Cabinet of Commissioner Kadri SIMSON - Minutes of Meeting

MEETING CONCLUSIONS

Title	ROUNDTABLE ON HYDROGEN TRANSPORTATION WITH COMMISSIONER KADRI
	SIMSON
Date	26 May 2020
Participants	Ext : Hydrogen Europe
	Snam (Italian Gas transmission system operator)
	Gasunie (Gas TSO in the Netherlands and the northern part of
	Germany)
	Nowega (small German TSO – in favour of pure
	hydrogen pipelines)
	Gascade (German TSO)
	Energy Policy Thüga (Distribution System Operator in DE)
	AirLiquide (No1 globally on pipelines for
	hydrogen as gas)
	Hydrogen department Linde (Leader on liquid hydrogen
	transport by pipelines)
	Trinomics (Think tank with recent work on gas
	decarbonisation and hydrogen)
	Artelys (Think tank with recent work on gas
	decarbonisation and hydrogen)
	Consultant (consulting for end-use sectors)
	Consultant (consulting for end-use sectors)
	European Climate Foundation (NGO) [could not connect]
	COM: Commissioner Simson
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	Disclosure authorization : ☑ YES - ☐ NO - ☐ Partial (pls highlight unauthorized parts)
Issues raised	<u>Summary</u>
& follow-up	Commissioner Simson convened a roundtable discussion with the above
	stakeholders on hydrogen transportation.
	The main takeaways:
	There was a shared view that hydrogen will gain importance as an energy
	carrier in the future and that it is possible and desirable to facilitate its
	decarbonisation through renewable hydrogen solutions. Shared
	emphasis on importance of facilitating cost reduction for producing
	green hydrogen by electrolysers powered by renewable electricity. This is
	essential for scale-up.
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	All emphasised the role of infrastructure in enabling the creation of a
	hydrogen market.
	Many argued for a stepwise approach: first focus on local infrastructure
	needed to supply green hydrogen to demand clusters centred around
	industry consumers; then connect those clusters by a H2 backbone at
	both national and European level. Scaling up demand is an essential first
	step before building H2 infrastructure.
	The possibility of using existing gas pipelines to create a H2 backbone in
	order to be cost-effective and avoid stranded assets was highlighted and
	many underlined the importance of storage to manage supply
	fluctuations, noting that salt caverns are a proven solution.

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- Some referred to the need to also consider imports of green H2, as domestic production may not be sufficient.
- Many underlined the need for support for EU network planning through TYNDP and TEN-E. Positive feedback on the IPCEI instrument (Important Projects of Common European Interest).
- Blending: some were in favour, arguing it is crucial in scaling up green H2
 and stressing potential solutions, such as "virtual" blending and decentral
 production and use of green H2. Others were sceptical, arguing that
 blending could be a short-term solution in some countries but the
 business case was not there, as it mixes a high value product with a low
 value product or because blending could create issues for end-use
 appliances or because the climate impact is limited.
- In terms of regulation, many underlined the importance of third party access to networks while cautioning that regulation should not be too heavy so as not to slow down development. Some spoke against unbundling.
- All stakeholders support green hydrogen but many noted that blue is necessary for scale up and maybe even long term.