

Hydrogen and its role in the European energy system of the future

10 March 2021

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Low-carbon hydrogen is becoming a core element of climate policies

- Global commitments towards **decarbonization are increasing**—Renewable gas (including hydrogen) is now recognized as a critical pillar alongside renewable power
- Policy frameworks are being put in place to drive large-scale consumption of low-carbon gas supported by a global **hydrogen market**
- **Transport** (logistics and HGV) **and industry** (steel and chemicals) are expected to be early adopters of low-carbon hydrogen
- Hydrogen for energy use is expected to be a mix of **domestically produced hydrogen** from coal/natural gas (grey/blue hydrogen), hydrogen from electrolysis (green hydrogen) and **imports**
- **Industry is responding** to the policy push: More, larger projects are being announced

Hydrogen and its role in the European energy system

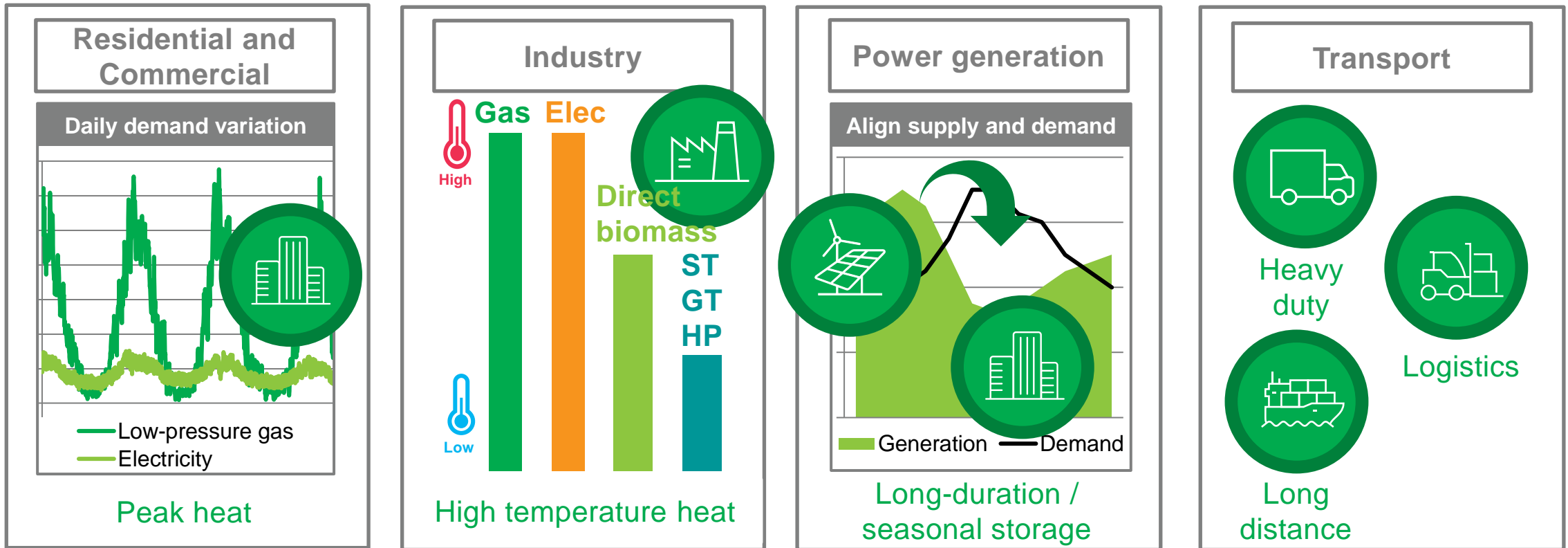
Questions to answer

- Where can hydrogen play a role in decarbonizing the European economy?
- What are Europe's hydrogen ambitions?
- What does low-carbon hydrogen cost?
- What is the status of low-carbon hydrogen today?
- What is needed to develop large-scale use of low-carbon hydrogen in Europe?

Role of low-carbon hydrogen in meeting net-zero ambitions

The role of electricity will grow, but low-carbon gas will become an important part of all sectors of a net-zero carbon economy

Roles for gas in a very low carbon energy system



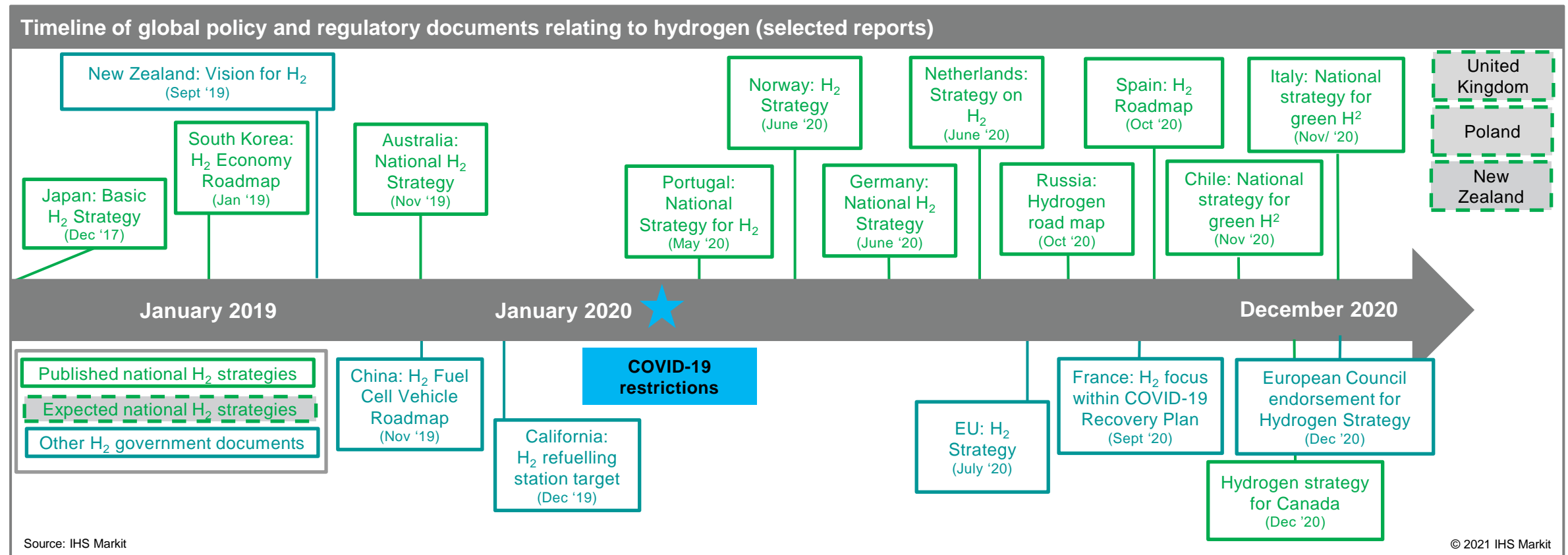
Note: ST = solar thermal; GT = geothermal; HP = heat pump.

