

Hydrogen potential in the EU

A perspective from a German TSO




21 October 2021, Mobilizing Hydrogen from the East to the West

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ONTRAS Gastransport GmbH




7500 km
Grid length



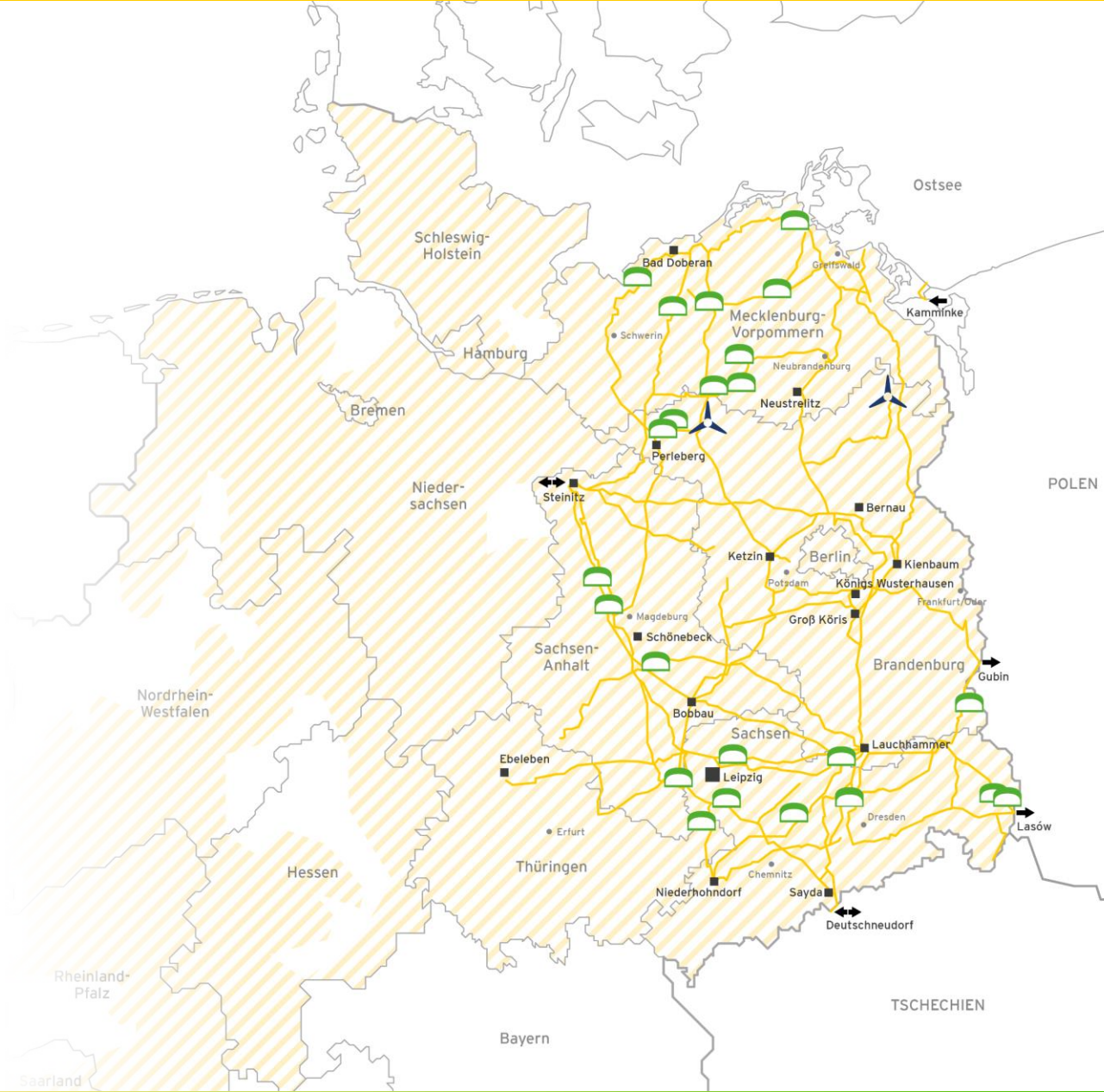
22
Biomethane plants connected



450
Network connection points



2
Power-to-hydrogen plants connected





How will the political framework for our activities change over the next 30 years?

