因應高油價時代來臨，並確保未來能源穩定供應，而產生導入的動機，惟後來深受油價趨穩的影響，以致遲遲沒有進展。

1988 年，聯合國於多倫多召開地球環境高峰會，討論二氧化碳等造成的地球溫暖化問題，一時之間沸沸揚揚，使得新能源的開發再度出現生機。1992 年里約地球高峰會更進一步通過「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」，達成「將 2010 年的二氧化碳排放量回歸至 1990 年水準」的共識；1995 年的柏林地球高峰會亦達成「2050 年的二氧化碳排放量將削減為當前的 50%。而開發中國家今後的二氧化碳增加量，有必要削減 80%」，從而對地球環境問題建立起全球一致性的基本共識。

1997 年底，於京都召開的第三次締約國會議（COP3），通過京都議定書的內容，要求各國以 1990 年為基準，在 2010 年之前，達成削減二氧化碳等溫室效應氣體排放目標，其中，日本為 6%，美國為 7%，歐盟為 8%。因此，今後應大力削減會產生二氧化碳的能源供應量，包括石油、煤炭等化石燃料，改用潔淨能源。對於地球環境而言，新能源係重要的潔淨能源，此外，從確保能源安全的觀點出發，對於新能源莫不賦予更大的期許。茲就日本導入新能源之相關政策及推動現況陳述於後。

## 二、新能源政策

### (一) 新能源導入大綱

里約高峰會之後的 1994 年 12 月，總合能源對策推進內閣會議通過「新能源導入大綱」，此乃日本首次揭示了新能源的導入目標。

關於「新能源導入大綱」之施行，政府固然責無旁貸，必須率先大力推動，而地區性層級的地方公共團體等亦得戮力以赴，此外，民間業者、一般國民的理解及協助亦屬必要之舉。

就新能源導入目標占初級能源總供應量的比率而言，2000 年度（日本會計年度為每年 4 月 1 日起至翌年 3 月 31 日止）的新能源占比為 2%，2010 年為 3%（相當於 1,910 萬公秉石油）。

新能源的種類在「促進新能源利用等之相關特別處理法」（詳後文）中有所規範，並訂有個別的導入目標值。

迄 2000 年度底為止，新能源導入實績雖然未滿 2%，惟風力發電導入值超過目標值七倍以上。

以「新能源導入大綱」為契機，政府開始朝著新能源之導入及推廣目標邁進，並展開各種配套措施的擬定工作。

### (二) 因應經濟結構變革及創造之行動方案

1997 年 5 月，各相關部會齊聚共謀對策，進而由內閣會議通過「新興產業環境創造整備計畫」的一項行動方案；其中，新能源獲得追加，成為 15 項新興產業之一，政府遂得以因應新能源產業化之課題，建立一套緊急處理的整備體制。

新能源政策的基本方向如下：

- 刺激需求，降低成本；
- 推動技術開發，克服經濟性、方便性及性能等層面之限

制；

- 整備制度，開創市場；
- 建立全民共識。

根據行動方案之施行，今後新能源相關就業規模及市場規模，預測如下：

|        | 現狀      | 2010 年  |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 就業規模預測 | 約 4 萬人  | 13 萬人左右 |
| 市場規模預測 | 約 2 兆日元 | 7 兆日元   |

### (三) 促進新能源利用等之相關特別處理法（新能源法）

促進新能源利用之新法於 1997 年 6 月底開始實施，針對能源使用者課以新能源促進利用之職責，支援先進模範事業等，以及提供新興事業創設相關的債務保證、低利融資、補助金、資訊、製造技術等，採取各種環境整備措施，俾落實新能源之導入及推廣目標。

新能源法界定之對象如下：

1. 太陽光發電
2. 太陽熱利用
3. 風力發電
4. 溫差能源利用

例如，利用熱泵將海水、河川等蘊藏之熱源加以回收，作為地區性的熱能供應用途。

5. 天然氣熱電共生

例如，醫院及飯店等備有燃氣渦輪發電機等作為自用電源的場所，在利用天然氣發電的同時，可以將排放的廢熱用於熱水及冷暖房的製造上。

6. 燃料電池

7. 再生資源為原料之衍生燃料

例如，家庭等製造的一般廢棄物，經乾燥、壓縮處理，可製造固態燃料。

8. 再生資源化的排放物及再生資源等藉由燃燒方式，俾有效利用熱能

例如，利用事業廢棄物作為製鐵業高爐及水泥製造廠所需之部分燃料。

9. 再生資源為原料之衍生發電用燃料

例如，一般廢棄物經乾燥及壓縮處理，並製成固態燃料後，可作為發電燃料使用。

10. 電動車

11. 瓦斯車

12. 甲醇車

此外，根據新能源部會檢討的結果，將雪冰冷能及生質物追加為新能源。(2002年1月修法)(前述各種新能源、水力及地熱並列為再生能源)。

以新能源法為基礎所制定的主要支援措施，對於大規模、集中引進新能源之地方政府及民間業者，將可提供經費補助。

#### (四) 能源長期供給預測

1997年12月，於京都召開的COP3通過將二氧化碳等溫室效應氣體的排放量削減目標等納入議定書。以1990年為基準，在2008～2010年間，日本要達成削減6%之目標。

1998年6月，經濟產業大臣的諮詢機關「總合資源能源調查會」決定維持COP3所達成的溫室效應氣體減量目標，即將能源產生之二氧化碳排放量削減至1990年的水準(0%)；至於6%的減量部分，則藉由削減非能源類產生之二氧化碳、甲烷、技術開發、森林吸收、京都機制包括排放權交易、共同執行(Joint Implementation, JI)及清潔發展機制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM)等方式進行減量，並反映至2010年度的「長期能源供需預測」與「新能源供應量及各種新能源導入目標」。接著，由於能源供給環境發生變化，

經重新評估之後，於 2001 年 6 月發表新的「長期能源供需預測」，詳如表 4-1 及表 4-2。

表中顯示，將採取節能手段，以徹底減少能源的消費，包括抑低會產生二氧化碳的石油等化石燃料的供應量，導入核能發電及新能源等潔淨能源，以建構能源供應的支柱。2010 年度的能源需求量，相當於 4.1 億公秉油當量，較之 1990 年度，預測將增加 17%。以 1990 年度的二氧化碳排放量（287 百萬噸一碳）為基準（0%），至 2010 年度（排放量為 307 百萬噸一碳）為止，二氧化碳將增加 2,000 萬噸。因此，為了將排放量維持在 1990 年度的水準，必須從以下幾個方向去達成削減二氧化碳的效果，包括節能（削減 600 萬噸）、新能源（削減 900 萬噸）及燃料轉換（削減 500 萬噸）。

由上述可知，新能源供給目標必須達到 1,910 萬公秉油當量（占初級能源的 3.1%）。此外，為達成「新能源導入大綱」所揭示之新能源供應目標，「石油替代法」（促進石油替代能源之開發及導入的相關法律）亦將繼續推行，俾能滿足 2010 年度的初級能源供應量。

#### （五）新能源部會再檢討

為因應能源安全及地球環境的問題，對於促進新能源的導入及推廣雖然滿懷期待，惟限於事實上仍存在的高成本及技術等課題，以致迄今不見有大幅進展。因此，新能源部會於 2001 年 7 月設立了「新能源市場擴大措施檢討小組」，針對新能源的擴大導入，進行引進新制度的檢討。

尤其，新能源在電力應用上的規範對象，包括太陽光發電、風力發電、生質物發電、廢棄物發電（一般廢棄物及事業廢棄物）、中小水力發電及地熱發電，對於此等用途，歐美各國曾檢討 RPS 的引進制度；所謂 RPS（Renewable Portfolio Standard），即電業必須生產或購買一定容量之再

生能源電力，或可稱為再生能源配比義務。

檢討結果，除肯定 RPS 具有的特性及效果之外，認為宜建構一套切合日本實情的制度，並希望能儘早加以導入（2003 年左右）。

### 三、新能源相關導入支援措施

如上所述，能源的使用造成了現今的環境變化，針對此一情勢，在能源安全及地球環境問題方面，實有積極因應之必要；由於新能源對於資源限制及環境負荷的影響較小，全力投入加以導入及推廣實乃當務之急。

由於新能源在現階段的成本偏高（詳如表 4-3），而屈居劣勢，為健全導入及推廣的環境，經由基礎、基盤及實用化研究，進而開拓實證試驗及創造初期需求，最後達到產業自立的境界。在此一過程中，制定適當的政策加以支援，乃是必要之舉。

以下擬將日本政府於 2002 年度所實施的新能源主要相關支援政策，加以陳述。

#### （一）經濟產業省管轄之新能源相關導入支援措施

##### 1. 新能源全體

###### （1）地域新能源導入促進對策

對於各地區大規模、集中引進風力發電、太陽光發電、太陽熱利用及廢棄物發電等新能源，或努力宣導新能源之地方公共團體等，補助二分之一以內的事業費及推廣宣導費（定額）。

**2002 年度預算：127 億 2 百萬日元**

###### （2）新能源事業者支援對策

對於符合「促進新能源利用等相關特別處理法（新能源法）」認定標準的利用計畫，導入新能源的先進事業者，補助三分之一以內的事業費。

**2002 年度預算：236 億 1 千 8 百萬日元**

**(3) 地域能源開發利用促進對策**

對於各地區的能源開發利用事業，給予相關資金低利貸款的金融機構，可獲得利息補助（長期放款最優遇利率+0.5）% x 50%（上限 3%）。

**2002 年度預算：5 億 5 千 4 百萬日元**

**(4) 草根支援事業（新能源）**

支援非營利團體（NPO）等進行新能源導入事業、導入支援事業及推廣開發活動。

**2002 年度預算：10 億 2 千萬日元**

**(5) 新能源地域導入活動等支援事業**

支援 NPO 等自行實施新能源導入事業及推廣宣導活動（補助二分之一導入事業費，二分之一推廣宣導費）。

**2002 年度預算：8 億 8 千 1 百萬日元**

**(6) 新能源地域活動支援事業**

支援 NPO 等針對導入新能源設備的第三者，實施補助事業（補助二分之一事業費）。

**2002 年度預算：1 億 3 千 9 百萬日元**

**(7) 地域地球溫暖化防止支援事業**

支援地方公共團體、民間企業等進行有助於防止地球溫暖化之節能暨新能源活動等模範事業（補助二分之一或三分之一設置費）。

**2002 年度預算：4 億 6 千 6 百萬日元**

**(8) 地域新能源願景策劃等事業**

對於地方公共團體等在其所在區域進行新能源導入方案，補助其願景策劃之費用（定額）。

**2002 年度預算：12 億 3 千 2 百萬日元**

## 2. 太陽能

**(1) 太陽光發電技術研究開發**

包括低成本化（2010年降為現今的二分之一，2020年降為現今的四分之一）技術開發、性能評估法、再生暨再利用等技術開發。

此外，自2002年度開始，將太陽光發電系統推廣促進型技術開發費補助金予以合併。

**2002年度預算：73億日元**

(2) 產業等用太陽光發電在地測試事業

在新型太陽光發電等之開發及標準化方面，由NEDO及設置者共同進行實證試驗（設置者負擔二分之一設置費）。

**2002年度預算：45億日元**

(3) 集中式市電併聯型太陽光發電系統實證研究（新增）

針對太陽光發電系統大規模集中導入時，電力系統之對策進行研究。

**2002年度預算：9千5百萬日元**

(4) 住宅用太陽光發電導入促進對策

對於住宅用太陽光發電系統設置者予以補助（定額）。

**2002年度預算：232億4百萬日元**

### 3. 太陽熱

(1) 住宅用太陽熱高度利用系統導入促進對策（新增）

對於住宅用太陽熱高度利用系統設置者予以補助（定額）。

**2002年度預算：60億日元**

### 4. 風力發電

(1) 離島用風力發電系統等技術開發

檢討風機輸出不穩定性之解決方法，並就系統受影響程度予以模擬分析，俾編寫基礎資料，針對前述影響之紓緩策略進行檢討。

**2002年度預算：6億5千萬日元**

## (2) 風力發電在地測試事業

在具有風力發電潛能之地區進行風況細部調查。

2002 年度預算: 4 億 6 千 2 百萬日元

## 5. 廢棄物發電

### (1) 高效率廢棄物發電技術開發

從經濟性及戴奧辛對策之觀點考量，開發廢棄物氣體轉換發電之高效率化關鍵技術。

2002 年度預算: 6 億 日元

### (2) 先進型廢棄物發電在地測試事業

以氣化熔融爐方式，進行廢棄物發電等之先進型廢棄物發電系統之開發，由政府及事業者共同研究，進行實證運轉。

2002 年度預算: 2 億 6 千 7 百萬日元

### (3) 廢棄物發電導入促進對策

對於廢棄物發電設備之設置者（地方公共團體、民間業者），補助部分發電設備設置費（10%以內）。

2002 年度預算: 12 億 5 千 2 百萬日元

### (4) 廢棄物發電導入技術調查費等

對於導入廢棄物發電之自治體等，從技術層面予以協助，並提供資訊。

2002 年度預算: 1 億 2 千 萬 日元

### (5) 廢棄物再生體系能源效率化調查（新增）

從生命週期評估的觀點，檢討社會上高能源效率容器的包裝再生體系。

2002 年度預算: 2 千 9 百萬日元

## 6. 溫差能源

### (1) 未利用熱能導入基礎整備調查

熱蘊藏量、熱需求之基礎調查，及其有效利用系統之調查。

**2002 年度預算:4 千 5 百萬日元**

(2) 未利用能源活用之地域熱供應系統推廣促進對策

地域熱供應事業化調查及推廣宣導。

**2002 年度預算 1 億 4 千 8 百萬日元**

(3) 高效率串接式能源利用系統調查研究

超高溫熱能利用發電技術、中低溫廢熱及極低溫 LNG  
冷能等多階利用技術等高效率串接式能源利用系統相關  
調查研究。

**2002 年度預算:1 千萬日元**

## 7. 生質能

(1) 生質能高效率轉換技術開發

生質物高效率燃料轉換技術開發。

**2002 年度預算:20 億日元**

(2) 生質物等未活用能源實證試驗

生質能及雪冰冷能實證試驗。

**2002 年度預算:11 億日元**

(\*) 環境調和型能源社區形成促進對策費補助金 (2001  
年度: 28 億 3 千 7 百萬元)，改稱為生質物等未活  
用能源實證試驗費補助金 (2002 年度: 11 億日元)。

## 8. 潔淨能源車

(1) 高效率潔淨能源車開發

巴士、卡車為主之混成式機構技術高度化、燃料潔淨  
化調查及研究。

**2002 年度預算:10 億 8 千 4 百萬日元**

(2) 高效率、低公害瓦斯車實用開發

柴油貨車替代用高效率、超低公害天然氣貨車之實用  
化技術開發。

**2002 年度預算:1 億 7 千萬日元**

(3) 潔淨能源車等導入促進對策

購買人最高補助一般自動車二分之一價差，同時，燃料等供應設備(eco-station)之設置者，給予定額補助(例如，天然氣補助9千萬日元)。

2002年度預算:170億日元

(4) 節能型LPG車轉換促進事業

對於將柴油車(計程車除外)改裝成節能型LPG車者，給予補助(最高二分之一改裝費)。

2002年度預算:1億5千7百萬日元

(5) 柴油替代用LPG車推廣基盤整備事業

對於自動加氣站設置者，補助設備費及營運費等(最高二分之一設備費)。

2002年度預算:1億6千1百萬日元

(\*) 對於低公害石油氣自動車推廣基盤整備事業，不再補助設備費，營運費僅補助至2002年度為止。

2002年度預算:9百萬日元

## 9. 燃料電池

(1) 質子交換膜燃料電池系統技術開發費

燃料電池各種關鍵元件技術、材料技術等之開發，系統化技術、量產化技術及低成本化技術等之開發。

2002年度預算:53億日元

(2) 氫能利用技術開發費

氫能利用總合系統調查研究、氫氣貯存槽、加氫站等氫氣製造、輸送、貯存及利用等之技術開發。

2002年度預算:29億日元

(3) 利用製鐵程序氣體產製氫氣技術開發

將煉焦爐氣體轉化成氫氣，提供燃料電池使用之技術開發。

2002年度預算:6億日元

(4) 天然氣轉化成液態燃料(GTL)技術開發

將天然氣等轉化成液態燃料 (Gas to Liquid) 之製造技術開發。

**2002 年度預算:9 億 1 千萬日元**

(5) 質子交換膜燃料電池系統實證等研究（新增）

燃料電池車路測試驗（包括燃料供應站實證），定置用燃料電池汽電共生系統在實際使用條件下之運轉試驗等。

**2002 年度預算:25 億 日元**

(6) 質子交換膜燃料電池系統推廣基盤整備事業

評估試驗取得之各種數據之收集、評估試驗方法之確立、基準及標準案之提案等。（千禧年計畫等後續事業等）

**2002 年度預算:31 億 日元**

(7) 石油氣利用、供給機器技術開發事業

液化石油氣質子交換膜型燃料電池系統高效率化等之研究開發。

**2002 年度預算:2 億 2 百萬日元**

(8) 燃料電池車等用鋰電池技術開發（新增）

燃料電池車等高出力、長壽命鋰電池之開發。

**2002 年度預算:10 億 日元**

(9) 次世代型分散能源系統基盤技術研究開發（新增）

分散型能源新技術之支援技術開發。

**2002 年度預算:11 億 8 百萬日元**

(10) 燃料電池發電技術開發

固態氧化物型燃料電池發電系統之開發。10 kW 模組可靠度提昇、系統化技術之確立，以及熔融碳酸鹽型燃料電池之技術開發。

**2002 年度預算:33 億 日元**

(11) 燃料電池用燃料氣體高度精製技術開發

次世代型燃料電池用氣態燃料之高度精製技術之研究

開發。

2002 年度預算：11 億日元

## 10. 融資、稅制

### (1) 電氣事業參入相關融資

(融資) 日本政策投資銀行

針對燃料電池、風力發電、太陽光發電設備工程費給予 10% 融資。

### (2) 能源利用高度化有關融資、環境對策有關融資、汽電共生等推廣促進融資

(融資) 日本政策投資銀行

針對廢熱回收裝置、管道等、汽電共生設備給予融資。

### (3) 地域節能及環境對策等融資

(融資) 北海道東北開發公庫

### (4) 環境共生住宅增額融資

(融資) 住宅金融公庫

針對太陽能住宅等、環境共生住宅之必要經費給予融資。

### (5) 能源有效利用促進貸款

(融資) 國民金融公庫

### (6) 能源有效利用促進貸款

(融資) 中小企業金融公庫

### (7) 热供給事業融資

(融資) 環境事業團

## 11. 稅制

### (1) 能源供需結構改革投資促進稅制

(國稅) 經濟產業局

對於有助於引進石油替代能源之設備，可享有相當於基本評價額 7% 之扣除額或享有第一年 10% 特別折舊之優惠措施。

## (2) 地域能源利用設備固定資產減輕制度

### (地方稅) 市鎮村

對於地域能源利用設備，其固定資產之課稅標準額，可享有三年共減輕六分之五之優惠措施。

## (3) 低公害車購買稅減輕措施（地方稅）

### (地方稅) 市鎮村

有關自動車之購買稅，營業車為購買金額之3%，自用車為購買金額之5%，而低公害車（電動車、甲醇車、瓦斯車），則可享有減輕24%稅率之優惠措施。

## (4) 低公害車用燃料等供給設施稅賦減輕

對於低公害車之電力及燃料等供應設施，可享有固定資產稅及特別土地保有稅之優惠措施。

自設置年度起，固定資產稅之課稅標準額，可享有三年共減輕三分之二之優惠措施。設施使用之土地，可享有特別土地保有稅而不予課稅之優惠措施。（土地稅）市鎮村

## 12. 新能源導入所需之環境整備（宣導、調查）

### (1) 新能源等導入促進資訊公開對策等事業

對於地方公共團體、事業者、一般國民等各個主體，為達成新能源宣導目的而舉辦的研討會及綜合性新能源展示會、表揚等事業。

2002 年度預算：4 億 3 千萬日元

### (2) 新能源等導入促進基礎調查等

對於國內外新能源導入狀況，以及海外為導入新能源而設計之制度等進行調查。

2002 年度預算：5 億 6 千 5 百萬日元

### (3) 新能源等電力市場擴大促進對策基礎調查等（新增）

為加速達成電力領域之新能源導入目的，在新市場擴大措施之應有規模方面，依據各國制度及導入狀況進行

檢討。

**2002 年度預算:4 億日元**

(二) 相關部會等管轄之新能源相關導入支援措施

1. 環境廳

(1) 環境總合計畫制定事業費補助金

**2002 年度預算:4 億 5 百萬日元**

(2) 溫暖化地域結構改革事業費補助（新增）

**2002 年度預算:2 億日元**

(3) 民生部門溫暖化對策推進示範事業費（新增）

**2002 年度預算:2 億日元**

(4) 低公害車推廣等事業費補助

**2002 年度預算:3 億 1 千萬日元**

2. 農林水產省

(1) 技術開發

(i) 農林水產生質物回收再生研究

（農山漁村生態體系開創之相關技術開發、作物資源衍生之工業原料生產技術之開發）

**2002 年度預算:內含在 5 億 9 千 9 百 77 萬 4 千日元**

家畜排泄物、木材廢棄物等有機廢棄物之生質物轉換技術開發、作物衍生之甲醇等工業原料之生產技術開發。

(ii) 地球溫暖化對農林水產業影響評估及對策技術開發（農林廢棄物能源轉換技術開發）

**2002 年度預算:內含在 3 億 9 千 9 百 25 萬 5 千日元**

為活用農林業廢棄物作為生質物能源，針對生物機能活用之生質物能源轉換技術之開發，地域能源生產體系之建構進行實證研究。

(iii) 農林水產業/食品產業等先端產業技術開發事業（研究成果實用化）（生質物能源利用技術開發）

**2002 年度預算:4 千 6 百 2 萬 8 千日元**

木質氣體、油化燃料等之木質新燃料製造、利用技術開發。

補助率:50%

(2) 地域支援設施整備等

(i) 經營結構對策事業

**2002 年度預算:內含在 213 億 5 千 1 百萬日元**

高品質堆肥製造設施、節能示範溫室、未利用資源活用設施等之整備。

補助率:50% 以內

(ii) 新山村振興等農林漁業特別對策事業

**2002 年度預算:內含在 124 億 2 千 8 百萬日元**

農業廢棄物等回收再生設施之整備。(包括自然能源利用設施)

補助率:50% 等

(iii) 生產振興總合對策事業(資源回收再生型農業推進總合對策事業)(新增)

**2002 年度預算:63 億 6 百萬日元**

協議會舉辦、資源回收處理利用推進計畫等之制定、家畜排泄物等堆肥化設施、甲烷發酵等能源利用設施等之共同利用等整備。

補助率:50%、60%、55%

(iv) 生產振興總合對策事業(食品回收再生總合對策事業)(新增)

**2002 年度預算:18 億 1 千 3 百萬日元**

垃圾、食品廢棄物等食品回收資源作為肥料、飼料等之再生利用，抑低廢棄物產量、建構循環型社會、協議會舉辦，以及針對消費者、NPO 法人等給予指導、資訊提供、實證等。食品廢棄物肥飼料化

設施、甲烷發酵等能源利用設施等之整備。

補助率:1/2、1/3、1/4

- (v) 畜產環境總合整備事業(資源再生畜產環境整備事業)

2002 年度預算:69 億 9 千 2 百萬日元

實施以畜產為主之有機資源堆肥化、飼料化及能源利用等地域資源回收利用設施(包括甲烷發酵處理設施等能源副產物利用處理設施)之整備。

補助率:55/100、1/2、1/3

- (vi) 畜產環境總合整備事業(草地畜產活絡化環境整備事業)(新增)

2002 年度預算:4 億 4 千 9 百萬日元

整備觀光牧場等，以建立對畜產之瞭解及活絡地域社會。(包括自然能源利用發電設施)

補助率:50%等

- (vii) 造村維新森林、山村、都市共生事業(新增)(自然能源活用基盤整備)

