



CEDEC Congress 2016

# The role of Hydrogen in linking local energy sources

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<http://www.fch.europa.eu/>

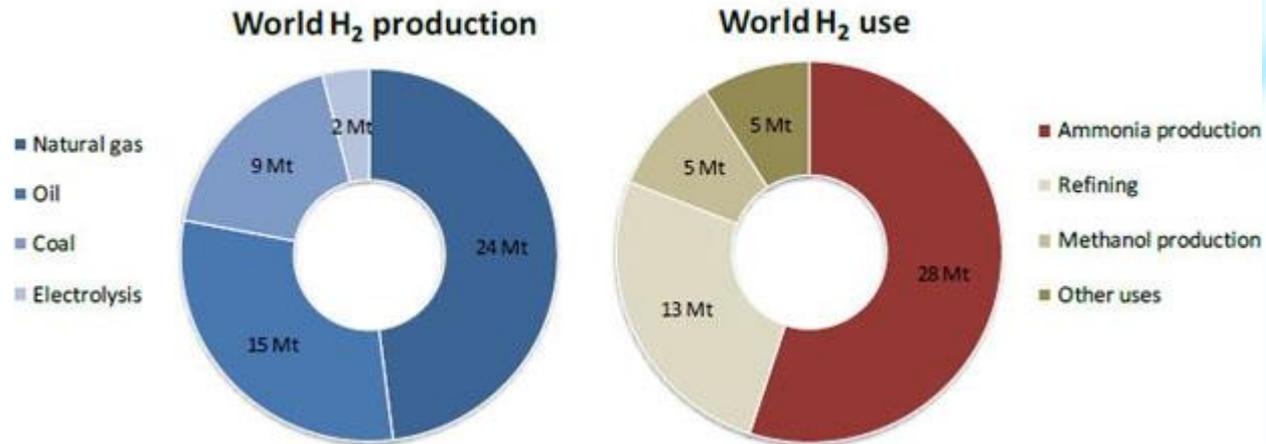
Brussels, 18 October 2016

- The Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking is a PPP between the EU and European Industry and Researchers, supporting RTD activities in FCs and H<sub>2</sub> in Europe
- Launched in 2008 (FP7), 2<sup>nd</sup> phase granted in 2014 (H2020)
- Total budget of > €2.2bn (0.94+1.33)
- Till now contracted 185 projects (155+30)
  - Supporting FC applications in Transport sector for zero emission vehicles and in Stationary sector for reliability & higher energy efficiency
  - Supporting H<sub>2</sub> energy applications given its flexibility as an energy vector that can facilitate the integration of intermittent renewables



