16 September 2021

# HYDROGEN EUROPE

Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, CEO

**HYDROGEN TAKING STOCK OF THE FIT FOR 55** What is in for Hydrogen



## Fit for 55: H2 mentioned more than 1000 times

# H2ero Net Zero

The EU has come one step closer to becoming a global leader in hydrogen development. By putting targets on the use of hydrogen in industry and transport the EU stands a real chance to achieve climate objectives, create thousands of jobs and protect its industry. There is no time to lose – delivering on the Fit for 55 must start today!

> Jorgo Chatzimarkakis Secretary-General, Hydrogen Europe

## **Big achievements in Fit for 55**

### REVISED RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECT IVE

The revised Renewable Energy Directive promotes the use of renewable hydrogen:

- Extending the **EU-wide certification system** for renewable fuels to include hydrogen
- Decarbonising industry and heavy-duty and long-distance transport, with concrete targets

## INDUSTRY



### TRANSPORT



## 2.6%

for renewable fuels of non-biological origin





renewable share in hydrogen consumption



## Fit for 55: Breakthrough in road transport

## **CO<sub>2</sub> STANDARDS FOR CARS AND VANS**

The CO<sub>2</sub> standards for cars and vans set technology neutral targets to reduce emissions by 2030 and by 2035. Hydrogen can be part of the solution, **in particular for heavy-duty vehicles**, if the industry chooses to invest in this technology.



## ALTERNATIVE FUEL INFRASTRUCTURE REGULATION

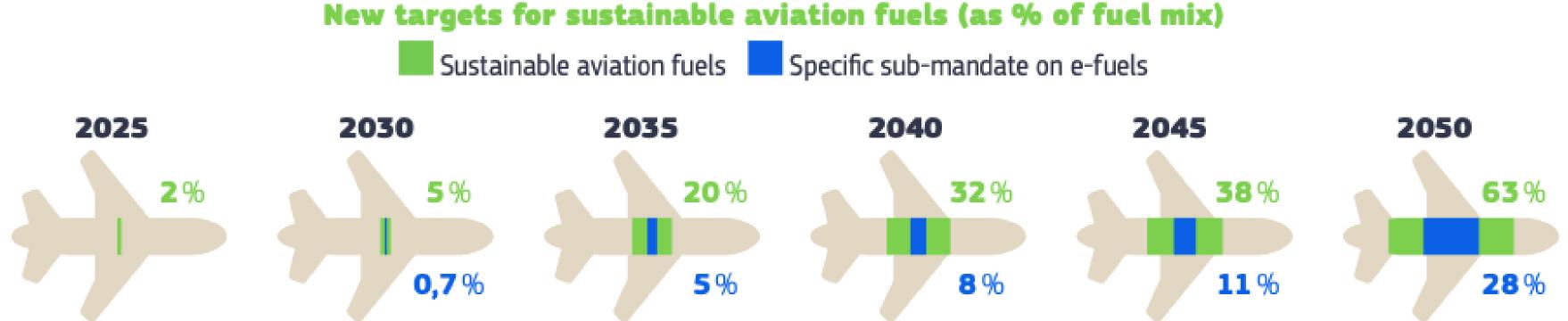
The Alternative Fuel Infrastructure regulation will also support the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, including refuelling points for hydrogen.

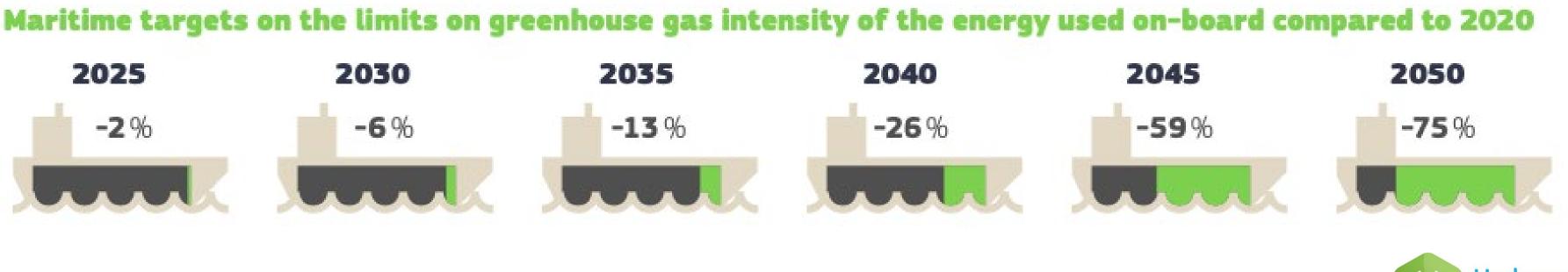
**One refuelling station will be available every 150 km** along the TEN-T core network and in every urban node.