Source: IHS Markit

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Hydrogen is now integral to the global 2050 vision

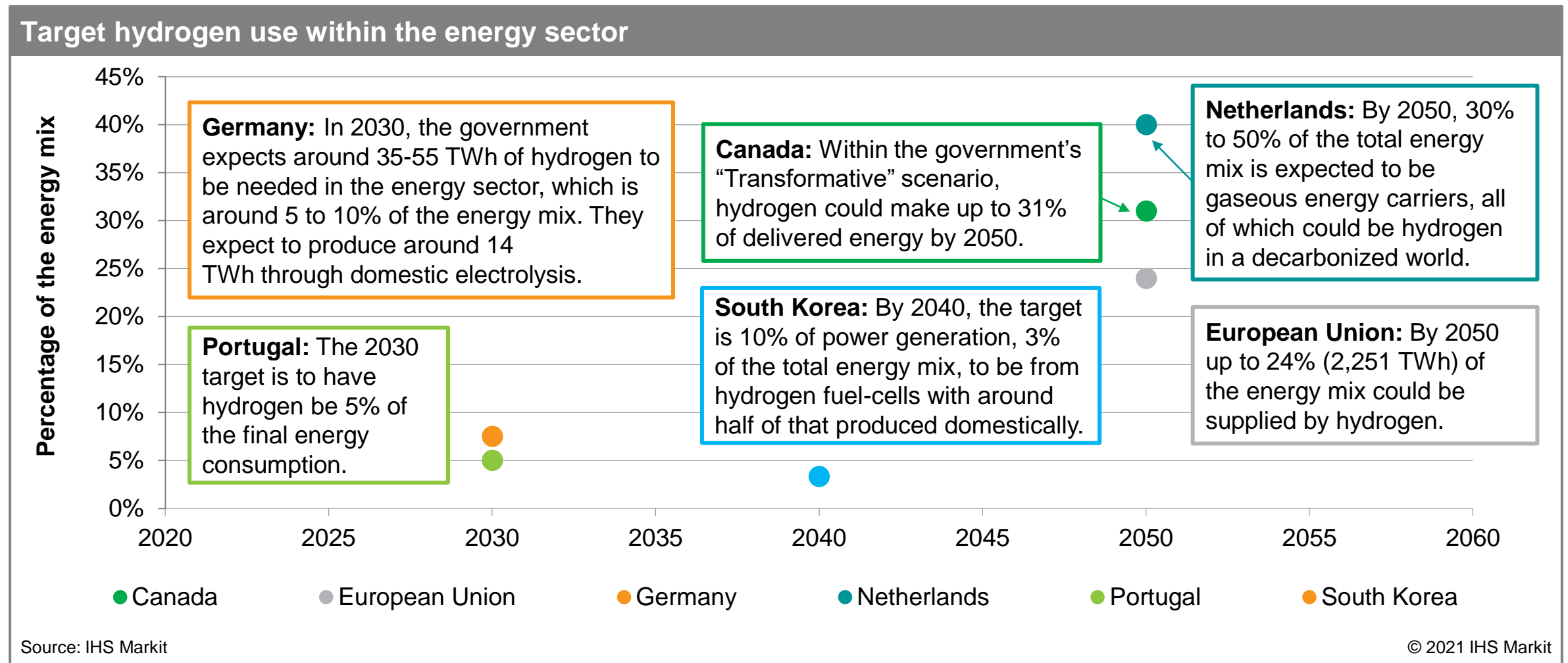
Funds allocated to H₂ in COVID-19 recovery plans. Multiple H₂-related policy documents explaining governments' strategic intentions and specific measures to support projects



