Status of Hydrogen development in Europe and perspectives for the use of hydrogen in inland navigation

**Expert Meeting on Development of Ports and Port Operations** 

21.03.2023





#### **HYDROGEN EUROPE in numbers**

# **450+** Members

We encompass the entire value chain of the hydrogen ecosystem: from production, distribution to end uses, including Industry, EU regions & H2 National Associations. <u>Meet Our Members</u>

#### 120k+ Followers on Social Media







#### Why hydrogen for water transport ?

Reducing GHG emission in the transport sector is crucial for climate change and air quality. The EU Green Deal sets the objective to reduce by 90% the CO2 emissions of transport by 2050.

Almost 100% of inland vessels are fuelled by gasoil, emitting CO2 but also nitrogen oxides (Nox), particulate matter (PM) and sulphur dioxide (SO2). Given its big role in European freight, there is a great potential for inland waterways industry to become environmentally friendly.

Potential issues and challenges of the use of hydrogen in water transport:

- Relatively low volumetric energy density
- High production costs of renewable hydrogen
- Safety concerns and high inflammability

The advantages of hydrogen propulsion technologies for water transport:

- Can be used in fuel cells, dual fuel mixture with conventional fuels, or replacement in the combustion process
- If produced from renewable energy, hydrogen enables reduction of up to 100% of Well-to-wake GHG emissions
- Less air pollution in cities with inland ports ;
- Offers potential synergy opportunities between the shipping sector, industrial base in ports and the energy system
- Ports are set to become key hubs of the hydrogen economy



#### Hydrogen-based options for shipping

Lack of a clear preferable option is holding back investments







The most energy-dense fuels are also the most expensive ones



### **COST OF FUEL**



#### **Lowest TCO zero-emission option**



There is not going to be a one fit-for-all solution



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#### **Lowest TCO zero-emission option**

The is not going to be a one fit-for-all solution

- The suitability of hydrogen as a fuel is heavily depending on the business model and the required fuel autonomy
- For operating profiles which allow for short distance / frequent refuelling – compressed hydrogen is the most cost – efficient option
- For inland shipping we see limited economic viability for e-fuels – especially if CO2 sources are limited to DAC

	Most profitable option vs voyage distance											
Renewable-CGH2-PEM	10	50	100	150	200	300	400	500	600	800	1000	
Inland Container barge 0-+ dwt												
Inland Bulk cargo barge 0-+ dwt												
Inland Cruise 0-+ dwt												
Inland Tow/pusher barge 0-+ dwt							1					
Inland product tanker 0-+ dwt												
Inland RoRo cargo 0-+ dwt							1					
Inland ferry - ro-pax 0-+ dwt												
Inland Ferry - pax only 0-+ dwt												
Bulk carrier 0-9,999 dwt												
Container 0–999 TEU												
Container 1,000–1,999 TEU												
General cargo 0-4,999 dwt												
General cargo 5,000-9,999 dwt												
Oil tanker 0-4,999 dwt												
Ferry-pax only 0-299 GT												
Ferry-pax only 300-999 GT												
Ferry-pax only 1,000-1,999 GT												
Ferry-pax only 2000-+ GT												
Cruise 0–1,999 GT												
Cruise 2,000-9,999 GT												
Ferry - ro-pax 0-1,999 GT		1										
Ferry - ro-pax 2,000-4,999 GT												
Ferry - ro-pax 5,000-9,999 GT												
Ferry - ro-pax 10,000-19,999 GT												
Ferry - ro-pax 20,000-+ GT												
Ro-ro 0-4,999 dwt												
Ro-ro 5,000-9,999 dwt												
Ro-ro 10,000-14,999 dwt												
Ro-ro 15,000-+ dwt												
Tug 0-+ GT												
AHTS 0-+ CT							i i					
CTV 0-+ GT												
PSV 0-3000 dwt												
PSV 3000+ dwt												

NH3

LH2 CGH2

MGO

Methanol LOHC

#### **CO2** tax break even-point

For most business cases there is still a sizeable financial gap for hydrogen based options



















#### **RED II REVISION**



#### **TARGETS**

EC's Proposal	40% RES by 2030 45% (RePowerEU)	<b>Transport</b> 13% GHG reduction by 2030	<b>Transport</b> 2.6% RFNBOs by 2030 5% (RePowerEU)	
Council's Proposal	40% RES by 2030	<b>Transport</b> 13% GHG reduction by 2030	Transport 5.2% by 2030 (NOT Binding)	
EP Proposal	45% RES by 2030	<b>Transport</b> 16% GHG savings target in transport by 2030	Transport 2.6% RFNBOs by 2028 and 5.7% by 2030 of which 1.2% for maritime	

Hydrogen Europe advocates to maintain the binding target for RFNBOs in transport and the sub-target for maritime transport, to ensure availability of feedstock for hydrogen applications in the sector.

