Hydrogen Energy Ministerial Meeting 2019

Iwatani Corporation's Development of Hydrogen Refueling Stations

September 25, 2019 Iwatani Corporation



Company Profile

Establishment: May 5, 1930

Paid-in Capital: 20.096 billion yen

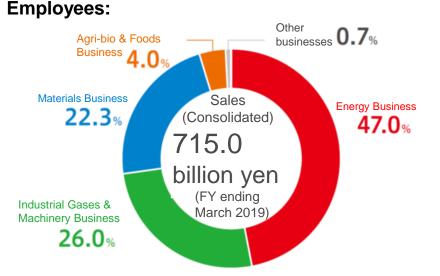
Sales: 715.0 billion yen (consolidated sales for

the fiscal year ending March 2019)

Affiliates: 239 (including 107 consolidated

subsidiaries)

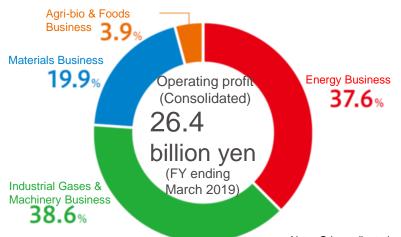
No. of Group 9,749 (Consolidated)





Osaka Head Office

Tokyo Head Office



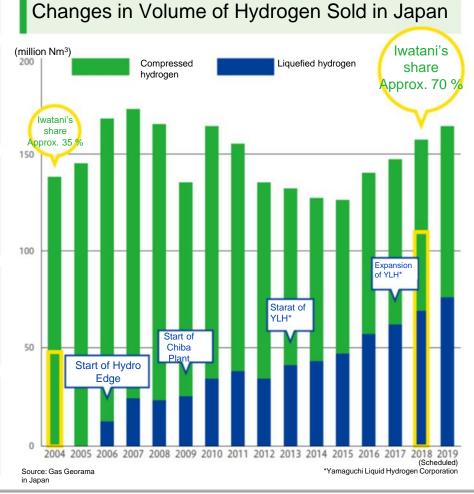
Note: Other adjusted amounts are not included



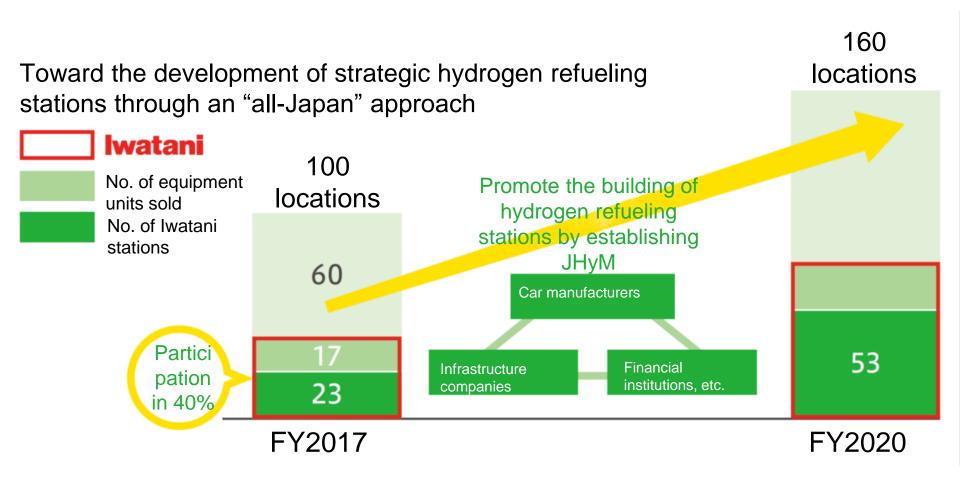
Overview of Iwatani's Hydrogen Business

The Premier Supplier of Liquefied Hydrogen with the Top Domestic Share

Iwatani's hydrogen business Raw materials By-product Fossil fuels Manufacture Hydrogen plant (12 locations in Japan) Transport Liquefied Compress hydrogen hydrogen Use Energy use Industrial use



Development of Hydrogen Refueling Stations



Iwatani's Hydrogen Refueling Station Development Policy

- Develop 30 stations between FY2018 and FY2020
- Place in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka and their relay point
- Increase from 27 current stations to53 stations



Iwatani Hydrogen Refueling Station in Shibakoen



Iwatani Hydrogen Refueling Station in Tokyo Ikegami



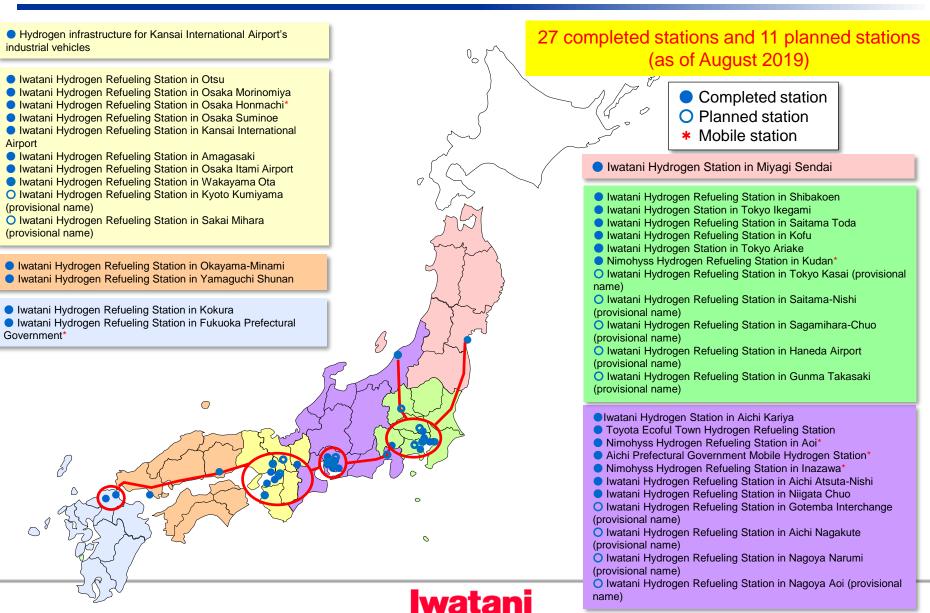
Iwatani Hydrogen Refueling Station in Tokyo Ariake



Opening ceremony for the Iwatani Hydrogen Refueling Station in Shibakoen



Locations of Iwatani Hydrogen Refueling Stations



Participation in JAPAN H₂ MOBILITY (JHyM)

- A company promoting the development of hydrogen refueling stations through an "all-Japan" approach
- Iwatani is one of JHyM's Executive Member Companies (six companies).
- Initial plan is to build hydrogen refueling stations in 80 locations in four years



Our Hydrogen Refueling Stations in California, U.S.A.

- ➤ Establishment of a California Branch in San Jose
- ➤ Start of operations following purchase of four stations from Messer (from March 2019)
- ➤ Studying future operations at 20 locations for growing hydrogen demand



Challenges and Action

Challenges

- 1. Reduction of construction costs
- 2. Reduction of operational costs

Action

Need deregulations

Examples of regulatory reform

- Realization of self-service hydrogen refueling stations
- Introduction of overseas hydrogen station equipments

Hope for quick actualization

Expected effects

- Lower operational costs (in terms of labor costs, etc.)
- ✓ Lower development costs
- ✓ Less surplus equipment
- Simpler procurement of overseas products