Decarbonisation of gas firmly on the agenda in many major global markets

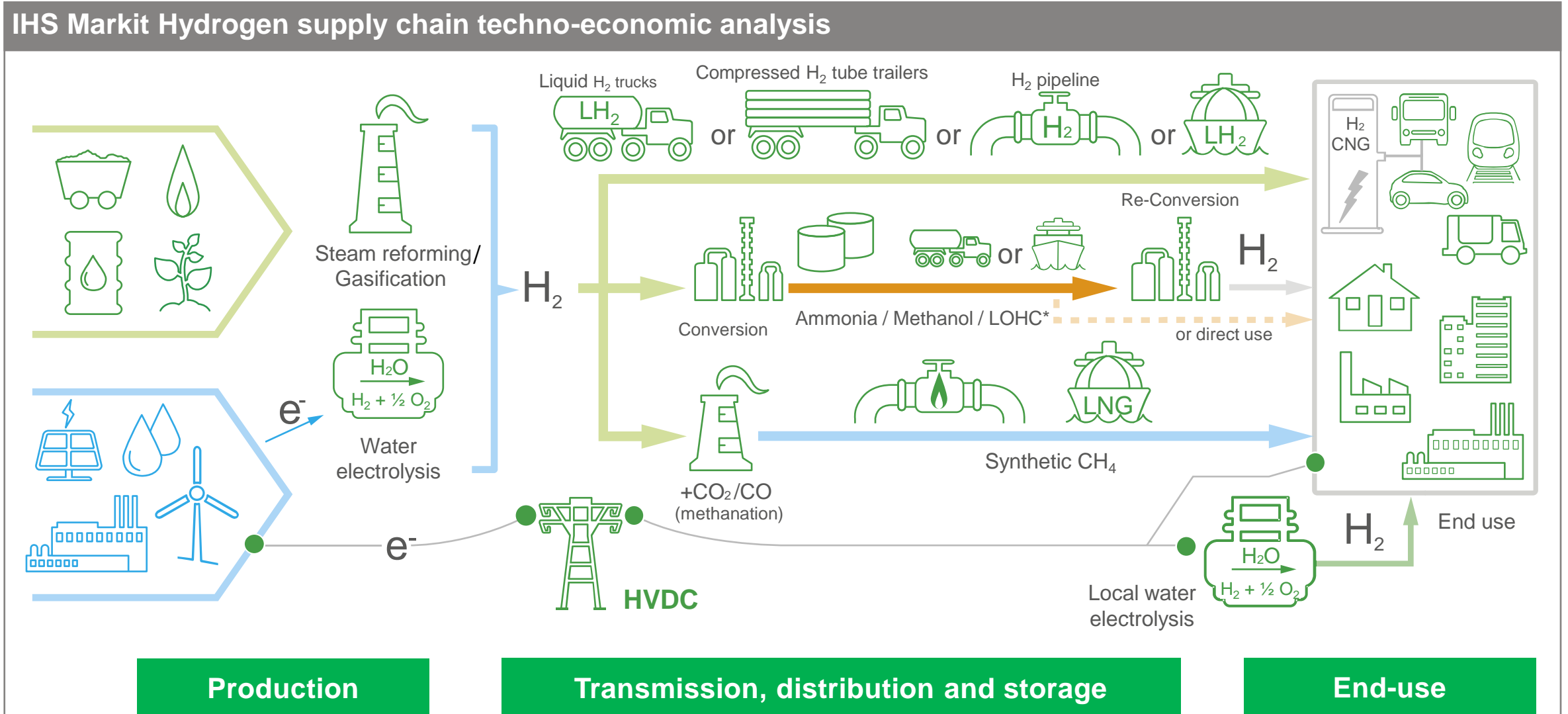
Hydrogen is expected to become a significant part of the energy mix

Governments are beginning to propose targets for hydrogen use throughout the energy sector