Two numbers set the frame of the EU's climate policy...

55%

Two numbers set the frame of the EU's climate policy...

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An aerial photograph of a natural gas transmission system. The image shows a network of large, yellow-painted steel pipes with green and brown markings. Several large, grey industrial valves are visible, some with black actuators. Two workers in high-visibility yellow jackets and orange hard hats are standing on the ground, inspecting a pipe joint. The ground is dirt and gravel, and there are wooden pallets scattered around. The overall scene is an industrial construction or maintenance site for a gas pipeline.

How do we handle these challenges as a
Transmission System Operator for natural gas?

Hydrogen will be crucial to ensure the EU becomes climate-neutral by 2050

Targets of the EU H2-Strategy

- **13-14% H2** in EU energy mix by 2050
- **Green H2:** 40 GW by 2030 (6 GW by 2024)
- **Import:** 40 GW by 2030
- Set up of a dedicated H2- infrastructure
- Regulatory framework adaptations

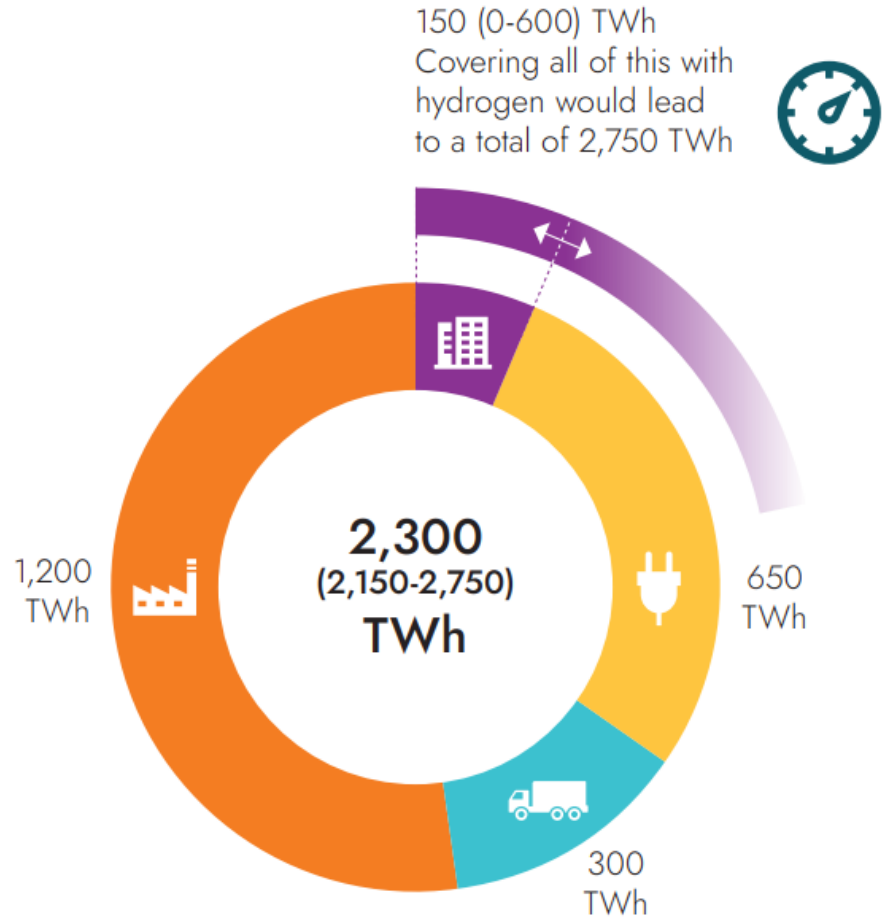
„H2 as the “rockstar” of the energy transition“





