

Development of Business Cases for FCH Applications for Regions and Cities

Results of the self-assessment survey of regions/cities







The survey provides specific insights into the regions'/cities' current situation, ambitions and challenges for FCH deployment

Key findings of the self-assessment survey



Experience – 66% of the cities and regions have concrete plans or have already deployed FCH applications; the average experience level is equally distributed across Working Groups

Objectives – Regarding this project, 64% of participants indicated a strong and concrete interest towards deploying FCH applications, with 58% indicating strong interest in financing options



Challenges – Funding & financing (57%) as well as viable business cases (42%) are major challenges for the successful deployment of FCH applications for regions and cities



Drivers – For more than 60%, the strongest drivers for pursuing FCH applications are industrial innov. & development and the creation of employment (slightly ahead of environmental reasons)



Financing – Almost half of the participants have no dedicated internal FCH-budget available, but the aggregated, averaged 5-year FCH-related project volume is expected to increase by ~170% to EUR 5.5 m between 2017 and 2022





1. Introduction





The high participation in the self-assessment survey and the clear results underpin the pan-European interest in FCH deployment

Key facts about the survey

73 completed, 79 partially completed surveys¹⁾... ...from 19 European countries...

comprising **>17%** of European population...

...covering ca. **14%** of European surface...

...with >94% of the participants indicating a moderate to strong interest in future deployment of FCH applications²)

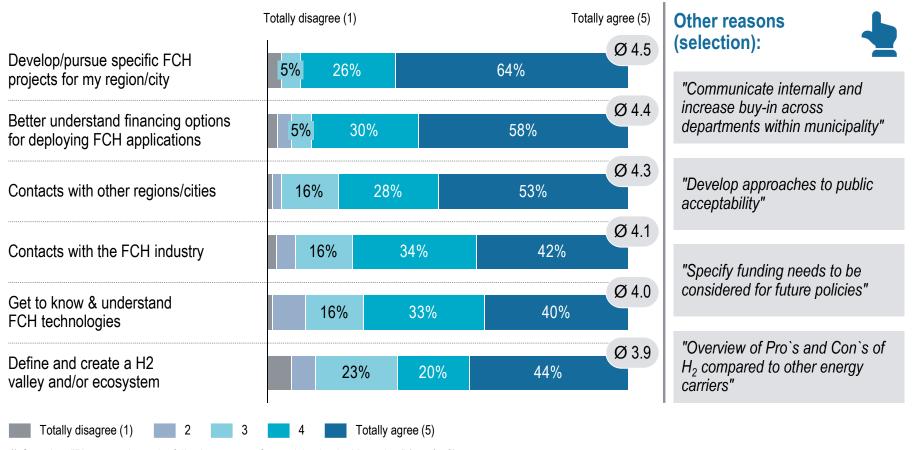


1) All answered questions were included 2) Question: "How interested is your region/city in actively pursuing the future deployment of FCH applications?" (n=71), 94,37% of the participants set either 3, 4 or 5 points on a 5-point Likert Scale



Survey participants state a strong interest in pursuing concrete FCH projects and exploring FCH financing options

Reasons for participating in the project¹⁾



1) Question: "Please evaluate the following reasons for participating in this project" (n=74-76)

Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger





2. Current set-up and starting point of regions/cities

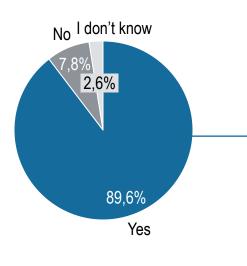




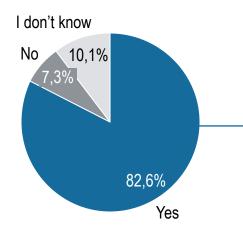
More than 80% of the regions & cities report ambitious quantitative targets for reduction of local emissions

Emission reduction within regions and cities

Question: "Does your political agenda include reduction of local emissions like GHG, pollutants and fine dust?" (n=77)



Question: "Is there a concrete quantitative target for reducing local emissions?" (n=69)



