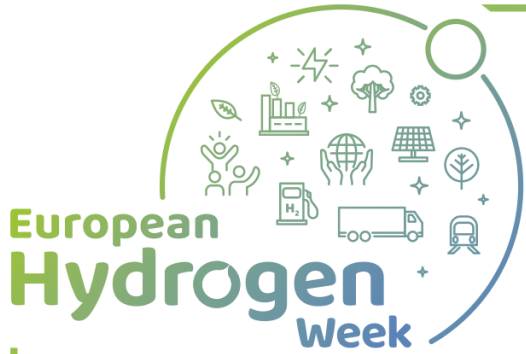


# Opportunities from the inclusion of Hydrogen in NECPs

Luc van Nuffel  
Trinomics



# Project Objective and Scope

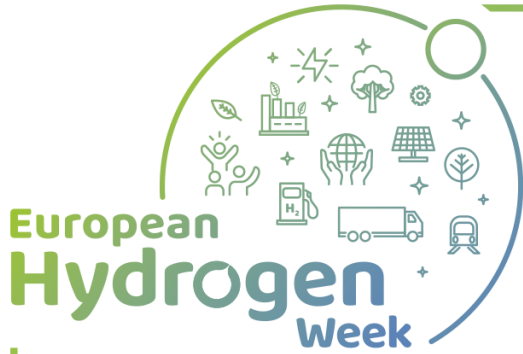
**Objective:** based on information in NECPs and other sources, identify and evaluate national opportunities for hydrogen deployment and perform analysis for 2 hydrogen deployment scenarios

**Scope:**

- EU27 (+ UK), with Member State focus
- Up to 2030
- Renewable & low-carbon hydrogen

# Hydrogen in NECPs - Key Findings

- Nearly all NECPs mention hydrogen; final NECPs pay much more attention to hydrogen than draft versions, which shows increasing interest and awareness for hydrogen.
- Hydrogen considered as short term and seasonal flexibility provider, and solution to green fossil fuel use in hard to decarbonise energy uses in industry and transport.
- National initiatives referred to in NECPs mainly focus on research, pilot and demonstration projects for hydrogen production, transport/distribution and storage, and end-use, in particular for transport purposes.
- Several NECPs comprise expected or targeted hydrogen demand for 2030, while a few NECPs also include targets for hydrogen production.
- Due to NECP structure, info on hydrogen is scattered in different parts of NECP.