# The H<sub>2</sub> molecule

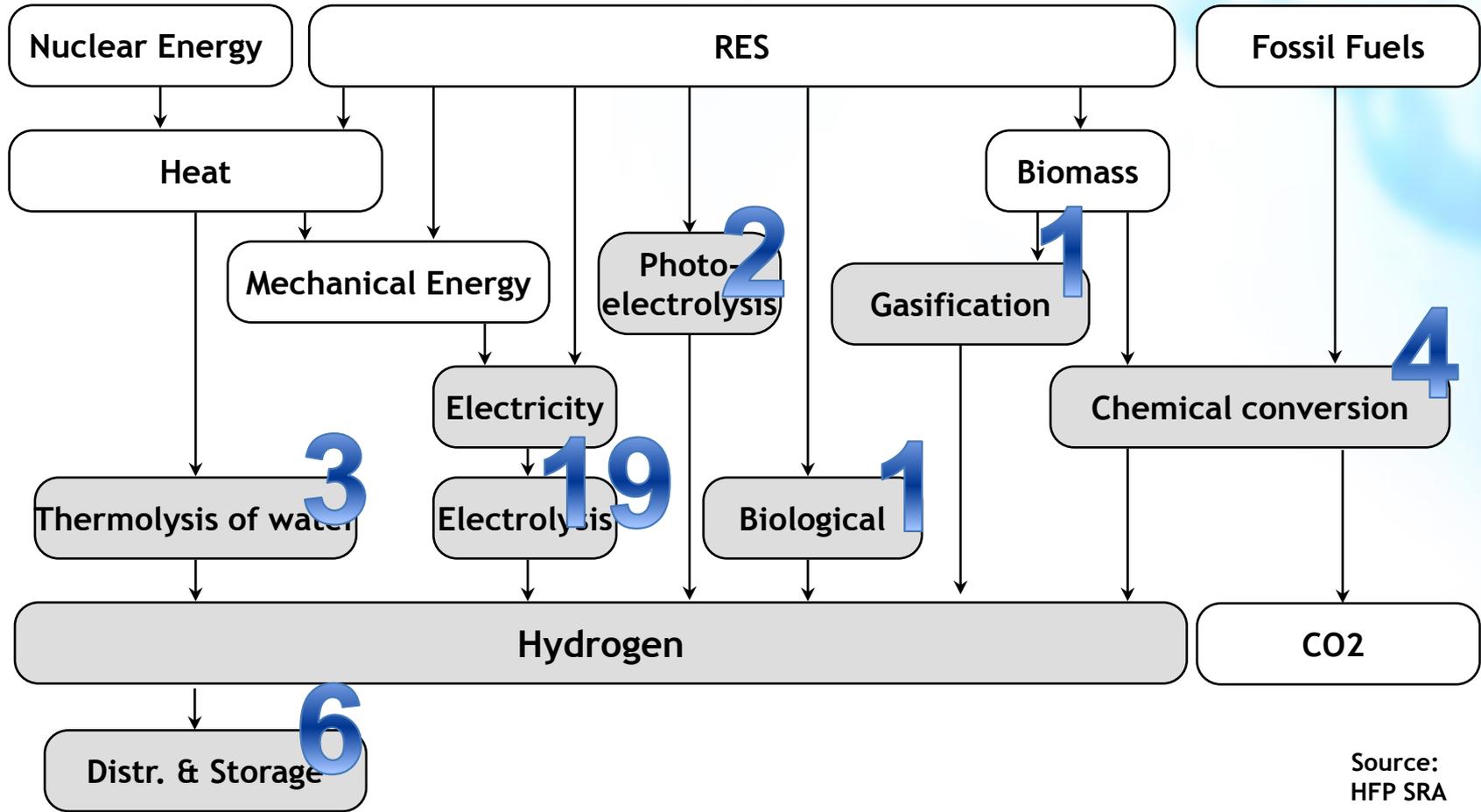
World H<sub>2</sub> production approx. 50 Mt/yr