2002 年度預算:內含在 7 億 8 千 3 百萬日元

木質生質物資源等自然能源活用設施，林地殘材等木屑化機械材料整備、原料集聚用作業網路等之整備。

補助率:50%

- (viii) 森林暨社區總合整備事業(統合/擴充)(自然能源利活用設施基盤整備)

2002 年度預算:內含在 390 億 8 千 2 百萬日元

以創造綠意盎然的居住環境(森林社區)作為山村基盤整備之一環，利用自然能源製造電、熱等供應設施之整備。

補助率:50%等

(ix) 都市山村共生交流促進事業

**2002 年度預算:1 千 5 百 21 萬 1 千日元**

檢討山村地域木質生質物資源等未利用資源之運用手段，對創造山村地域新的就業機會之可能性進行調查。

補助率:50%

(x) 林業暨木材產業結構改革事業（新增）

**2002 年度預算:內含在 134 億 1 百萬日元**

利用木材加工設施等產生之廢材（鋸屑、樹皮等）作為能源，進行所需之乾燥設施等之整備。

補助率 1/2、2/5、1/3、2/3

(xi) 木質生質物能源利用促進事業（新增）

**2002 年度預算:3 億 5 千 3 百 7 萬 8 千日元**

為促進製材工場殘廢材、建設產生木材等未利用木質資源之能源化，對於示範性質之生物質能發電設施、熱供給設施、粒狀燃料製造設施等進行整備。

補助率:50%

(3) 融資等

(i) 林業改善資金（技術導入資金）（融資）

**2002 年度預算:內含在 25 億日元**

為有效運用林地殘材、製材工場等產生之邊材、樹皮、疏伐材等，針對製造粒狀燃料之「成形燃料製造機械、設施」給予貸款。

(ii) 木材產業體質強化對策事業（新增）

**2002 年度預算:內含在 8 千 9 百 38 萬 1 千日元**

以木材製品產生高附加價值等為目的而引進之設備（燃木屑鍋爐、太陽熱利用木材乾燥裝置等），對於必要資金之借貸，可享低利融資之優惠。

（利息補助）全國木材協同組合連合會 補助

率:50%

(iii) 木材供給高度化設備租借促進事業（新增）

2002 年度預算:內含在 8 千 1 百萬日元

以木屑為燃料之鍋爐及燃燒爐、大型乾燥設備等補助一部分設備租金。

（租金補助）全國木材協同組合連合會 補助率:定額

(4) 其他（概要）

(i) 新能源全體

a. 國土交通省

- 環境共生住宅市街地示範事業（補助金）
- 環境共生住宅建設推進事業（補助金）
- 住宅市街地綜合整備事業（補助金）
- 優良建築物等整備事業（補助金）
- 都心共同住宅供給事業（補助金）
- 次世代都市整備事業（補助金）
- 環境低負荷型建築物（生態大廈）整備事業（融資）

b. 文部科學省

- 文教設施之環境對策相關調查研究（補助金）
- 公立學校設施整備費（補助金）

c. 厚生勞動省

- 社會福祉設施等設施整備費（補助金）

(ii) 太陽光發電

a. 國土交通省

- 省資源暨節能公園之整備（補助金）
- 道路空間節能系統試驗施工之推進（補助金）
- 太陽電池活用水壩觀測設施之建造（補助金）
- 住宅金融公庫之環境共生住宅增額融資（融資）

b. 約有 160 個地方自治體制定有太陽光發電推廣補助措施（補助金、融資、利息補助等）

(iii) 太陽熱

a. 厚生勞動省

- 社會福祉暨醫療事業團之福祉貸款（補助金）
- 社會福祉暨醫療事業團之醫療貸款（融資）
- 環境衛生金融公庫之設施整備資金貸款（融資）

b. 國土交通省

- 住宅金融公庫之環境共生住宅資額（融資）
- 住宅金融公庫之改革貸款（融資）
- 住宅金融公庫之快速改革貸款（融資）

(iv) 風力發電

a. 總務省

- 風力發電事業之推動（發行債券）

(v) 未利用能源

a. 國土交通省

- 都市熱源網路（補助金）
- 热利用下水道示範事業

(vi) 廢棄物能源

a. 厚生勞動省

- 廢棄物處理設施整備費補助金（補助金）

b. 國土交通省

- 都市熱源網路（補助金）

c. 總務省

- 垃圾發電事業之推動（發行債券）
- 超大型垃圾發電事業之推動（發行債券）
- 垃圾固態燃料發電事業之推動（發行債券）

#### 四、主要新能源之導入及推廣現況

## (一) 太陽光發電

太陽光日照變動大，而且能源密度低。（日本之日照量約  $1\text{ kW/m}^2$ ，假如太陽電池系統之轉換效率為 14%，則可獲 140 W 出力，因此，1 kW 系統需要  $7\text{ m}^2$  設置面積，年平均發電量約 1,000 kWh），惟太陽光遍及全國，係一種終極能源，在利用開發上是眾所期待的能源。

最近十年，太陽電池模板之製造成本已減半，目前約 500 日元/W，惟發電成本較之商用電源仍高出數倍，為求 2005 年左右降至 200 日元/W，必須繼續開發高效率及低成本技術。

太陽光發電系統可生產潔淨電力，在日間電力需求增加時段，發電量亦相對增加，因此具備尖載抑低效果。為提振需求，政府採取各種支援措施，並特別針對市電併聯型個人住宅用系統之設置予以補助。發電設備費在此一制度下可獲得定額補助，而且系統設置民眾可按照電力公司時間電價之電燈契約，將系統於白天產生之剩餘電力賣給電力公司，收購價格相當於電力公司的賣電價格。上述計畫自 1994 年度開始實施，1997 年度起預算大幅增加，目標在 2002 年達成太陽光發電市場之自立化。1994 年度至 2000 年度之補助金額約 690 億日元，導入量為 210 MW，導入件數共有 57,000 戶。

此外，產業及公共設施用等太陽光發電補助制度，自 1992 年度至 2000 年度間之補助金額約 168 億日元，導入量為 13.5 MW，導入件數達 495 件。

太陽光發電之實施案例呈現多樣化，包括住宅用占 75%，各種產業用及通訊用電源、無人照明、標誌、泵浦、淡水化、船舶等一般電源、太陽能車及太陽能船等移動體、最近出現的防災系統及各種車載電源。太陽光發電系統不僅系統簡單，而且可長期供應電力，具有應用範疇廣及擴大利用的潛

力。日本的太陽光發電導入量，迄 2000 年度末，約有 321 MW（詳如表 4-4），占全球第一位；2010 年度的導入目標為 4,820 MW，換算成石油為 118 萬公秉。

## （二）風力發電

人類利用風力的歷史相當悠久，在自然能源的使用中，風力發電屬於新能源的一種，是歐美各國目前積極推廣的重心。

2001 年底，全球風力裝置容量已近 25,000 MW，其中，德國占 8,753 MW、美國占 4,245 MW、西班牙占 3,335 MW、丹麥占 2,417 MW。

美國將 2010 年的設置目標定在 10,000 MW，同樣地，德國將目標定為總電力的 10%，丹麥在 2030 年的導入目標設定為 5,500 MW，在風力發電的設置上，各主要國家皆爭相投入，展現對潔淨能源的重視。風力發電成本與其廠址的設置條件有關，在新能源當中，最為接近商用電力。

日本最近幾年的進展十分顯著，至 2000 年度底為止的裝置容量約 145 MW，風機總數約 255 座。2001 年度底預測將超過 300 MW，詳如表 4-5。此外，2010 年的導入目標為 3,000 MW，相當於 134 萬公秉石油。

風力發電除設備費可獲得政府補助外，與太陽光發電相同，風機產生之剩餘電力由電力公司自主性加以收購，此種制度是造成邁近風力發電設備急遽增加的原因之一。

最近，風機製造有大型化的趨勢，日本建造及規劃中的風機雖然以 1,000 kW 級規模為主，惟歐美一般已逐漸改採 2,000 kW 級的大型風機。風力發電技術的開發方向，依據機械設計大型化考量，針對弱風起動及噪音防治等課題，進行翼型葉片之空氣力學設計改良，並使用微電腦監控系統，對風機進行即時運轉管理。另外，日本的國家計畫正開發適用離島惡劣風況條件之 100 kW 級風機技術。

### (三) 廢棄物發電

1995 年一般廢棄物產量為 5,069 萬噸 (1.1 公斤/人日)，其中焚化占 57%，掩埋處理占 29%，資源化占 7%。事業廢棄物產量為 39,400 萬公噸，1990 年以後即大致維持在此一數量。

1999 年度廢棄物發電之裝置容量為 980 MW。2010 年度之廢棄物發電導入目標為 4,170 MW，相當於 552 萬公秉石油。

以發電之潛在可能性而言，垃圾發生量經試算約可產生 10,000 MW，惟以垃圾處理設備進行自用發電之案例目前仍屈指可數。因此，對於新設置之焚化設備及發電設備，刻正採行補助措施。

垃圾焚化時，低溫下燃燒會產生戴奧辛之類的有毒氣體 (90% 為廢棄物焚化) 而造成社會問題。因此，日本政府在今後四年內，將削減全國廢棄物處理設備之戴奧辛排放總量，以降至 1997 年之 90% 為目標。針對此一問題，有必要開發高溫焚化 (氣化熔融爐等) 技術，今後將依大區域收集、集中焚化方式，建造高效率垃圾發電設備，另一方面則進行資源再循環，預料將進行區域內垃圾產量限制、區域內焚化、焚化場小型化及分散化。

在上述情勢下，如何實現高效率化、大規模化之老廠更新及複循環發電，製造垃圾衍生固態燃料 (Refuse Derived Fuel, RDF) 進行集中發電，或與事業廢棄物混燒，此外，為提高執行效率，以注入民間活力的 PFI 事業，導入廢棄物發電等成為今後之課題。

### (四) 高效率熱利用（未利用能源、汽電共生）

所謂熱供應事業（依據熱供應事業法，指加熱能力在 21GJ/h 以上之熱供應事業）係於特定地域及高樓林立之大街等進行熱供應事業。迄 2002 年 1 月為止，總共有 91 家公

司於 149 個地點取得事業許可證。河川及海水等溫差能源，垃圾焚化排熱等未利用能源資源量約 3.4 千萬公秉油當量，未利用能源之應用實例計 36 處。2010 年度未利用能源之導入利用目標為 58 萬公秉油當量。

將發電時所排放之熱能加以回收利用之汽電共生等資源量為 2.3 千萬公秉[包括熱電共生系統、燃料電池（原油換算值）]，截至 2000 年度末，汽電共生導入實績為 5,603 台，共計 5,484 MW（總發電量占比約 2%）。

2010 年度之汽電共生（蒸汽渦輪機及燃氣渦輪機除外）導入目標為 10,020 MW，約 662 萬公秉油當量。

今後區域再開發可望帶來大規模熱需求，以提供大樓、工場內自用消費之需；而小規模未利用熱能亦可望推廣，以提高熱利用效率。

從能源有效利用及節能之觀點出發，汽電共生之導入與推廣是相當被期待的一件事。在民生用途方面，包括飯店、辦公室、運動設施、研究設施、醫院、學校及療養院等。而在產業用途方面，計有食品工業、化學產業、紙漿、纖維、鋼鐵、電氣及機械等產業。

在民生及產業用途上，汽電共生之熱電雖然可合併使用，惟經濟效益仍是主要關鍵。此外，為求汽電共生今後得以推廣普及，包括降低目前偏高的建造費及環境對策費，提昇原動機及週邊機器之可靠性，將數量極多的關連法規化繁為簡，以突破限制，及鬆綁現行手續繁雜的法規制度等問題皆須設法加以解決。以主要國家目前之汽電共生占比為例，美國約占總發電量 5%，德國約 10%，丹麥約 50%，而日本僅 2%，遠遠落後歐美等先進國家。

## （五）潔淨能源車

氮氧化物在都會區的污染情況一年比一年嚴重，而二氧化碳對地球環境亦造成問題，因此，期待藉由導入潔淨

能源車，以改善氮氧化物及二氧化碳對環境的衝擊。

日本潔淨能源車在 2000 年底，總導入數量為 62,032 輛，其中，電動車為 3,815 輛，混合車為 50,272 輛，瓦斯車為 7,811 輛，甲醇車為 134 輛，惟不含柴油替代用 LPG 車在內。在燃料供應設施方面，計有充電站 54 處，天然氣添加站 556 處，甲醇添加站 38 處。2010 年潔淨能源車導入目標為 348 萬輛。

受到世人矚目的電動車在充電續航距離及速度等方面已有相當程度的提高，而在延長電池壽命、提昇出力密度、技術開發及藉由量產進一步降低造價等，實有必要再加把勁。至於低燃料費之汽油及馬達驅動混合車，目前正朝向實用車之推廣目標邁進。2000 年各家汽車製造廠皆推出混合車，此外，在瓦斯車方面，阿根廷 45 萬輛、義大利 32 萬輛、美國 8.9 萬輛，蘇俄 3.5 萬輛等，全球在行駛中的瓦斯車總共超過 110 萬輛（迄 1999 年 12 月止）。

目前受到矚目的燃料電池車仍在開發中，雖然 2003 年準商用車可望上市，惟要等到 2010 年以後，真正的商用車方有普及化的可能。

#### (六) 燃料電池

燃料電池的原理乃水電解之逆反應，利用天然氣等碳氫化合物經重組程序產生之氫氣作為燃料，並與空氣分別供應至燃料電池內部之燃料極 (anode) 及空氣極 (cathode) 進行電化學反應，將化學能直接轉換成電能，同時，釋放出可作為熱水等用途的反應熱。 $\text{CO}_2$  及  $\text{NO}_x$  排放量幾乎為零，此外，亦具備低噪音、燃料多元化、小型化及設置場所選擇性高等優點。

目前磷酸型燃料電池 (PAFC) 正處於推廣普及階段。截至 2000 年 3 月底為止，由日本國內的瓦斯事業者及電力事業者等所運轉的在地型 PAFC 發電廠共有 69 座，總裝置

容量為 11,700 kW。其中，連續運轉時數超過 8,000 小時者有 3 座，超過 5,000 小時者有 7 座，而累積運轉時數在 3 萬小時以上者有 12 座，4 萬小時以上者有 5 座。可靠性及實用上的問題正朝向零異狀的目標提昇中。2010 年度的燃料電池導入目標為 2,200 MW。

燃料電池現階段的成本仍高，約 40~70 萬日元/kW；如能藉由量產效果，降低至 25 萬日元/kW，則可望與商用電力相當。因此，最好能由政府和公共團體率先創造需求等，以達到量產，進而降低成本的目標。

質子交換膜燃料電池（Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cell, PEFC）由於乾淨、發電效率高，今後將格外受到青睞，適合汽車及家庭使用。不過，包括燃料電池、整體系統、成本及燃料供應基礎設施等等，目前仍存在諸多問題，實有必要進一步研究開發加以解決。PEFC 為二十一世紀的能源關鍵技術，可用來解決能源衍生之環境問題，期盼能早日開發成功。2001 年 3 月，結合政府與民間力量，力圖共同解決燃料電池課題的「燃料電池實用化推進協議會（Fuel Cell Commercialization Conference of Japan, FCCJ）」正式成立。

表 4-1 長期能源供需預測概要

\*最終能源消費變化及預測

單位：百萬公秉油當量

| 年度<br>部門 | 1990 年度 |      | 1999 年度 |      | 2010 年度 |      |       |     |
|----------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|-------|-----|
|          |         |      |         |      | 基準值     | 目標值  |       |     |
|          |         |      |         |      |         |      | 占比, % |     |
| 產業       | 183     | 52.5 | 197     | 49.0 | 187     | 45.8 | 185   | 46  |
| 民生       | 85      | 24.4 | 105     | 26.1 | 126     | 30.8 | 120   | 30  |
| 家庭       | 46      | 13.3 | 55      | 13.8 | 60      | 14.7 | 58    | 14  |
| 業務       | 39      | 11.2 | 50      | 12.3 | 66      | 16.1 | 63    | 16  |
| 運輸       | 80      | 23.0 | 100     | 24.9 | 96      | 23.4 | 94    | 24  |
| 乘用車      | 39      | 11.0 | 53      | 13.2 | 51      | 12.5 | 50    | 12  |
| 貨物車      | 42      | 12.0 | 47      | 11.7 | 45      | 10.9 | 45    | 11  |
| 合計       | 349     | 100  | 402     | 100  | 409     | 100  | 400   | 100 |

\*初級能源供應變化及預測

單位：百萬公秉油當量

| 年度<br>項目 | 1990 年度 |       | 1999 年度 |       | 2010 年度 |       |      |       |
|----------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|
|          |         |       |         |       | 基準值     | 目標值   |      |       |
| 初級能源供給   | 526     |       | 593     |       | 622     |       | 602  |       |
| 能源別      | 實際數量    | 占比, % | 實際數量    | 占比, % | 實際數量    | 占比, % | 實際數量 | 占比, % |
| 石油       | 307     | 58.3  | 308     | 52.0  | 280     | 45.0  | 271  | 45    |
| 煤炭       | 87      | 16.6  | 103     | 17.4  | 136     | 21.9  | 114  | 19    |
| 天然氣      | 53      | 10.1  | 75      | 12.7  | 82      | 13.2  | 83   | 14    |
| 核能       | 49      | 9.4   | 77      | 13.0  | 93      | 15.0  | 93   | 15    |
| 水力（一般水力） | 21      | 4.2   | 21      | 3.6   | 20      | 3.2   | 19   | 3     |
| 地熱       | 1       | 0.1   | 1       | 0.2   | 1       | 0.2   | 1    | 0.2   |
| 新能源      | 7       | 1.3   | 7       | 1.1   | 9       | 1.6   | 20   | 3     |
| 再生能源**   | 29      | 5.6   | 29      | 4.9   | 30      | 4.8   | 40   | 7     |

\*\*再生能源包括新能源、水力及地熱

\*能源類二氧化碳排放量之變化及預測

單位：百萬噸一碳

| 項目                              | 年度 | 1990 年度 | 1999 年度       | 2010 年度       |     |
|---------------------------------|----|---------|---------------|---------------|-----|
|                                 |    |         |               | 基準值           | 目標值 |
| 能源類二氧化碳排放量<br>(相對於 1990 年度之增加率) |    | 287     | 313<br>(8.9%) | 307<br>(6.9%) | 287 |

表 4-2 新能源導入實績及目標

## ① 供應端新能源

|                  | 實績值 (1999 年度) |                | 現行對策不變 (2010 年度) |                | 目標值 (2010 年度) |                | 2010/1999 |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
|                  | 油當量<br>(萬公秉)  | 設備規模<br>(萬 kW) | 油當量<br>(萬公秉)     | 設備規模<br>(萬 kW) | 油當量<br>(萬公秉)  | 設備規模<br>(萬 kW) |           |
| 太陽光發電            | 5.2           | 20.5           | 62               | 254            | 118           | 482            | 約 23 倍    |
| 太陽熱利用            | 98.0          | —              | 72               | —              | 439           | —              | 約 4 倍     |
| 風力發電             | 3.5           | 8.3            | 32               | 78             | 134           | 300            | 約 38 倍    |
| 廢棄物發電            | 115           | 90             | 208              | 175            | 552           | 417            | 約 5 倍     |
| 廢棄物熱利用           | 4.4           | —              | 4.4              | —              | 14            | —              | 約 3 倍     |
| 生質物發電            | 5.4           | 8.0            | 13               | 16             | 34            | 33             | 約 6 倍     |
| 生質物熱利用           | —             | —              | —                | —              | 67            | —              | —         |
| 黑液、廢材等           | 457           | —              | 479              | —              | 494           | —              | 約 1.1 倍   |
| 未利用能源<br>(含冰雪冷能) | 4.1           | —              | 9.3              | —              | 58            | —              | 約 14 倍    |
| 新能源合計 (占比)       | 693 (1.2%)    | —              | 878 (1.4%)       | —              | 1,910 (3%)    | —              | 約 3 倍     |
| 初級能源總供應量         | 約 5.9 億公秉     | —              | 約 6.2 億公秉        | —              | 約 6.0 億公秉     | —              | 約 3 倍     |

表 4-2 新能源導入實績及目標（續）

② 再生能源

|           | 現行狀況 (1999 年度) | 現行對策不變 (2010 年度) | 目標值 (2010 年度) | 2010/1999 |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 新能能源供應量   | 7              | 9                | 19            | 約 2.7 倍   |
| 水力 (一般水力) | 21             | 20               | 20            | 約 1 倍     |
| 地熱        | 1              | 1                | 1             | 約 1 倍     |
| 再生能源供應量   | 29 (4.9%)      | 30 (4.8%)        | 40 (7%)       | 約 1.4 倍   |
| 初級能能源總供應量 | 593            | 622              | 602           |           |

③ 需求端新能源

|          | 現行狀況 (1999 年度) | 現行對策不變 (2010 年度) | 目標值 (2010 年度) | 2010/1999 |
|----------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 潔淨能能源車*  | —              | 6.5 萬輛           | —             | 89 萬輛     |
| 天然氣汽共生** | —              | 152 萬 kW         | —             | 344 萬 kW  |
| 燃料電池     | —              | 1.2 萬 kW         | —             | 4 萬 kW    |

\* 包括新能源電動車、燃料電池車、混合車、瓦斯車、甲醇車及柴油替用 LPG 車。

\*\* 包括燃料電池

表 4-3 新能源經濟性試算結果

| 新能源種類          | 發電/熱利用成本                         | 新能源/傳統能源  | 傳統能源成本  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 太陽光發電<br>(住宅用) | 平均值:66 日元/kWh<br>(最低值:46 日元/kWh) | 約 3.0 倍<br>約 16.5 倍<br>約 2.0 倍<br>約 11.5 倍<br>約 3.5 倍<br>約 18.3 倍 | 家庭用電燈單價:23.3 日元/kWh<br>燃料費:4.0 日元/kWh<br>家庭用電燈單價:23.3 日元/kWh<br>燃料費:4.0 日元/kWh<br>業務用電力單價:20.0 日元/kWh<br>燃料費:4.0 日元/kWh |
| (非住宅用)         | 平均值:73 日元/kWh                    |   |   |
| 風力發電<br>(大規模)  | 10~14 日元/kWh                     | 約 1.4~2.0 倍<br>約 2.5~3.5 倍  | 火力發電單價:7.3 日元/kWh<br>燃料費:4.0 日元/kWh   |
| (中小規模)         | 18~24 日元/kWh                     | 約 2.5~3.0 倍<br>約 4.5~6.0 倍  | 火力發電單價:7.3 日元/kWh<br>燃料費:4.0 日元/kWh   |
| 廢棄物發電<br>(大規模) | 9~11 日元/kWh                      | 約 1.2~1.5 倍   | 火力發電單價:7.3 日元/kWh   |
| (中小規模)         | 11~12 日元/kWh                     | 約 1.5 倍   | 火力發電單價:7.3 日元/kWh   |

1. 本表係採用 1999 年度導入計畫之設備費平均值加以試算

2. 表中之燃料費係作為電力公司導入太陽光發電及風力發電時之迴避成本

表 4-4 日本太陽光發電系統累計裝置容量

| 年  | 1992   | 1993   | 1994   | 1995   | 1996   | 1997   | 1998    | 1999    | 2000    |
|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| kW | 19,000 | 24,270 | 31,240 | 43,380 | 59,640 | 91,300 | 133,400 | 208,600 | 317,500 |

表 4-5 日本風力發電累計裝置容量

| 年  | 1990 | 1991  | 1992  | 1993  | 1994    | 1995  | 1996     | 1997   | 1998   | 1999   | 2000    | 2001    |
|----|------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| kW | 615  | 2,523 | 2,955 | 4,155 | 5,261.5 | 9,603 | 12,393.5 | 20,220 | 36,520 | 81,835 | 143,875 | 288,420 |