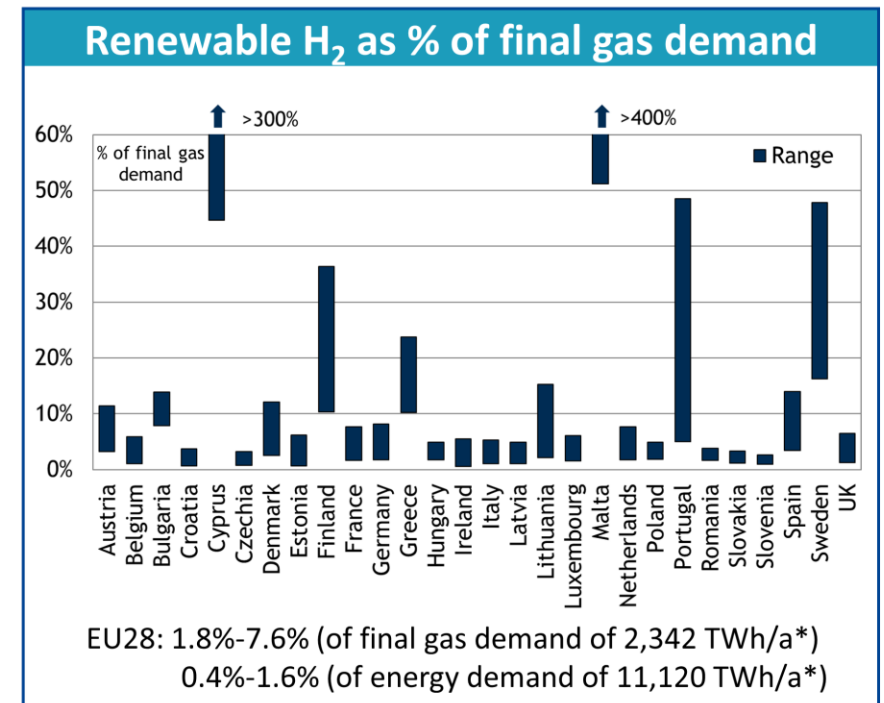
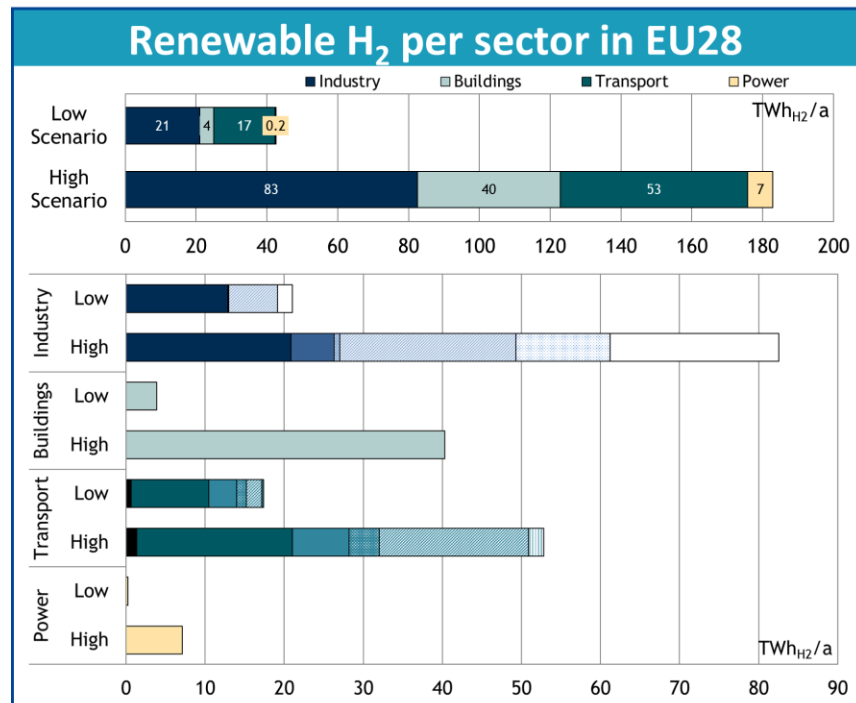


# National Opportunities for Hydrogen Deployment - Key Findings

- Most EU Member States have technical potential for variable renewable electricity that exceeds their expected electricity demand in 2030. Building up additional renewable electricity generation capacity for hydrogen production using electrolysis is hence technically possible.
- Flexibility needs in the electricity system are in most Member States increasing and can be covered by hydrogen deployment.
- Availability of existing gas infrastructure is stepping-stone for hydrogen deployment. Hydrogen can be transported via existing networks (as admixture to natural gas) or existing gas pipelines can be refurbished for dedicated hydrogen transport. Several Member States also dispose of gas storage sites or salt layers that are suitable for underground hydrogen storage.
- Significant hydrogen demand opportunity in most countries, in particular for hard-to-decarbonise industrial processes and heavy-duty transport.
- Enabling environment for hydrogen deployment in several countries: national hydrogen association, participation in research programmes, pilot projects, financial or fiscal incentives, etc.