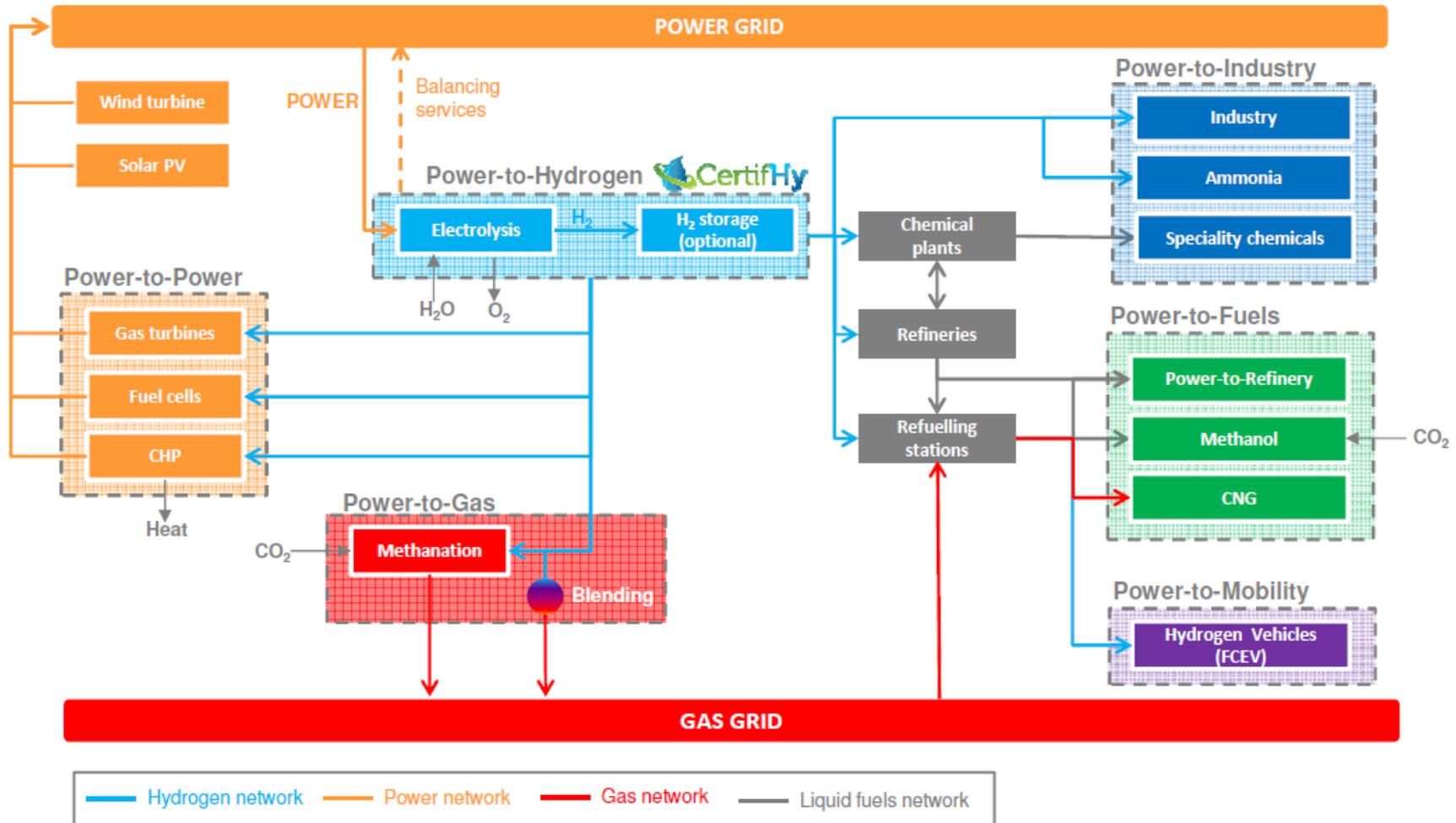
H <sub>2</sub> Production	NG SMR	Electrolysis (grid mix)	Electrolysis (Wind)
Emissions (gCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh <sub>H<sub>2</sub></sub> )	300	450	27
Cost (€/kg)	2	6	10

ENERGY APPS	Density (kg/Nm <sup>3</sup> )	LHV (kWh/kg)	LHV (kWh/m <sup>3</sup> )
H <sub>2</sub>	0.09	33	3
CH <sub>4</sub>	0.7	13	10

# Hydrogen Production - FCH JU Technical Coverage



# H2: Connecting Power, Gas, Transport and Heat



Schematic:  
Hydrogenics

# Regulatory change is key for a viable storage business case in the early markets

## From ...

## ... to

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Little regulatory acknowledgement</b> of storage and hence a lack of storage-specific rules and insufficient consideration of the impact of new regulation on storage</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Storage acknowledged as a <b>unique and specific component of the energy system</b> and new regulation is explicitly taking impact on storage into account</li></ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Payments for curtailment to RES producers</b>, creating a disincentive to productive use of the curtailed electricity</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Remove price signal distortions</b> caused by compensating curtailment (without necessarily reducing support for renewables)</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Lack of clarity on the rules under which storage can access markets</b> – in particular the inability of TSOs and DSOs to own and operate storage in some countries and lack of rules on access of storage to the ancillary services market</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Define <b>conditions</b>, under which <b>network operators can own and operate storage</b> or purchase T&amp;D deferral service from market</li><li>▪ Define <b>conditions</b> under which storage can <b>participate in the ancillary services market</b>, including time for which service has to be provided, minimum time before reactivation, etc.</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Application of final consumption fees to storage</b>, even though storage does not constitute final use of the energy</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Exemption</b> of storage from <b>final consumption fees</b> (taxes, levies) and double grid fees</li></ul>   |

Each of these regulatory changes has impact on multiple stakeholders and its overall costs and benefits need to be further analyzed

Source: <http://fch.europa.eu/studies>

- Hydrogen is the ideal, flexible energy carrier for linking local energy sources with local users
- Hydrogen can interact with and facilitate the electricity and NG sectors and help green a number of industries and sectors (P2H & H2X)
- Technical and regulatory barriers still remain but past technical push is currently supported by industry pull