Expected hydrogen demand in the EU

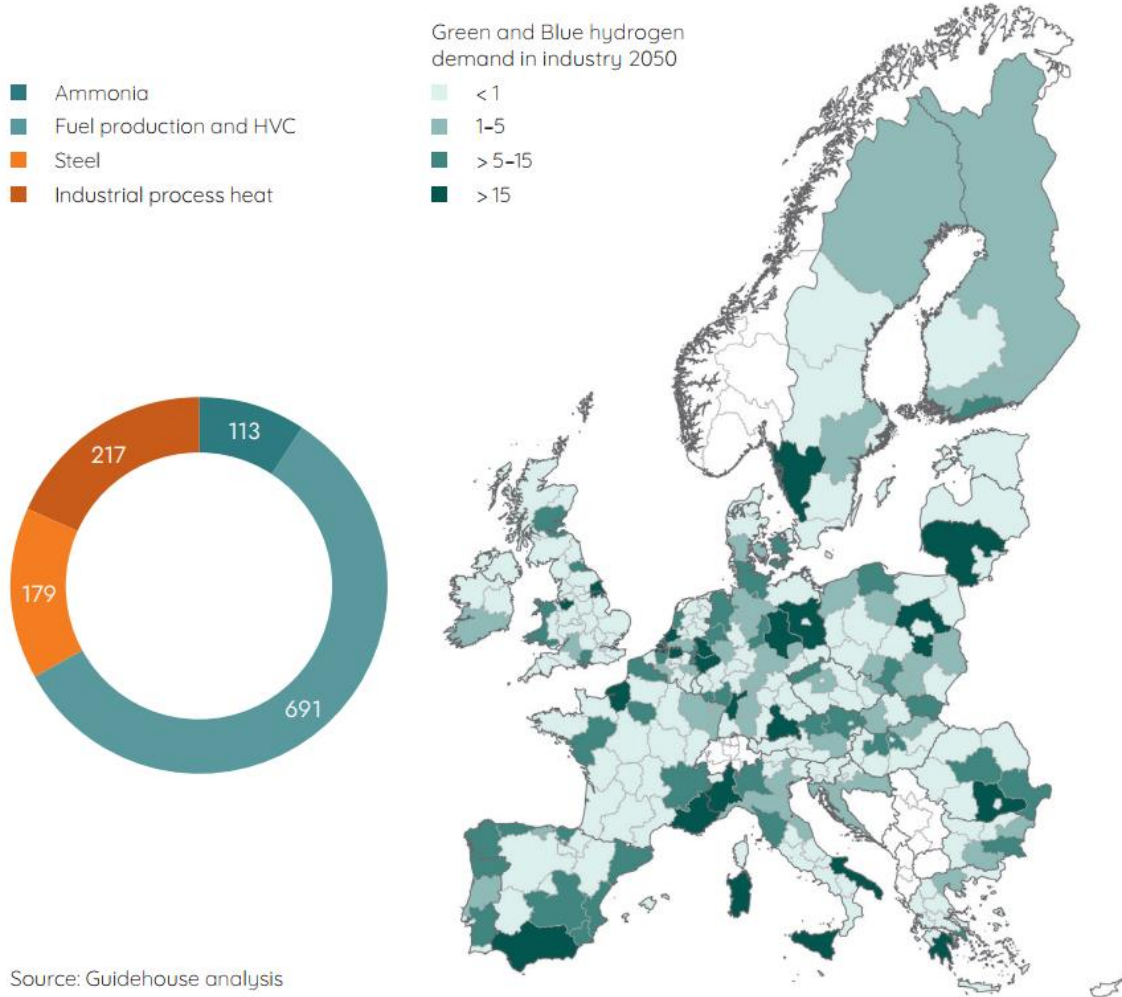
Hydrogen will be crucial to ensure the EU becomes climate-neutral by 2050



- EU+UK could see a hydrogen demand of around **2.300 TWh by 2050**
- About 1.200 TWh can be expected in industry, including 200 TWh of high temperature industrial heat
- **650 TWh** of hydrogen in dispatchable **electricity production**
- **300 TWh** in hydrogen can help to decarbonise **transport**
- **150 – 600 TWh** in the **building sector**

Expected industrial hydrogen demand in the EU in 2050

Based on industry decarbonisation roadmaps of existing installations (in TWh/year)

