



GREEN GASSES IN THE EU

WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH GAS IN THE EU

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EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK

MEASURES AND REGULATION



European Green Deal (2019)

- Decision at EUCO on climate neutrality by 2050



EU 2030-target (2020)

- Decision at EUCO on climate target for at least 55 percent
- Incorporated in the European Climate Law



Fit for 55-package (July 2021)

- Climate regulation (e.g. ETS, ESR and LULUCF)
- Energy regulation (e.g. revision of Renewable Energy Directive)



"Winter package" (November 2021)

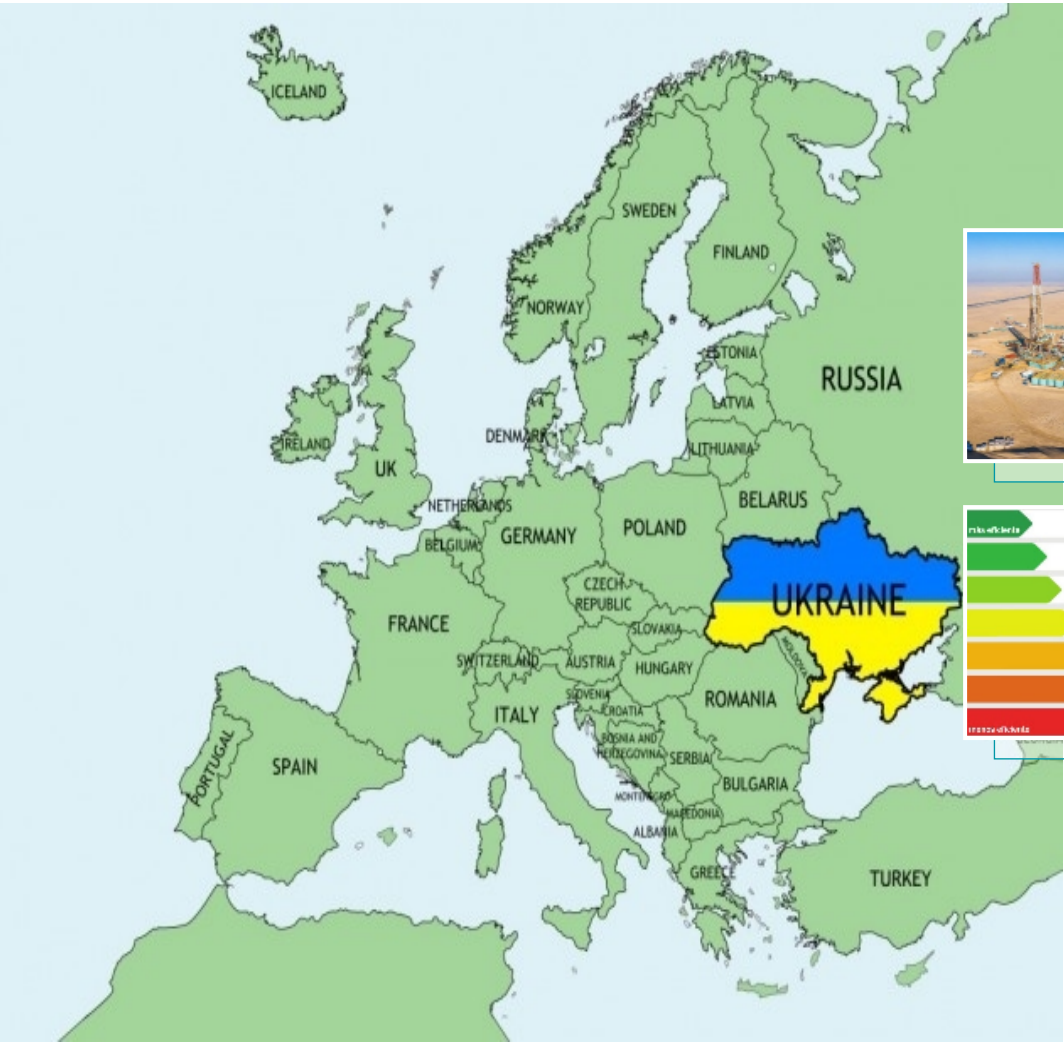
- e.g. Hydrogen and Gas Market Package



REPowerEU (March and May 2022)