## Fit for 55: Clear targets for aviation and maritime



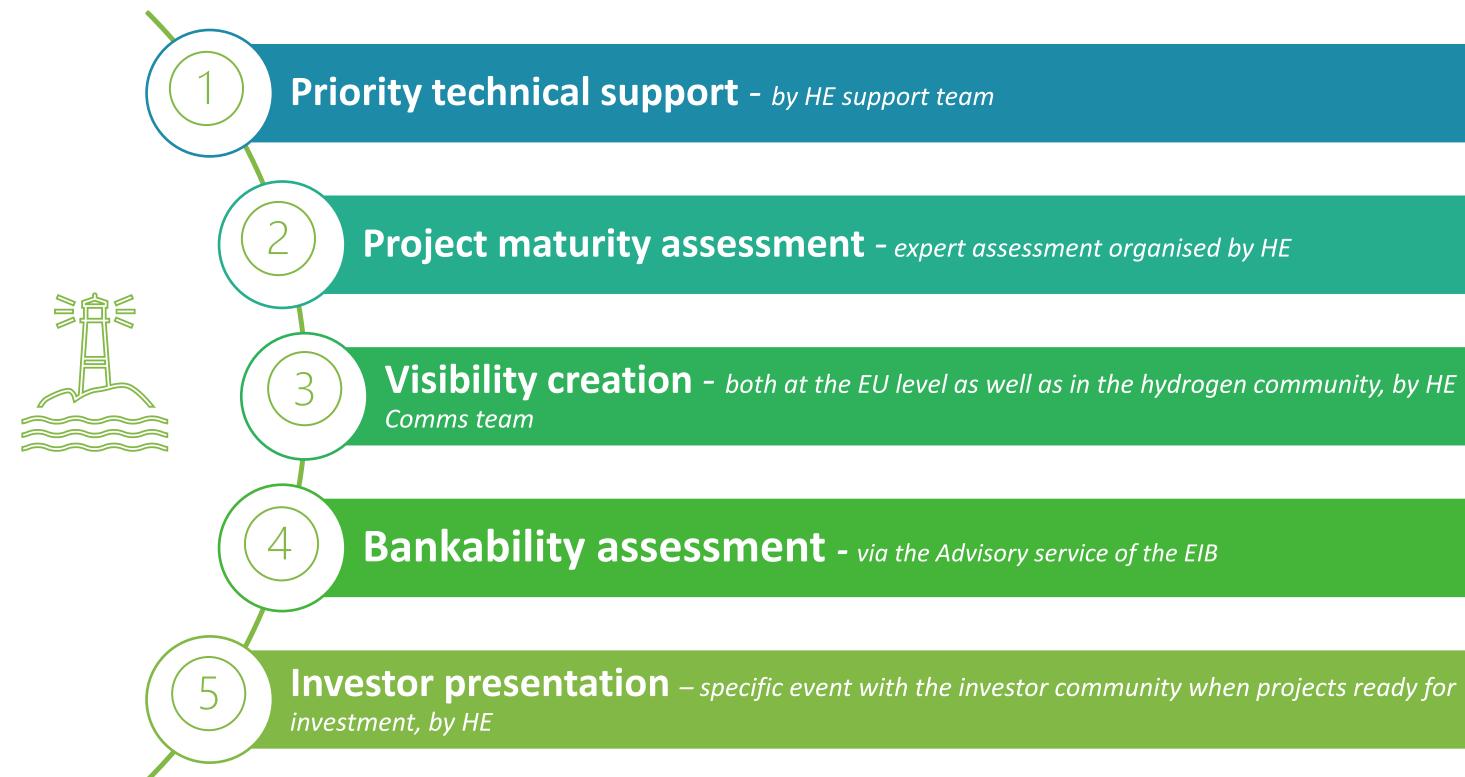




# Lighthouse projects as catalysts

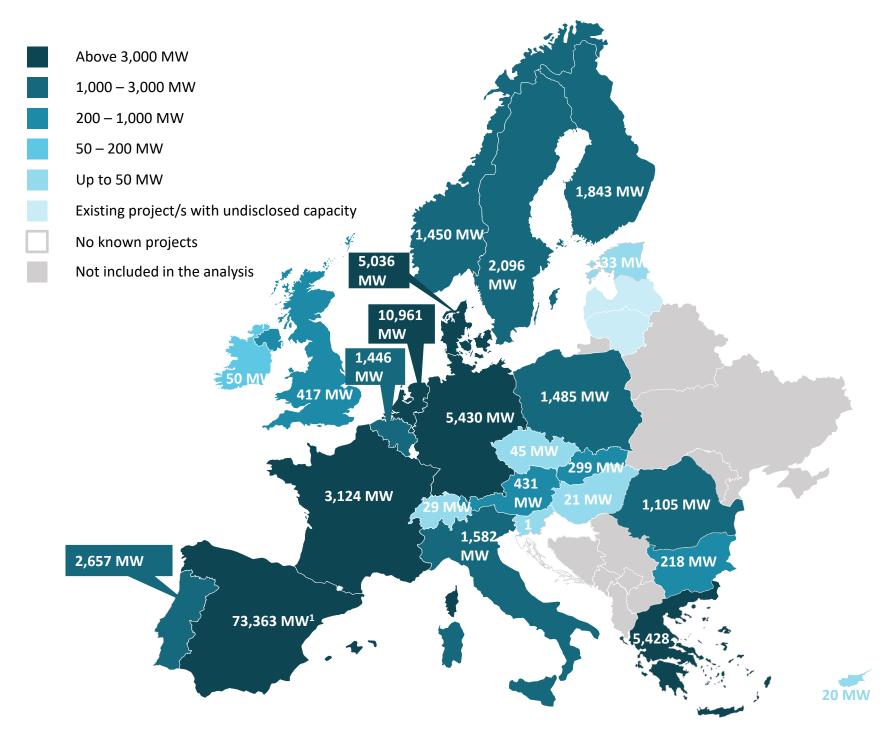


## **Benefits of HE Lighthouse Projects Initiative**



## **Renewable H2 production in ALL EU Countries**

### Planned and operational PtH capacity by 2030 (MW)



Notes: Displayed electrolyser capacities reflect projects that have an official starting date by 2030. There are numerous other projects with unknown starting dates that could be finished by 2030, but are not included in this analysis; Projects refer to either individual projects or project phases with separate investment decisions.

1. While Spain has numerous sizeable projects, there is a single project with multiple phases contributing 67 GW of the planned PtH capacity in Spain by 2030. Source: Hydrogen Europe