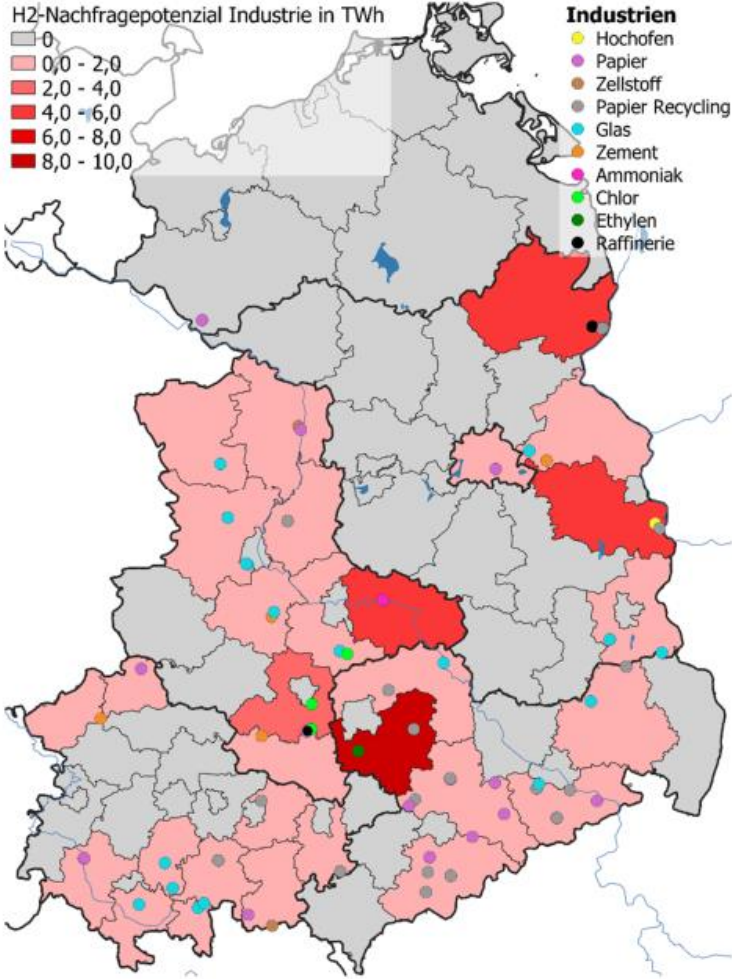