- Proposal to increase e.g. RES targets
- Crisis measures in the energy market

REPOWEREU PLAN MAY 2022



Phase out Russian fossil fuels



Strengthen and promote deployment of renewable energy, including green gasses as hydrogen



Diversify import of fossil fuels – including biogas and renewable hydrogen

Energy savings



Energy prices

HYDROGEN AND DECARBONISED GAS MARKETS PACKAGE

Provisional agreement reached between the European Parliament and the Council on 8 December 2023.

Objectives

The new rules will facilitate the uptake of renewable and low-carbon gases, including hydrogen, while ensuring security of supply and affordability of energy in the EU.

Background

- The European Commission put forward the proposal for the hydrogen and decarbonized gas markets package in December 2021.
- Part of the European Green Deal to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and reduce emissions by at least 55 percent by 2030.
- Follows strategic visions outlined in the EU Energy System Integration Strategy and the EU Hydrogen Strategy from 2020.

EU hydrogen goals for 2030:



40 gigawatts
of renewable hydrogen
electrolyser capacity



10 million tonnes
of renewable hydrogen

CONTENTS OF THE PACKAGE



Comprises a revision of the Regulation on national gas transmission networks and a revision of the Directive on common rules for the internal markets on natural gas from 2009.



Creates conditions for increasing the share of renewable and low-carbon gases in our energy system i.e. by harmonising gas quality standards.



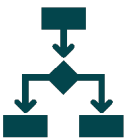
Establishes a framework for hydrogen market actors with a simplified framework in the ramp-up phase and clear visibility on the future rules for a developed hydrogen market.



Empowers consumers to make renewable and low-carbon choices.



Facilitates the integration and access of renewable and low-carbon gases into the existing gas grid by i.e. allowing discounts to cross-border and injection tariffs for these gases.



Fosters integrated network planning between gas and hydrogen networks and coordinated planning with electricity networks.

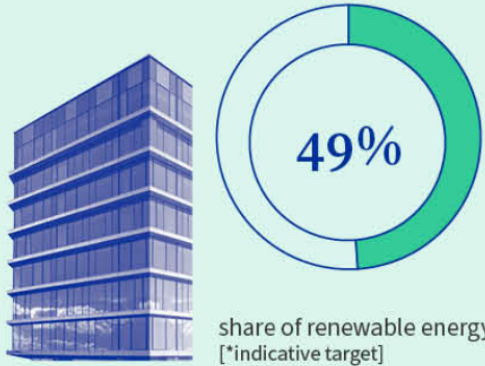


Establishes a European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen to promote a dedicated hydrogen infrastructure, cross-border coordination and interconnection.

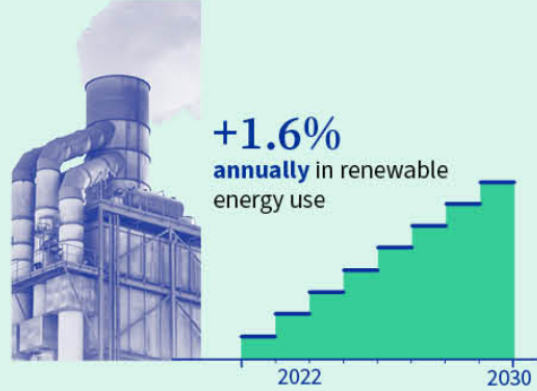
REVISED RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE

A MORE AMBITIOUS EU TARGET AT 42.5 PERCENT (+2.5 PERCENT TOP UP)