Data as of 16/09/2021

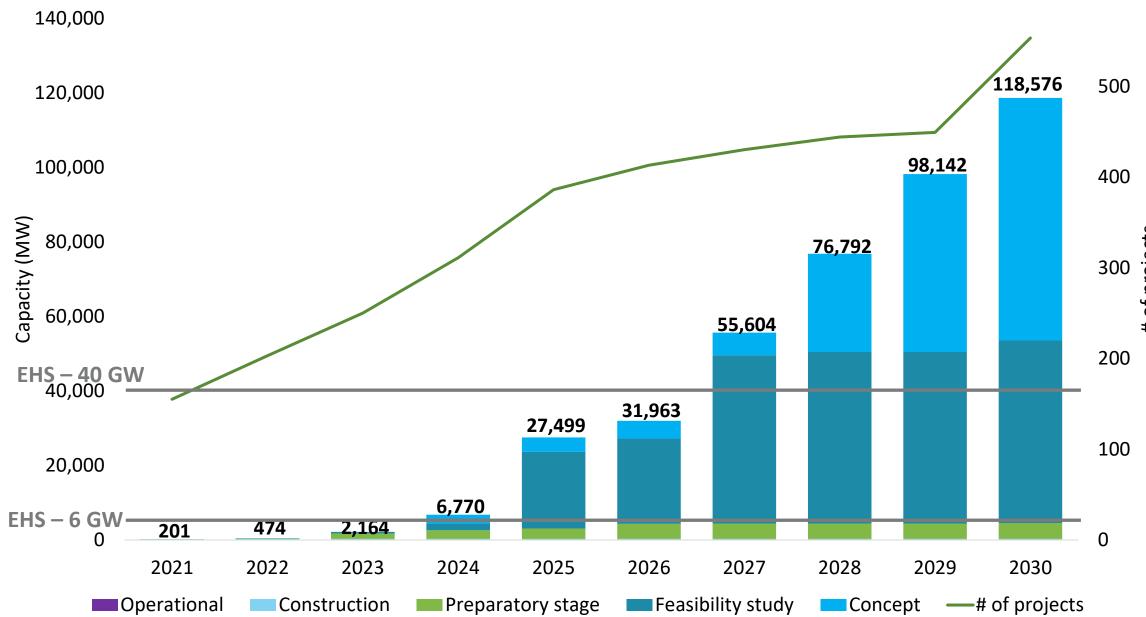
### **Comments**

- Industry planning renewable H2 production • in **ALL** EU Countries + UK
- Large renewable H2 production capacity planned in:
  - Spain (73 GW)
  - Netherlands (11 GW) •
  - Greece (5 GW)
  - Germany (5 GW)
  - Denmark (5 GW)  $\bullet$
- 553 of announced and operational ulletelectrolyser projects by 2030 in EU, EFTA, UK