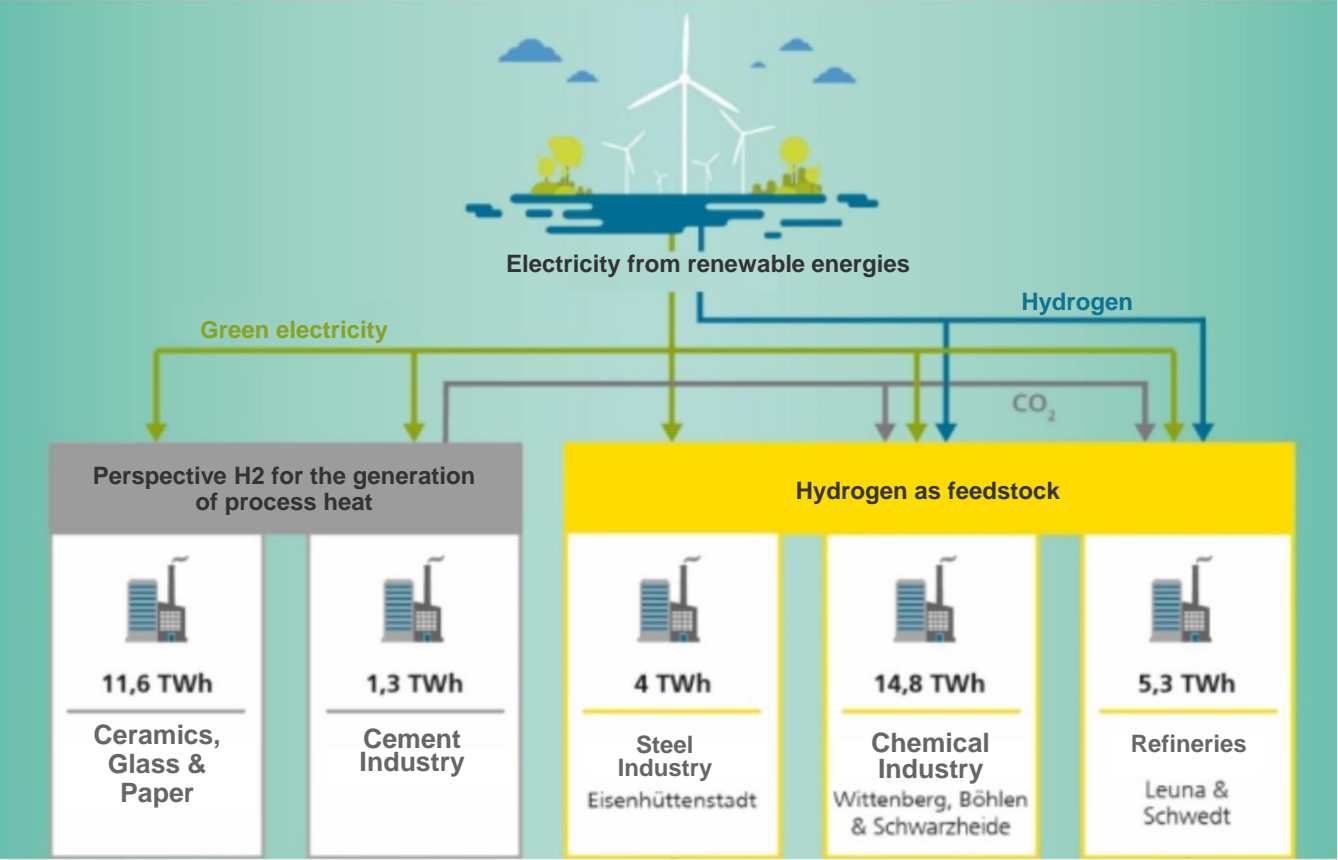