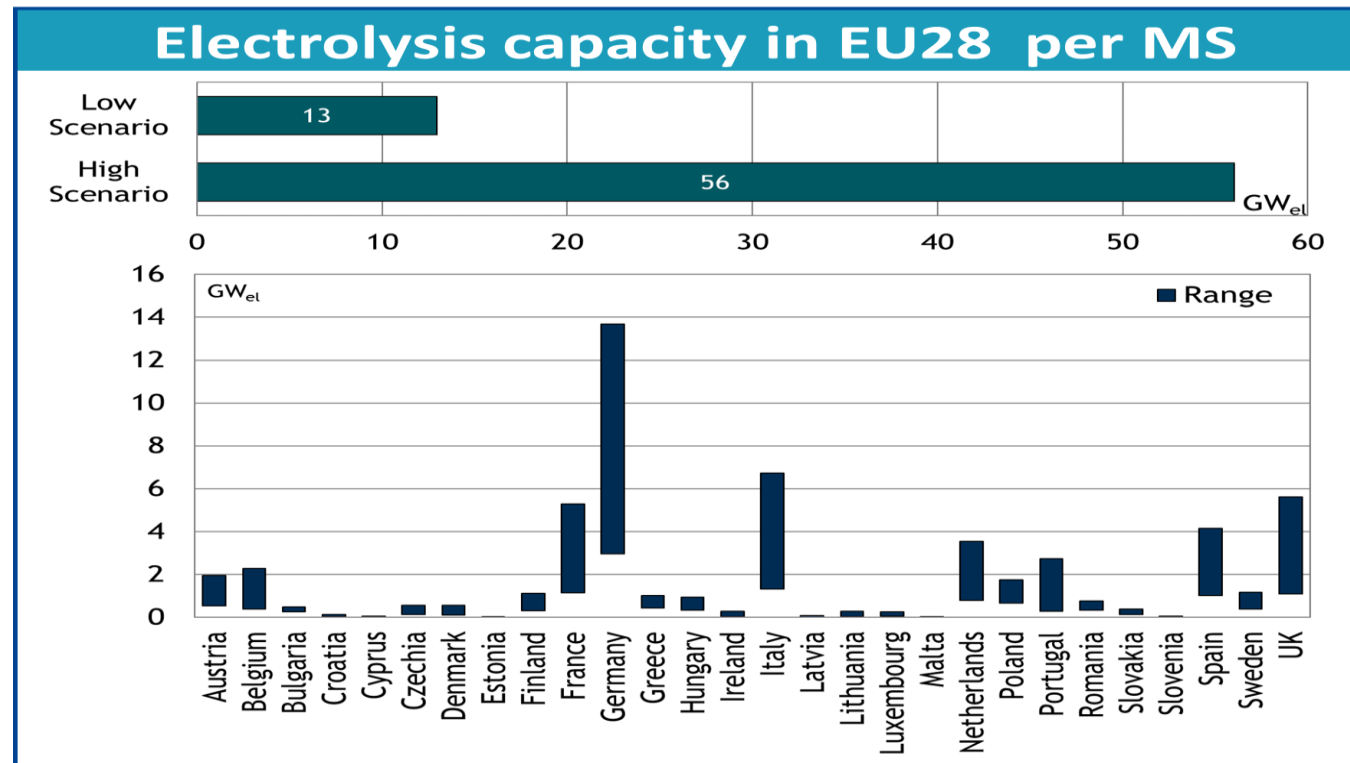
# Estimated Impact of Hydrogen Deployment

Demand for renewable hydrogen in EU28 by 2030 : 42 and 183 TWh<sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub>/a respectively in low and high scenario, mainly for use in industry and transport