# Despite impressive announcements, regulation does not help renewable H2 right now!

### Planned and operational PtH projects by 2030 (MW and # of projects)

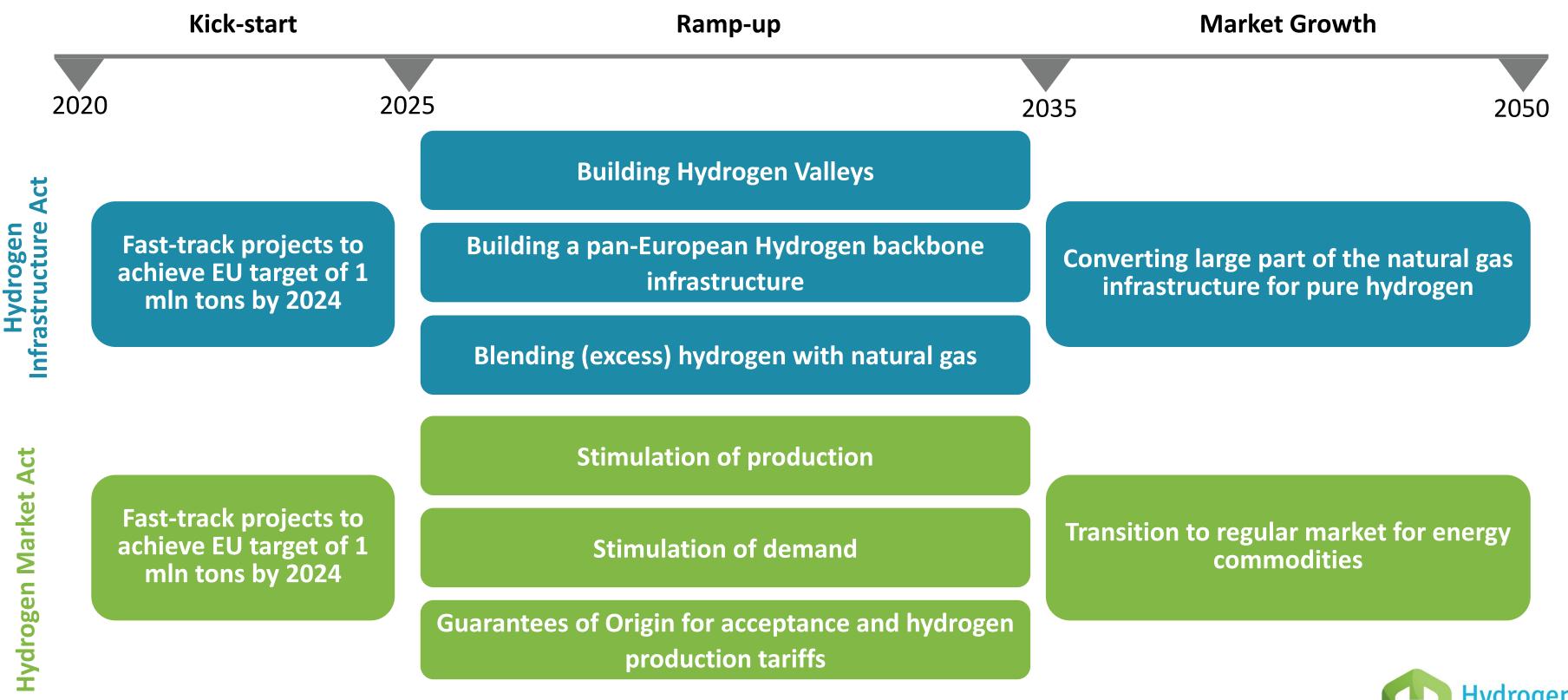








## Harmonized approach to regulatory development via H2 Act





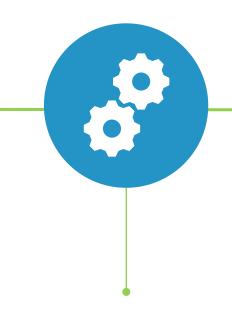
## Gurantees of Origin: key to market clean hydrogen



Hydrogen as a distinct energy carrier, separate from electricity and gas.

GO must include *inter* alia (1) the primary energy sources and (2) the GHG footprint.

- 5 Ts GOs must be •
- Trackable,
- Traceable, •
- Tradeable, •
- **Transparent and** •
- Trustworthy. •



