

Powering a climate-neutral economy

The Energy System Integration and Hydrogen Strategies

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A changing energy landscape towards 2050



Changing consumption and production patterns



Final energy demand per sector

Consumption per energy supply source





Changing energy carriers



Source: Based on EU28 Eurostat/LTS 1.5LIFE/TECH scenarios

Power system is most rapid to decarbonise



Net energy imports





Source: Mtoe, based on EU28 Eurostat/LTS 1.5LIFE/TECH scenarios

The rationale behind the Energy System Integration and Hydrogen Strategies



Why a Strategy for Energy System Integration? Why now?

ESI is necessary to deliver on climate neutrality at the least cost, in line with Green Deal ambitions elps deliver n other jectives:

ESI helps deliver on other objectives: security of supply, jobs, industrial leadership

2

ESI presents significant investment opportunities in post-Covid recovery context

3



What is energy system integration?



Energy System Integration (ESI) is the integrated planning and operation of the energy system 'as a whole', across multiple carriers, infrastructures and consumption sectors

1.0

Commission

The interlinkages of the integrated energy system





Laying the foundation for a climate-neutral energy system



Making it happen – an action plan for Energy System Integration

Pillar	Actions oriented towards	Main tools involved (*)
A more circular and energy efficient energy system	Better apply EEF principle & PEFBuild a more circular system	RED, EED, TEN-E
A deep electrification of consumption, based on renewable electricity	 Increased supply RES-E Faster electrification end-use sectors Roll out EV infrastructure & new loads integration 	RED, IED, AFID, TEN-E, TEN-T, CO2 emissions for cars, EU funding, offshore RES, Renovation wave, NC Flexibility
RES & low carbon fuels for hard-to-abate sectors (incl. hydrogen)	 Promoting RES fuels from biomass Promoting RES hydrogen Enabling CCUS incl. for synthetic fuels 	RED, Aviation/Maritime initiatives, EU funding + Hydrogen Strategy Follow-up
Energy markets fit for decarbonisation & distributed resources	 Creating a level playing field across carriers Review gas regulatory framework Improve customer information 	ETD, ETS, State Aid, gas legislation, guidance on non price components
A more integrated energy infrastructure	 More integrated planning at gas, electricity, heat and hydrogen Better governance 	TEN-E, TEN-T, RED, EED, TYNDP
A digitalised energy system & supportive innovation framework	 Ensure digitalisation support energy system integration Research and innovation as a key enabler 	Energy Digitalisation Action Plan, NC cybersecurity, impact oriented research outlook

(*) Non-exhaustive list

Hydrogen – What and Why?

Hydrogen:

- Feedstock, fuel, energy carrier / storage, many applications
- Does not emit C02, no air pollution
- Essential to reach our climate ambition (hard-to-abate sectors)
- Europe is highly competitive in clean hydrogen technologies manufacturing

Which hydrogen:

Currently: fossil- based hydrogen

Our vision: Renewable (clean), and in a transitional period low-carbon hydrogen (fossil-based hydrogen with carbon capture and electricity based) for:

- Replacing <u>existing hydrogen</u> production
- Industry (fertilisers and green steel) and transport
 - (Local buses, parts of rail, heavy duty road vehicles; in the longer term: maritime and aviation)

lssues:

- Cost-competitivess
- Technological maturity (cost-effective electrolysers)
- Renewable energy & scale

number	- 1	1.008	atomic weight
symbol —		0-	 acid-base properties of higher-valence oxide
electron configuration		8	∽ crystal structure
name	hydrogen		physical state at 20 °C (68 °F)

The Hydrogen Strategy – a roadmap to 2050



Thank you for your attention!

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