Costs of low-carbon hydrogen

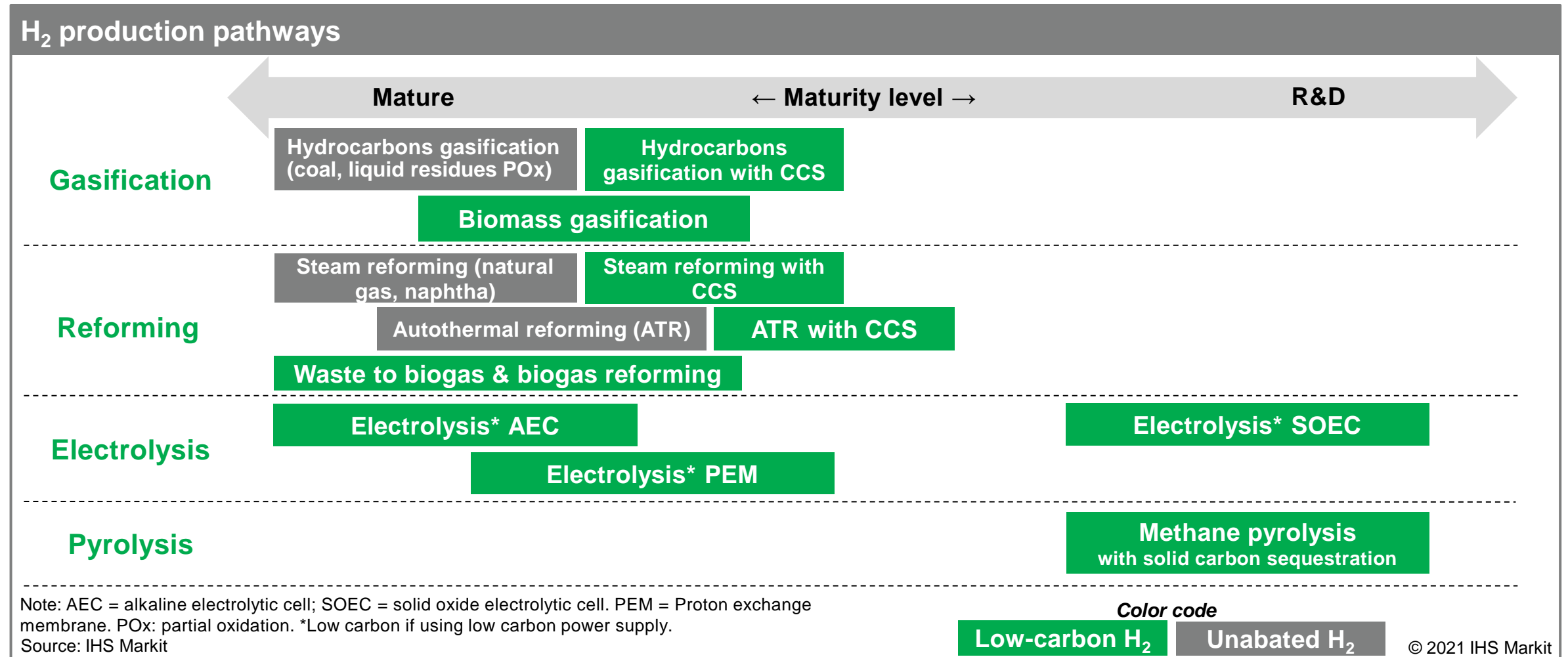
The low-carbon hydrogen supply chain



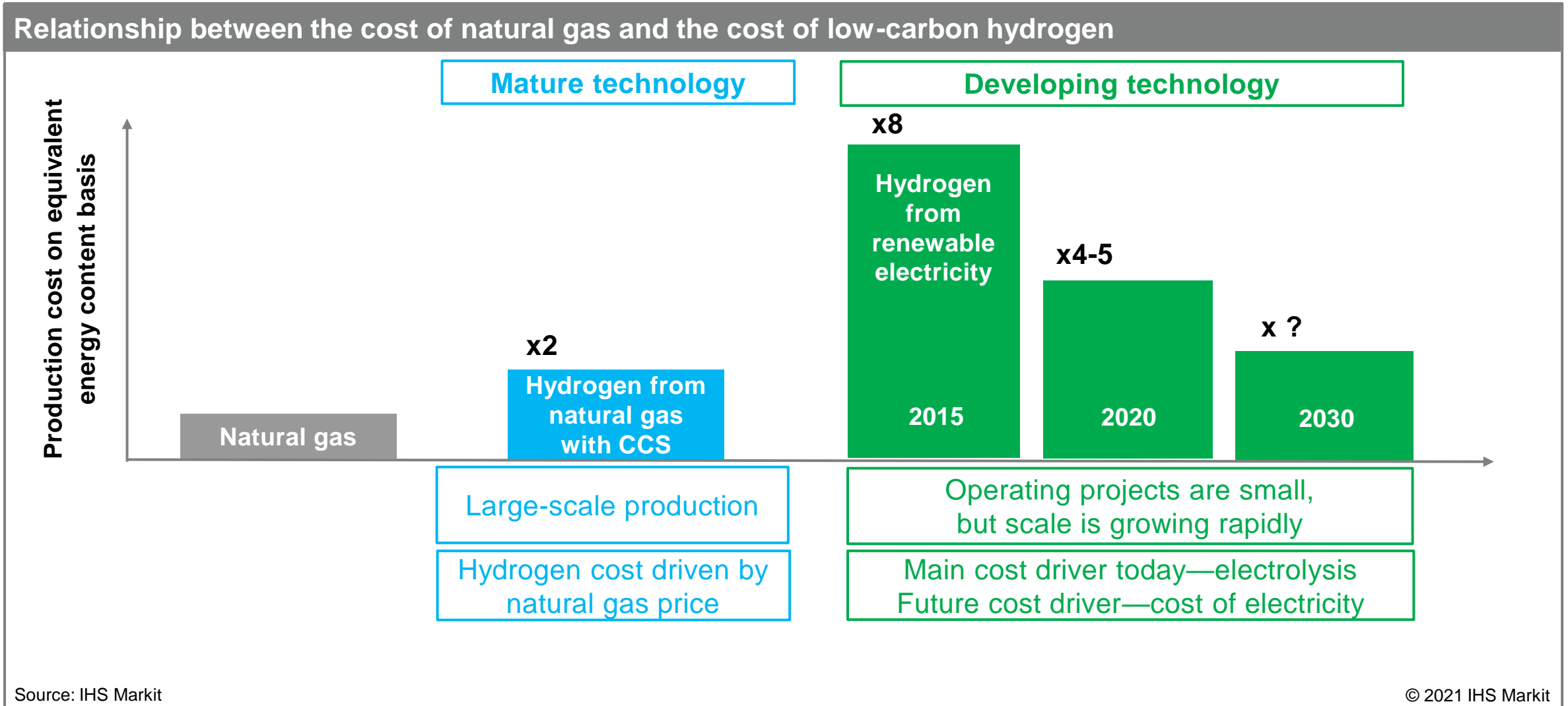
Source: IHS Markit * Liquid organic hydrogen carriers

IHS Markit studies consider a range of H₂ production pathways

Pathways vary in terms of feedstock, scale, commercial availability, maturity, and cost