## 第五章 MCFC發電技術第三期研究開發狀況

MCFC 研究協會於 1988 年開始承接 NEDO 委託(經濟產業省為計畫發起機構)之 MCFC 發電技術相關研究計畫(經濟產業省為計畫發起機構)，並一直延續至今；基於先前之開發成果，第三期五年計畫(圖 5-1)於 2000 年度展開，期能早日促成 MCFC 發電技術臻至實用化之目標。以下分就各個開發項目所獲致之顯著進展，提出說明。

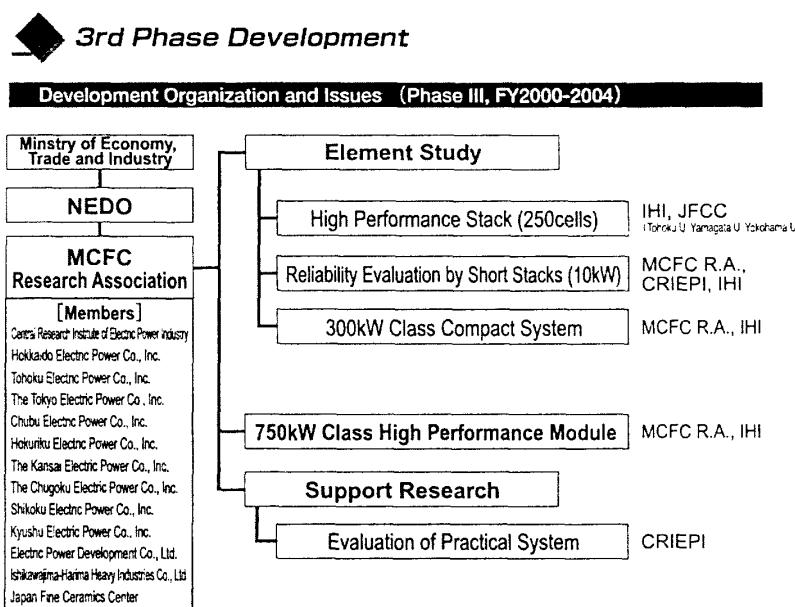


圖 5-1 MCFC 第三期計畫

### 一、加壓型短積層 (short stack) 燃料電池組試驗

利用實用規模 (real scale) 電池組進行之長期發電試驗於 2001 年 4 月開始，此一試驗所設定之電池組開發目標如下： $1\text{ m}^2 \times 10\text{ kW}$  級，操作壓力為 0.5 MPa，發電時間為一萬小時以上，每 1,000 小時之電壓衰減率為 0.25% (@電流密度為  $150\text{ mA/cm}^2$ )；試驗地點位在電力中央研究所 (CRIEPI) 轄下之橫須賀研究所，並於 2002 年 6 月達成一萬小時之發電目

標（電池平均出力為 11.5 kW）。期間，雖然因試驗設備進行點檢等要求而被迫停止發電數次，惟電池每 1,000 小時之電壓衰減率約 0.3%(@電流密度為  $150 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ )，證實在加壓操作條件之下，電池性能接近實用程度。

## 二、高壓型短積層燃料電池組試驗

為達成高效率發電之實用化目標，MCFC 第三期計畫係要完成高性能模組之開發，即將電池組及平板型重組器納入一只容器之內。為此，2001 年 6 月，位於中部電力公司川越火力發電廠的 MCFC 發電試驗所，開始著手建置高壓型短積層燃料電池組試驗設備（圖 5-2）；試驗目的主要有二，其一係驗證高壓操作之 10 kW 級低積層實用規模電池元件，開發目標如下： $1 \text{ m}^2 \times 10 \text{ kW}$  級，操作壓力為 1.2 MPa，電池電壓初期性能為 0.71V 以上 (@電流密度為  $200 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ )；其二係擷取運轉數據以供高性能模組開發之需。2002 年 2 月，IHI 相生工廠承製之 10 kW 級燃料電池組在川越 MCFC 發電試驗所完成組裝之後，旋即進行發電試驗。2002 年 3 月，操作壓力 1.2 MPa 及電池平均電壓超過 0.71V (@電流密度為  $200 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ ) 獲得確認（表 5-1）。此為全球 MCFC 發電技術進行高壓運轉成功之首例，同時，亦達成設定目標；

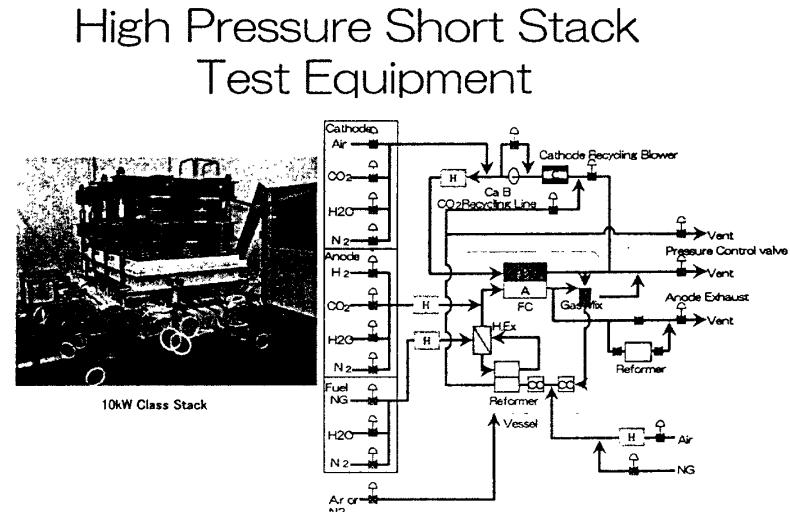


圖 5-2 高壓型短積層燃料電池組試驗設備

至此，高性能模組之成功開發終於露出一道曙光。

表 5-1 高壓型短積層燃料電池組試驗結果

Results of High Pressure Short Stack Test

| Items               | Targets                            | Results                            |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Output              | 10 kW Class                        | Max 15 kW                          |
| Pressure            | 1.2 MPa                            | 1.2 MPa                            |
| Fuel                | Natural gas                        | Natural gas                        |
| Initial Performance | > 0.71V<br>@200 mA/cm <sup>2</sup> | 0.715 V<br>@ 200mA/cm <sup>2</sup> |

Total generation time 3,097hours (2003/1/8)

### 三、高積層電池組技術開發

IHI 相生工廠於 2001 年 7 月開始裝設一座高積層電池組之前處理設備，並進行各種試驗調整，目的在建立最大出力為 300 kW 級之高積層電池組 ( $1\text{ m}^2 \times 250$  只單電池) 製造技術，而且電池組適合以陸上運輸工具進行載運，充當分散型電源使用。2001 年 12 月，IHI 相生工廠利用實用規模之電池組元件，製造一具專供事

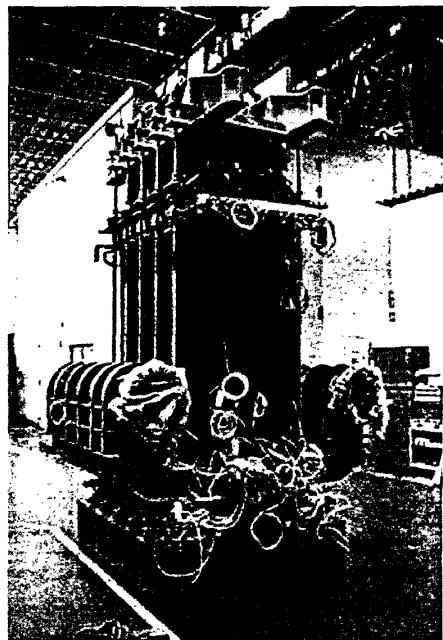


圖 5-3 300 kW 級高積層電池組

前檢證之用的電池組（由 70 只單電池堆疊而成），以確保發電試驗之健全性。2002 年 5 月，加壓型小容量發電系統所使用之 300 kW 級高積層電池組 ( $1\text{ m}^2 \times 250$  只單電池) 展開前處理作業，接著，並確認發電試驗之健全性。圖 5-3 為 300 kW 級高積層電池組之外觀。

#### 四、加壓型小容量發電系統開發

300 kW 級加壓型小容量發電系統之開發目標如下：300 kW 級交流輸出，操作壓力為 0.4 MPa，發電時間超過一萬小時，每 1,000 小時之電壓衰減率為 0.3% (@電流密度為  $200\text{ mA/cm}^2$ )，淨發電效率為 43% (高熱值基準)；此一開發技術係為了奠定小容量發電系統早日進入市場之基礎，而且將驗證 MCFC 與氣渦輪機結合成為中、大規模複循環發電系統之可行性。2000 年度起，IHI 開始進行 300 kW 級小型系統之基本設計及構成機器之細部設計，並著手各種元件製造。2002 年 2 月，川越 MCFC 發電試驗所開始進行機器安裝（圖 5-4），以及實施系統調整試驗，預定 2002 年 9 月底開始進行發電試驗。

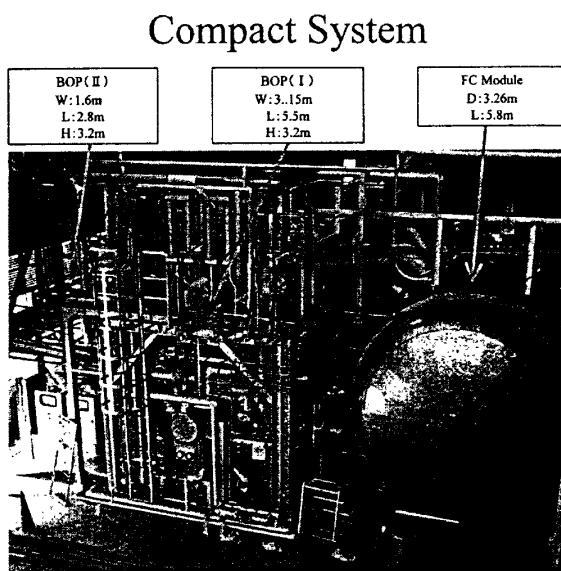


圖 5-4 300kW 加壓型 MCFC 試驗設備

## 300kW Class Compact System

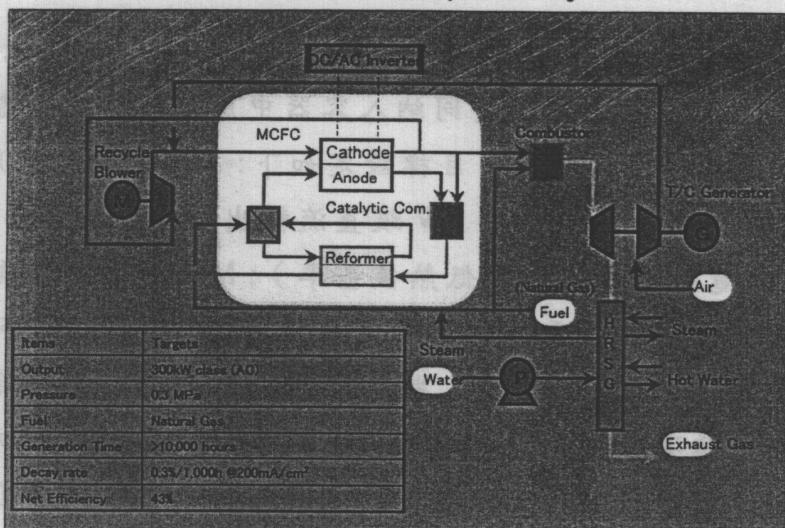


圖 5-5 300kW 級發電系統流程圖

### 五、電池材料改良及長壽命化

MCFC 在性能、耐用性及可靠度方面，有必要進一步提升，基於前期計畫之開發成果，預料在 0.5 MPa 加壓條件下，使用壽命可達四萬小時。不過，在高壓下運轉，由於陰極材料 NiO 會溶解於電解質之中，而發生短路現象，並導致使用壽命縮短。為解決此一問題，IHI 及日本精密陶瓷中心(JFCC)負責改良電池材料，而 CRIEPI 則根據小型單電池加速試驗法進行壽命評估；此外，亦與產業技術總合研究所(National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, AIST)進行研發資訊交換。上述種種努力獲得之成果，包括 JFCC 在 Ni 顆粒表面鍍上 Fe，而開發成功陰極材料製造技術；另外，亦驗證在 Li/Na 系碳酸鹽電解質內部添加第三種物質（鹼性金屬），可降低 Ni 溶解量。JFCC 預測，祇要綜合採取上述防治對策，即使處於高壓之下，在四萬小時運轉期間內，亦不致發生短路現象。

## 六、高性能模組開發

高性能模組係中大規模 MCFC 發電系統之基本單元，由兩具電池組及一具重組器共同納入容器中成為一體。經整合第三期各項開發成果之後，目標設定如下：750 kW 級直流輸出，惟驗證試驗出力為 375 kW 級直流輸出，操作壓力為 1.2 MPa，毛發電效率為 47%（低熱值基準）；MCFC 發電系統係以提升傳統技術之發電效率為開發目標，為此，MCFC 研究協會正在設計一座驗證設備，將結合 MCFC 模組及傳統氣渦輪機成為複循環發電系統，預測操作壓力 1.2 MPa，出力規模 7 MW 級之發電廠，其淨發電效率將超過 50%（高熱值基準），預定 2004 年度開始進行發電試驗。圖 5-6 為 MCFC 發電技術總開發時程。

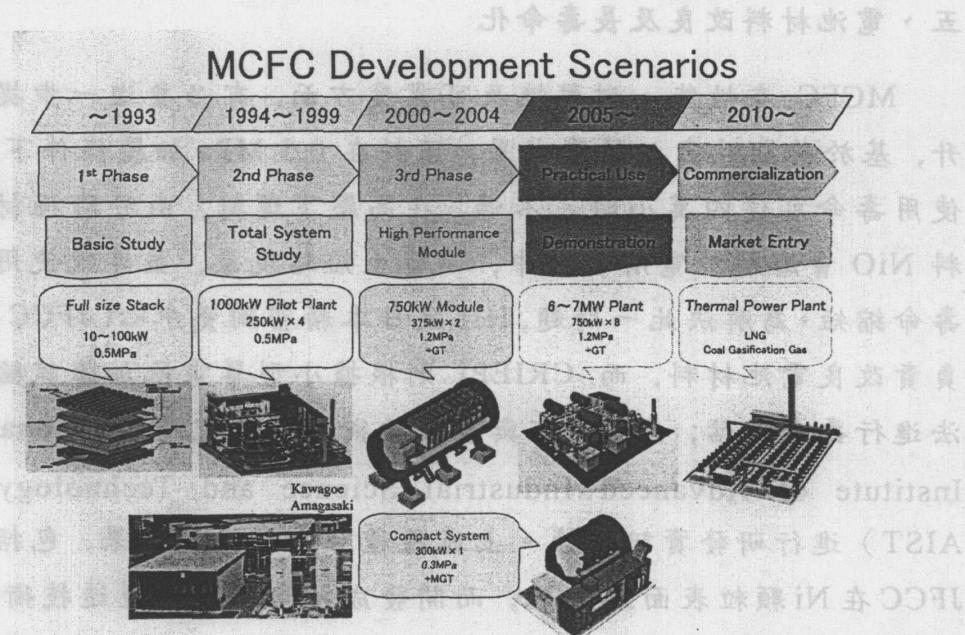


圖 5-6 MCFC 發電技術總開發時程

## 七、其他研究開發

MCFC 發電系統實用化之支援性研發計畫，包括為檢討

市場導入情境而進行之「實用系統之經濟性評估及概念設計」，為回收用過之燃料電池元件而進行之「再循環技術研究」，為檢討內部重組方式高效率化而進行之「內部重組方式相關研究」，以及為利用全球蘊藏量最豐之化石燃料而進行之「煤炭氣化利用技術開發」等。不過，為提升研究開發效率，MCFC 研究協會已改變開發策略，除繼續進行早日實用化所需之「實用系統之經濟性評估及概念設計」之外，其他開發項目已全部在 2001 年度末中斷。

## 第六章 日本住宅用太陽光發電導入促進事業

太陽光是取之不盡之自然能源，亦是潔淨的石油替代能源，從確保能源穩定供應及地球環保的觀點考量，實乃非常有效之能源，有必要積極加以引進。因此，為加速引進太陽光發電系統，日本政府針對需求量最為看好之住宅部門，於 1994 年度起制定補助辦法，包括 1994~1996 年度的「住宅用太陽光發電 Monitor 事業（簡稱 Monitor 事業）」及 1997 年度實施迄今之「住宅用太陽光發電導入基盤整備事業（簡稱導入基盤整備事業）」，並委由新能源財團承辦此等事業。

此外，2002 年度起，「導入基盤整備事業」易其名為「住宅用太陽光導入促進事業」，簡稱「導入促進事業」。

### 一、2002 年度補助事業概要

2002 年度導入促進事業之概要如下。

#### (一) 目的

為促使太陽光發電最終得以獨力推廣應用，在一定期間內採取密集式的補助措施，以激勵全國各界大規模加以導入，藉由量產效果進一步降低成本，期能早日實現太陽光發電市場自立化之目標。

#### (二) 補助機制

詳如圖 6-1 所示。

#### (三) 預算

2002 年度預算金額約 232 億日元。

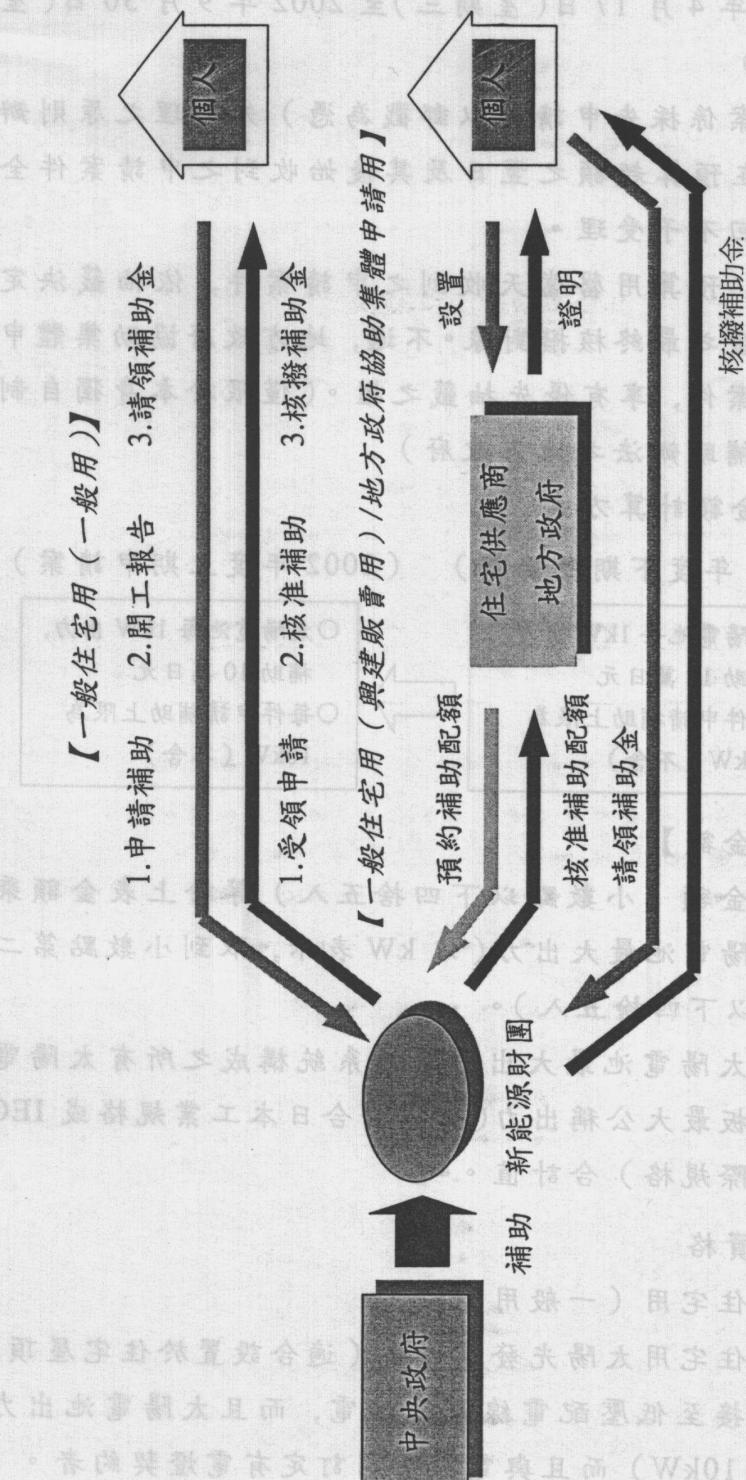
#### (四) 申請期限

##### 1. 一般住宅用

○上期：2002 年 4 月 17 日（星期三）至 2002 年 9 月 30 日（星期六）

○下期：2002 年 10 月 1 日（星期二）至 2003 年 1 月 31 日（星期五）

圖 6-1 住宅用太陽光發電導入促進補助機制



## 2. 地方政府協助集體申請用

2002年4月17日(星期三)至2002年9月30日(星期六)

申請案係採先申請(以郵戳為憑)先受理之原則辦理，在預算超額之翌日及其後始收到之申請案件全部退回不予受理。

此外，預算用罄當天收到之申請案件，依抽籤決定補助金之最終核撥對象。不過，地方政府協助集體申請之案件，享有優先抽籤之權。(僅限於本身獨自制定有補助辦法之地方政府)

### (五) 補助金額計算方式

(2001年度下期申請案) (2002年度上期申請案)

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| ○太陽電池每1kW出力，<br>補助12萬日元<br>○每件申請補助上限為<br>10kW(不含) | → | ○太陽電池每1kW出力，<br>補助10萬日元<br>○每件申請補助上限為<br>10kW(不含) |
|---|---|---|

#### 【補助金額】

- 補助金額(小數點以下四捨五入)等於上表金額乘以太陽電池最大出力(以kW表示，取到小數點第二位，以下四捨五入)。
- 上述太陽電池最大出力等於系統構成之所有太陽電池模組最大公稱出力(必須符合日本工業規格或IEC等國際規格)合計值。

### (六) 申請資格

#### 1. 一般住宅用(一般用)

設置住宅用太陽光發電系統(適合設置於住宅屋頂，可併接至低壓配電線及逆送電，而且太陽電池出力未滿10kW)而且與電力公司訂定有電燈契約者。

(但，地方政府為自己申請補助時，在自有住宅以外設置者，不予補助。)

## 2. 一般住宅用（興建販賣用）

購買附有住宅用太陽光發電系統之住屋者。（須委由有能力興建及販賣附設有太陽光發電系統之新建住宅供應商等完成申請手續；申請期限至 2003 年 3 月 10 日止。）

## 3. 地方政府協助集體申請用

在轄區內設置、購買附設有太陽光發電系統之住屋者。（須委由本身已制定補助辦法或年度內計劃施行之地方政府等完成申請手續；此外，雖尚未建立補助制度，但亦可居中協助。）

## （七）價格公告

### 1. 申請手續代理人一覽表公告

新能源財團網站（[www.nef.or.jp](http://www.nef.or.jp)）首頁提供補助金請領手續代理人一覽表，及系統販賣參考價格等資訊。

### 2. 住宅用太陽光發電系統販賣價格公告

新能源財團將定期公告住宅用太陽光發電系統販賣實績價格，包括平均價格、最低及最高價格。

## 二、補助事業實施狀況

### （一）太陽光發電系統申請及設置件數

2002 年度上期統計至 2002 年 5 月 10 日為止，在申請件數方面，一般住宅用（一般用）為 2,337 件，一般住宅用（興建販賣用）為 8 件（委由 7 家建商申辦），地方政府協助集體申辦為 661 件（13 個自治體），總計達 3,006 件，如圖 6-2 所示。

