

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

### Hydrogen Market Ramp-Up in Germany

Monday, 23 October 2023 Ellen von Zitzewitz Deputy Head

General issues of bilateral climate and energy cooperation

#### Germany adopts ambitious climate measures to achieve climate neutrality by 2045



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Announced measures

Source: Guidehouse 2022 based on UBA 2023; Icons from Flaticon.com

#### The projected total hydrogen demand is 95-130 TWh by 2030



#### Fields of action and objectives of the 2023 NHS

#### Phase 2: Accelerated market ramp-up





### H2 generation in Germany



Doubling the domestic electrolysis target from 5 GW to at least 10 GW by 2030



Majority of electrolysers to be located and operated in a way that serves the electricity system by 2030



2023 NHS creates the conditions for developing a suitable mix of instruments to expand the production of hydrogen and direct promotion/support for generation of green hydrogen and derivatives in Germany



### Import of H2 and derivatives



The key instrument will be the import strategy as a reliable basis for the import of hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives



Deepen existing and establish new bilateral hydrogen and energy partnerships

Strengthen European cooperation on non-European imports (such as development of European support instruments, e.g. CCfDs)



#### European hydrogen corridors

To facilitate the import of up to 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen the European Commission will support the development of three major hydrogen import corridors:

- Via the Mediterranean
- The North Sea area

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• With Ukraine



Figure 1: Potential H<sub>2</sub> supply corridors, European Commission, RePowerEU Communication Action Plan, May 2022.

#### Import infrastructure



Connection to the European Hydrogen Backbone by 2027/28, which in a first stage provides for a total of 4,500 km of upgraded or new pipelines throughout Europe



Further expansion efforts alongside priority corridors: the North and Baltic Sea regions as well as the connection to North Africa via FRA, ESP and PRT (H2Med) or via AUT and ITA (Southern Corridor)



For the import of derivatives from third countries, the government plans to promote the construction of H2 or derivative-ready import terminals on the German coasts and establish safe, sustainable shipping routes



#### Procedures and clear sustainability standards



Digitalisation & Simplification of planning and approval procedures for electrolysers and for the construction of transport, storage, refuelling and import infrastructure



Increasing capacities and resources in administration (e.g. Federal Network Agency)



Clear requirements for accrediting green H2 (e.g. within the framework of CCfDs and quotas for transport and industry) and implementation of EU requirements (RED III, delegated acts, register of guarantees of origin)



Develop internationally recognised and robust methodology for calculation of the GHG footprint



Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action Source: GIZ 2023 based on BMWK 2022 lcons: Flaticon.com

# Germany provides targeted funding instruments to support green hydrogen projects worldwide

#### Germany's H2 funding schemes



H2|Global: Auction-based promotion of international green hydrogen projects



H2Uppp: Provision of supporting services to small private-sector projects



PtX Development Fund



- National Funding Guideline for bilateral hydrogen projects in non-EU countries
- Individual project funding (e.g., grants for projects in Saudi-Arabia and Chile in Dec. 2020)



source: GIZ 2023 based on BMWK 2022 cons: Flaticon.com



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## Thank you for your attention!

#### **Contact details**

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## Additional Information

# The Energiewende is Germany's long-term energy and climate strategy

		2022	2030	2040	2045	2050
Climate	Greenhouse gas emission (vs. 1990)	-40.4%	-65%	-88%	GHG neutral	GHG sink
Renewable Energy	Gross electricity consumption	46.2%	80%			
	Gross final energy consumption	20.4%	30%	45%		60%
Energy Efficiency	Primary energy consumption (vs. 2008)	<b>-15.2%</b> (2021)	-30%			-50%
	Final energy productivity (vs. 2008)	<b>1.4% p.a.</b> (2008-20)		+2.1% p.a	a. (2008-2050)	)
	Primary energy demand in buildings (vs. 2008)	<b>-23.6%</b> (2019)				-80%
	Final energy consumption in transport (vs. 2005)	<b>-11.4%</b> (2020)				-40%



## Germany's Climate Change Act defines sectoral emission targets for 2030

The German government is currently revising the Climate Change Act