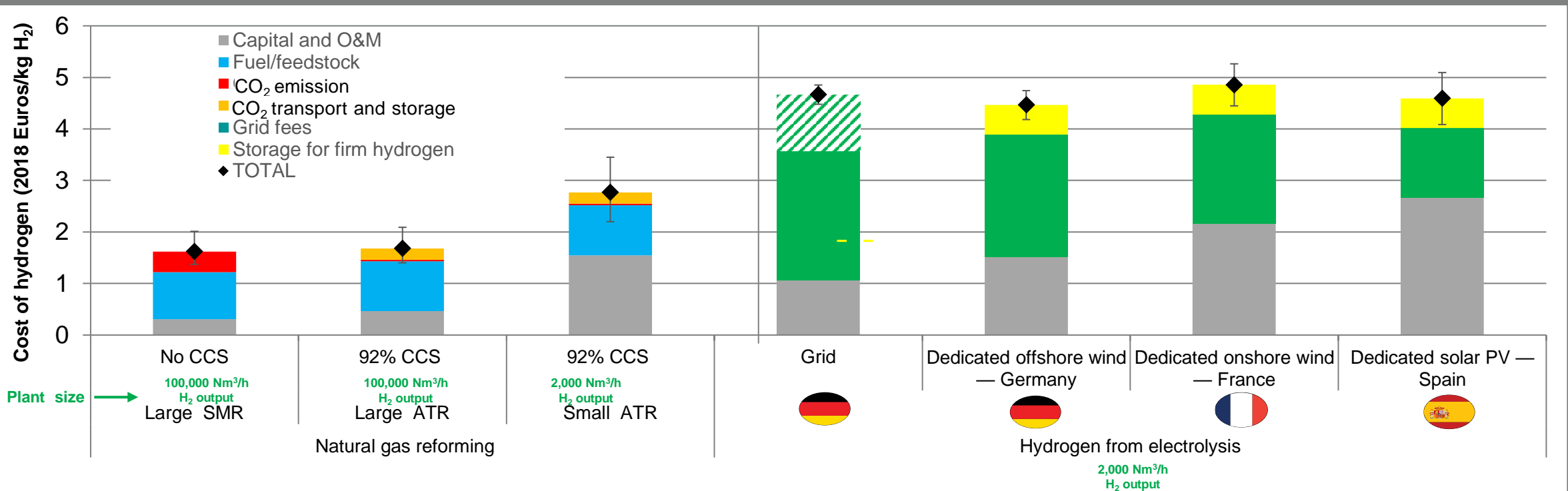


Hydrogen production costs



In Europe today, hydrogen from water electrolysis is 2-3 times more expensive than methane reforming with carbon capture and storage

Levelized cost of hydrogen production in Europe – 2020

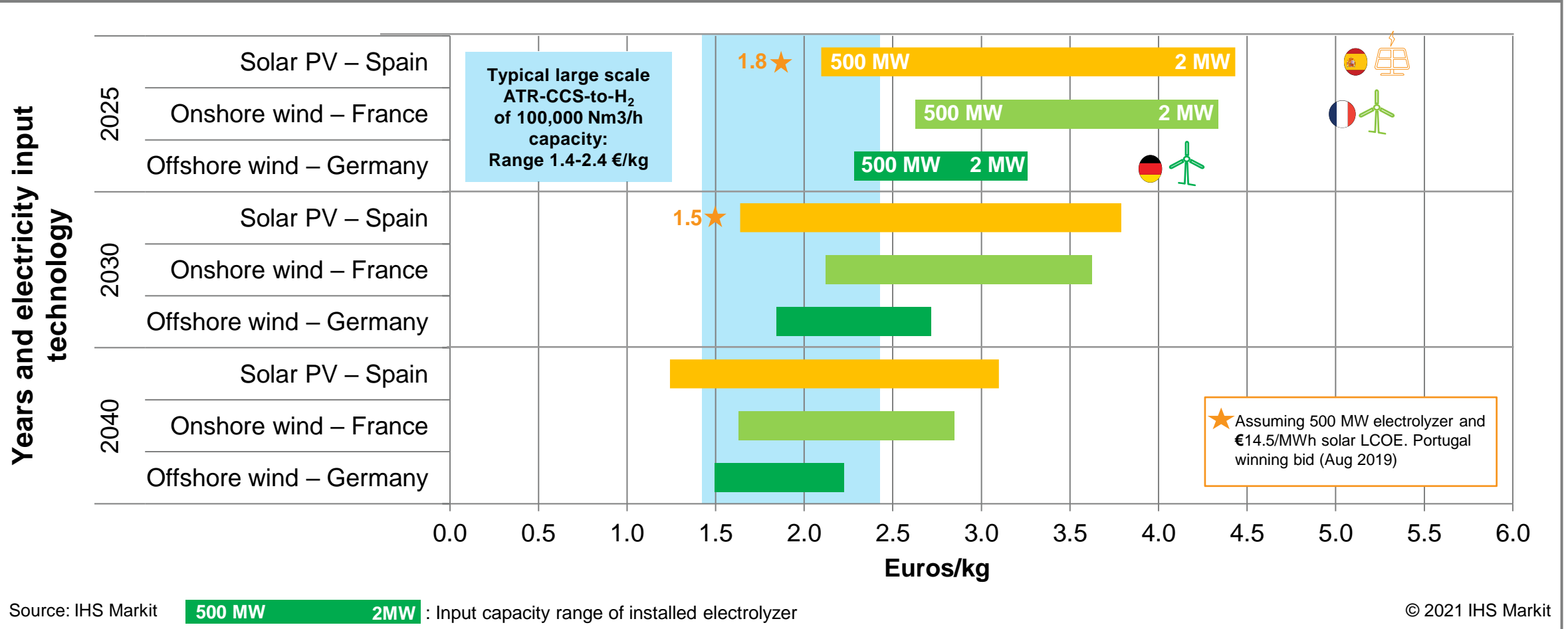


Source: IHS Markit

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If storage for firming hydrogen supply is not needed, the cost of hydrogen can fall below 2 Euros/kg between 2025 and 2030 in Europe

Cost of intermittent hydrogen (without storage) at the boundary of the production facility in Europe
 Hydrogen from renewables vs ATR with CCS