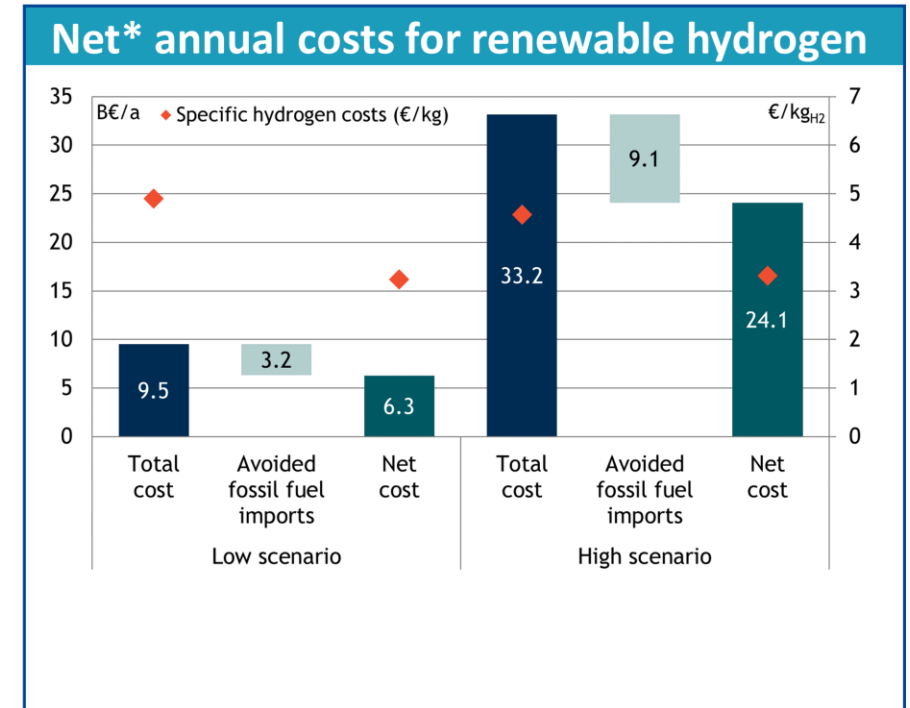
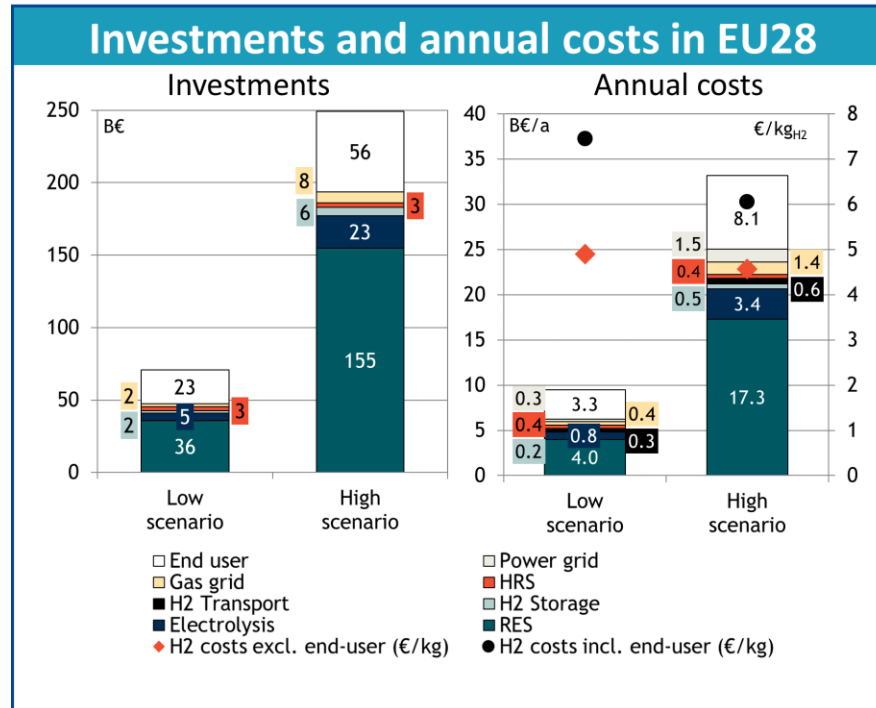
# Estimated Impact of Hydrogen Deployment

Electrolysis capacity: 13 and 56 GW<sub>el</sub> respectively, with average utilisation of 4,800 full load hours