Concrete targets (selection)¹⁾



"100% electricity generation from renewables by 2050, 50% zero emission public transport by 2030, 100% by 2050"

"40% reduction in CO_2 emissions by 2020 compared to 2005"

"Replace petrol share in energy mix for mobility to 40% by 2050"

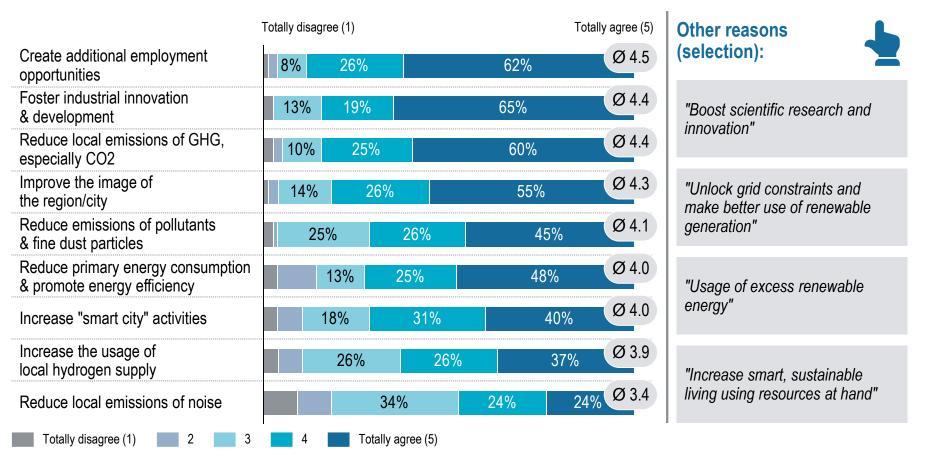
"Reduce CO_2 emissions to 4t p.p. by 2020, less than 1.5t by 2050"

1) Question: "Please specify one or more concrete targets."



The strongest drivers for pursuing FCH applications are industrial innovation & development as well as additional employment

Reasons for pursuing FCH applications¹⁾



1) Question: "What are your region's/city's main reasons for pursuing FCH applications? How relevant and important are typical drivers for FCH technologies to you,

also compared to one another?" (n=76-77)

Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger



When weighting different reasons for pursing FCH applications, a strong variance across geographic clusters can be seen

Geographic distribution of reasons for deployment of FCH applications¹⁾

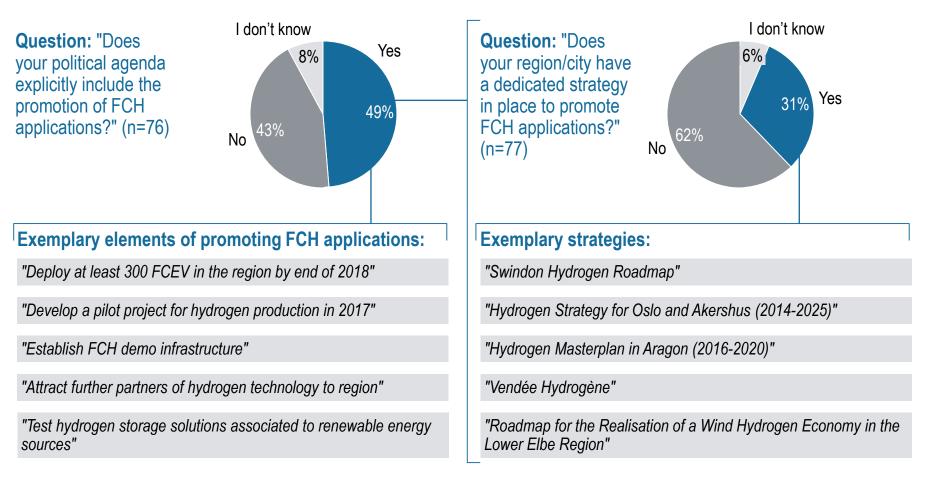


1) Please see slide 16 for an overview of countries covered in each cluster Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger



~50% of participants say FCH applications are part of their political agenda, with 32% having a dedicated FCH strategy in place