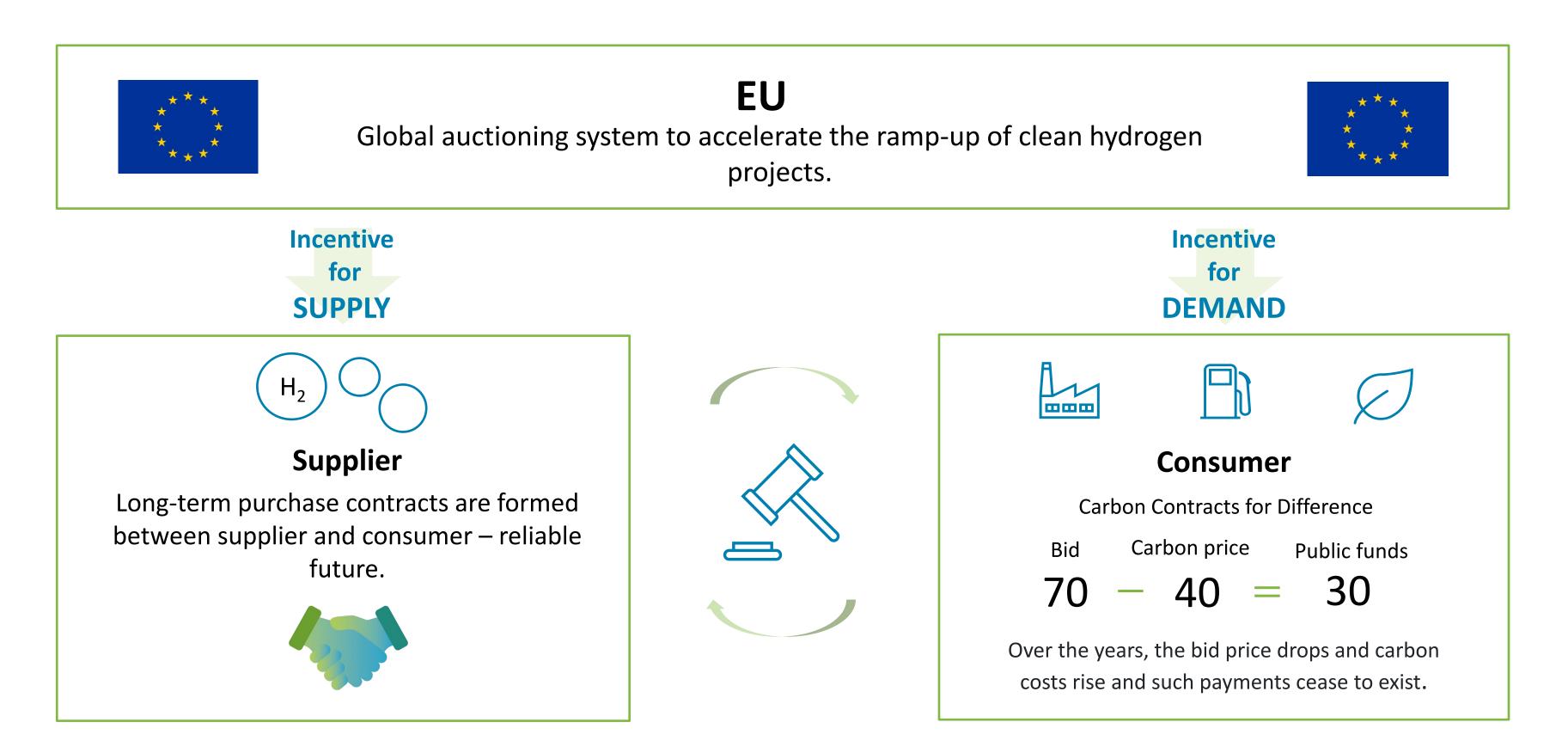


GOs need to capture the attributes resulting from different production pathways.