# Estimated Impact of Hydrogen Deployment

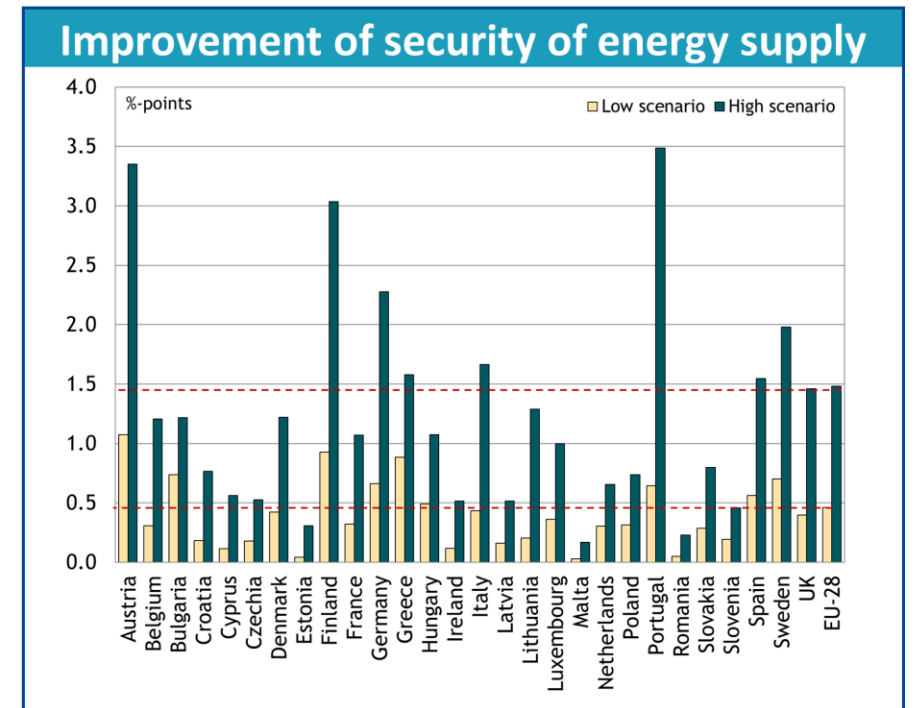
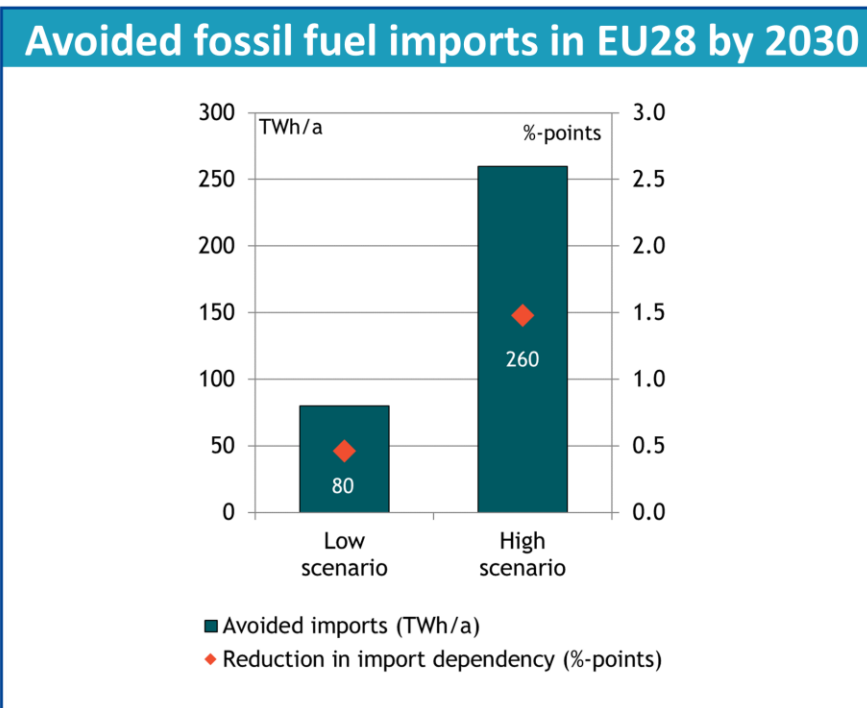
6 and 24 billion EUR/a respectively of net costs for renewable hydrogen, taking into account annual costs of avoided fossil fuel imports of 3 and 9 billion EUR/a respectively