FCH applications as part of the political agenda



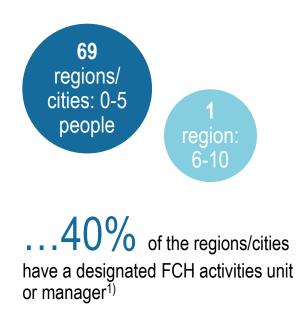


Internally, less than half of participants have an designated FCH unit or manager; externally, most partnerships are with industry

Internal capacities and external partnerships

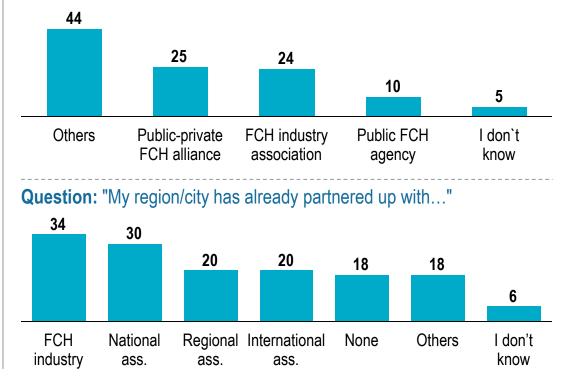
Internal capacities

Question: "How many staff in your team are working on FCH-related activities" (n=70)



External partnerships and cooperation's

Question: "Which institutions are active within my region/city?"



1) Question: "Is there a designated FCH activities unit or manager within your regional or municipal authority?" (n=75)

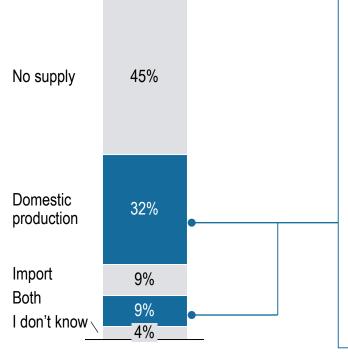


~50% of participants have access to H_2 , with renewable electricity being the most relevant source – "Grey" H_2 still important

Origins and sources of hydrogen supply for regions and cities

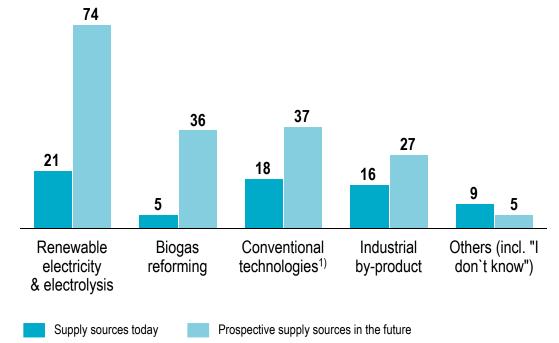
Origins of hydrogen supply

Question: "Is hydrogen already supplied in your region/city today?" (n=77)



Sources of hydrogen supply if produced within region/city

Question: "What is your source for hydrogen supply today and where do you see it in the future?" (n=77)



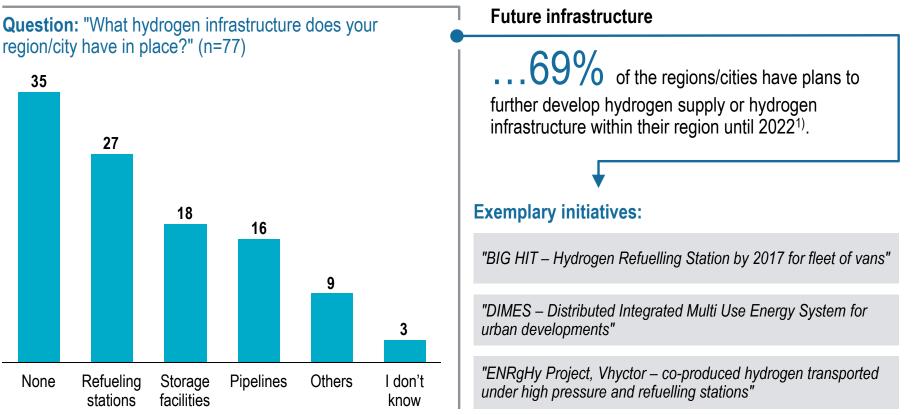
1) Steam-methane reforming (SMR), chloralkaline electrolysis Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger