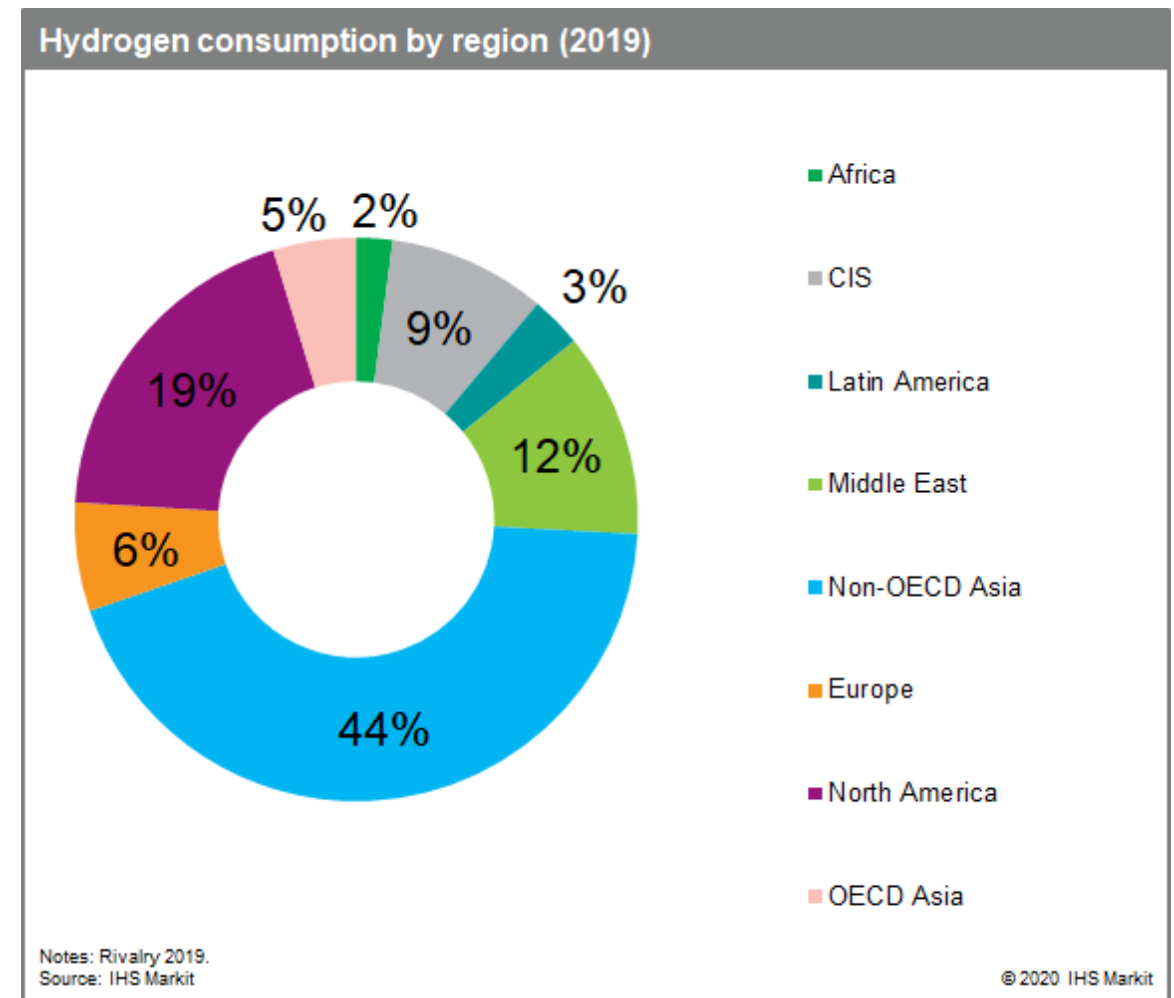
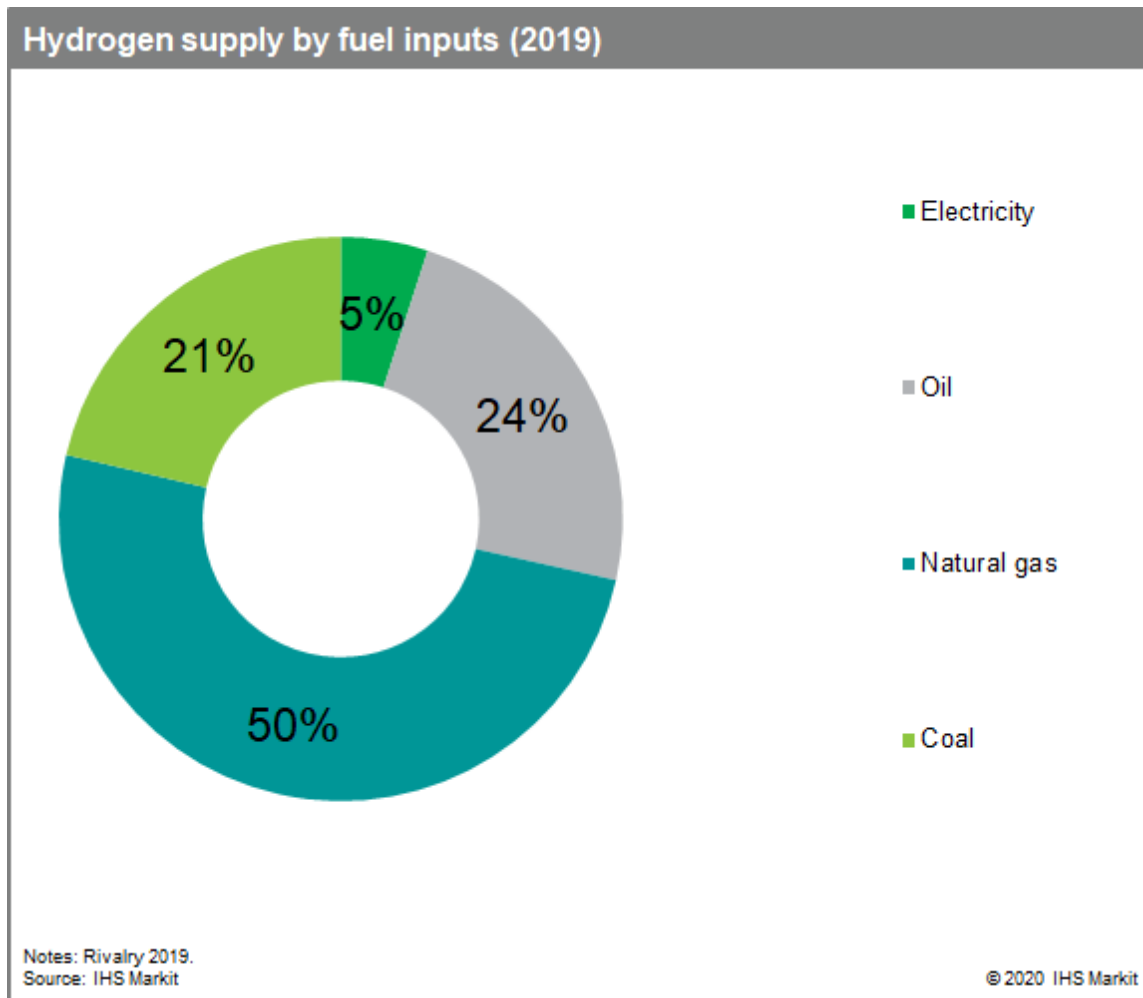