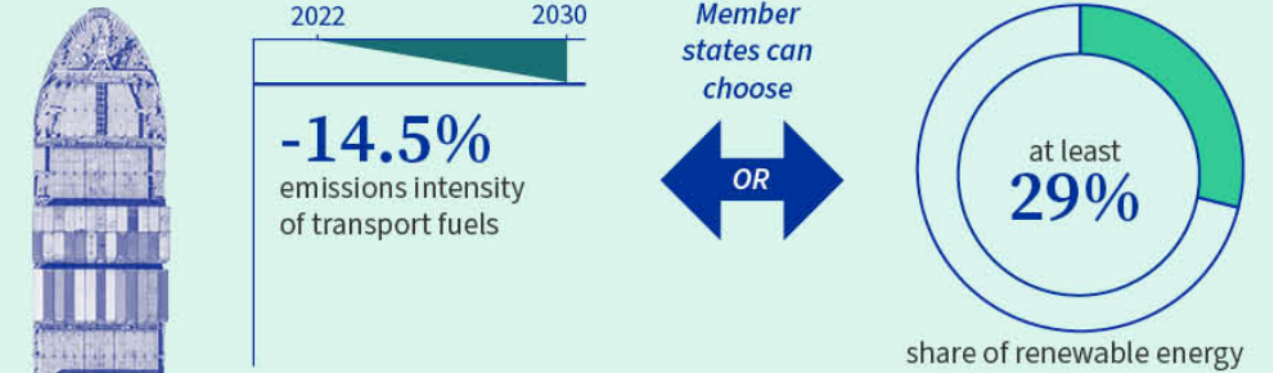
Buildings



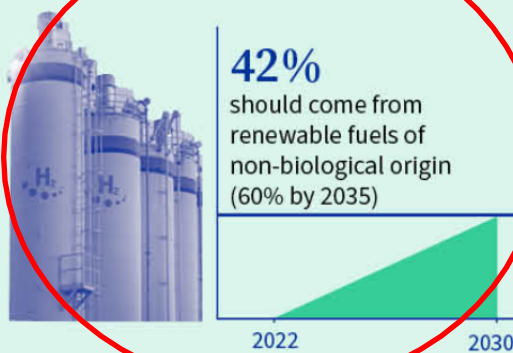
Industry



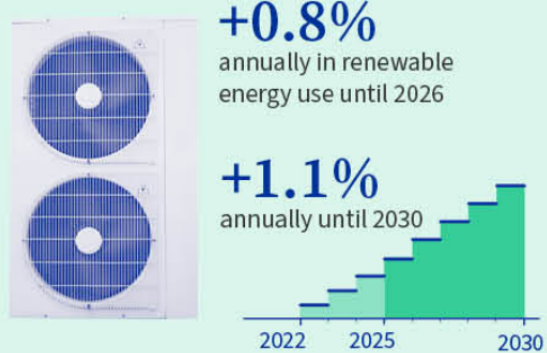
Transport



Hydrogen in industry



Heating and cooling



+5.5%
share of advanced
biofuels and renewable
fuels of non-biological
origin combined

2022 2030

with at least
+1%
of renewable fuels of
non-biological origin
(mostly hydrogen)

2022 2025 2030

RENEWABLE ENERGY – OTHER ELEMENTS

RFNBO Regulation (Renewable Liquid and Gaseous Transport Fuels of Non-Biological Origin)

- Common EU method to ensure that renewable fuels of non-biological origin in transport is based on renewable energy
- *Main principle: The additionality requirement*
The idea of additionality is to ensure that the increased hydrogen production goes hand in hand with new renewable electricity generation capacities.

Partnerships

- EU also in contact and making partnerships with countries in a number of regions in the world (Mediterranean sea area, North sea areas etc.). Already established a partnership with Egypt in 2022 at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh with the purpose of making it easier to invest and trade renewable hydrogen.

European Hydrogen Bank

- European Hydrogen Bank is a financing instrument run internally by Commission services
- The main objective of the facility is to unlock private investments in hydrogen value chains, both domestically and in third countries, by connecting renewable energy supply to EU demand and addressing the initial investment challenges

Financing measures

- Important projects of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on hydrogen
- Recovery plan and NextGenerationEU made funds available for Member States