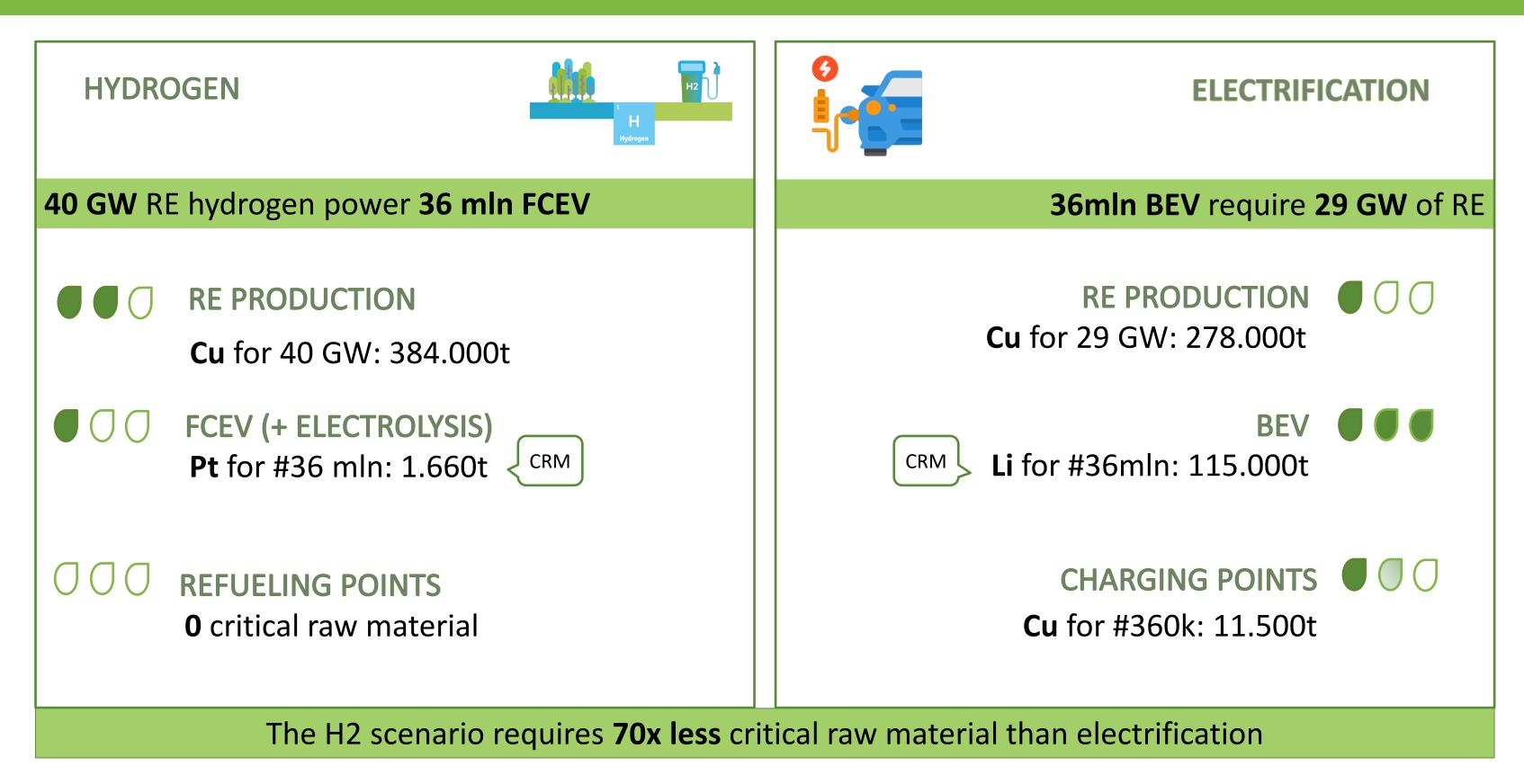
An international GO system is required for import and export of hydrogen.