此外，協助集體申辦之 13 個自治體，包括北海道帶廣市（20 件）、北見市（20 件）、枋木縣今市市（5 件）、埼玉

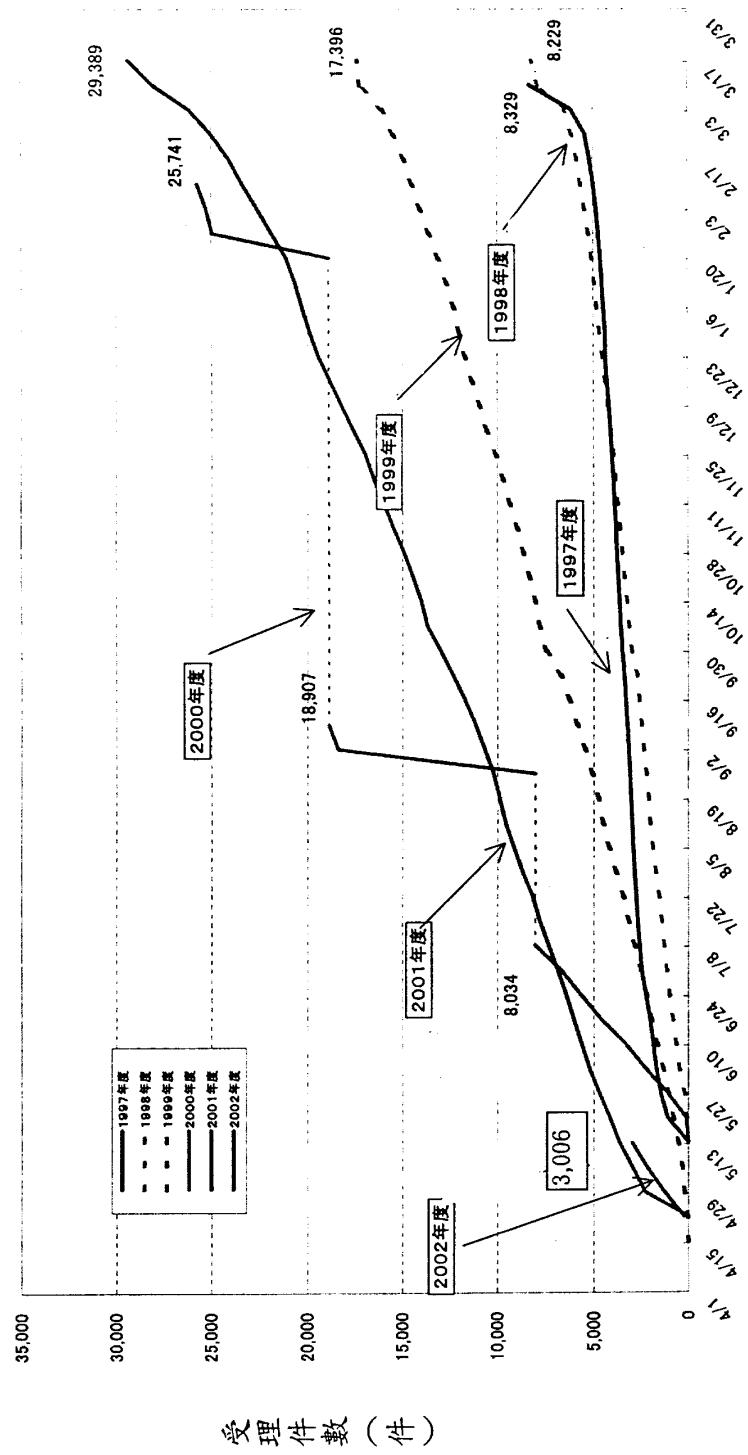


圖 6-2 導入基盤整備事業各年度受理件數

縣所澤市（19件）、神奈川縣相模原市（111件）、長野縣飯田市（100件）、東部町（20件）、丸子町（14件）、福井縣（150件）、愛知縣名古屋市（72件）、三重縣四日市市（33件）、兵庫縣三田市（30件）及島根縣（67件）。

1994年度起至2001年度（2001年度僅計申請件數）止，八年之間，包含Monitor事業及導入基盤整備事業，有關太陽光發電系統設置件數，各年度統計結果，詳如表6-1。由表中得知，設置件數最多之都道府縣，依次為愛知縣4,887件（17,518kW）、兵庫縣4,586件（17,277kW）、靜岡縣3,742件（14,153kW）及長野縣3,725件（14,114kW）。主要理由如下：愛知縣、靜岡縣及長野縣制定太陽光發電系統補助辦法之自治體（郡、市、村、町）為數較多，而兵庫縣則因受1995年1月17日發生阪神大地震所影響。

此外，1994至2001年度（2001年度僅計申請件數）間，已核撥補助金及核撥中之太陽光發電系統總共為81,741件，裝置容量達303,669kW。

## （二）太陽光發電系統出力分布

表6-2為太陽光發電系統依年度別及出力別之統計結果，各年度（1994至2001年度）依每件太陽光發電系統出力而言，以3~4kW（不含）最多，平均占比約55.8%；其次為4~5kW（不含），占20.3%；2kW~3kW（不含）約11.6%，而5kW以上約10.6%，亦即3~5kW（不含）之太陽光發電系統約占全體76.1%。

## （三）太陽光發電系統設置場所分布

表6-3為太陽光發電系統依相關年度別，對設置場所呈現趨勢之統計結果，依設置場所觀之，各年度設置於住宅屋頂均超過90%，1999年度以後上升至97%以上。

住宅屋頂設置太陽光發電系統之場合包括既有住宅及

表 6-1 太陽光發電系統各年度設置件數一覽表

| Prefecture | Monitor Program |        |        |          | Introduction Infrastructure Development Program |        |        |        | (Note)* | Total         |
|------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
|            | FY1994          | FY1995 | FY1996 | Subtotal | FY1997  | FY1998 | FY1999 | FY2000 |         |               |
|            |                 |        |        |          |   |        |        |        |         |               |
| Hokkaido   | 5               | 10     | 29     | 44       | 77  | 116    | 233    | 324    | 233     | 983 1,027     |
| Aomori     | 2               | 8      | 16     | 26       | 31  | 36     | 45     | 54     | 79      | 245 271       |
| Iwate      | 3               | 9      | 15     | 27       | 67  | 50     | 91     | 186    | 276     | 670 697       |
| Miyagi     | 8               | 18     | 28     | 54       | 87  | 87     | 222    | 365    | 441     | 1,202 1,256   |
| Akita      | 7               | 9      | 3      | 19       | 18  | 24     | 37     | 69     | 64      | 212 231       |
| Yamagata   | 5               | 7      | 14     | 26       | 26  | 30     | 69     | 69     | 54      | 248 274       |
| Fukushima  | 6               | 8      | 23     | 37       | 68  | 72     | 170    | 336    | 566     | 1,212 1,249   |
| Ibaraki    | 12              | 25     | 49     | 86       | 165   | 149    | 441    | 636    | 637     | 2,028 2,114   |
| Tochigi    | 7               | 9      | 31     | 47       | 89  | 89     | 309    | 363    | 676     | 1,526 1,573   |
| Gunma      | 8               | 20     | 39     | 67       | 97  | 110    | 289    | 371    | 447     | 1,314 1,381   |
| Saitama    | 23              | 37     | 77     | 137      | 336   | 367    | 669    | 876    | 983     | 3,231 3,368   |
| Chiba      | 21              | 28     | 86     | 135      | 280   | 277    | 704    | 851    | 1,029   | 3,141 3,276   |
| Tokyo      | 54              | 83     | 121    | 258      | 301   | 268    | 526    | 635    | 777     | 2,507 2,765   |
| Kanagawa   | 38              | 60     | 111    | 209      | 267   | 268    | 674    | 785    | 1,375   | 3,369 3,578   |
| Niigata    | 5               | 6      | 14     | 25       | 45  | 49     | 60     | 150    | 220     | 524 549       |
| Toyama     | 6               | 16     | 26     | 48       | 54  | 40     | 50     | 67     | 194     | 405 453       |
| Ishikawa   | 4               | 6      | 22     | 32       | 42  | 26     | 38     | 64     | 87      | 257 289       |
| Fukui      | 0               | 8      | 5      | 13       | 20  | 17     | 15     | 36     | 311     | 399 412       |
| Yamanashi  | 10              | 16     | 36     | 62       | 89  | 76     | 163    | 211    | 361     | 900 962       |
| Nagano     | 33              | 65     | 114    | 212      | 406   | 428    | 810    | 895    | 974     | 3,513 3,725   |
| Gifu       | 9               | 27     | 65     | 101      | 114   | 115    | 244    | 421    | 490     | 1,384 1,485   |
| Shizuoka   | 28              | 35     | 82     | 145      | 225   | 221    | 709    | 1,116  | 1,326   | 3,597 3,742   |
| Aichi      | 38              | 73     | 124    | 235      | 266   | 402    | 1,016  | 1,250  | 1,718   | 4,652 4,887   |
| Mie        | 20              | 24     | 30     | 74       | 70  | 102    | 241    | 344    | 450     | 1,207 1,281   |
| Shiga      | 8               | 20     | 45     | 73       | 162   | 185    | 338    | 398    | 618     | 1,701 1,774   |
| Kyoto      | 18              | 27     | 54     | 99       | 180   | 140    | 364    | 371    | 377     | 1,432 1,531   |
| Osaka      | 32              | 46     | 99     | 177      | 262   | 212    | 523    | 754    | 825     | 2,576 2,753   |
| Hyogo      | 27              | 67     | 126    | 220      | 309   | 359    | 897    | 1,034  | 1,767   | 4,366 4,586   |
| Nara       | 8               | 19     | 34     | 61       | 81  | 59     | 244    | 293    | 404     | 1,081 1,142   |
| Wakayama   | 2               | 7      | 12     | 21       | 66  | 57     | 129    | 252    | 444     | 948 969       |
| Tottori    | 2               | 3      | 7      | 12       | 19  | 41     | 63     | 50     | 103     | 276 288       |
| Shimane    | 3               | 3      | 10     | 16       | 28  | 27     | 35     | 49     | 217     | 356 372       |
| Okayama    | 12              | 29     | 41     | 82       | 116   | 143    | 558    | 687    | 750     | 2,254 2,336   |
| Hiroshima  | 14              | 37     | 70     | 121      | 232   | 278    | 543    | 805    | 746     | 2,604 2,725   |
| Yamaguchi  | 3               | 26     | 29     | 58       | 132   | 203    | 371    | 593    | 705     | 2,004 2,062   |
| Tokushima  | 3               | 10     | 17     | 30       | 48  | 43     | 151    | 237    | 355     | 834 864       |
| Kagawa     | 3               | 12     | 22     | 37       | 86  | 82     | 437    | 481    | 568     | 1,654 1,691   |
| Ehime      | 2               | 17     | 21     | 40       | 78  | 305    | 575    | 590    | 573     | 2,121 2,161   |
| Kochi      | 2               | 13     | 11     | 26       | 40  | 41     | 117    | 179    | 184     | 561 587       |
| Fukuoka    | 13              | 28     | 64     | 105      | 181   | 221    | 722    | 786    | 1,358   | 3,268 3,373   |
| Saga       | 2               | 11     | 23     | 36       | 52  | 42     | 189    | 324    | 588     | 1,195 1,231   |
| Nagasaki   | 9               | 13     | 21     | 43       | 80  | 87     | 349    | 500    | 801     | 1,817 1,860   |
| Kumamoto   | 8               | 26     | 34     | 68       | 89  | 69     | 419    | 616    | 1,071   | 2,264 2,332   |
| Oita       | 2               | 8      | 19     | 29       | 42  | 101    | 251    | 369    | 542     | 1,305 1,334   |
| Miyazaki   | 8               | 15     | 32     | 55       | 52  | 119    | 348    | 512    | 874     | 1,905 1,960   |
| Kagoshima  | 4               | 16     | 20     | 40       | 59  | 99     | 381    | 440    | 1,672   | 2,651 2,691   |
| Okinawa    | 2               | 5      | 15     | 22       | 20  | 20     | 50     | 83     | 79      | 252 274       |
| Total      | 539             | 1,065  | 1,986  | 3,590    | 5,654   | 6,352  | 15,879 | 20,877 | 29,389  | 78,151 81,741 |

Note 1: Number of applicants

表 6-2 太陽光發電系統各年裝置容量一覽表

**Table 2** Breakdown of Photovoltaic Power Generation Systems Installed by Fiscal Year and Power Output

\*1: Based on the number of applications received by the NEF as of March 6, 2002 (excluding withdrawals/invalids, as well as applications relating to ready-built houses and local government-assisted applications which have not been evaluated or for which subsidy payment applications have not been filed)

表 6-3 太陽光發電系統各年度設置場所一覽表

|          |                 |                 | FY1994  | FY1995  | FY1996  | FY1997  | FY1998  | FY1999  | FY2000  | FY2001 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Rooftop  | New<br>of house | Number of units | 352     | 705     | 2,355   | 3,131   | 8,132   | 10,183  | 6,506   |        |
|          |                 | Share (%)       | (33.0)  | (35.5)  | (41.7)  | (49.3)  | (51.2)  | (48.8)  |         |        |
|          |                 |                 | [35.7]  | [37.1]  | [44.4]  | [51.7]  | [52.6]  | [50.2]  | [28.2]  |        |
| Existing | Number of units |                 | 635     | 1,194   | 2,944   | 2,927   | 7,336   | 10,092  | 16,576  |        |
|          | Share (%)       |                 | (59.6)  | (60.1)  | (52.1)  | (46.1)  | (46.2)  | (48.3)  |         |        |
|          |                 |                 | [63.3]  | [62.9]  | [55.6]  | [48.3]  | [47.4]  | [49.8]  | [71.8]  |        |
| Subtotal | Number of units | 508             | 987     | 1,898   | 5,299   | 6,058   | 15,468  | 20,275  | 23,082  |        |
|          | Share (%)       | (94.2)          | (92.6)  | (95.6)  | (93.7)  | (95.4)  | (97.4)  | (97.1)  |         |        |
|          |                 |                 | [100.0] | [100.0] | [100.0] | [100.0] | [100.0] | [100.0] | [100.0] |        |
| Ground   | Number of units | 14              | 24      | 40      | 61      | 84      | 100     | 111     |         |        |
|          | Share (%)       | (2.6)           | (2.3)   | (2.0)   | (1.1)   | (1.3)   | (0.6)   | (0.5)   |         |        |
| Veranda  | Number of units | 4               | 3       | 4       | 25      | 15      | 27      | 33      |         |        |
|          | Share (%)       | (0.7)           | (0.3)   | (0.2)   | (0.4)   | (0.2)   | (0.2)   | (0.2)   |         |        |
| Other    | Number of units | 13              | 51      | 43      | 269     | 195     | 284     | 458     |         |        |
|          | Share (%)       | (2.4)           | (4.8)   | (2.2)   | (4.8)   | (3.1)   | (1.8)   | (2.2)   |         |        |
| Total    | Number of units | 539             | 1,065   | 1,986   | 5,654   | 6,352   | 15,879  | 20,877  |         |        |
|          | Share (%)       | (100.0)         | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) |         |        |

\*1: FY 1994–2000 figures based on actual records  
\*2: FY 2001 figures based on the number of applications received by the NEF as of March 6, 2002 (excluding withdrawals/invalids, as well as applications relating to ready-built houses and local government-assisted applications which have not been evaluated or for which subsidy payment applications have not been filed)  
\*3: Figures in brackets [ ] represent percentage ratios to subtotal.

新建住宅，兩者比率自 1995 年度以後統計迄今，顯示在 Monitor 事業執行期間（1994~1996 年度），既有住宅屋頂約占 63%，新建住宅屋頂約占 37%。不過，1997 年度起至 2000 年度止，即導入基盤整備事業實施期間，新建住宅屋頂設置太陽光發電系統之件數增多，既有及新建住宅屋頂設置比率各占 50%。主要理由係因房屋建商為提高住宅附加價值，而積極導入太陽光發電系統。

然而，2001 年度起，由於受到經濟不景氣之累，連帶使得新建住宅設置太陽光發電系統之件數減少，新建住宅與既有住宅比率成為 30% 與 70% 之比。

#### （四）太陽光發電系統價格（設備費+安裝費）變化趨勢

表 6-4 為太陽光發電系統價格依年度別之變化趨勢，1997 年度至 2001 年度，五年之間，系統平均價格由 106.2 萬日元/kW 降至 77.4 萬日元/kW，降價幅度達 28.8 萬日元/kW。由表中進一步觀之，太陽電池由 65.2 萬日元/kW 降低至 49.0 萬日元/kW，相差 16.2 萬日元/kW；附屬設備由 26.1 萬日元/kW 降為 19.5 萬日元/kW，相差 6.6 萬日元/kW；安裝費由 14.9 萬日元/kW 降至 8.9 萬日元/kW，相差 6.0 萬日元/kW。尤其，太陽電池在系統成本降低占比即高達 56%。

另一方面，太陽電池占系統價格之比率，各年度約在 60% 以上，今後系統能否進一步降低，其關鍵完全繫乎太陽電池有無存在任何降價空間。

### 三、自治體補助狀況

1997 年 12 月地球溫暖化防止京都會議(COP3)之後，為促使太陽光發電系統能夠普及應用，使之成為致力於解決環境問題之一環，制定個別補助措施之自治體遂不斷增加。

1995 年靜岡縣富士宮市首開先河，制定太陽光發電系統補助措施，之後，呈現年年增長之趨勢。迄至 2002 年 5 月，

表 6-4 太陽光發電系統各年度價格一覽表

**Table 4 Trends in Prices of Photovoltaic Power Generation Systems**

|                      | FY 1997          | FY 1998          | FY 1999         | FY 2000         | FY 2001<br>[Note 1] |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
|                      |                  |                  |                 | First half      | Second half         |
| Entire system        | 106.2<br>(100.0) | 107.4<br>(100.0) | 93.9<br>(100.0) | 88.5<br>(100.0) | 83.2<br>(100.0)     |
| Breakdown            |                  |                  |                 |                 | Total<br>[Note 1]   |
| • Solar cell         | 65.2<br>(61.4)   | 67.4<br>(62.8)   | 59.8<br>(63.7)  | 56.5<br>(63.8)  | 53.7<br>(64.5)      |
| • BOS                | 26.1<br>(24.6)   | 24.8<br>(23.1)   | 21.7<br>(23.1)  | 20.9<br>(23.6)  | 19.6<br>(23.6)      |
| • Installation works | 14.9<br>(14.0)   | 15.2<br>(14.2)   | 12.4<br>(13.2)  | 11.1<br>(12.5)  | 9.9<br>(11.9)       |

Note 1: The FY 2001 figures are based on the number of subsidy payment applications (which double as installation completion reports) received as of February 29, 2002.

Note 2: Figures in parentheses represent percentage contributions to the per kW price of a photovoltaic power generation

全日本總共有 210 個自治體已完成補助措施之制定工作，齊心為促進太陽光發電系統之普及應用而努力，作為因應環境問題不可或缺之一環。據統計，在都道府縣當中，其轄下之自治體已制定補助措施者，依數量排序，分別為福井縣（28 個）、長野縣（18 個）、愛知縣（17 個）、三重縣（12 個）、靜岡縣（11 個）及山口縣（10）。

在 214 個自治體所制定之補助措施當中，採資金補助占 195 件（91%）、融資 11 件（5%）、融資協助及利息補助 8 件（4%），合計 214 件。不過，制定兩項補助措施之自治體計有北見市、帶廣市、福山市及山口縣。由此可見，補助措施仍以資金補助居多，而成為主流。

在上述 195 件之資金補助當中，補助金額最低為 1 萬日元/kW，最高 20 萬日元/kW；而在系統容量補助上限方面，最小為 2kW，最大為 30kW。雖然補助條件各有不同，惟分析結果顯示，補助金額 8 萬日元/kW，上限 4kW，共計 32 件（16%）；而補助金額 10 萬日元/kW，上限 4kW，計有 27 件（14%）；至於補助金額 5 萬日元/kW，上限 4kW，則有 25 件（16%）。以上三種補助條件在全部 195 件的占比為 43%。今後，已制定補助措施之自治體宜建構何種協助關係，以及如何做好資訊共享，實乃一重要課題。

#### 四、太陽光發電系統市場自立化

有關太陽光發電系統之價格，由於太陽電池製造廠商採量產化生產，並且致力於技術開發，因此與 1994 年度相較，成本約降低一半以上。

另一方面，自 1997 年 12 月召開「防止地球環境溫暖化京都會議（COP3）」之後，一般人對環境問題之意識高漲，自治體將太陽光發電系統視為化解環境問題之一環，導致 2000 年度之設置件數首次超過兩萬件，2001 年度申設件數更逼近

三萬件。以下擬就提高太陽光發電系統之市場自立化進行檢討。

### (一) 降低成本

迄 2001 年 8 月上旬為止，針對通過 2000 年度導入基盤整備事業審核程序，但卻中途撤回或自動放棄的 3,716 件申請者（共回收 1,414 件，回收率 38.1%）所進行的問卷調查，其結果詳如表 6-5。

表 6-5 中途撤回或自動放棄理由

| 問卷選項 |           | 回答件數  | 占比(%) |
|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 資金因素 | 經濟效益不彰    | 431   | 15.4  |
|      | 資金不足      | 450   | 16.1  |
|      | 設備價格過高    | 341   | 12.2  |
|      | 小計        | 1,222 | 43.7  |
| 制度因素 | 補助金額太少    | 346   | 12.4  |
|      | 工程落後或展延   | 412   | 14.7  |
|      | 補助申請手續繁複  | 37    | 1.3   |
|      | 系統容量增加    | 23    | 0.8   |
|      | 立約人變更     | 23    | 0.8   |
|      | 改向地方政府申請  | 8     | 0.3   |
|      | 小計        | 849   | 30.3  |
| 設備因素 | 設置條件不佳    | 163   | 5.8   |
|      | 建物結構不堪設置  | 100   | 3.6   |
|      | 對發電系統缺乏信心 | 221   | 7.9   |
|      | 小計        | 484   | 17.3  |
| 其他因素 | 無法取得其他補助  | 37    | 1.3   |
|      | 改買新機種     | 14    | 0.5   |
|      | 鄰居阻擾      | 10    | 0.4   |
|      | 其他        | 182   | 6.5   |
|      | 小計        | 243   | 8.7   |
| 合計   |           | 2,798 | 100.0 |

由表中得知，中止申設之理由以資金因素占 43.7%，如果加上補助金額太少此一制度因素，則超過一半，高達 56.1%，此係系統價格太高之故。另在太陽光發電系統可接受價格方面，以 50~60 萬日元/kW 居多，占 27%；其次為

30~40 萬日元/kW，占 24%。換言之，可接受價格介於 30 萬至 60 萬日元/kW 的回答人口，占總回答人口一半以上，詳如表 6-6。不過，要在短短一年當中，將系統價格降至 30~60 萬日元/kW 似乎是一項不可能的任務。因此，政府仍有必要繼續給予補助。另一方面，太陽電池製造商必須明確設定市場自立化時之價格及進程，繼續藉由量產化及技術開發等手段，進一步降低成本。

表 6-6 太陽光發電系統可接受價格

| 每 kW 價格             | 回答人數  | 占比(%) |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| 10 萬日元未滿            | 68    | 9.5   |
| 10 萬日元以上 ~ 20 萬日元未滿 | 56    | 7.8   |
| 20 萬日元以上 ~ 30 萬日元未滿 | 128   | 17.9  |
| 30 萬日元以上 ~ 40 萬日元未滿 | 175   | 24.4  |
| 40 萬日元以上 ~ 50 萬日元未滿 | 51    | 7.1   |
| 50 萬日元以上 ~ 60 萬日元未滿 | 193   | 27.0  |
| 60 萬日元以上            | 45    | 6.3   |
| 小計                  | 716   | 100.0 |
| 沒有作答                | 698   | —     |
| 合計                  | 1,414 | —     |

## (二) 提升系統可靠度及施工技術

在「Monitor 事業」及「導入基盤整備事業」執行期間，請領補助金之申設者，在設置太陽光發電系統之後，必須分別提報兩年及三年之系統運轉報告，包括發電量、賣電量、故障肇因及感想等資料。經查報告內容有關系統故障之件數有逐年降低之勢，顯示系統可靠度已有提升。

不過，故障肇因以直交流轉換器居多，2001 年 3 月提報之系統運轉報告，顯示在約 22,000 件故障中，總共有 544 件與直交流轉換器有關，占有率為 2.5%。因此，為提高設置者之信心，今後必須繼續加強品質管理及技術改良。