Most of the participants have no H_2 infrastructure in place yet, but the majority states plans to further develop infrastructure and supply

Hydrogen infrastructure today and tomorrow

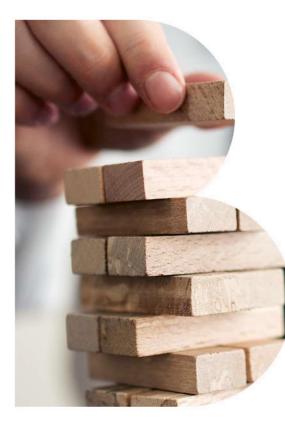
Infrastructure in place



1) Question: "Does your region/city currently have any plans to develop further hydrogen supply or hydrogen infrastructure until 2022?" (n=75)

Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger





3. Experience with FCH applications within regions/cities



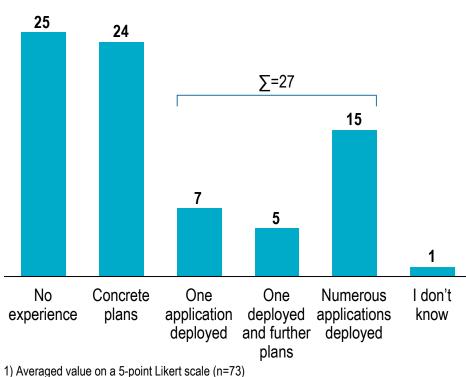


~60% of participants have not deployed FCH applications yet – The average experience level is equally distributed across WGs

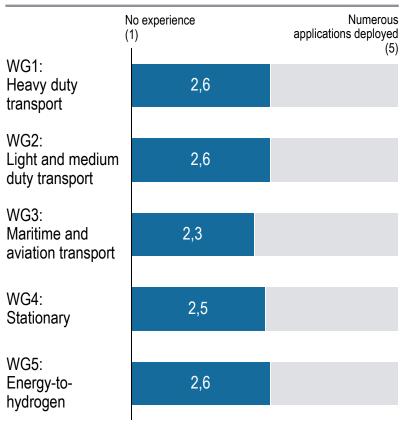
Experience with deployment of FCH applications

General Experience

Question: "What is the experience of your region/city regarding the deployment of FCH applications?" (n=77)



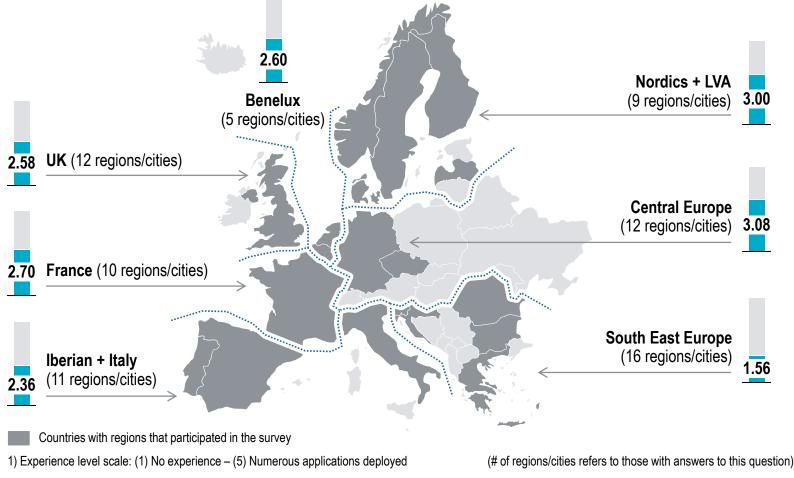
Averaged experience level per Working Group¹⁾





Heterogeneous experience levels across different regional clusters - Nordics + LVA and Central Europe with highest experience levels