Source: IHS Markit **500 MW** **2MW** : Input capacity range of installed electrolyzer

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Status of low-carbon hydrogen today and potential for growth

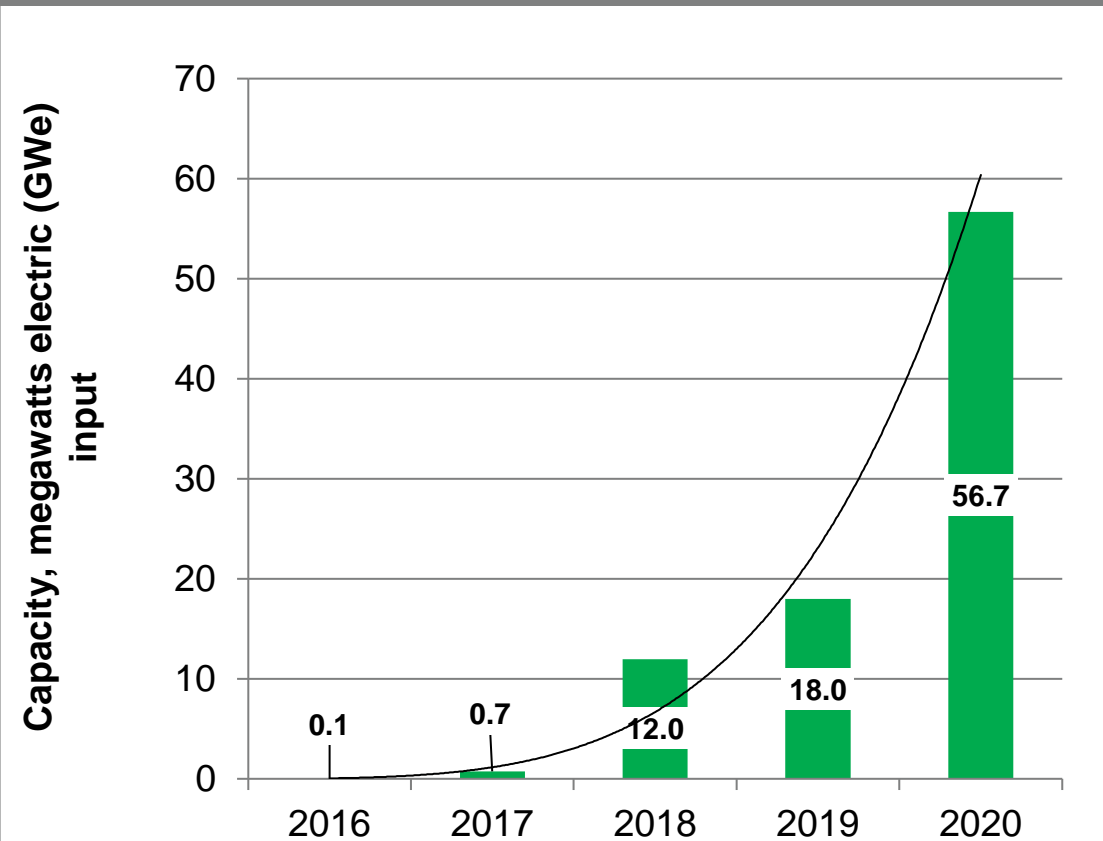
Development of hydrogen as an energy carrier would dwarf current consumption: Current hydrogen demand*—2% of global energy demand.



* Demand for hydrogen in refineries and chemical sector

The global pipeline for Power-to-Hydrogen grew exponentially in 2020 and is now close to 60 GW. Size of planned projects moved from 11 MW to 600+ MW