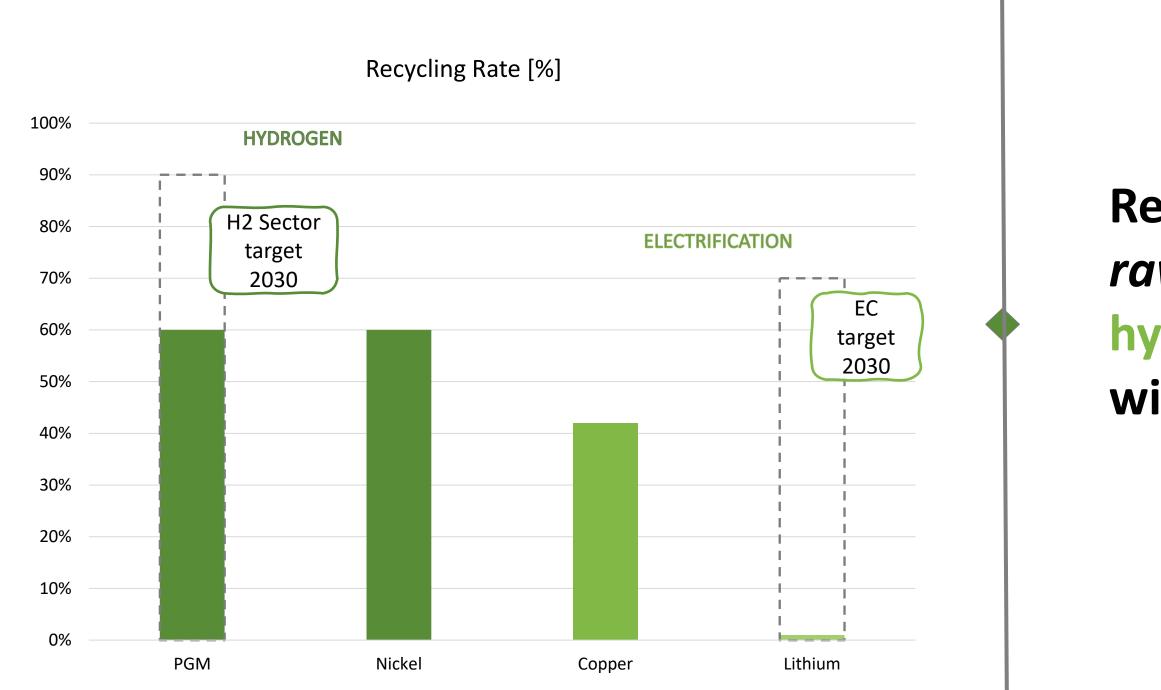
## Global auctioning and levelising OPEX



## Facilitating renewable H2 reduces mineral demand



## **Facilitating renewable H2 enhances circularity**



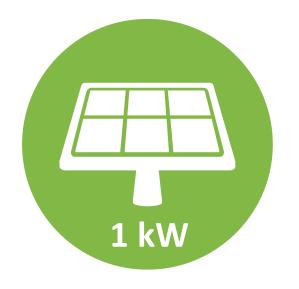
Source: IEA, Hydrogen Europe, T&E

## **Recycling targets for** *critical* raw materials highlight hydrogen as clean technology with much better circularity.