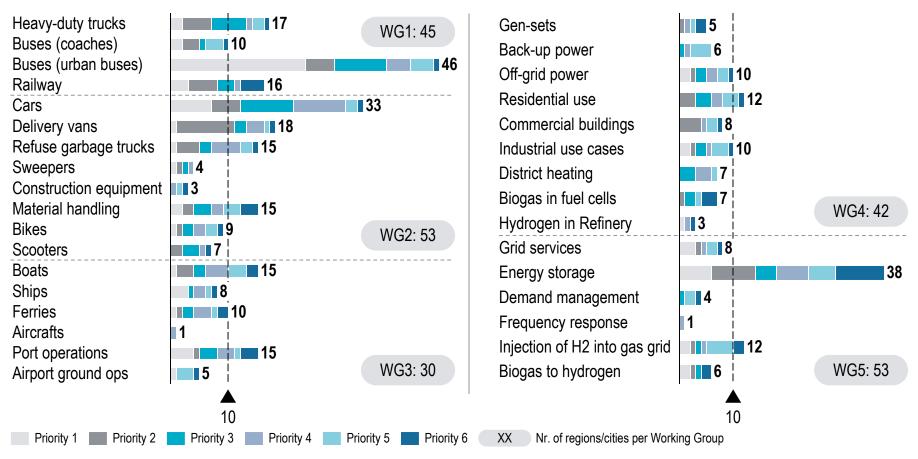
Geographic distribution of averaged FCH deployment experience¹⁾





Buses, cars and energy storage accumulated the highest interest while a number of applications were hardly mentioned

Number of participants ranking the FCH applications among their top-6 applications¹⁾



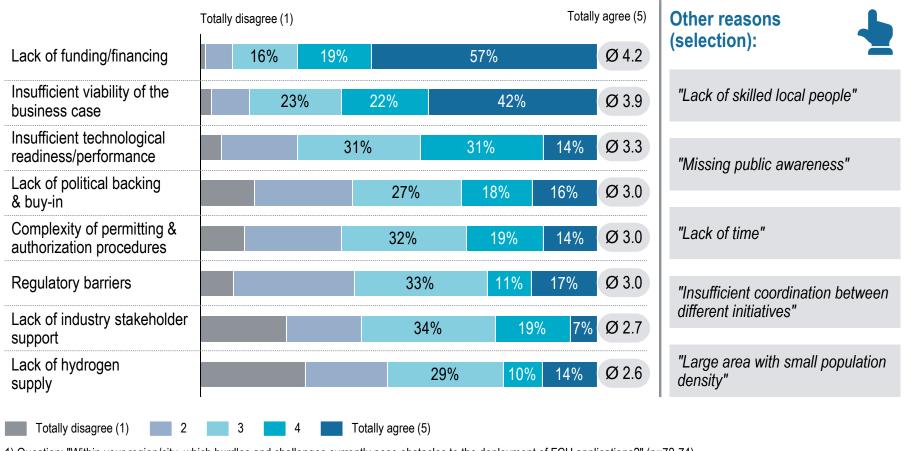
1) Question: "Please rank up to six FCH applications according to their potential for future deployment in your region/city" (n=71)

Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger

Berger

Funding/financing as well as business cases are the most acute challenges to the successful deployment of FCH applications

