

Green H₂ International Partnerships

Hertie Fireside Chat

Dr. Karoline Steinbacher | 25 April 2022





International Partnerships for Green Hydrogen

- Import needs and rationale for cooperation
- Potential exporters for green H2
- Germany's Energy Partnerships and instruments
- Wrap-up
- Q&A

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Germany's import needs motivate cooperation



Projections: NWS: National Hydrogen Strategy, EHB: European Hydrogen Backbone, KNDE: Climate-Neutral Germany 2045, LFS: Langfristszenarien (-S: electricity scenario, -H2: hydrogen scenario, -PtG/PtL: power-to-liquid/power-to-gas scenario). * Includes both hydrogen and PtG/PtL demand.

Sources: based on <u>Guidehouse/EHB (2021)</u>, <u>Climate-Neutral Germany 2045 (2021)</u>, <u>LFS (2021)</u>, <u>National</u> <u>Hydrogen Strategy (2020)</u>

- Germany's green H₂ production potential is limited.
- Studies expect a strong dependence on imports already in 2030. Import demand could reach 12-70 TWh in 2030 and 170-750 TWh in 2050 (all tbc).
- Importing hydrogen and derivatives from overseas via ships will be key in the near term.

Growing H₂ demand in net importing countries



Bubble size and corresponding labels show the targeted lower (inside bubble) and upper (outside bubble) range of annual demand for hydrogen and derivatives in TWh.

Sources: adapted from LBST (2020), based on: ¹ Trinomics & LBST (2020) and FPS Economie (2021), ² NWS (2020), ³ METI (2017), ⁴ estimate based on Guidehouse/EHB (2021)

- Germany will figure among important green H2 importers, but other net importers have comparable overall demand.
- Cooperation and coordination with other major importers makes sense to scale up global H2 economy.
- Exact import needs are to be defined and hydrogen strategies are evolving (not only in Germany).



Diverse potential for H₂ trade partners

Qualitative assessment of international cooperation and trade potential with partner countries



National H₂ strategies and alliances multiply

Countries with national hydrogen strategies



- By mid 2021, 12 countries and the EU had published their national hydrogen strategies;
- Another 19 countries were already working on strategies.

National H₂ strategies and alliances multiply

Trade routes are established through bilateral MoUs



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- Another 19 countries were already working on strategies.
- Partnerships and hydrogen corridors are multiplying – e.g., Chile-Netherlands export import corridor, German Energy Partnerships.

German Energy Partnerships and Dialogues





Algeria | **Australia** Egypt | Brazil **Chile** | Japan | Canada **Morocco | Namibia** New Zealand | Nigeria Oman | Russia **Saudi Arabia** | South Africa South Korea | Tunisia Turkey | Ukraine USA | **UAE**

Countries with formalized H2 Cooperation

Source: Guidehouse 2022 based on BMWi 2021

Potential exporters are gearing up



- **UAE Hydrogen Leadership Roadmap** (2021): targeting a 25% market share in key import markets for low carbon hydrogen by 2030.
- The first green electrolyser of the MENA-region was taken into operation in the UAE (May 2021).
- The "Green Falcon" consortium develops synthetic kerosene (partners include Siemens Energy, Lufthansa & Etihad).
- Pilot projects for hydrogen and ammonia production and supply chain development to Germany will deliver first shipments this year.







Potential exporters are gearing up

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- Investments of \$36bn into hydrogen targeted by 2030 (EU: \$430 bn), hydrogen strategy is to be published.
- H₂
- **NEOM future region** will have a strong focus on RE and green H₂.
- "Element One" green H₂ pilot project (20 MW ELY)
- "Helios" green H₂ and ammonia production facilities (2 GW+ ELY, 4 GW PV & Wind) involving Air Products, Acwa. \$5bn investment amount.
- German involvement as technology provider (thyssenkrupp Uhde Chlorine Engineers).









Potential exporters are gearing up



 Targeting 10 GW RE for H₂ production by 2030, and 30 GW by 2040, attract investments & job creation in a "hydrogen-centric society".



- **Hyport** green H₂ and ammonia project (250-500 MW ELY) under development.
- Green steel (35 MW ELY) with Jindal in SOHAR.
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 - Green Energy Oman (25 GW RE)
 - Agreements with **UK** (BP announcement, "multiple GW") and **Japan.**







Comparing the cost of H₂ transport options

Pipeline vs. ship transport cost in \notin /kg H₂ for different options



Note: Pipeline transport assumes 48 inch (1200 mm) in thickness, 12.7 GW and 80 bar for both new and repurposed pipelines. Source: <u>Guidehouse/EHB (2021)</u>

- Pipeline transport is the most economical option for transporting large volumes; repurposed pipelines can be as cheap as one third the cost of new pipelines.
- Shipping can be an option across long distances, for low volumes transported and where pipelines are not available or possible (derivatives) inevitable for imports in the short run.

Connecting H₂ infrastructure to exporters



- A Southern Corridor could bring green H2 from Algeria/Tunisia to Italy.
- Demand centers in Southern Germany and Austria could be reached more easily.
- A combination of pipeline

 ship pipeline could offer an additional option, e.g. for exports from the Gulf region.
- **Technical feasibility** tbd & rapid investments required.

Instruments promote international H₂ scale-up

Planned and implemented German funding schemes



Auction-based promotion of international green hydrogen projects (H2Global)



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



PtX Growth Fund

- National **Funding Guideline** for bilateral hydrogen projects in non-EU countries
 - Grants for projects through Funding Guideline in Saudi-Arabia and Chile in December 2020
 - Potential support for a joint project in the UAE in 2022





Priorities for H₂ Cooperation

- Deepen and multiply H2 cooperation within Energy Partnerships
- Coordinate with other (European) **net importers** of green H2
- Refine and define **import needs**, clarify share of non-EU imports
- Strengthen dialogue around standardization and regulation
- Broaden funding instruments (addition of dedicated funding windows, Europeaniziation)
- Avoid shortcomings of earlier energy cooperation initiatives

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