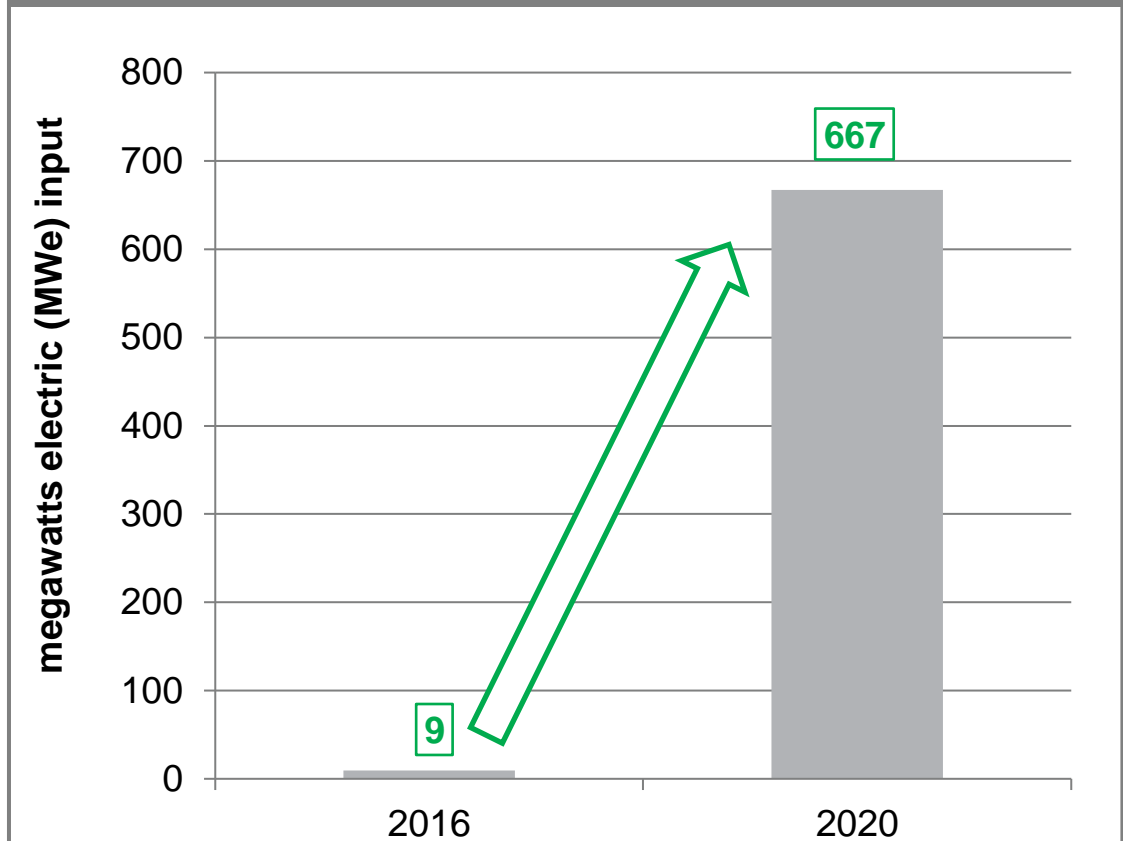
Global evolution of the electrolysis pipeline (GW)



Source: IHS Markit

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Average planned capacity in 2016 and 2020 (MWe)

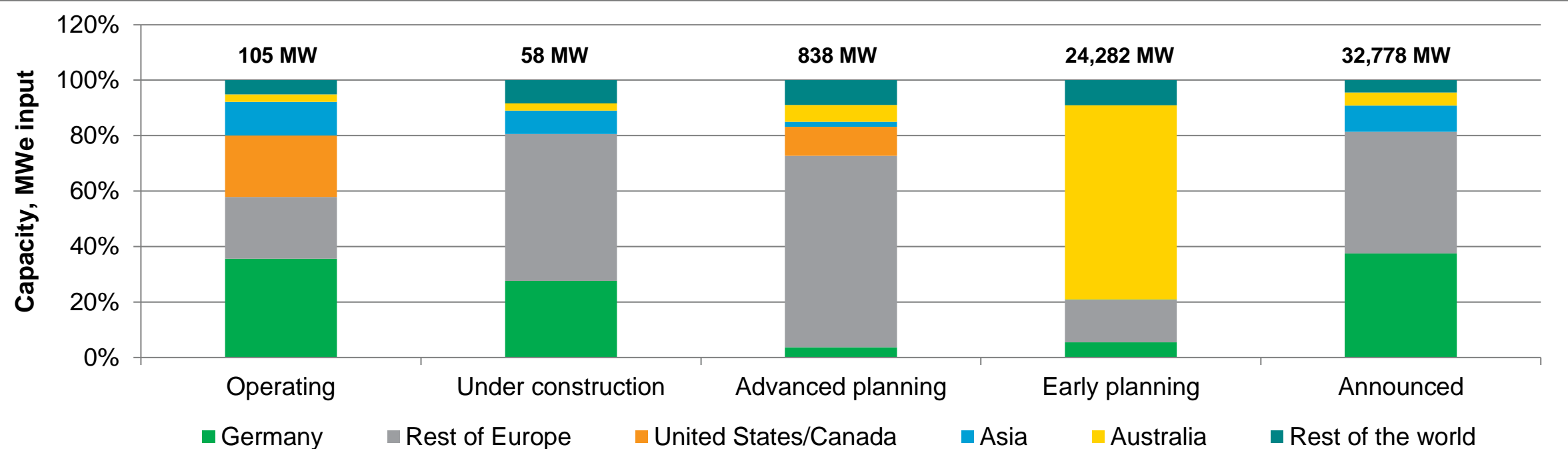


Source: IHS Markit

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Europe will continue to dominate short-term additions with ~70% of capacity in advanced stage of development and 20% of early-stage capacity

Power-to-X project pipeline by region and status* (as of January 2021)




Notes: *Project status definition: Advanced planning = projects that have completed the feasibility study and are moving forward with front-end engineering and design, applying for permits, issuing purchase orders for equipment, or taking a final investment decision; Early planning = projects with a feasibility study in progress; Announced = earliest-stage projects—projects announced with very limited information on the partners and stakeholders, the capacity of hydrogen production, the online date, etc. In many of these cases, details of the electrolysis capacity are not provided and are estimated from the renewable power capacity announced.

Source: IHS Markit

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Low-carbon hydrogen is now at the heart of the long-term visions of many companies and governments. Investment expected to accelerate



Hydrogen will be a major part of the future energy mix—20-50% of energy use in a net-zero carbon scenario

Hydrogen is versatile through the full value chain—from production to end use. All parts of the energy system would be impacted by large-scale hydrogen development

Momentum is increasing and policies are targeting barriers to hydrogen development—e.g. limited infrastructure, low demand, high costs

Hydrogen produced by electrolysis dominates current announcements, but hydrogen from natural gas (with CCS) will play a major role in future supply

The market model emerging for hydrogen is similar to natural gas—moving in time to an international traded market with large-scale, regulated infrastructure

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