- Focus on ammonia, fuel production and high-value chemicals, iron & steel production and industrial process heat
- Industrial sector accounts for 20% of GHG emissions in the EU (877 Mt of CO₂ in 2017)
- Steel sector today largest emitter of CO₂ in Europe, emitting 22% of industrial GHG emissions and 4 % of Europe's total emissions
- Today industry is the largest consumer of hydrogen

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Source: *Analysing future demand, supply and transport of hydrogen*, Guidehouse (2021)

Expected industrial hydrogen demand in our network area by 2030



Source: H2 Masterplan für Ostdeutschland, Fraunhofer IKTS, Fraunhofer IEG, Fraunhofer ISI (2021)

The European Hydrogen Backbone – A Vision for a future hydrogen infrastructure for the EU

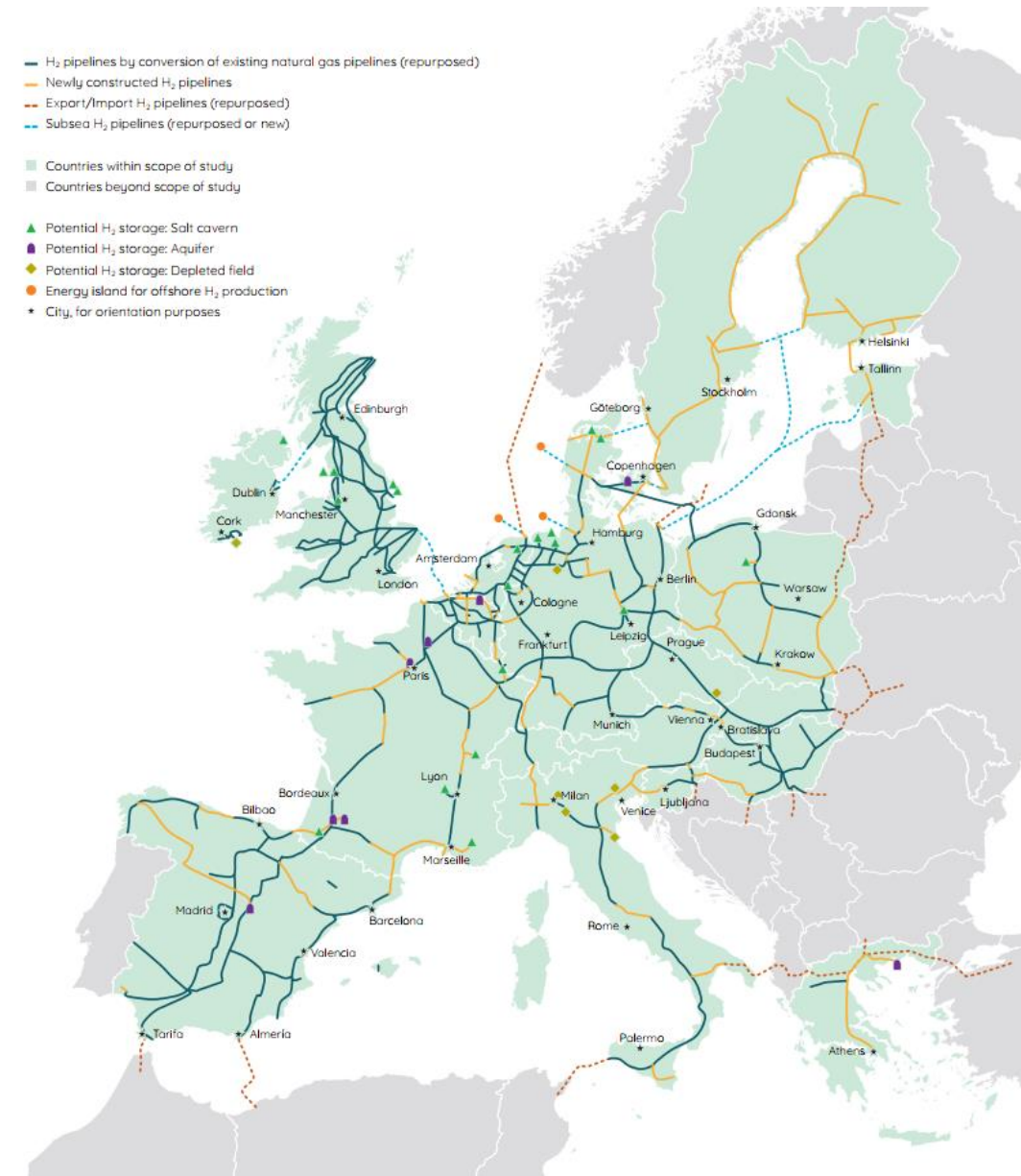


- **23 gas TSOs from 19 EU Members States**, including the UK and Switzerland launched the initiative
- A **concrete solution for the transportation of large quantities of hydrogen over long distances** within and from outside Europe
- First concrete **cost assumptions**
- Show the **potential of gas infrastructure** for a rapid scale-up of a hydrogen economy through **repurposing**



2040 – Hydrogen Backbone

- **Pan-European network with a total length of 39.000 km possible by 2040**
- Connections to the potentially most **important hydrogen corridors** (UK, Norway, Ukraine, Russia, North Africa)
- Based approx. **70% on repurposed pipelines, 30% newly-built**
- The European Hydrogen Backbone can be **created at an affordable cost:**
 - estimated **investment cost of € 43-81 billion**
 - Transporting hydrogen **over 1000 km** over an average stretch of the backbone cost **€0.11-0.21 per kg.**
 - **cost-effective option for long-distance transport of hydrogen**, taking into account estimated future production cost of €1.0-2.0 per kg of H₂.
- EHB as **dialog tool** with partners from across the entire value-chain and beyond Europe



