The EU gas infrastructure: fostering a secure, safe, & affordable hydrogen economy

Gas Infrastructure Europe



#### **EEF Debate** 9 November 2021

Online meeting





EU association of gas infrastructure operators

Pipelines, underground storage & LNG terminals

Around 70 companies from 27 European countries

no one-size fits all

## GIE contributes to the debate by providing perspectives from **TSO** and **SSO** and **LSO**!





Hydrogen has the benefit that it can be developed along several pathways like **clusters**, dedicated **backbones** or **blending**, reflecting national starting points!

### What is on the agenda for today?

**Benefits** of the existing gas infrastructure

Elements of the **regulatory** environment

GIE **policy** recommendations

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## **Different pathways to integrate hydrogen**



### Retrofitting

- Enables hydrogen to be blended into natural gas
- (De)blending to enable quick decarbonisation wins and scale-up of (de)centralised hydrogen production / technologies
- Cost-effective transitional solution in several EU countries

### Repurposing



- Using existing gas infrastructure to transport, store and import and export 100% hydrogen
- Cost- and time savings
- Minimise need for new energy infrastructure

## Building new infrastructure

- Connecting hydrogen supply and demand
- Infrastructure companies have the expertise to build, own and operate hydrogen infrastructure

### **Options to integrate hydrogen**





Transmission Pipelines

- Transport 22% of all EU primary energy
- Single hydrogen pipeline can transport 10-20 times more energy than an electricity cable<sup>1</sup>
- Repurposing pipelines at 10-35% of costs that would be required for newly built hydrogen pipeline<sup>2</sup>



- GIE storages at 1150 TWh
- Salt caverns, depleted fields and acquifers in the EU could already today have a theoretical potential of storing at least 60 TWh hydrogen<sup>3</sup>
- Gas storages are at least 100 times cheaper than electricity storage costs in batteries<sup>4</sup>



- Current LNG import capacity more than 2000 TWh
- Retrofitting and repurposing LNG Terminals at lower costs (compared to investments into new terminals) that contribute to enable the intra-EU trade and non-EU imports and **exports of** hydrogen and hydrogen carriers

1) https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d3f0387728026000121b2a2/t/5e85aa53179bb450f86a4efb/1585818266517/2020-04-01\_Dii\_Hydrogen\_Studie2020\_v13\_SP.pdf

<sup>2)</sup> https://gasforclimate2050.eu/sdm\_downloads/european-hydrogen-backbone/

<sup>3)</sup> https://gie.eu/index.php/gie-publications/databases/storage-database

<sup>4)</sup> https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d3f0387728026000121b2a2/t/5e85aa53179bb450f86a4efb/1585818266517/2020-04-01\_Dii\_Hydrogen\_Studie2020\_v13\_SP.pdf

#### Using the existing infrastructure provides benefits for society

- \$GIE
- Benefits of the entire existing gas infrastructure show a complete picture where synergies exist due to the interconnections between pipeline, storage, and LNG infrastructure
- Gas infrastructure operators have the **ability and experience** to reliably and safely transport, store and import hydrogen



- minimising the need for constructing new types of energy infrastructure
- Increasing the social acceptance of the energy transition

## **Storages** value creation in hydrogen requires **EU regulatory change** (remuneration in new value chains)



 39,700 km pipeline network by 2040 across 21 European countries

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 Hydrogen storage demand of 450 TWh in 2050 (with a predicted demand of 2,110 TWh)

EHB with GIE Storage Report, 15.6.2021

## GIE calls for a **coherent legislative framework** with the **existing EU Gas legislation**!



- Avoid inconsistent roles and responsibilities and definitions of regulatory principles to be set for the hydrogen market.
- Leave Member States more flexibility to apply the appropriate regulatory environment to scale up the national and regional hydrogen markets depending on the market developments.
- Acknowledge and enable the crucial role of infrastructure operators to contribute to the EU climate targets by being allowed to retrofit, repurpose and newly build and consequently own and operate their infrastructure.

## GIE calls for a **dynamic regulatory approach** at European level!



#### Dynamic regulation

evolving with the market & infrastructure development stages

 Consider the basic principles of the regulation for electricity and natural gas to be extended to the regulation of hydrogen from the outset, including:



- $\circ$  The principle of <u>unbundling</u> from vertically integrated activities
- o <u>Third-Party-Access</u> to the hydrogen infrastructure for all market users
- Based on transparent and non-discriminatory access rules
- Taking into account the specifics of regional hydrogen markets

### GIE calls for a **financial framework** that guarantees support for **infrastructure conversion** and **construction of new infrastructure**!

- Accounting rules for gas and hydrogen infrastructure should allow a transparent mutualisation of costs between the different parts of the wider energy system – including gas and hydrogen infrastructure – to ensure costreflective and stable tariffs for using the gas and hydrogen infrastructure in the long run for the benefit of all energy users.
- Especially when scaling up a hydrogen infrastructure, a coordinated energy system and network planning between electricity, gas and hydrogen infrastructure should be the central mode for identifying the necessary infrastructure needs, allowing for 'Member States' to choose on the right remuneration model at national level.



Hydrogen H<sub>2</sub>

# GIE calls for a **level-playing field** for gas infrastructure operators to be **central actors** in the energy transition process!



Gas Infrastructure Europe  In fulfilling the current EU legislation, it is crucial that gas infrastructure operators, including TSOs, will be allowed to participate in decarbonisation activities, supporting the development of innovative technology facilities (including powerto-gas-facilities).

• Implementation of **national regulatory sandboxes** in the revised legislation may represent a first application to support innovative initiatives.

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Decarbonisation in Central-Eastern and South-Eastern Europe: How gas infrastructure can contribute to meet EU's long-term decarbonisation objectives



#### » HOW TO TRANSPORT AND STORE HYDROGEN – FACTS AND FIGURES

ENTSOG, GIE and Hydrogen Europe have joined forces on a paper that answers a number of fundamental questions about gaseous and liquid hydrogen transport and storage. This paper provides an objective and informative analysis on key concepts, terminology and facts and figures from different public sources.



Picturing the value of underground gas storage to the European hydrogen system

June 2021

Guidehouse

Gas Infrastructure Europe

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## Thank you for your attention.

#### Would you like to know more? Let's get in touch 🖓

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