\* Net of avoided imported fossil fuel

# Estimated Impact of Hydrogen Deployment

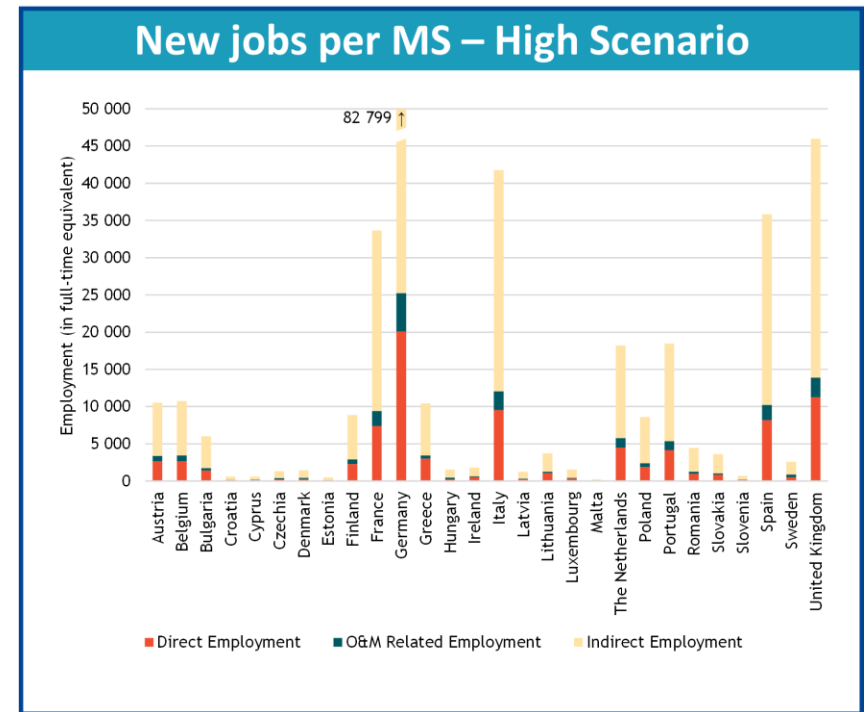
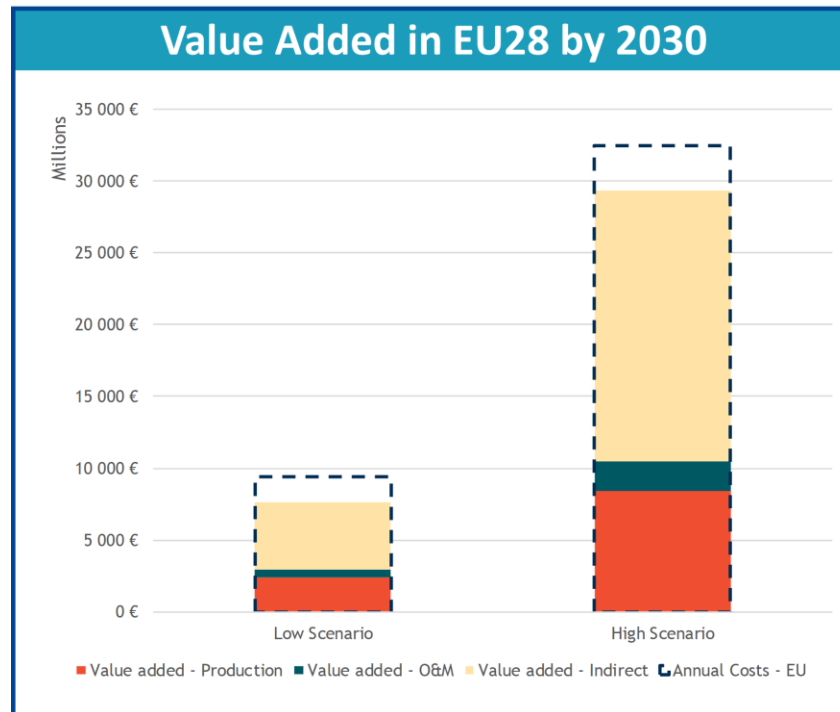
Avoided fossil fuel imports by 2030 of 80 and 260 TWh/a respectively, improving security of energy supply (i.e. decreasing energy import dependence) by 0.5 and 1.5 %-points respectively