Focus on the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland

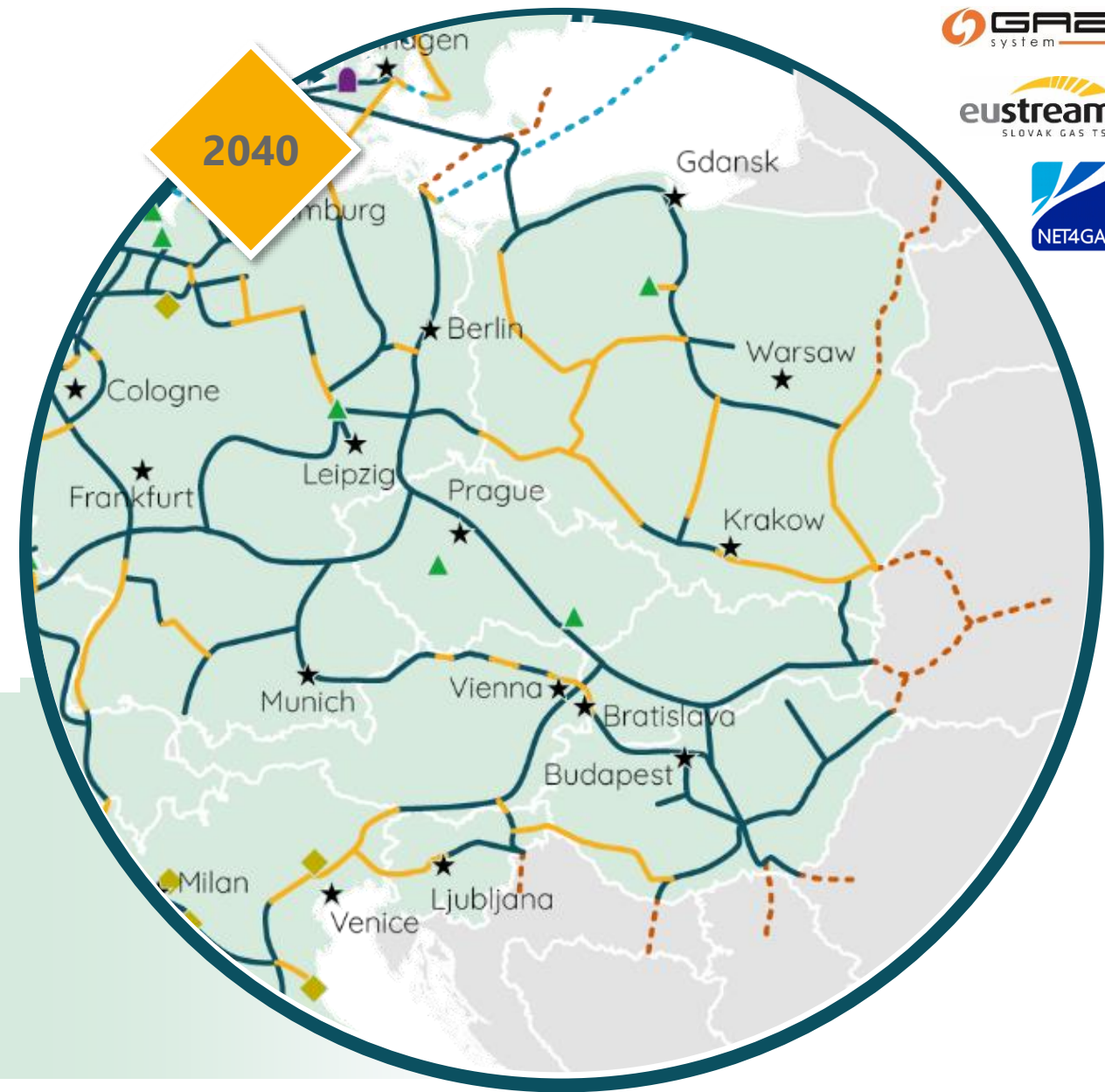
Regional perspective:

- H2 with great potential for the decarbonisation of coal-regions
- All countries have published or are about to publish H2 strategies
- Slovakia and the Czech Republic serve a transit role for hydrogen from Ukraine and further East from Kazakhstan, while the Czech Republic also enhances north south transport route in the EU and Germany

2040

Poland: Matured network, north-south highway, storage and interconnections to Ukraine, Denmark via Baltic Pipe and possibly to Baltic states via Lithuania.