此外，為避免發生因施工業者經驗不足而造成施工品

質不良等狀況，太陽電池廠商及施工業者宜攜手合作，以提升施工技術，誠屬當務之急。

### (三) 提供商品正確資訊及加強售後服務

有部分設置者在系統運轉報告中陳述「實際發電量不如系統供應商所言」，而埋怨不已；提供太陽光發電系統正確之資訊，即是提升設置者對系統之信心，應是邁向市場自立化之捷徑。由於太陽光發電系統設置件數不斷增加，在確保零件存貨不缺及迅速回應、處理故障之發生等售後服務方面，有必要進一步加強。

## 第柒章 結論

本次出國旨在調查日本近幾年來在新能源發電方面之推廣措施及其應用現況，參訪機構涵蓋日本燃料電池開發資訊中心（FCDIC）、新能源暨產業技術總合開發機構（NEDO）、日本瓦斯協會、熔融碳酸鹽燃料電池發電系統技術研究組合（MCFC Research Association）及京瓷株式會社佐倉工場 Solar Center，對於(1)日本燃料電池開發現況，(2)促進新能源利用而推行之補助措施，(3)質子交換膜燃料電池千禧計畫（Millennium Project），(4)中部電力公司川越發電廠之300 kW 級 MCFC 發電試驗設備，以及(5)太陽光發電技術最新開發現況等研發領域之瞭解，可謂受益匪淺。

日本新能源政策之基調，包括(1)刺激需求，降低成本；(2)推動技術開發，克服經濟性、方便性及性能等限制；(3)整備制度，開創市場；(4)建立全民共識。此外，促進新能源利用之「新能源法」於1997年6月底開始實施，針對能源使用者課以新能源促進利用之責任，補助先進模範事業，並提供新興事業創設所需之債務保證、低利融資、補助金、資訊及製造技術等，積極採取各種環境整備措施，以落實新能源之導入、普及目標，深值我國借鏡。

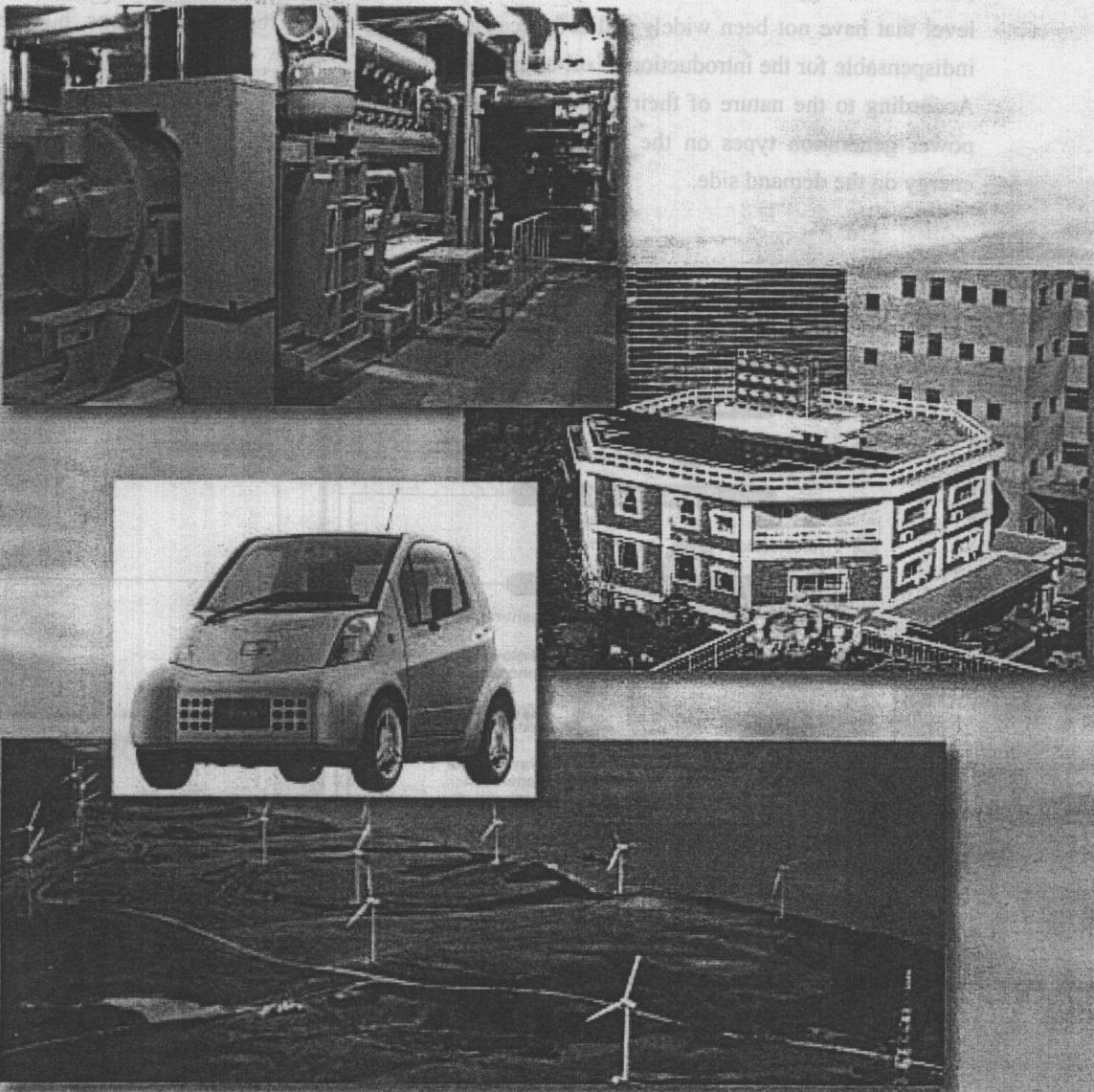
另一方面，質子交換膜燃料電池（PEM）係日本政府現階段大力發展之重點技術，針對商用化之需求，正積極制定PEM發電系統之相關法規及標準，未來可供製造廠商一體遵行，以確保用戶安全及產品性能，目前已有部分成果出爐，可供國內參考。

## 附件

「NEDO 新能源導入促進事業」

## Fiscal Year 2002

# NEDO Activities to Promote the Introduction of New Energy



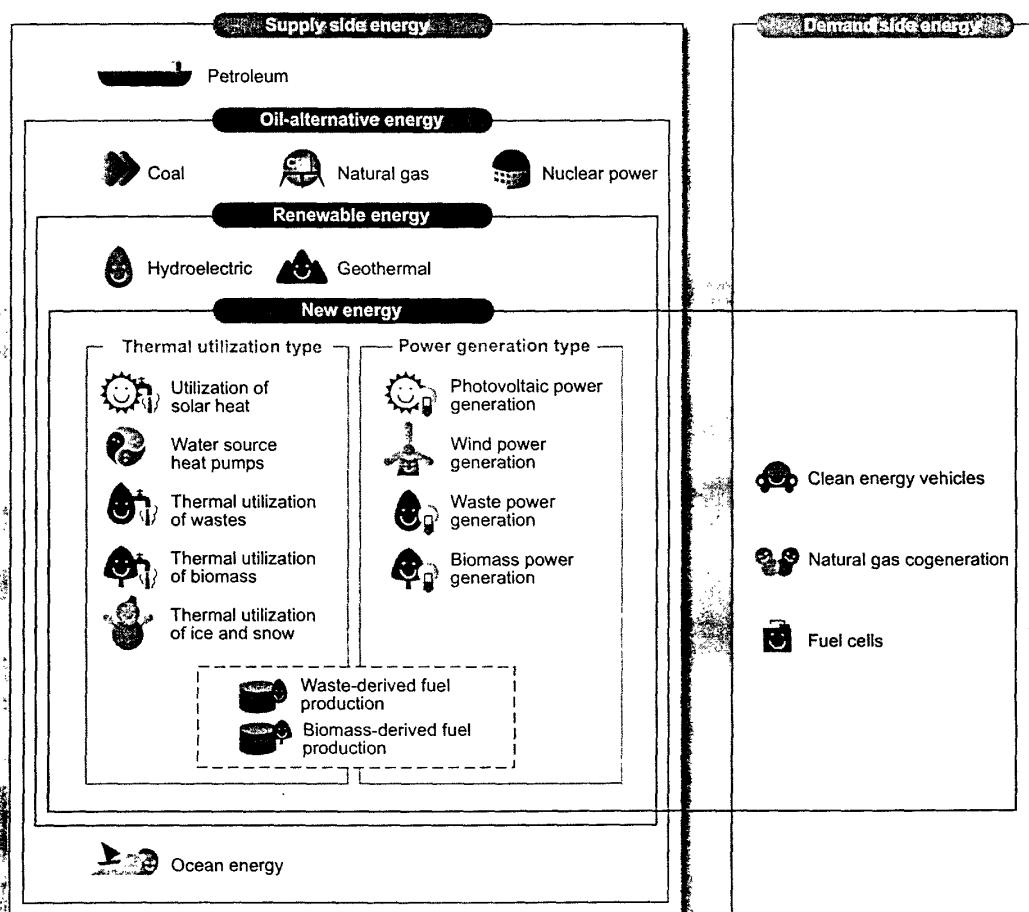
**NEDO**

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization  
New Energy Promotion Department

# What is New Energy?

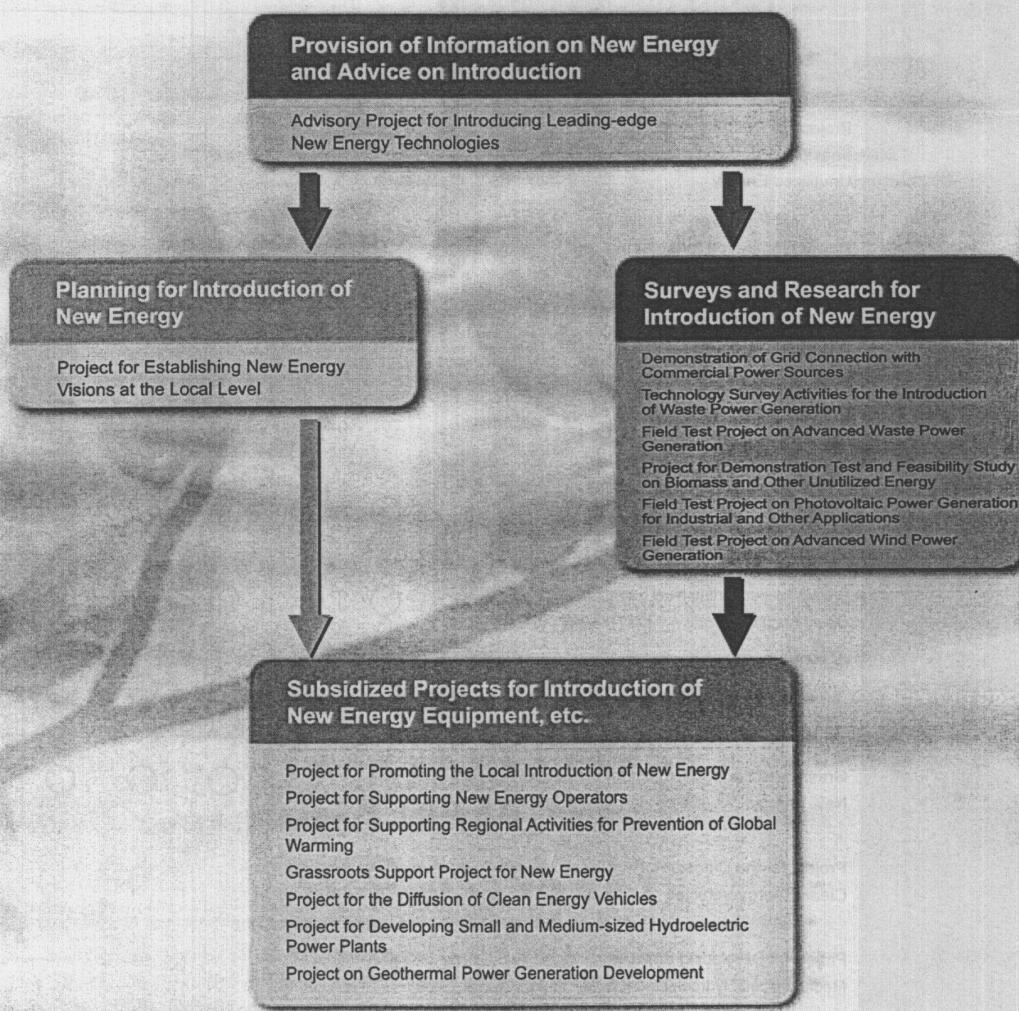
"New Energy" is defined by the Law concerning the Promotion of the Use of New Energy (the New Energy Law) as those energy sources technically reaching the practical utilization level that have not been widely utilized because of economically restrictive reasons, but are indispensable for the introduction of oil-alternative energy.

According to the nature of their sources, New Energy is classified into heat utilization and power generation types on the supply side, and new types of utilization of conventional energy on the demand side.



## NEDO Supports Introduction of New Energy through Diffusion and Awareness Building, Joint Research Studies, Subsidized Projects, etc.

The New Energy Promotion Department of NEDO has been implementing various projects to further introduce and disseminate New Energy by means of, inter alia, seminars, projects for establishing New Energy visions at the local level, joint research studies, subsidy systems.



## Contents

## Overview of Projects by Energy Type

| Type of project                         | Project name  | Page  | Scope of subsidy |                    |                               |                       |            |               |
|---|---|-------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
|   |   |       | Equipment costs  | Survey costs, etc. | Photovoltaic power generation | Wind power generation | Fuel cells | Solar thermal |
| <b>Diffusion and awareness building</b> | Advisory Project for Introducing Leading-edge New Energy Technologies                       | 6-7   |                  |                    | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
|   | Demonstration of Grid Connection with Commercial Power Sources                              | 8     |                  |                    | ○                             | ○                     | ○          |               |
| <b>Survey and research</b>              | Technology Survey Activities for the Introduction of Waste Power Generation                 | 9     |                  |                    |                               |                       |            |               |
|   | Field Test Project on Advanced Waste Power Generation                                       | 9     |                  |                    |                               |                       |            |               |
| <b>Joint research</b>                   | Project for Demonstration Test and Feasibility Study on Biomass and Other Unutilized Energy | 10-11 | ○                | ○                  |                               |                       |            |               |
|   | Field Test Project on Photovoltaic Power Generation for Industrial and Other Applications   | 12-13 | ○                |                    | ○                             |                       |            |               |
|   | Field Test Project on Advanced Wind Power Generation  | 14-15 |                  | ○                  |                               | ○                     |            |               |
|   | Project for Establishing New Energy Visions at the Local Level                              | 16-17 |                  | ○                  | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
|   | Project for Promoting the Local Introduction of New Energy                                  | 18-19 | ○                | ○                  | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
| <b>Subsidized projects</b>              | Project for Supporting New Energy Operators (subsidization & debt assurance)                | 20-21 | ○                |                    | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
|   | Project for Supporting Regional Activities for Prevention of Global Warming                 | 22-23 | ○                |                    | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
|   | Grassroots Support Project for New Energy   | 24-25 | ○                | ○                  | ○                             | ○                     | ○          | ○             |
|   | Project for the Diffusion of Clean Energy Vehicles  | 26-27 | ○                |                    |                               |                       |            |               |
|   | Project for Developing Small and Medium-sized Hydroelectric Power Plants                    | 28    | ○                |                    |                               |                       |            |               |
|   | Project on Geothermal Power Generation Development  | 29    | ○                |                    |                               |                       |            |               |

Note: ○ Qualifying △ Partly qualifying

| Type of Energy                 | Qualifying Operators  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Local public entities          | Private companies     | NPO                   | Individuals           |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| Waste thermal generation       | <input type="radio"/> |
| Waste fuel production          | <input type="radio"/> |
| Biomass power generation       | <input type="radio"/> |
| Biomass thermal utilization    | <input type="radio"/> |
| Biomass fuel production        | <input type="radio"/> |
| Snow-ice utilization           | <input type="radio"/> |
| Clean energy vehicles          | <input type="radio"/> |
| Water source heat pumps        | <input type="radio"/> |
| Hydroelectric power generation | <input type="radio"/> |
| Geothermal power generation    | <input type="radio"/> |
| <b>Consigned project</b>       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
| <b>Consigned project</b>       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |
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## Advisory Project for Introducing Leading-edge New Energy Technologies

FY 1999 —

Budget for FY 2002: 220 million yen

### Project Outline

In order to promote and accelerate introduction of New Energy, efforts are being made to cement relations with local public entities and regional operators. Based on a full understanding of the regional features in terms of energy utilization conditions and the New Energy resources available in the region, advisory service activities are provided in a wide range to local public entities and private sector companies. These activities include offering of detailed information and guidance on diffusion/PR activities for the widespread introduction of New Energy.

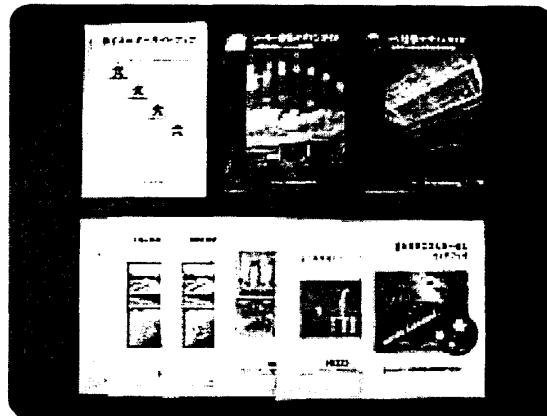
### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

1. Guidance for introduction  
Explanatory sessions, holding of exhibitions and guidance by patrolling the region
2. Preparation of guidebooks for introduction
3. Dispatch of lecturers

#### (2) Qualifying operators

Private companies and local public entities



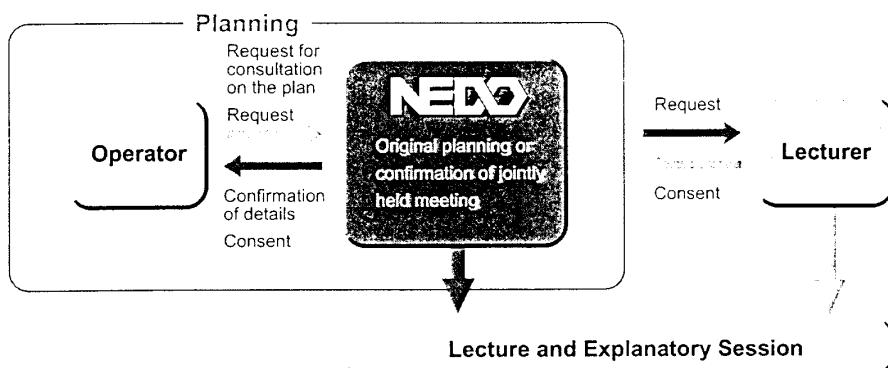
### Principal Projects for FY 2002

| Items  | Contents  |
|--|---|
| Exhibitions nationwide                         | Exhibitions on New Energy will be held in cooperation with local public entities.   |
| Symposiums on New Energy                       | Symposiums will be held in Tokyo and Osaka, from which new information will be dispatched nationwide.   |
| Photovoltaic power generation seminar caravans | Seminars in 6 places are planned in cooperation with the Architecture Society and the Architect Association.  |
| Joint training program                         | Training of staff primarily from local public entities which realize visions.<br>To be held at five places including Hokkaido this year.  |
| Meetings for policy explanation                | Meetings to explain New Energy policy and projects for the next fiscal year will be held in each prefecture starting at the end of the year.  |
| Local New Energy seminars                      | Seminars suitable for individual areas will be held locally.  |
| New Energy information exchange meetings       | Information exchange meetings in each energy field are planned.   |
| Publication of guidebooks                      | Publication of "Unutilized Energy Handbook" and "Biomass Energy Guidebook" are planned this year.   |
| "New Energy Guidebook"                         | (Photo)<br><br>A comprehensive guidebook covering New Energy has been edited by a committee headed by Professor Kashiwagi of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology.<br><br>The book consists of four separate volumes:<br>Vol. 1 General: Review of general knowledge on energy<br>Vol. 2 Primer: Introduction of various types of New Energy<br>Vol. 3 Introduction: Guide for introduction of New Energy<br>Vol. 4 References: Information related to New Energy<br><br>This guidebook is being distributed as the textbook at energy symposiums, etc. |

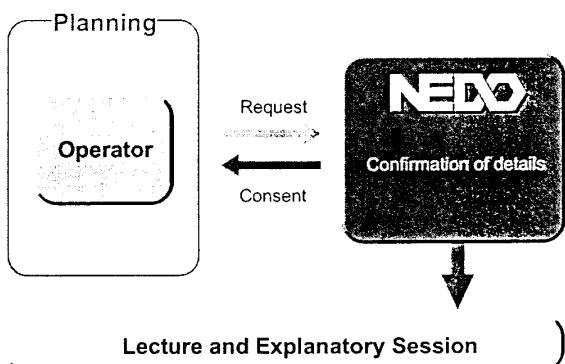
### Implementation Scheme

Advisory project / Flow of lecturer dispatch

(1) When NEDO bears expense



(2) When NEDO participates simply as a lecturer



Scene from a Lecture

## Demonstration of Grid Connection with Commercial Power Sources

FY 1998 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 300 million yen

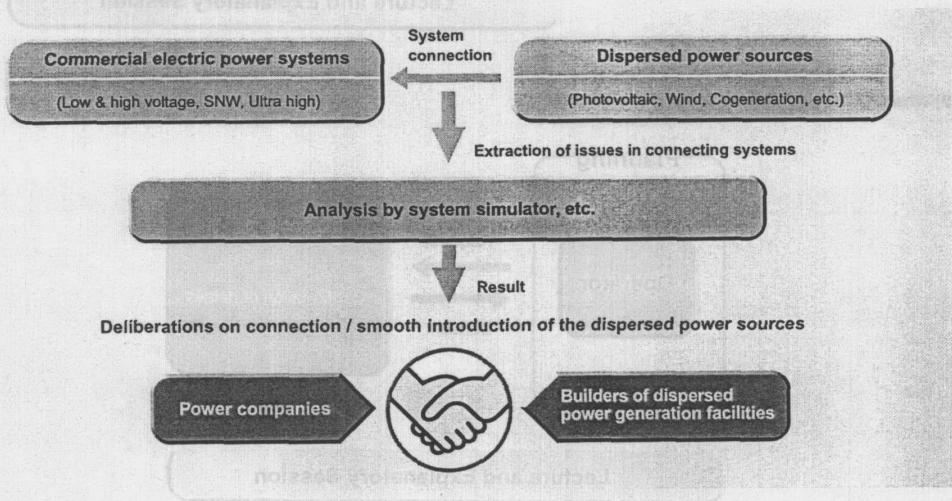
### Project Outline

As awareness about global environmental issues and effective utilization of renewable energy has heightened recently, introduction of dispersed (distributed) power sources, such as photovoltaic and wind power generation systems, has been steadily increasing.

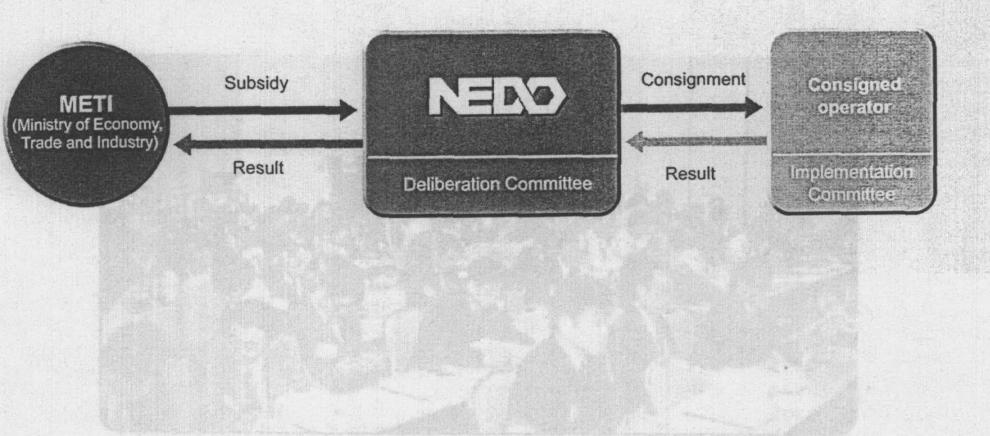
As the technical development of power generation equipment progresses, introduction of new types of power sources is expected as well. Under these circumstances, NEDO is endeavoring to smoothly connect the different systems and solving several technical issues which emerge in connecting the dispersed power sources with the commercial power systems, in order to contribute to the introduction of New Energy. More concretely, the tasks involve simulation analysis of the power system, verification experiments and the objective evaluation of the technologies required for connecting the dispersed power sources.