Hurdles and challenges posing obstacles for FCH deployment¹⁾



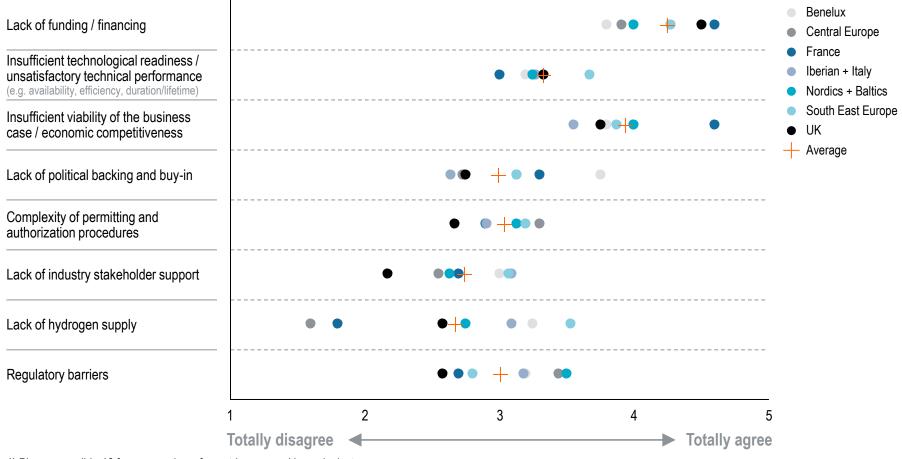
1) Question: "Within your region/city, which hurdles and challenges currently pose obstacles to the deployment of FCH applications?" (n=72-74)

Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger



The relevance of different hurdles and challenges for deploying FCH applications differs across geographic clusters

Geographic distribution of hurdles and challenges for deployment of FCH applications



1) Please see slide 16 for an overview of countries covered in each cluster Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger





4. Regulatory framework in regions/cities





Beside emission-regulation, there is other considerable regulation both favouring and hindering FCH application roll-out

Regulation concerning emissions and deployment of FCH applications

Regulation in place on emission reduction (selection)

Question: "In your region/city, what regulatory measures are in place to help reduce local emissions?"

"Low emission zones in cities"

"Periodic driving ban of diesel cars"

"Energy efficiency programme for council buildings"

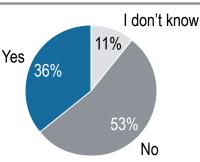
"Establishment of bus lines"

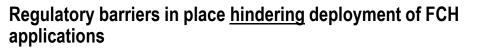
"Procurement of emission free buses only"

Regulatory barriers <u>favouring</u> the deployment of FCH applications

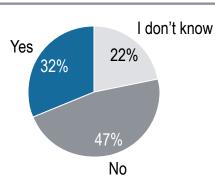


Question: "Are there any regulations in place <u>favouring</u> the deployment of FCH applications (directly or indirectly)?" (n=72)





Question: "Are there any regulatory barriers in place <u>hindering</u> the deployment of FCH applications in your region/city?" (n=73)





Financing of FCH related activities in regions/cities





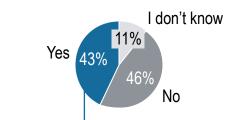


46% of participants have no internal FCH budget available yet, but the averaged 5-year project spent is projected to more than double

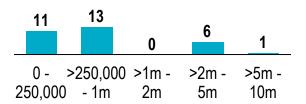
Internal budgets for deploying FCH applications of regions and cities

Current situation

Question: "Does your region/city have internal budgets available for implementing FCH application deployment projects?" (n=74)

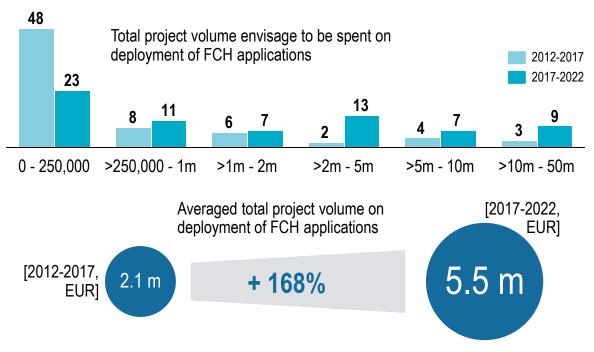


Question: "What is the aggregated volume of your internal, FCH-related budgets per year [EUR]?" (n=31)



