



5 Automobile/battery industries

<Main future efforts>

- Setting electrification targets.
 - For passenger vehicles, electrified vehicles will account for 100% of new vehicle sales by 2035.
 - As for commercial vehicles, aiming for electrified vehicles accounting for 20-30% of new light vehicles sales by 2030 and electrified vehicles and decarbonized fuel vehicles accounting for 100% by 2040. For heavy vehicles, aiming for an advanced introduction of 5,000 vehicles in the 2020s and setting a target for 2040 electrified vehicle penetration by 2030.
- Setting storage battery targets.
 - Increasing the domestic production capacity for in-vehicle batteries to 100GWh as early as possible by 2030.
 - Aiming to achieve a cumulative installation of approximately 24GWh for the total of home-use and business/industrial-use storage batteries by 2030.
- Setting charging and refueling infrastructure targets.
 - Achieving the comparable level of convenience as gasoline vehicles by 2030 by installing 150,000 charging stations, including 30,000 quick chargers for public use.
 - Installing approx. 1,000 hydrogen stations in optimal locations by 2030.
- Implementing a package of measures to promote electrification.
 - Examples: Utilization of fuel efficiency regulations, promotion of electrification of public and company vehicles, support for introduction and promotion of replacement, promotion of large-scale investment in storage batteries, etc., expansion of introduction of charging and refueling infrastructure, strengthening of supply chains and value chains, consideration of visualization of CO₂ emissions throughout the life cycle of storage batteries, unification of regulations related to the Road Transport Vehicle Act and the High Pressure Gas Safety Act for fuel cell vehicles, etc.

Benefits to people's lives in 2050

- Improving the safety and convenience of transportation.
 - Promoting and advancing technologies for safe driving support and automatic driving, and utilizing advanced digital and communication technologies with an aim to achieve zero accidents, mobility-impaired people, and traffic congestion.
- Innovating the use of travel time.
 - Making various services accessible without having to move, in addition to turning vehicles into “moving living and service spaces” and making effective use of interior space and travel time.
- Implementing “moving storage batteries” in society.
 - Smart cities can be advanced in normal times and resilience can be improved in times of disaster by utilizing electrified vehicles as storage batteries.