In addition, NEDO has been investigating the trends in the U.S. and Europe regarding the smooth connection of several systems in order to gather information necessary for our study on the subjects of diffusion of dispersed power sources and system connection in our country.

### Implementation Outline



### Implementation Scheme



## Technology Survey Activities for the Introduction of Waste Power Generation

FY 1999 -

Budget for FY 2002: 120 million yen

### Project Outline

Waste power generation using urban wastes as "a recycled energy source" has become increasingly important from the viewpoints of compatibility with the environment and effective utilization of energy resources. Because local governmental authorities are expected to be the future operators of the waste power generation systems, it is essential to provide them with all relevant information on the special technologies related to waste power generation and on the procedures for developing specific waste power generation projects or plans. In view of these circumstances, this project is carried out as a part of the scheme for promoting the introduction of waste power generation and its purpose is to support local governmental authorities' efforts to introduce waste power generation by preparing manuals on introduction and by conducting case studies.

#### Schedule of waste power generation promotion seminars

| Region   | Date                     |
|----------|--------------------------|
| Hokkaido | Friday, Oct. 18, 2002    |
| Tohoku   | Friday, Jan. 24, 2003    |
| Kanto    | Wednesday, Oct. 30, 2002 |
| Hokuriku | Monday, Nov. 2002        |
| Chubu    | Monday, Nov. 18, 2002    |
| Kinki    | Tuesday, Nov. 5, 2002    |
| Shikoku  | Tuesday, Dec. 3, 2002    |
| Chugoku  | Tuesday, Jan. 14, 2003   |
| Kyushu   | Friday, Nov. 8, 2002     |
| Okinawa  | Friday, Dec. 6, 2002     |



## Field Test Project on Advanced Waste Power Generation

FY 1999 -

Budget for FY 2002: 267 million yen

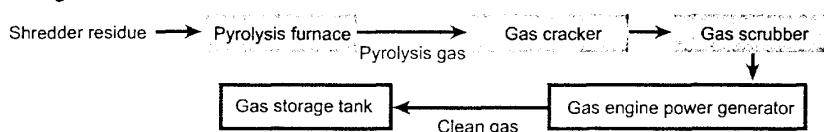
### Project Outline

In view of the progress made in recent years in the development of corrosion-resistant materials and power generation by waste gasification and slagging systems, efforts will be made to resolve the technical problems associated with advanced waste power generation systems and to encourage the wider use of such systems. For this purpose, joint research will be carried out with operators to install high-efficiency waste power generation systems (power plants employing waste gasification and slagging technology with steam temperatures of 400°C or higher) and investigate their operational characteristics.

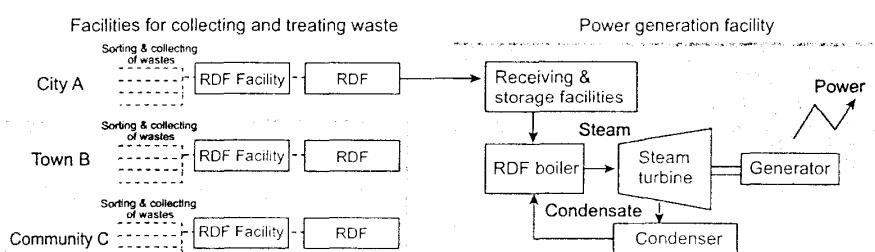
Note: Public tendering for this project was concluded in FY 2000.

### Implementation Progress

#### Yamanaka Co., Ltd.: Waste power generation employing a modified process based on waste pyrolysis and gasification



#### Ayabe City: Power generation utilizing refuse-derived fuel (RDF)



## Project for Demonstration Test and Feasibility Study on Biomass and Other Unutilized Energy

FY 2002 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 1.100 billion yen

### Project Outline

This project aims to contribute to the future full-scale introduction of unutilized energy such as biomass, etc. and to the achievement of the target of introduction of New Energy by means of installing demonstration facilities for unutilized energy, which can be utilized locally, such as biomass and snow-ice energy, in order to collect, accumulate and analyze the operational data of the facilities and to accumulate technical data. This project consists of two parts: one in which demonstration test facilities for utilization of biomass and snow-ice energy are constructed and their operational data are gathered (Demonstration Test), and the other in which feasibility studies (FS) regarding realization of the result of the demonstration tests are carried out. Both are individually carried out as joint research programs with partners qualified through public tendering.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Systems to be studied

1. Biomass energy
  - Fuel manufacturing systems by thermochemical conversion technologies such as the gasification-sludging process, etc.
  - Fuel manufacturing systems by biochemical conversion technologies such as the methane fermentation process, etc.
  - Other novel fuel manufacturing systems
  - Heat utilization systems which use the fuels from the above fuel manufacturing systems [cogeneration system (including fuel cells)]
  - Heat utilization system by direct burning of these fuels
2. Snow-Ice energy
  - Air cooling systems for public facilities, etc.
  - Other novel cold energy utilization systems

#### (2) Joint programs

##### 1. Demonstration Test

As a partner in the joint research, NEDO bears expenses necessary for installation of the facilities for the programs which are suitable for joint tasks among those for the demonstration tests for the targeted energy systems. After installing a system, the selected partner is requested to provide NEDO with operational data from the test facility for a certain period in order to allow NEDO to analyze and assess the result of the demonstrative operation of the system.

##### 2. FS

As a partner in the joint research, NEDO bears expenses necessary for the feasibility study regarding a testing facility for demonstration of the targeted energy system when the partner who plans to install that facility is suitable for conducting the FS.

#### (3) Qualifying operators

Local public entities, private firms, etc.

#### (4) Subsidy rate

[Demonstration Test]

1/2

[FS]

Fixed amount of 100% (with a ceiling)

#### (5) Term for the joint research

[Demonstration Test]

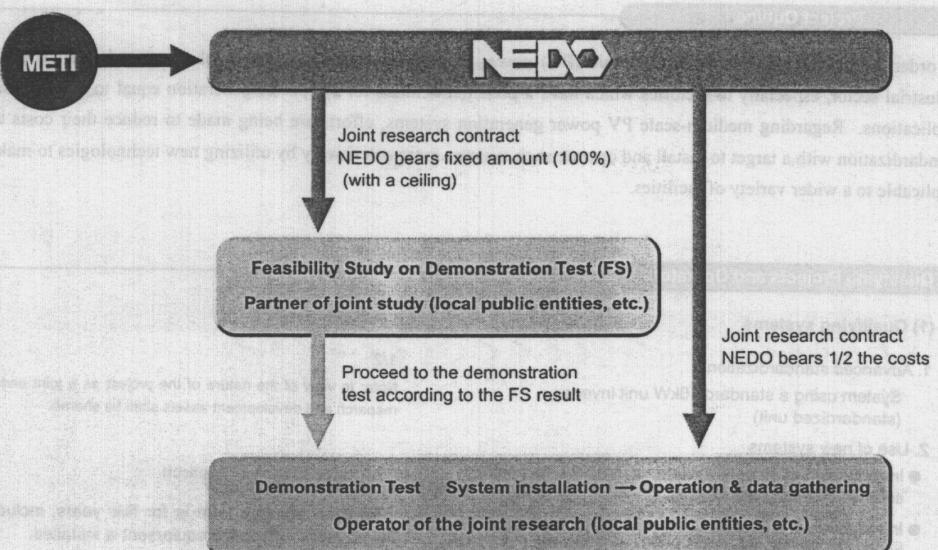
● Installation of a system: one fiscal year, in principle

● Data collection after system installation: four years after installation, in principle

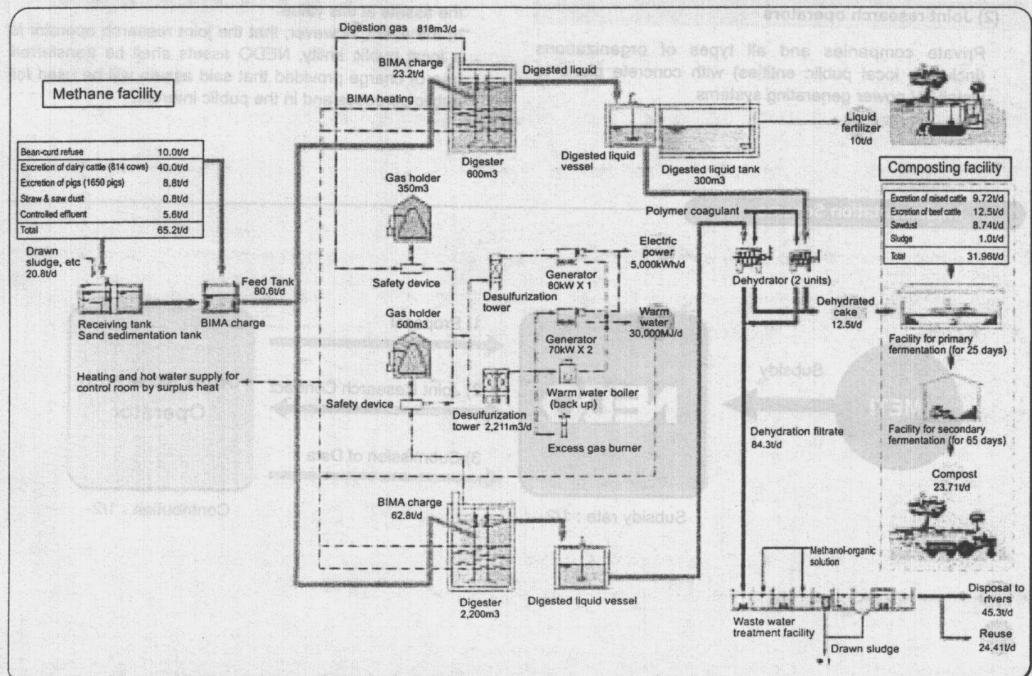
[FS]

One fiscal year

## Implementation Scheme



## Example of Biomass Energy Utilization



Source: Obayashi-gumi Co., Ltd.

## Field Test Project on Photovoltaic Power Generation for Industrial and Other Applications

FY 1998 ~ 2006 (installation project ended in FY 2002)

Budget for FY 2002: 4.499 billion yen

### Project Outline

In order to promote the use of photovoltaic (PV) power generation further, it is essential to expand applications to the industrial sector, especially to factories which have a potential demand for PV power generation equal to that of residential applications. Regarding medium-scale PV power generation systems, efforts are being made to reduce their costs through standardization with a target to install and operate such systems more extensively by utilizing new technologies to make them applicable to a wider variety of facilities.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying systems

1. Advanced standardization  
System using a standard 10kW unit inverter (standardized unit)
2. Use of new systems
  - Introduction of a new system using new technology such as thin-film solar cells
  - Introduction of a system using new technology such as building material-integrated PV  
In particular, systems which are applicable to substantiate NEDO's development projects
  - Other systems to substantiate the feasibility of technologies that integrate the solar cell into building materials as well as installation technologies

#### (3) Subsidy rate

1/2

Note: In view of the nature of the project as a joint undertaking, research and development assets shall be shared.

#### (4) Term for the joint research

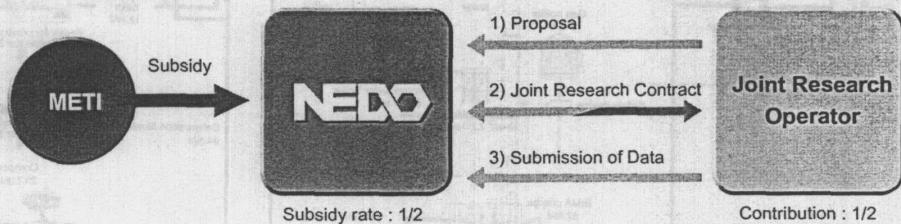
The joint research term is for five years, including the fiscal year in which the equipment is installed.

#### (5) Disposal of assets after conclusion of joint research project

Assets owned by NEDO shall be ceded to the joint research operator for a consideration (Residual book value: 10% of the acquisition value) and the joint research operator shall therefore be obliged to acquire the assets at this value.

In the event, however, that the joint research operator is a local public entity, NEDO assets shall be transferred free of charge provided that said assets will be used for public purposes and in the public interest.

### Implementation Scheme



### Progress in the Utilization of Photovoltaic Systems

In an effort to disseminate the use of PV systems to the public and industrial facilities and to reduce their system costs, the "Field Test Project on Photovoltaic Power Generation Systems for Public Facilities" and the "Field Test Project on Photovoltaic Power Generation Systems for Industrial and Other Applications" have been under way since FY 1992 and FY 1998, respectively. The systems that were installed under the Field Test Projects from FY 1992 until FY 2001 totaled 720 units with an aggregate output capacity of 18,200kW.

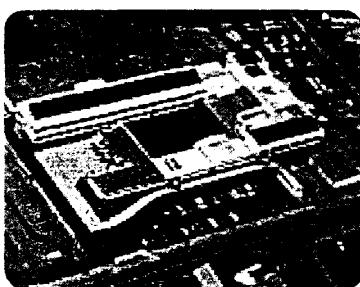
#### Implementation Examples of the Field Test Projects on Photovoltaic Power Generating Systems

##### ● New Type System

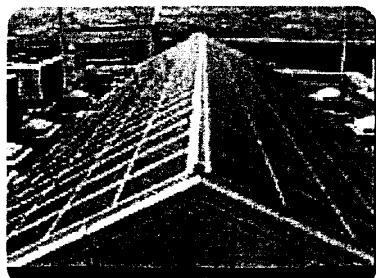


Kitashiobara Village Health Center

##### ● Advanced Standardized System



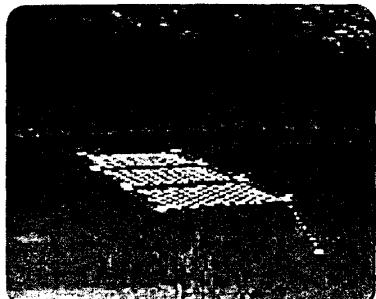
Nijo Town Junior High School



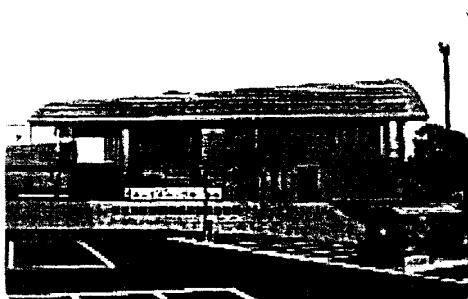
Yokogawa Electric Kofu Factory



Keisen University



Hohnen-ike, Onohara Town, Kagawa



Office Building, Iwata Sports Center

## Field Test Project on Advanced Wind Power Generation

FY 2000~ (Field Test Project on Wind Power Development, FY1995~FY1999) | Budget for FY 2002: 462 million yen

### Project Outline

In order to form a solid base for the diffusion of wind power generation, operational data under actual load conditions at existing wind power generation systems installed by this project have been continuously gathered in addition to gathering and analyzing the wind conditions in prospective areas.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

##### 1. Detailed surveys on wind conditions

Detailed surveys for one year on wind conditions are carried out in areas considered to be prospective sites for wind power installations (the detailed wind survey) to evaluate the potential for wind power development from the viewpoint of prevailing wind conditions.

##### 2. Operational research

The wind power generation systems installed in or before FY 2001 by this project will be operated to obtain various operating data, including voltage fluctuation information, for evaluation and analytical purposes.

#### (2) Joint research operator

Private companies and all types of organizations (including local public entities)

The joint research operator for the operational research is limited to those who installed wind power generation facilities for this project in or before FY 2001; no further public tendering is to be held.

#### (3) Subsidy rate

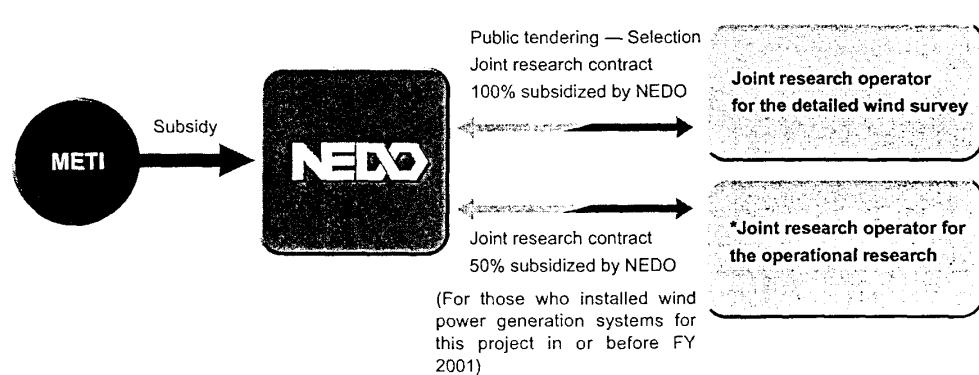
##### 1. Detailed wind survey:

Full amount

##### 2. Operational research:

1/2

### Implementation Scheme



\*The operating term for the joint research is 4 years.

In some cases, however, operational research may take place on a voluntary basis in accordance with NEDO budgetary conditions.

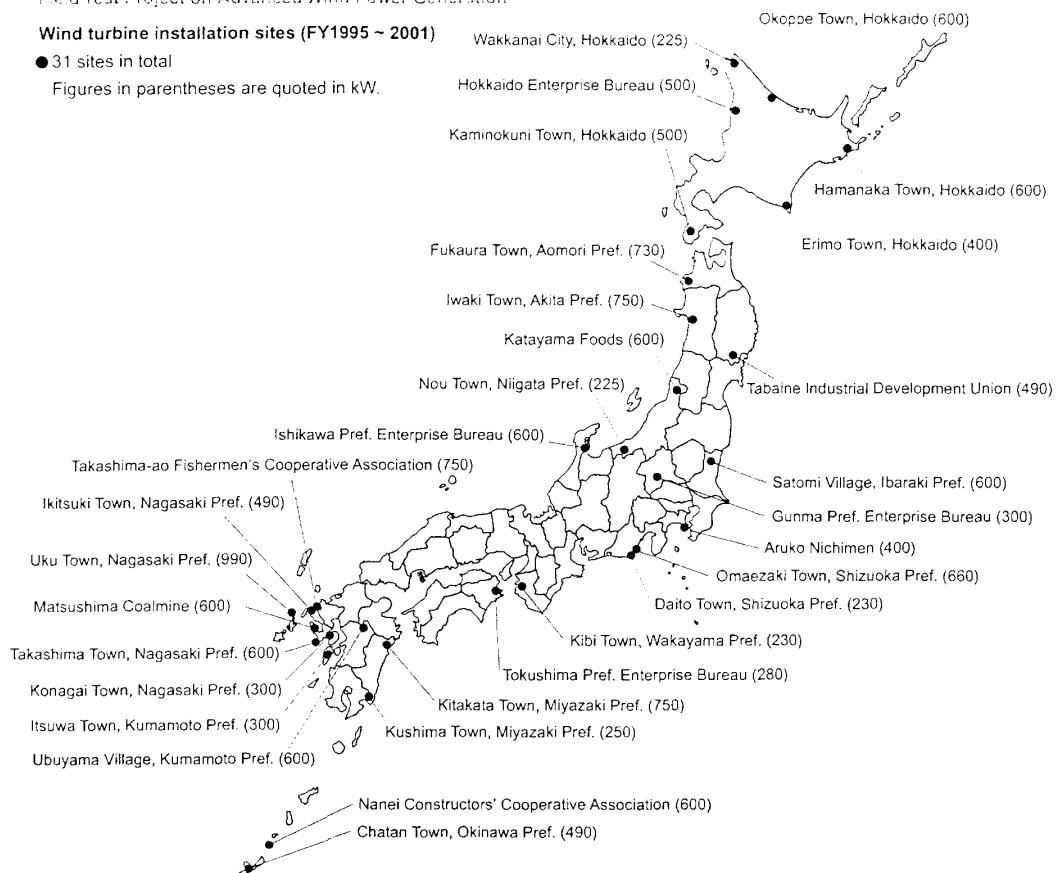
## Implementation Progress

### Field Test Project on Advanced Wind Power Generation

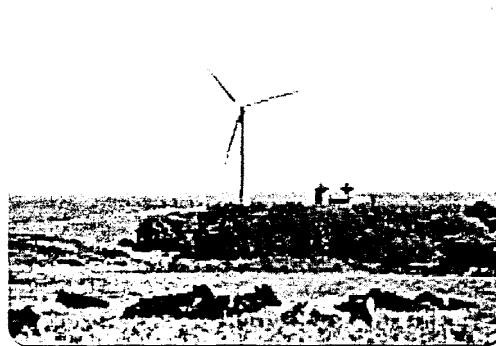
#### Wind turbine installation sites (FY1995 ~ 2001)

● 31 sites in total

Figures in parentheses are quoted in kW.



Kitakata Town, Miyazaki Pref.



Okoppe Town, Hokkaido

## Project for Establishing New Energy Visions at the Local Level

FY1998 ~

Budget for FY2002: 1,232 billion yen

### **Project Outline**

Subsidies are available for establishing "Visions" in connection with the introduction of New Energy at the local level. The objective is to facilitate the efforts of the respective local public entities to ensure the effective and smooth introduction of New Energy in their regions as well as the successful diffusion, public education and PR activities to raise general awareness among the local communities.

Subsidies are also available to cover the costs required for conducting feasibility studies on the commercial viability of the individual projects.

### **Qualifying Projects and Operators**

#### (1) Qualifying projects

##### 1. Initial surveys

Activities designed to gather basic data required for establishing a New Energy vision. The data include information on the energy demand in the area and on the New Energy systems to be potentially introduced. (New Energy potential, distribution of potential demand, etc.)

##### 2. Surveys for establishing regional New Energy visions

Studies on the basic plan covering the region for the development of public awareness regarding the introduction of New Energy, and those on the basic direction of the prototype systems and concrete project plans having a region-wide diffusion potential.

##### 3. Feasibility studies on project viability

Feasibility studies of projects to be implemented based on regional New Energy visions prepared by local public entities, especially the studies of those which are of great importance as model projects (including projects based on Private Finance Initiatives).

#### (2) Qualifying operators

1. Initial surveys: Local public entities and private companies with a share of the equity of the local public entities
2. Surveys for establishing regional New Energy visions: Local public entities and private companies with a share of the equity of the local public entities
3. Feasibility studies on project viability: Operators conducting the project work

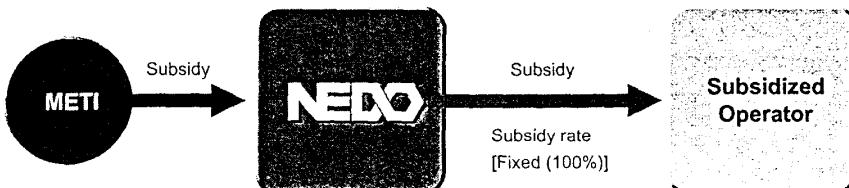
#### (3) Subsidy rate

Fixed (100%)

#### (4) Project term

1. Initial surveys and Surveys for establishing New Energy visions:  
One or two years
2. Feasibility studies on project viability:  
One year

### **Implementation Scheme**



## Implementation Progress

Local Public Entities Engaged in the Implementation of the Project for  
Establishing New Energy Visions at the Local Level

556 Locations Nationwide (as of July 2002)

The figures on the map indicate  
the number of local public entities  
in each prefecture that have  
established "visions".