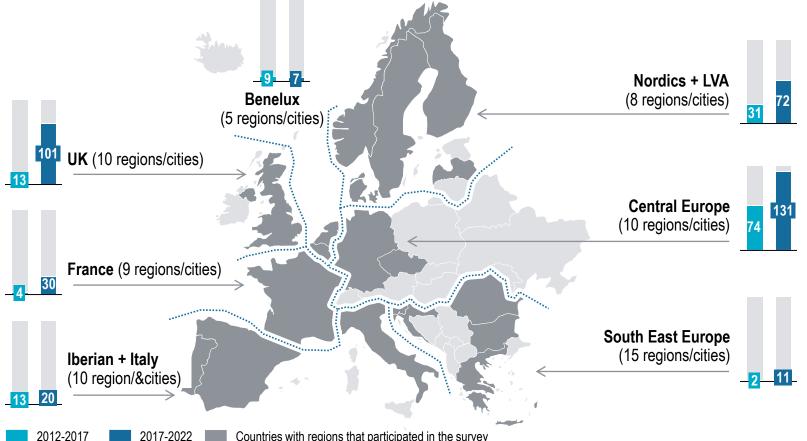
Track-record and future ambitions

Question: "What total project volumes did your region/city spent on the deployment of FCH applications over the last five years (2012-2017, n=71), how much is envisaged over next five years (indicative, 2017-2022, n=70) [EUR]?"



Considerable future FCH projects are planned all over Europe (2017-2022), especially in Central Europe, Nordics and UK

Total overall project volume¹⁾ across geogr. clusters [m EUR] – APPROXIMATION



2017-2022 Countries with regions that participated in the survey

1) Overall project volume in each geographic cluster calculated as sum of all aggregated project volumes of regions/cities (average of ranges on slide 35 considered for summation); # of regions/cities refers to those with answers to this question

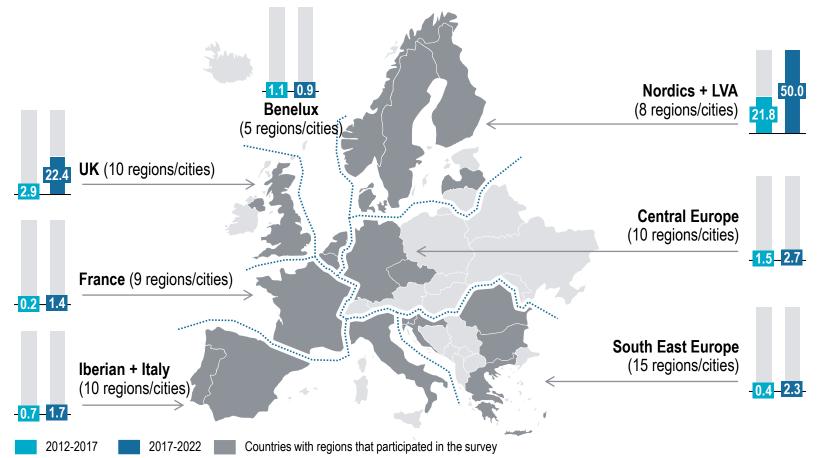
Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger

Bera



Per capita investment is expected to increase significantly, particularly in the Northern European clusters

Average project volume per capita¹⁾ across geogr. clusters [EUR] – APPROXIMATION



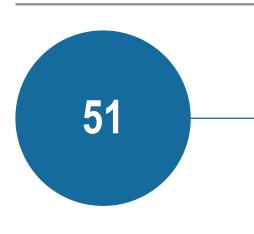
1) Overall project volume in each geographic cluster calculated as sum of all aggregated project volumes of regions/cities (average of ranges on slide 35 considered for summation); population for per capita calculation based on regions/cities who have participated in the survey; # of regions/cities refers to those with answers to this question Source: FCH2 JU, Roland Berger



There is a large variety of funding instruments that regions consider relevant, with most experience on country specific instruments