#### **FuelEU Maritime** Commission Proposal (14th July 2021)

- Maritime targets on the limits on greenhouse gas intensity of the energy used on-board compared to 2020
   2025
   2030
   2035
   2040
   2045
   2050

   -2%
   -6%
   -13%
   -26%
   -59%
   -75%
- Regulation aims to reduce the GHG intensity of energy used on-board by ships by:

- It doesn't prescribe one technology to be used, only a pathway to GHG intensity reduction on board
- Scope :
  - Intra-EU traffic and 50 % of extra-EU traffic
  - Focus on ships > 5,000 GT
- Links fuel ,eligibility' to RED II
- Obligation for passenger and container ships to connect to OPS or use zeroemission technologies at berth

Hydrogen Europe advocates for a **sub-target on the use of RFNBOs in replacing specific GHG emission** to guarantee consistency with REDII targets, and ensure the development of the value chain for RFNBOs use in maritime.

This was backed by the Parliament which introduced a 2% subquota for RFNBOs for ships operators for 2030.





#### **Extension of the EU ETS**



For most business cases there is still a sizeable financial gap for hydrogen based options

#### **EU ETS introduction timeline**

- Extension of the EU ETS to cover the maritime sector could have the potential to (at least partially) bridge the funding gap, but....
- It has been linked to the MRV

   i.e. will cover only ships >
   5,000 GT which excludes most of the inland shipping sector

		2023		2024		2025		6	2027		2028 onwards	
Ship sizes and type												
Cargo/passenger ships (5000+ GT)												
Offshore ships (5000+ GT)												
Offshore and general cargo ships (400-5000 GT)										To be	decio	ded
Greenhouse gases												
Carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ )												
Methane (CH <sub>4)</sub> and Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)												
Phase-in												
% of emissions included in ETS scope			40	%	70	%	100	%	100	%	100	%
Reporting only (MRV) Included in ETS scope												

Source: DNV

#### **AFIR – Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation**

#### Article 10 on inland waterway ports :

Member States shall ensure that:

- (a) at least one installation providing shore-side electricity supply to inland waterway vessels is deployed at all TEN-T core inland waterway ports by 1 January 2025;
- (b) at least one installation providing shore-side electricity supply to inland waterway vessels is deployed at all TEN-T **comprehensive inland waterway ports by 1 January 2030**.

Article 9 and 11 ensure the supply of LNG and electricity to maritime ports, to be consistent with FuelEU Maritime provisions

**The European Parliament introduced amendments to ensure the supply of ammonia and hydrogen to maritime ports in article 11** – negotiations are still ongoing.







Work through

the Mobility

#### **H2Ships Project Presentation**

System-Based Solutions for H2 Fuelled Water Transport in North West Europe

H2SHIPS is an **Interreg Project** (across different Regions in the EU) to demonstrate the feasibility of **hydrogen bunkering and propulsion for shipping**, both on sea and inland waterways.

Two pilot projects :

- New hydrogen powered port vessel to be built in Amsterdam and in Belgium with a newly built hydrogen refuelling station
- Implementation of an **H2SHIPS pilot on the Seine river in Paris** after the end of the project

By the end of the project, H2Ships expects to have created the necessary conditions for uptake of its technologies by 2% of the fleet renewal.

The Project has a total budget of 6,33M€ and received 3,47M€ from the Interreg Programme > Hydrogen Europe is a partner of this project, amongst 12 others

More information here : <u>H2SHIPS - System-Based Solutions for H2-Fuelled Water</u> <u>Transport in North-West Europe | Interreg NWE (nweurope.eu)</u>







## Thank You



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