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| |    |                    |                    |                   |                    |                  | |----|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------| | 13 | Awashima Village   | Owase City         | Kakiroki Village  | Fukuoka City       | Ibusuki City     | |    | Yamamoto Pref.     | Hita City          | Kanagi Town       | Oki Town           | Kirijo Town      | |    | Shirane Town       | Iman Town          | Saga Town         | Tagawa City        | Kire Town        | |    | Akono Village      | Oyamada Village    | Hamada City       | Nogata City        | Neime Town       | |    | Takane Town        | Fukui Pref.        | Masuda City       | Mizumaki Town      | Yoshimatsu Town  | |    | Koto City          | Mikata Town        | Higashizumo Town  | Genkai Town        | Maruzono Town    | |    | Kobuchizawa Town   | Imadate Town       | Okawama Pref.     | Shime Town         | Satsuma Town     | |    | Hakushu Town       | Echizen Town       | Shiboku Town      | Hojo Town          | Kaimon Town      | |    | Tsuru City         | Sabae City         | Okayama City      | Ukita Town         | Onejima Town     | |    | Mitomi Village     | Shiga Pref.        | Csa Town          | Okagaki Town       | Ei Town          | |    | Masudo Town        | Yasu Town          | Mitsu Town        | Tsuyazaki Town     | Kaseda City      | |    | Oizumi Village     | Shim-asahi Town    | Hirase Town       | Chikugo City       | Sata Town        | |    | Kosuge Village     | Mabara Town        | Kamisacara Town   | Saga Pref.         | Chiran Town      | |    | Nagano Pref.       | Youkaichi City     | Mimasaka Town     | Yobuko Town        | Yamagawa Town    | |    | Iida City          | Ueda City          | Osaflne Town      | Ouchi Town         | Uchinoura Town   | |    | Kosaka Town        | Tobu Town          | Kuse Town         | Nakabaru Town      | Wadoman Town     | |    | Noshiro City       | Sakado City        | Kusatsu City      | Tomi Village       | Sendai City      | |    | Rokunohe Town      | Azumi Village      | Shirijo Village   | Chirize Town       | Tashiro Town     | |    | Honyo-yan          | Tateshina Town     | Yagi Town         | Aba Village        | Nagasaki Pref.   | |    | Ajigasawa Town     | Oraki Village      | Kyoto City        | Saikai Town        | Higashimino Town | |    | Yochioma Town      | Unagi Village      | Sonebe Town       | Chuo Town          | Kawanabe Town    | | 25 | Tashiro Town       | Shiga Village      | Miwa Town         | Kayo Town          | Takahama Town    | |    | Iwasaki Village    | Sawara City        | Neba Village      | Okutsu Town        | Sato Village     | |    | Owanai Town        | Ichikawa City      | Maruko Town       | Omura City         | Yoron Town       | |    | Onata Town         | Ogata Village      | Ayabe City        | Mikamo Village     | Makurazaki City  | |    | Hokkaido           | Chiba City         | Namari Village    | Takahashi City     | Izumi City       | |    | Iwate Pref.        | Anabukiomineb Town | Shimogo Village   | Ada Town           | Kumamoto Pref.   | |    | Hegashiyama Town   | Mobara City        | Osaka City        | Iida Town          | Naze City        | |    | Tanakatsu Town     | Agematsu Town      | Izumiotsu City    | Kikuchi City       | Hiyoshi Town     | |    | Tanreichi Town     | Wada Town          | Misato Village    | Kasakasa City      | Takarabe Town    | |    | Iide Town          | Kyonan Town        | Izumi City        | Kugino Village     |                  | |    | Asahikawa City     | Shizukushi Town    | Shizukushi City   | Katsuyama Town     |                  | |    | Ebetsu City        | Matsuyama Town     | Tateyama City     | Sen-nan City       |                  | |    | Takigawa City      | Kaminojima City    | Hamamatsu City    | Shiroushi ma Pref. |                  | |    | Kuzurazaki Town    | Takahata Town      | Matsudo City      | Akitis Town        |                  | |    | Wakanai City       | Ganeshrasabu Town  | Shizuoka City     | Sojo Town          |                  | |    | Kitahiyama Town    | Yawata Town        | Shimizu City      | Iisuwa Town        |                  | |    | Yubari City        | Tokyo Metro        | Watayama City     | Konyama Town       |                  | |    | Iwanai Town        | Yuda Town          | Kan-nami Town     | Aira Town          |                  | |    | Koronojima Village | Sukagawa City      | Fuji City         | Asashita Town      |                  | |    | Hakodate City      | Kawamata Town      | Kanbara City      | Kamou Town         |                  | |    | Okoppo Town        | Nincho City        | Kanbara Village   | Ueki Town          |                  | |    | Kuri City          | Iwaki City         | Kanbara Village   | Yabe Town          |                  | |    | Shibeda Town       | Inawashiro Town    | Mitaka City       | Sueyoshi Town      |                  | |    | Teshikaga Town     | Ichinche Town      | Honkawa Town      | Choyo Village      |                  | |    | Sapporo City       | Miharu Town        | Hirokawa Town     | Kagoshima City     |                  | |    | Shiraoi Town       | Abusukuro Village  | Asahiko Village   | Shimonoseki City   |                  | |    | Daito Town         | Kitakata City      | Asahi Town        | Sakamoto Village   |                  | |    | Nate Town          | Kawagishi Town     | Ishikawa City     | Teramizu City      |                  | |    | Sumia Town         | Obama Village      | Nakajima Town     | Kanoya City        |                  | |    | Setana Town        | Noda Village       | Yokohama City     | Reihoku Town       |                  | |    | Kamishiboro City   | Kawachiya Village  | Odawara City      | Minamata City      |                  | |    | Kitami City        | Murone Village     | Mikawa Town       | Minamitane Town    |                  | |    | Shiranuka Town     | Fuda Village       | Kiyokawa Village  | Minamitane Village |                  | |    | Hamamaka Town      | Tono City          | Wajima City       | Minamitane Village |                  | |    | Shimizu Town       | Naraha Town        | Fujino Town       | Sumyo Village      |                  | |    | Kamashi City       | Kawasaki City      | Kanazawa City     | Nishihara Village  |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Obihiro City       | Hokulan Town      | Tanoura Town       |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Yamagata Village   | Yamada Village    | Uken Village       |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Yahaba Town        | Yamada Village    | Kahoku Town        |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Azu-Wakarutto City | Nandan Town       | Setouchi Town      |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Nitsuru Village    | Yokota Town       | Tokunoshima Town   |                  | |    | Ashoro Town        | Nakandai Town      | Santo Town        | Isen Town          |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Tomoka Town        | Shiramine Village |                    |                  | |    | Kamikawa City      | Kameda Town        | Yamasaki Town     |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kami Town         |                    |                  | |    | Fujisawa Town      | Nanrou Town        | Kami Town         |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Koryama City       | Shiroiwa Town     |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Higashura Town    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Naka Town         |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   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 |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  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 | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Oshamanbe Town     | Nanrou Town        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Suttsu Town        | Kashiwazaki City   | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Furen Town         | Gi Pref.           | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Shimokawa Town     | Sendai City        | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Iwamizawa City     | Ibaraki Pref.      | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |    | Obihiro City       | Matsuyama Town     | Kotani Village    |                    |                  | |

## Project for Promoting the Local Introduction of New Energy

FY 1998 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 12.701 billion yen

### Project Outline

In order to promote and accelerate the utilization of New Energy, subsidies are available for local public entities to cover the necessary costs for advanced New Energy utilization projects that are highly influential on other local public entities and those for diffusion and public awareness/PR activities.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

1. "New Energy Introduction Projects" implemented on the basis of programs established by local public entities for the regional promotion of New Energy utilization
2. "Diffusion and Public Awareness/PR Activities for the Wider Utilization of New Energy" implemented by local public entities in relation to the above "New Energy Introduction Projects."

Note: These activities qualify for subsidies only when conducted in conjunction with the "New Energy Introduction Projects." No subsidy is available when the "Diffusion and Public Awareness/PR Activities for the Wider Utilization of New Energy" are carried out independently.

#### (2) Qualifying project types

1. Projects implemented by local public entities
2. Projects carried out by corporations with an equity share of local public entities (in principle, the equity share of the respective public entity must be 25% or higher)
3. Projects undertaken by local public entities themselves (local public entity should bear at least 10% of the total cost to be subsidized)

#### (3) Criteria for subsidization

See attached table (page 19)

#### (4) Qualifying operators

Local public entities

#### 1. New Energy Introduction Projects:

1/2 max (or 1/3 max)

For wind power generation:

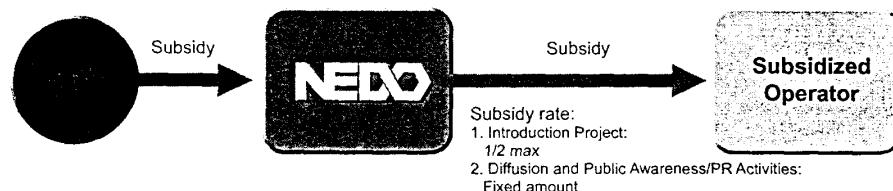
Output < 5,000kW: 1/2 x 0.9 max of the total cost to be subsidized

Output ≥ 5,000kW: 1/3 x 0.8 max of the total cost to be subsidized

#### 2. Diffusion and Public Awareness/PR Activities for the Wider Utilization of New Energy:

Fixed amount (Ceiling: 20 million yen)

### Implementation Scheme



### Implementation Progress

Implementation examples: New Energy Introduction Project & Diffusion and Public Awareness/PR Activities



Photovoltaic Power Generation at the Murano Water Purification Plant, Osaka



Clean Energy Vehicle, Odawara City, Kanagawa Pref.

Attached table

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Photovoltaic Power Generation</b>    | - Solar cell output: 50kW or more, (10kW or more in case of Eco-Schools approved jointly by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries )   |
| <b>2. Wind Power Generation</b>            | - System output: 1,500 kW or more (Subsidy rate: 1/2 x 0.9 max when system capacity is less than 5,000 kW, and 1/3 x 0.8 max when system capacity is 5,000 kW or more.)   |
| <b>3. Solar Thermal</b>                    | - Effective surface area of thermal collector panel: 100m <sup>2</sup> or larger  |
| <b>4. Water Source Energy</b>              | - Heat supply capacity: 6.28GJ/h (1.5Gcal/h) or more<br>- Energy-saving rate: 10% or higher, or total energy efficiency of 80% or higher<br>- Dependence rate on water source energy: 40% or higher   |
| <b>5. Natural Gas Cogeneration</b>         | 1. High-efficiency natural gas cogeneration equipment<br>- Capacity: 250kW or more - Energy-saving rate: 15% or more<br>2. Energy supply equipment based on natural gas cogeneration use (District heating and cooling, special electric utility operations, etc.)<br>- Equipment capacity: Heat supply capacity for heating and cooling: 41.86GJ/h (10Gcal/h) or more<br>- Energy-saving rate: 5% or higher<br>- Dependence rate on cogeneration exhaust heat: 40% or higher   |
| <b>6. Fuel Cells</b>                       | - Capacity: 50kW or more - Energy-saving rate: 10% or higher  |
| <b>7. Waste Power Generation</b>           | 1. RDF power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency depends on amount of RDF used:<br>Below 200t/d: 23% or higher<br>200t/d or more: 25% or higher<br>300t/d or more: 28% or higher<br>2. Gas repowering type waste power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency must be 20% or higher and meet the formula below:<br>$Y \geq -0.3X + 45$ X: Waste dependence rate (%) Y: Power generation efficiency (%)<br>3. Other waste power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency: 15% or higher  |
| <b>8. Thermal Recycling of Wastes</b>      | 1. Thermal recycling of wastes in manufacturing facilities<br>12.56GJ/h (3Gcal/h) or more for blast furnace operation<br>25.12MJ/t (6,000kcal/t) or more for cement kiln operation<br>2. Heat supply facilities<br>- Waste dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>- Quantity of heat obtained from waste and utilized: 6.28GJ/h (1.5Gcal/h) or more  |
| <b>9. Refuse-derived Fuel Production</b>   | - Energy recovery rate: 50% or higher<br>- Calorific value: Solidification: 12.56MJ/kg (3,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Liquefaction: 33.49 MJ/kg (8,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Gasification: 4.19MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (1,000kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or more  |
| <b>10. Biomass Power Generation</b>        | - Biomass dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>1. Steam turbine type<br>- Power generation efficiency: 10% or higher<br>2. Other types<br>- Power generation efficiency: 25% or higher - Power output: 50kW or more  |
| <b>11. Thermal Utilization of Biomass</b>  | 1. Thermal utilization of biomass in manufacturing facilities<br>12.56GJ/h (3Gcal/h) or more for blast furnace operation<br>25.12MJ/t (6,000kcal/t) or more for cement kiln operation<br>2. Heat supply facilities<br>- Biomass dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>- Quantity of heat obtained from biomass and utilized: 1.26GJ/h (0.3Gcal/h) or more<br>3. Biomass cogeneration facilities<br>- Biomass dependency rate: 60% or higher<br>- Power output: 50kW or more - Energy saving rate: 10% or higher   |
| <b>12. Biomass-derived Fuel Production</b> | 1. Methane fermentation process<br>- Methane production: 300Nm <sup>3</sup> /d or more<br>- Calorific value: 18.84MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (4,500kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or higher<br>2. Processes other than methane fermentation<br>- Biomass dependency rate: 60% or higher - Energy recovery rate: 50% or higher<br>- Calorific value: Solidification: 12.56MJ/kg (3,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Liquefaction: 16.75MJ/kg (4,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Gasification: 4.19MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (1,000kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or more   |
| <b>13. Utilization of Snow and Ice</b>     | 1. Utilization for cooling of houses and offices<br>- Storage of snow and ice: 100t/y or more<br>2. Utilization for refrigeration for warehouses<br>- Storage of snow and ice: 200t/y or more   |
| <b>14. Clean Energy Vehicles</b>           | Projects implemented by local public entities to provide clean energy vehicles and the activities utilizing clean energy vehicles with priority status in conjunction with the other advanced efforts in the region.<br>Examples: Priority car parks, provision of priority lanes, introduction of restricted access measures, establishment of preferential fees for clean energy vehicles, rental car business as a regional measure, etc.<br>- Type of vehicles: Electric vehicles (including hybrid cars) and natural gas vehicles<br>- Number of vehicles: Equivalent to 10 passenger cars or more (vehicles equivalent to 5 passenger cars or more should be introduced annually)<br>Installation of electric charging systems and natural gas filling facilities in conjunction with the introduction of the clean energy vehicles also qualifies for subsidization. |

Note 1) In the event that a local public entity had a budget for FY 2000 of less than 5 billion yen, the criteria relating to the scales above shall be multiplied by a factor of 0.8.

Note 2) Criteria for eligibility are to be revised as necessary in accordance with the progress of New Energy utilization technology and the conditions applicable to New Energy utilization.

Note 3) When the criteria for eligibility have been revised or amended, the criteria in effect at the commencement of the project shall be applied to the ongoing projects.

Note 4) For full details on subsidies, contact NEDO.

## Project for Supporting New Energy Operators (subsidization and debt assurance)

FY 1997 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 23.618 billion yen

While the subsidized projects here are implemented under METI's direct control starting in FY 2002, NEDO continues to be in charge of the loan guarantees.

### Project Outline

In order to promote and accelerate the utilization of photovoltaic power generation, wind power generation, solar heat, heat pumps making use of temperature differentials, natural gas cogeneration, fuel cells, waste power generation, thermal waste recycling, refuse-derived fuel production, biomass power generation, thermal utilization of biomass, biomass-derived fuel production and utilization of snow and ice, Article 8 of the Law concerning the Promotion of the Use of New Energy provides for subsidies to cover part of the costs operators face when introducing these types of energy under energy utilization schemes approved by the Ministry and also extends loan guarantees to operators borrowing funds from financial institutions for projects associated with the utilization of New Energy.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

New Energy introduction projects in accordance with utilization schemes approved by the Ministry under the "Law concerning the Promotion of the Use of New Energy"

#### (2) Criteria for approval of new energy utilization schemes

See attached table (p. 21)

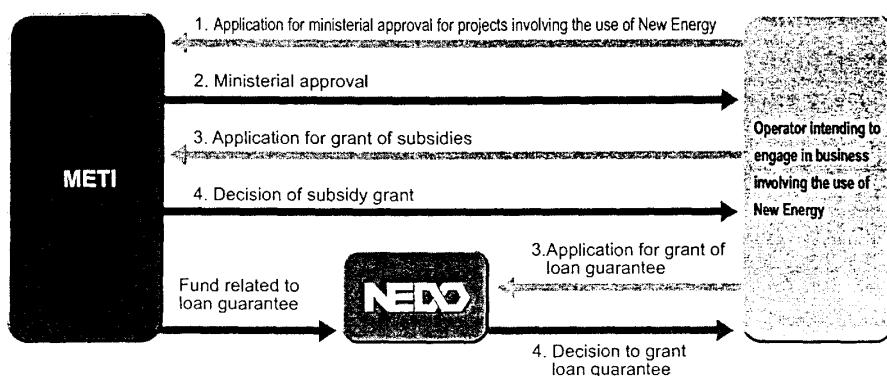
#### (3) Qualifying operators

Private companies

#### (4) Subsidy rate

1. Subsidy  
Subsidy rate: 1/3 max  
[Wind power generation: 1/3 x 0.8 max]
2. Loan guarantee  
Scope of loan guarantee:  
15 times the guarantee fund  
Ceiling for loan guarantee:  
90% of qualifying loan  
Fee payable on loan guarantee:  
0.2% of the balance of the loan

### Implementation Scheme



Attached table

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1. Photovoltaic Power Generation</b>    | - Solar cell output: 50 kW or more   |
| <b>2. Wind Power Generation</b>            | - System output: 1,500 kW or more  |
| <b>3. Solar Thermal</b>                    | - Effective surface area of thermal collector panel: 100m <sup>2</sup> or larger   |
| <b>4. Water Source Energy</b>              | - Heat supply capacity: 6.28GJ/h (1.5Gcal/h) or more<br>- Energy-saving rate: 10% or higher, or total energy efficiency of 80% or higher<br>- Dependence rate on water source energy: 40% or higher  |
| <b>5. Natural Gas Cogeneration</b>         | 1. High-efficiency natural gas cogeneration equipment<br>- Capacity: 500kW or more<br>- Energy-saving rate: 15% or higher<br>2. Energy supply equipment based on natural gas cogeneration use (District heating and cooling, special electric utility operations, etc.)<br>- Equipment capacity: Heat supply capacity for heating and cooling: 41.86GJ/h (10Gcal/h) or more<br>- Energy-saving rate: 5% or higher<br>- Dependence rate on cogeneration exhaust heat: 40% or higher   |
| <b>6. Fuel Cells</b>                       | - Capacity: 50kW or larger - Energy-saving rate: 10% or higher   |
| <b>7. Waste Power Generation</b>           | - Waste dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>1. RDF power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency depends on amount of RDF used:<br>Below 200t/d: 23% or higher<br>200t/d or more: 25% or higher<br>300t/d or more: 28% or higher<br>2. Gas repowering type waste power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency must be 20% or higher and meet the formula below:<br>$Y \geq -0.3X + 45$ X: Waste dependence rate (%) Y: Power generation efficiency (%)<br>3. Other waste power generation<br>- Power generation efficiency: 15% or higher |
| <b>8. Thermal Recycling of Wastes</b>      | 1. Thermal recycling of wastes in manufacturing facilities<br>12.56GJ/h (3Gcal/h) or more for blast furnace operation<br>25.12MJ/t (6,000kcal/t) or more for cement kiln operation<br>2. Heat supply facilities<br>- Waste dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>- Quantity of heat obtained from waste and utilized: 6.28GJ/h (1.5Gcal/h) or more   |
| <b>9. Refuse-derived Fuel Production</b>   | - Energy recovery rate: 50% or more<br>- Calorific value: Solidification: 12.56MJ/kg (3,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Liquefaction: 33.49 MJ/kg (8,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Gasification: 4.19MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (1,000kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or more   |
| <b>10. Biomass Power Generation</b>        | - Biomass dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>1. Steam turbine type<br>- Power generation efficiency: 10% or higher<br>2. Other types<br>- Power generation efficiency: 25% or higher<br>- Power output: 50kW or more  |
| <b>11. Thermal Utilization of Biomass</b>  | 1. Thermal utilization of biomass in manufacturing facilities<br>12.56GJ/h (3Gcal/h) or more for blast furnace operation<br>25.12MJ/t (6,000kcal/t) or more for cement kiln operation<br>2. Heat supply facilities<br>- Biomass dependence rate: 60% or higher<br>- Quantity of heat obtained from biomass and utilized: 1.26GJ/h (0.3Gcal/h) or more<br>3. Biomass cogeneration facilities<br>- Biomass dependency rate: 60% or higher<br>- Power output: 50kW or more<br>- Energy saving rate: 10% or higher                                   |
| <b>12. Biomass-derived Fuel Production</b> | 1. Methane fermentation process<br>- Methane production: 300Nm <sup>3</sup> /d<br>- Calorific value: 18.84MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (4,500kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or more<br>2. Processes other than methane fermentation<br>- Biomass dependency rate: 60% or higher<br>- Energy recovery rate: 50% or higher<br>- Calorific value: Solidification: 12.56MJ/kg (3,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Liquefaction: 16.75MJ/kg (4,000kcal/kg) or more<br>Gasification: 4.19MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup> (1,000kcal/Nm <sup>3</sup> ) or more                                   |
| <b>13. Utilization of Snow and Ice</b>     | 1. Utilization for cooling of houses and offices<br>- Storage of snow and ice: 100t/y or more<br>2. Utilization for refrigeration for warehouses<br>- Storage of snow and ice: 200t/y or more  |

Note: Criteria for eligibility are to be revised as necessary in accordance with the progress of New Energy utilization technology and the conditions applicable to the New Energy utilization.

## Project for Supporting Regional Activities for Prevention of Global Warming

FY 2001~

Budget for FY 2002: 600 million yen (including the budget for energy saving)

### Project Outline

Subsidies are available for qualified projects implemented in accordance with the "Plan to Contribute to the Prevention of Global Warming at the Local Level" (hereinafter "Local Plan") established by local public entities and also for facilities and equipment for New Energy and energy-saving introduced by local public entities or private organizations either independently or jointly.

Note) The "Local Plan" shall be one of the following projects and those corresponding thereto:

- 1) Plans set up based on the "Law concerning the Promotion of the Use of New Energy"
- 2) Plans set up based on the "Basic Law for Environment Protection"
- 3) Plans set up based on the "Law concerning Promotion of Procurement of Environmentally-friendly Goods by Central and Local Governments" ("Green Procurement Law")
- 4) Plans set up based on the "Basic Regulations concerning Environment Protection"
- 5) "New Energy Visions at the Local Level" or "Energy-saving Visions at the Local Level" set up on the basis of the Projects for Establishing New Energy Visions and Energy-saving Visions by METI and NEDO

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

Projects which are implemented on the basis of the "Local Plan" established by local public entities and falling under either of the following:

1. Project by a single operator to introduce plural facilities combining one for New Energy and the other for energy-saving
2. Project by plural operators to introduce plural facilities combining one for New Energy and the other for energy-saving, in which the relationship among the individual facilities is apparent from the viewpoint of the "Local Plan"

However, exemplary projects which introduce plural facilities without combining the New Energy and energy-saving facilities may qualify for subsidies.