## **Energy Efficiency – debunking myths**

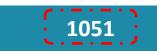
## Energy efficiency: you HAVE to start from the REAL INPUT





### PV in Europe to BEV in Europe (kWh)

Electricity generated



### PV in North Africa to FCEV in Europe (kWh)

Electricity generated

Electrolysis @70% efficiency 2190

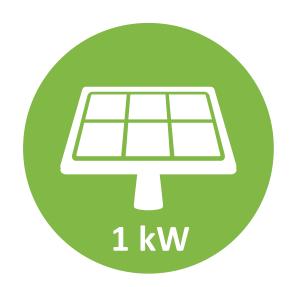


Even with the electrolysis conversion loss, you still have MORE Energy

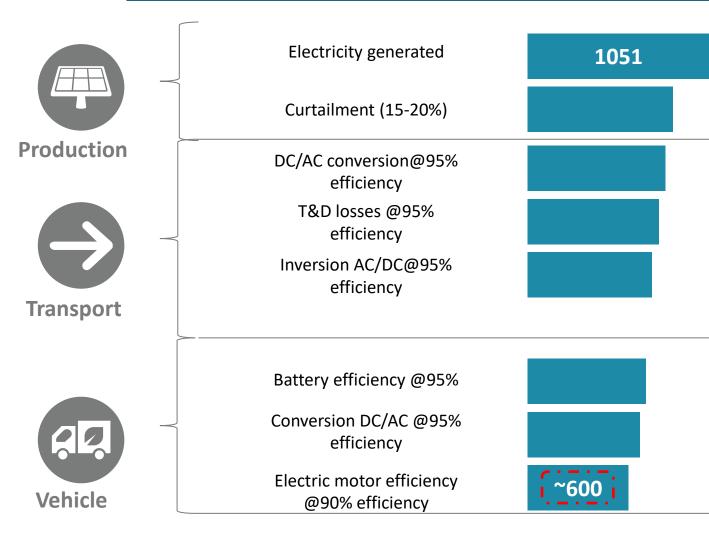


## **Energy Efficiency – debunking myths**

## Energy efficiency: you HAVE to start from the REAL INPUT

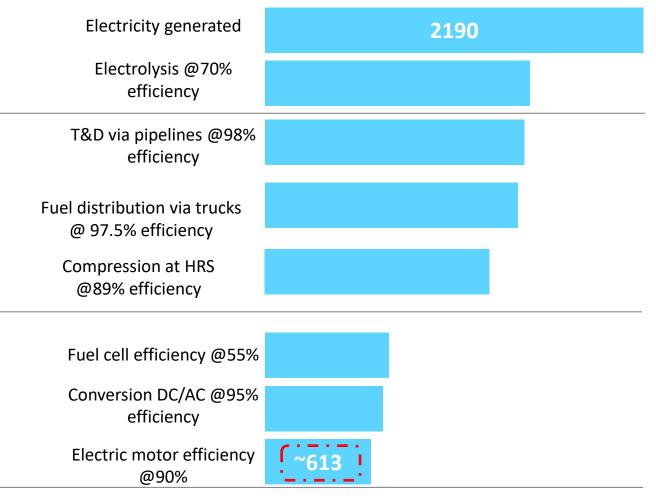


PV in Europe to BEV in Europe (kWh)



Counting all conversion loses, you actually get similar (or even more) useful renewable energy, when using H2 in an FCEV compared to a BEV, if RE is produced in the right conditions!

### PV in North Africa to FCEV in Europe (kWh)





## Thank you for your attention!

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