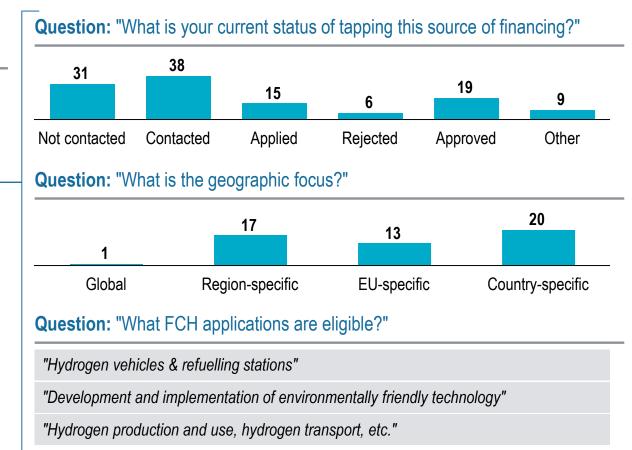
External, non budgetary funding sources

Number of funding/financing sources named in the survey



... 44%

of the regions/cities have a designated person, unit or agency in charge of identifying FCH-related funding sources¹⁾.



1) Question: "Do you have a designated person, unit or agency in charge of identifying FCH-related funding sources?" (n=73)





6. Smart specialisation

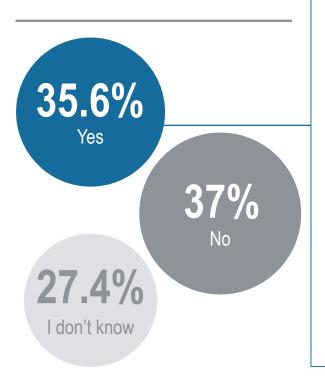




~35% of participants are registered on the S3 Platform, with some calling for a stronger interaction between FCH and S3 initiatives

Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3)

Are you a registered member of the EU's S3 platform?¹⁾



What activities has your region/ city realised so far (exemplary)?

"Participation in the S3 Chem program, which promotes innovation in chemical related areas"

- "Chymène project: generation of hydrogen compressors for refuelling stations which are intended for hydrogen mobility"
- > "LAVOISIER, a technological research program"
- > "Establishment of an on-line environmental platform for the submission of proposals, ideas and observations by citizens and bodies"

What role do you envisage for FCH applications in the context of S3 (exemplary)?

- "A pivoting role for boosting the development of local economies based on scientific research, innovation and entrepreneurship"
- > "Funding for projects related to the hydrogen domain"
- > "Implementation of new activities targeted at the promotion of new technological solutions"
- > "Creation of an industrial network to implement innovative tech-projects"

1) Question: "Is your region/city currently a registered member of the Smart Specialisation Strategy (S3) platform?" (n=73)





7. Survey and project feedback





Participants provided a large variety of comments on the survey and overall project – Food for further discussions on project steering

Feedback of participants regarding the survey and the project

Question: "How did you like the survey?"

"I believe it is **comprehensive** without feeling overwhelming"

"Would be nice to be able to jump between questions by clicking on the page number"

"I consider it adequate to this initial stage"

"Maybe we can **dig a bit deeper** about the technologies we intend to set?"

"Could you add the notion of duration and ready deadline"

"Some points do not fit very well to our situation"

"Really good application but missed things like **H**₂ **boilers**"

"It was good. Most difficulties regarding the **financial questions**"

Question: "Any further comments about the project?" (selection)

"(...) politicians have agreed on the hydrogen strategy and its ambitions. We now see that guestions are raised mainly of two reasons: 1) BEVs are getting a higher range resulting in a discussion whether FCE passenger vehicles are a suitable application. 2) The lack of vehicles is becoming an increasing problem. Some million $XX^{(1)}$ have been invested in infrastructure. and still only some XX¹ FCEVs are on the road. We need more models and a higher volume of vehicles available. Car manufacturers limiting their production and deploying vehicles only in selected countries are resulting in and increasing impatience which may hinder the development. I hope the project in some way can help on this situation"

"(...) **poor air quality** is gaining increasing importance, delivery vans is a very interesting segment. Several cities will introduce **zero emission zones**, and this is a perfect segment for hydrogen and fuel cells. The project should help identify the market and business models so that the manufacturers will provide such vehicles"

"From our point of view this self assessment is a good approach to analyse the regional funding activities and topics. The objective should be to **align the available funding sources** (EU, national and regional)"

1) Answers have been anonymized



Please do not hesitate to get in touch with us

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navigating complexity