#### (2) Qualifying operators

Local public entities, nonprofit organizations, special-purpose NPO juridical persons and private organizations having juridical person status

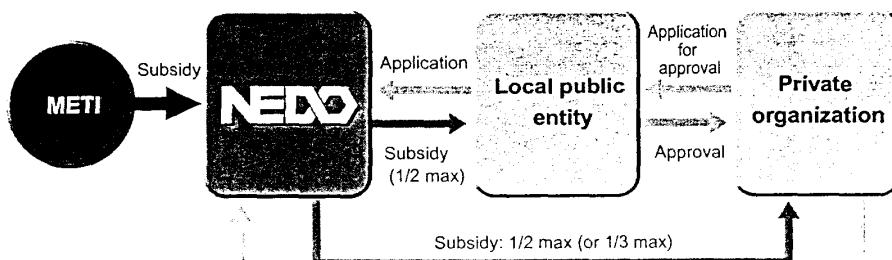
#### (3) Project term

One year

#### (4) Subsidy rate

1/2 max (for projects with profit motive: 1/3 max)

### Implementation Scheme

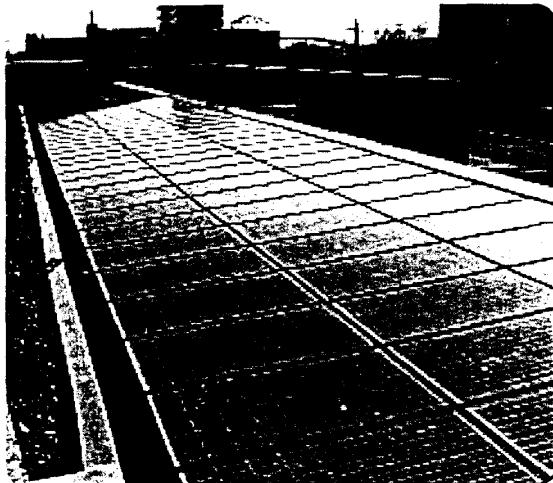


#### Energy-saving facility

Subsidies are available for newly introduced facilities and equipment that are capable of achieving certain targets with less energy and/or better efficiency when compared with the existing facilities and equipment. The quantitative determination of the energy-saving and the reduction rate of energy consumption shall be made for the individual plants or business units, and the energy-saving effect should be 100kWh as crude oil or 1% minimum.

#### List of facilities and equipment eligible

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1. Photovoltaic power generation</b>    | Output of solar cells: Total of the actually measured values recorded on the formal test result sheet according to JIS, in principle  |
| <b>2. Wind power generation</b>            |   |
| <b>3. Fuel cells</b>                       |   |
| <b>4. Waste power generation</b>           | - Waste dependence rate: 60% min.   |
| <b>5. Biomass power generation</b>         | - Biomass dependence rate: 60% min.   |
| <b>6. Solar thermal</b>                    |   |
| <b>7. Water source energy</b>              | - Dependence rate on water source energy: 40% min.  |
| <b>8. Natural gas cogeneration</b>         | - Dependence rate on cogeneration exhaust heat: 40% min.<br>(Energy supply equipment based on natural gas cogeneration use [district heating and cooling, special electric utility operations, etc.])   |
| <b>9. Thermal recycling of wastes</b>      | - Waste dependence rate: 60% min. (in case of heat supply facility)   |
| <b>10. Refuse-derived fuel production</b>  | - Energy recovery rate: 50% min.  |
| <b>11. Thermal utilization of biomass</b>  | - In principle, all of the fuel manufactured must be used for power generation or thermally utilized  |
| <b>12. Biomass-derived fuel production</b> | - Biomass dependence rate: 60% min. (in case of heat supply facility and biomass cogeneration facility)<br>- Biomass dependence rate: 60% min. (except cases with methane fermentation)<br>- Energy recovery rate: 50% min. (except cases with methane fermentation)  |
| <b>13. Snow and ice</b>                    | - In principle, all of the fuel manufactured must be used for power generation or thermally utilized<br>- Equipment to control flow of chilled air or water and limited to those which are used directly to transfer low-temperature snow and ice   |
| <b>14. Clean energy vehicles</b>           | - Type: Electric cars (including hybrid cars) and natural gas cars<br>- Installation of electric charging systems and natural gas filling facilities in conjunction with the introduction of the clean energy vehicles is also eligible for subsidization (limited to one facility per car)<br>- The vehicles must be those for which obtainment of inspection certificates and the issuance of license plates are planned (excluding off-road cars)<br>- The cars must be newly registered (excluding used cars)<br>- The cars must be for private use, namely, with white license plates<br>- Excluded are motorcycles, tricycles and vehicles for industrial use |



Photovoltaic Power Generation, Gunma Pref. Enterprise Bureau



Wind Power Generation, Tahara Town, Aichi Pref.

## Grassroots Support Project for New Energy

(Project for Supporting Regional Activities for New Energy / Project for Regional Activities for Introduction of New Energy)

FY 2000 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 1.020 billion yen

### Project Outline

Subsidy support is available to cover the costs required for projects carried out by private companies to introduce New Energy themselves (equipment introduction projects) without the aim of profiting thereby, for projects carried out by private-sector organizations to give financial support to third parties, including those intent on introducing New Energy equipment (support projects for the introduction of equipment), and for projects designed to raise public awareness among the regional communities with regard to New Energy (awareness-building/PR projects).

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

1. Equipment introduction projects  
Projects carried out by private companies to introduce New Energy equipment with no motive for profit
2. Support projects for the introduction of equipment  
Projects to provide financial support to private sector organizations with non-profit motives to cover the costs required for the introduction of New Energy equipment by third parties
3. Awareness-building/PR projects  
Projects carried out by private-sector organizations with no motive for profit to raise public awareness and conduct PR activities to promote the introduction of New Energy on a wide scale

#### (3) Qualifying operators

1. Equipment introduction projects

Private organizations with juridical person status as special purpose non-profit organizations (approved NPOs), public-benefit organizations, etc., excluding private-sector organizations operating for profit such as limited liability companies and public-benefit organizations having a close relationship with local public entities

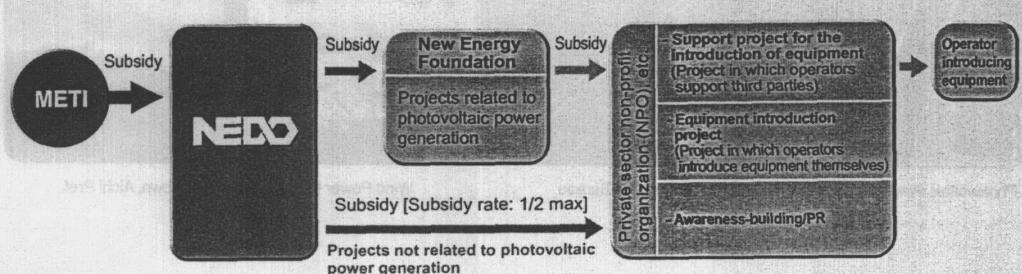
2. Support projects for the introduction of equipment/awareness-building/PR projects

- i) Private organizations with juridical person status as special-purpose non-profit organizations (approved NPOs), public-benefit organizations, etc.
- ii) Operators that are non-profit organizations (NPOs) without juridical person status and meet the following conditions:
  - Total number of personnel shall be 10 or more
  - The organization must have corporate documentation equivalent to certificate of incorporation

#### (4) Subsidy rate

1/2 max

### Implementation Scheme



#### For applications, please contact:

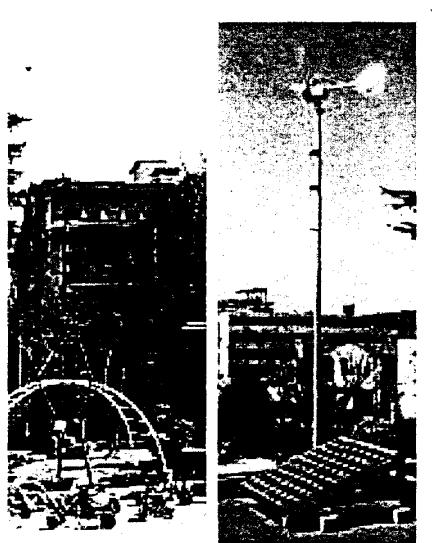
Projects related to photovoltaic power generation: New Energy Foundation, Tel 03-5275-3046 / Fax 03-5275-9831  
Projects not related to photovoltaic power generation: NEDO, New Energy Promotion Department, Tel 03-3987-9367 / Fax 03-3590-5803

#### List of facilities and equipment eligible

1. Photovoltaic power generation
2. Wind power generation
3. Fuel cells
4. Waste power generation
  - Waste dependence rate: 60% min.
  - Biomass dependence rate: 60% min.
5. Biomass power generation
6. Solar thermal
7. Water source energy
8. Natural gas cogeneration
  - Dependence rate on water source energy: 40% min.
  - Dependence rate on cogeneration exhaust heat: 40% min.
  - (Energy supply equipment based on natural gas cogeneration use [district heating and cooling, special electric utility operations, etc.])
9. Thermal recycling of wastes
10. Refuse-derived fuel production
11. Thermal utilization of biomass
12. Biomass-derived fuel production
  - Waste dependence rate: 60% min. (in case of heat supply facility)
  - Energy recovery rate: 50% min.
  - In principle, all of the fuel manufactured must be used for power generation or thermally utilized
  - Biomass dependence rate: 60% min. (in case of heat supply facility and biomass cogeneration facility)
  - Biomass dependence rate: 60% min. (except cases with methane fermentation)
  - Energy recovery rate: 50% min. (except cases with methane fermentation)
  - In principle, all of the fuel manufactured must be used for power generation or thermally utilized
  - Equipment to control flow of chilled air or water and limited to those which are used directly to transfer low-temperature snow and ice
13. Snow and Ice
14. Clean energy vehicles
  - Type: Electric cars (including hybrid cars) and natural gas cars
  - Installation of electric charging systems and natural gas filling facilities in conjunction with the introduction of the clean energy vehicles is also eligible for subsidization (limited to one facility per car)
  - The vehicles must be those for which obtainment of inspection certificates and the issuance of license plates are planned (excluding off-road cars)
  - The cars must be newly registered (excluding used cars)
  - The cars must be for private use, namely, with white license plates
  - Excluded are motorcycles, tricycles and vehicles for industrial use

#### Implementation Progress

Grassroots Support Project for the Introduction of New Energy – Examples of NPO activities:



Awareness-building/PR Activities:  
Green Energy Messe

Support Project for the Introduction of Equipment:  
Kawawa Nursery, Yokohama City

## Project for the Diffusion of Clean Energy Vehicles

FY 1998 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 17 billion yen

### Project Outline

In an effort to promote the utilization of New Energy and energy conservation and to control the emissions of toxic substances such as carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides, subsidies are available with the aim of covering part of the costs involved for those who introduce clean energy vehicles and install fuel supply equipment for clean energy vehicles.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying vehicles and equipment

##### 1. Clean energy vehicles

- Electric vehicles
- Hybrid vehicles
- Natural gas vehicles

##### 2. Fuel supply equipment

- Fuel supply equipment for private passenger cars
- Fuel supply equipment for commercial operators (Eco-Station)

#### (2) Qualifying operators

1. Those who introduce clean energy vehicles based on the introduction plan meeting the following requirements:

- i) Local public entities and corporations
- ii) Non-corporate persons who use clean energy vehicles for business purposes  
Those who drive 6,000km or more (3,000km or more for electric vehicles) annually for business and/or commuting and acquire the clean energy vehicles to replace conventional vehicles (use of the clean energy vehicle for commuting is subject to certain conditions)

#### 2. Fuel supply equipment

- i) Those who install fuel supply equipment, including natural gas supply equipment, mainly for private use
- ii) Those who install electric charging stations mainly for private use
- iii) Those engaged in fuel supply service activities (Eco-Station for commercial use)

#### (3) Subsidy rate

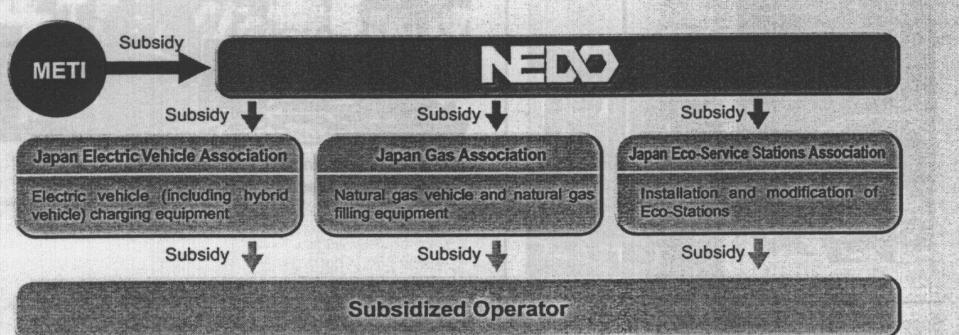
##### 1. Clean energy vehicle

1/2 max of the price difference between the vehicle and a similar, ordinary vehicle

##### 2. Fuel supply equipment

- i) Natural gas fuel supply equipment for non-commercial use: 1/2 max
- ii) Electric charging station for non-commercial use: 1/2 max with a ceiling of 500,000 yen
- iii) Eco-Station (Installation, modification and operating costs): Fixed amount with a ceiling  
(Installation of an electric charging station: 3.5 million yen per equipment, ceiling of 30 million yen per station)  
Installation of a natural gas station: 90 million yen

### Implementation Scheme



#### Subsidy rate:

- Acquisition of clean energy vehicles: 1/2 max of the price difference between the vehicle and a similar, ordinary vehicle
- Installation of fuel supply equipment: Fixed amount

## Contact for Subsidy Application

|   | Item   | Subsidy Rate  | Contact for Subsidy Application        |
|---|--|---|--|
| Vehicle   | Electric vehicle   | 1/2 max of the price difference between the vehicle and a similar, ordinary vehicle | Japan Electric Vehicle Association     |
|   | Hybrid vehicle   |   |  |
|   | Natural gas vehicle  |   | Japan Gas Association                  |
| Fuel Supply Equipment Installation                              | Natural gas fuel supply equipment for non-commercial use   | 1/2 max   | Japan Gas Association                  |
|   | Electric charging station for non-commercial use   | 1/2 max   | Japan Electric Vehicle Association     |
| Eco-Station<br>(Installation, modification and operating costs) | Fixed amount with a ceiling<br>(Installation of an electric charging station: 3.5 million yen per equipment, ceiling of 30 million yen per station)<br>Installation of a natural gas station: 90 million yen |   | Japan Eco-Service Stations Association |
|   |  |   |  |

## For inquiries, please contact:

- Inquiries related to Electric and Hybrid Vehicles:** Japan Electric Vehicle Association  
TEL: 03-3503-3782 / FAX: 03-3503-3783
- Inquiries related to Natural Gas Vehicles and Fuel Filling Equipment for Private Use**: Japan Gas Association  
TEL: 03-3502-5286 / FAX: 03-3593-1390
- Inquiries related to all types of energy supply equipment, including Eco-Stations**: Japan Eco-Service Stations Association  
TEL: 03-3238-7101 / FAX: 03-3238-8851
- General inquiries**: New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization  
New Energy Promotion Department  
TEL: 03-3987-9405 / FAX: 03-3590-5803

## Implementation Progress

### Examples of Clean Energy Vehicles and Eco-Station



Electric vehicle (single-person vehicle)



Electric vehicle (two-person vehicle)



Hybrid vehicle (van)



Natural gas vehicle (wagon)



Natural gas vehicle (truck)



Natural gas Eco-Station

## Project for Developing Small and Medium-sized Hydroelectric Power Plants

FY 1999 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 2 billion yen

### Project Outline

Subsidies are available to public electric power operators for developing small and medium-sized hydroelectric power plants. The objective is to promote the development of hydroelectric power plants because the initial investment costs for development are considerably high, which results in relatively higher unit generation costs when compared to other power sources. In addition, the current trend in hydropower generation is for development sites to move toward increasingly remote areas and to be built on a small scale.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying hydroelectric power generating facilities

- General hydroelectric power plants, excluding pumping plants, newly installed or modified with output capacity of 30,000kW or less, or those which plan to add generating capacity
- New hydroelectric plants with output of 30,000kW or less which introduce new technology in their construction

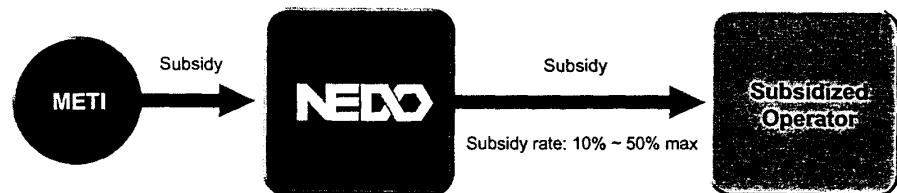
#### (2) Qualifying operators

Public electric power operators

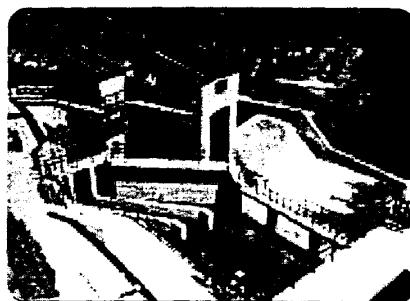
#### (3) Subsidy rate

1. Projects with an output capacity of 5,000kW or less:  
20% max
2. Projects with an output capacity of more than 5,000kW and up to 30,000kW:  
10% max
3. Portion of cost associated with the introduction of new technology:  
1/2 max

### Implementation Scheme



### Implementation Progress



Tosei Kogyo Co., Ltd.:  
Shin-Shimodaira Power Plant (around water intake)



Nihonkai Power Generation Co., Ltd.:  
Shin-Kumanogawa Power Plant  
(with Fuji Electric's Pelton turbines)



Toyama Prefecture Enterprise Bureau:  
Shin-Ohnagatani No.1 Power Plant

## Project on Geothermal Power Generation Development

FY 1999 ~

Budget for FY 2002: 1.503 billion yen

### Project Outline

Subsidies are available for drilling exploration wells, production wells and re-injection wells in addition to the installation of steam pipes, generators and hot water supply facilities at sites where surveys and construction work have already progressed. The objective of these subsidies is to promote the development of geothermal power generation, which requires large capital investments and a long-lead time from the start of development to the operational (service) stage. Subsidies also cover a part of the costs for installing binary generating equipment as a part of the project for the establishment of geothermal power facilities.

### Qualifying Projects and Operators

#### (1) Qualifying projects

Projects to install or modify power plants utilizing geothermal heat and any of the following geothermal power development projects:

1. Projects involving the drilling of exploration wells  
Drilling of exploration wells, exploration of well shafts and appurtenant work
2. Projects involving the construction of geothermal power plants  
Construction and appurtenant works associated with drilling of production and re-injection wells, installation of steam pipes, and installation or modification of generators and hot water supply equipment

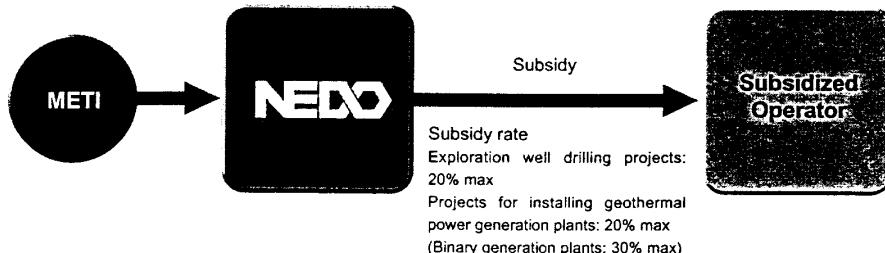
#### (2) Qualifying operators

Electric power operators, developers, prefectural industry bureaus and those who install in-house power generating plants

#### (3) Subsidy rate

1. Exploration well drilling projects:  
1/2 max
2. Projects for installing geothermal power generation plants:  
20% max (binary generation plants: 30% max)

### Implementation Scheme



### Implementation Progress



Okuaizu Geothermal Co., Ltd.:  
Yanaizu-Nishiyama Geothermal Power Plant



Kyushu Electric Power Co.:  
Hatchobaru Power Plant

**For further information, please contact as follows:**

**New Energy Promotion Department**

**New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)**

Sunshine 60, 27th Floor, Higashi-Ikebukuro 1-1, 3-chome, Toshima Ward, Tokyo 170-6028

**Coordination Division**

Tel: 03-3987-9367, 9399 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

- Advisory Project for Introducing Leading-edge New Energy Technology
- Project for Establishing New Energy Visions at the Local Level
- Project for Promoting the Local Introduction of New Energy
- Project for Supporting New Energy Operators
- Project for Supporting Regional Activities for Prevention of Global Warming
- Grassroots Support Project for New Energy

**Project Management Division**

Tel: 03-3987-9405 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

- Technology Survey Activities for the Introduction of Waste Power Generation
- Field Test Project on Advanced Waste Power Generation
- Project for Demonstration Test and Feasibility Study on Biomass and Other Unutilized Energy
- Project for the Diffusion of Clean Energy Vehicles

**Introduction and Dissemination Division**

Tel: 03-3987-9406, 9319 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

- Demonstration of Grid Connection with Commercial Power Sources
- Field Test Project on Photovoltaic Power Generation for Industrial and Other Applications
- Field Test Project on Advanced Wind Power Generation
- Project for Developing Small and Medium-sized Hydroelectric Power Plants
- Project on Geothermal Power Generation Development

Regarding the details of the individual projects, please refer to NEDO's homepage:  
Homepage address: <http://www.nedo.go.jp/>

**For inquiries concerning projects supporting regional activities for New Energy  
(grassroots support project ), please contact:**

**For photovoltaic power generation projects:**

New Energy Foundation  
Tel: 03-5275-3046 / Fax: 03-5275-9831

**For projects unrelated to photovoltaic power generation:**

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization  
New Energy Promotion Department — Coordination Division  
Tel: 03-3987-9399 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

**For inquiries concerning the Project for the Diffusion of Clean Energy Vehicles,  
please contact:**

**For electric vehicles and hybrid vehicles:**

Japan Electric Vehicle Association  
Tel: 03-3503-3782 / Fax: 03-3503-3783

**For natural gas vehicles and natural gas filling equipment:**

Japan Gas Association  
Tel: 03-3502-5286 / Fax: 03-3593-1390

**For energy filling stations, including Eco-Stations:**

Japan Eco-Service Stations Association  
Tel: 03-3238-7101 / Fax: 03-3238-8851

**For inquiries in general:**

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization  
New Energy Promotion Department-Project Management Division  
Tel: 03-3987-9405 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

**NEDO Branch Offices**

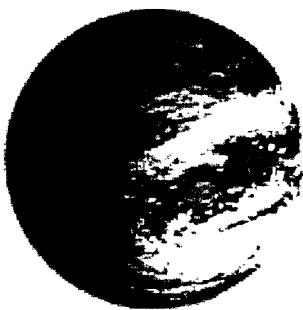
**Hokkaido Branch Office** Mitsui Building Bekkan, 8th Floor, Kita 2-Jo, Nishi 4-2, Chuo Ward, Sapporo,  
Hokkaido 060-0002 Japan  
Tel: 011-281-3355

**Kyushu Branch Office** Shin Hei Building, 3-3-3 Hakataek-Higashi, Hakata Ward, Hakata,  
Fukuoka 812-0013 Japan  
Tel: 092-411-7831

**Kansai Branch Office** Chuo Odori FN Building, 11th Floor, 1-3-8 Tokiwa-cho, Chuo Ward, Osaka,  
Osaka 530-0028 Japan  
Tel: 06-6945-4555

QR: <http://www.nedo.go.jp>

8.2006



With the following mission, the NEDO New Energy Promotion Department is endeavoring to promote the introduction of New Energy.

- We will partner with you to realize the dream of introduction of New Energy.
- We, as an organization, will support your activities to contribute to conservation of the global environment.
- We will provide you with pertinent information and knowledge related to the introduction of New Energy.

Please don't hesitate to consult us on anything about New Energy.



#### New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization

Sunshine 60, 27th Floor, Higashi-Ikebukuro 1-1, 3-chome, Toshima Ward, Tokyo 170-6028

New Energy Promotion Department

Tel: 03-3987-9367 / Fax: 03-3590-5803

URL: <http://www.nedo.go.jp/>

新エネルギー・産業技術総合開発機構は、独立行政法人として、新エネルギーの開発と、産業技術の総合的な開発を目的とする。この文書は、新エネルギーの普及と、産業技術の発展を目的とするものである。

2002.9