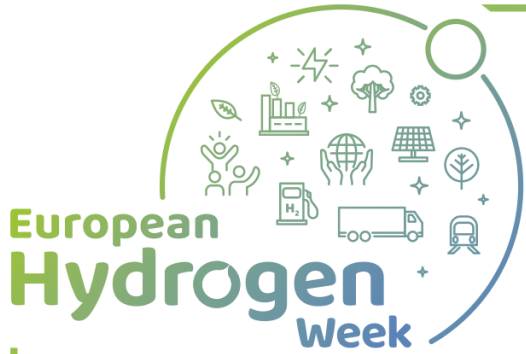




# Estimated Impact of Hydrogen Deployment

Value added created in EU economy : 7.5 and 29 billion EUR/a respectively. Positive impact on employment: 104 060 and 357 630 new (direct or indirect) jobs respectively



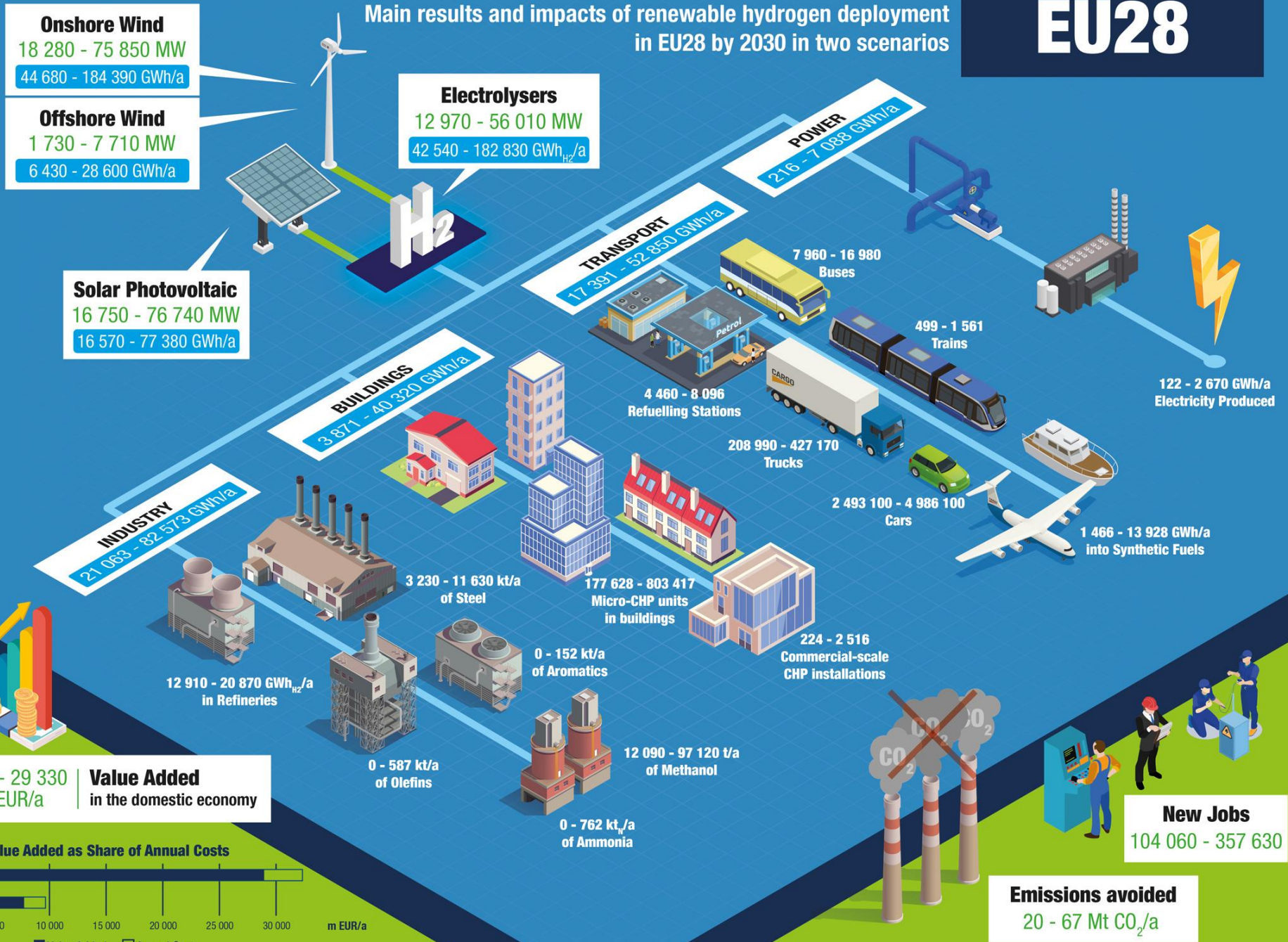


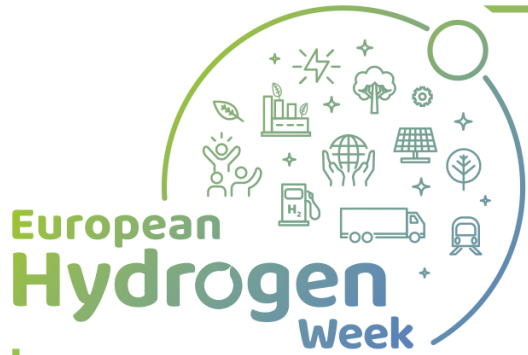
# Estimated Impact of 2 Hydrogen Deployment Scenarios

- Demand for renewable hydrogen in EU28 by 2030 : 42 and 183 TWh/a respectively, with main use in industry and transport
- Electrolysis capacity : 13 and 56 GWel respectively with average annual utilization of 4 800 full load hours
- GHG emission reduction : 20 and 67 MtCO<sub>2</sub>/a respectively, corresponding to 1.4 and 4.5% of reduction gap towards 2030 targets
- Annual cost : 9 and 33 billion EUR/a respectively, including cost for end-user equipment
- Value added created in EU economy : 7.5 and 29 billion EUR/a respectively
- Job creation : 104 and 358 thousand indirect or indirect jobs respectively

# EU28

## Main results and impacts of renewable hydrogen deployment in EU28 by 2030 in two scenarios



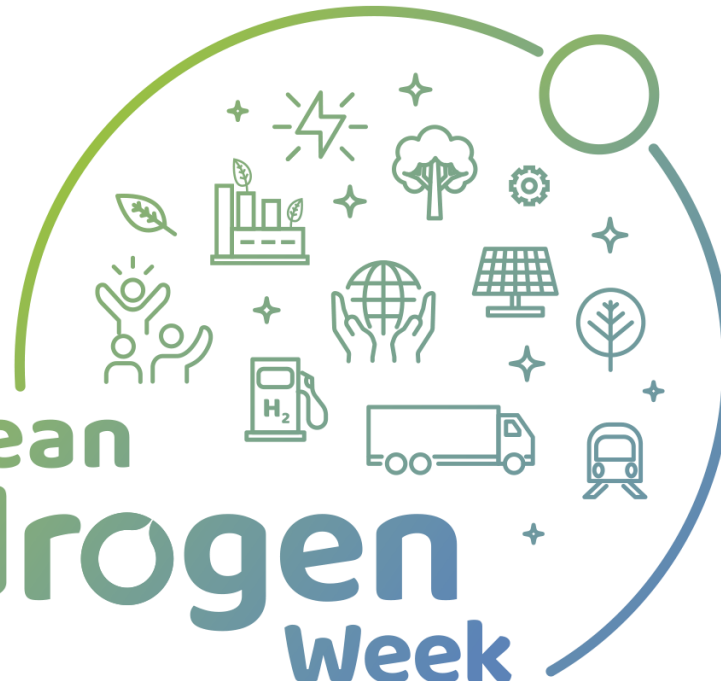


# Thank you for your attention!

The study report and national fiches are available at the FCH JU website:

<https://www.fch.europa.eu/publications/opportunities-hydrogen-energy-technologies-considering-national-energy-climate-plans>

# European Hydrogen Week



#PRD2020  
#CleanHydrogen