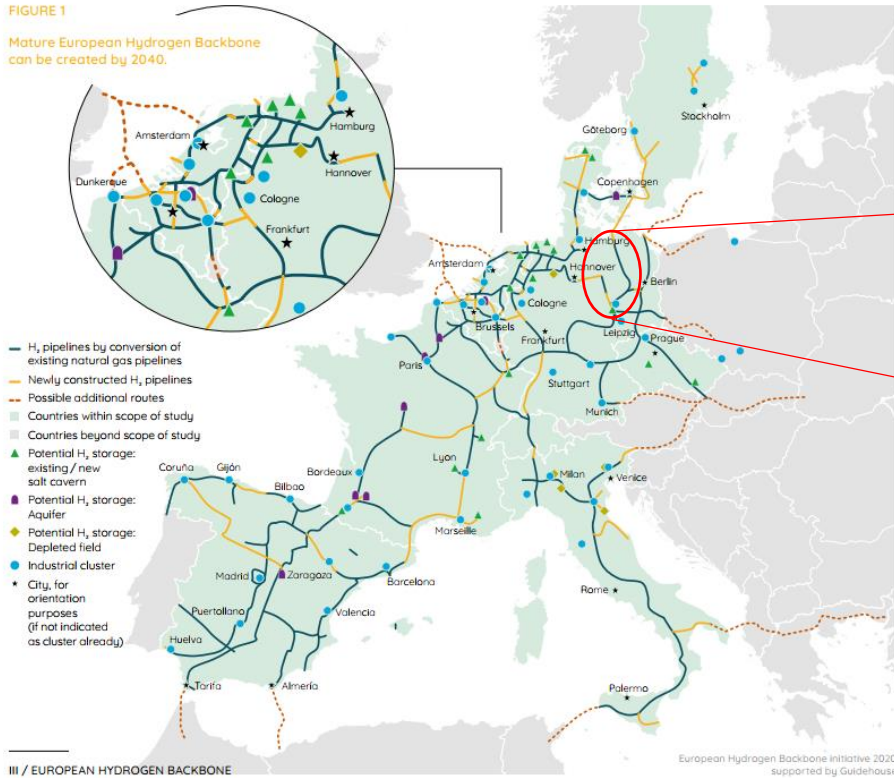
Slovakia and Czech Republic: By 2035 an import route from Ukraine / Kazakhstan to the EU could emerge, passing through large diameter fully repurposed pipelines in **Slovakia** and the **Czech Republic** into Germany. → substantial savings in compression capacity



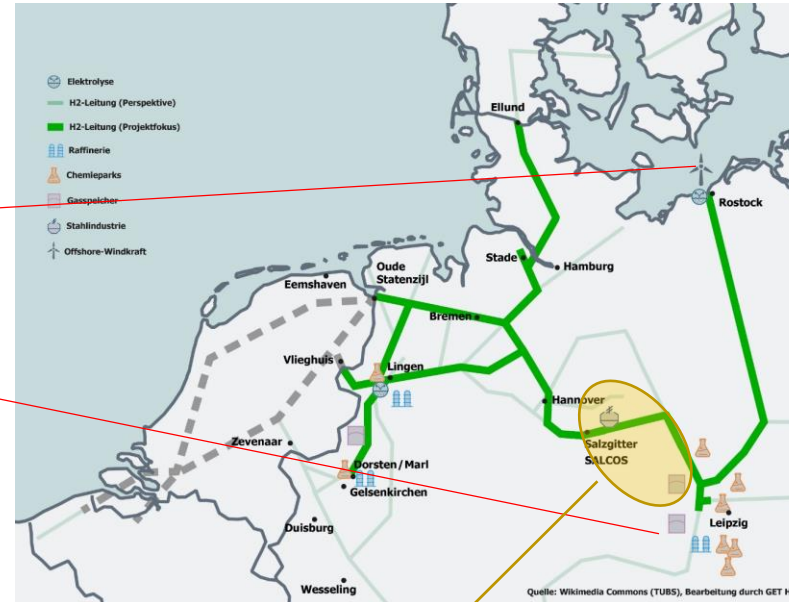


Our IPCEI projects – going ahead with concrete projects

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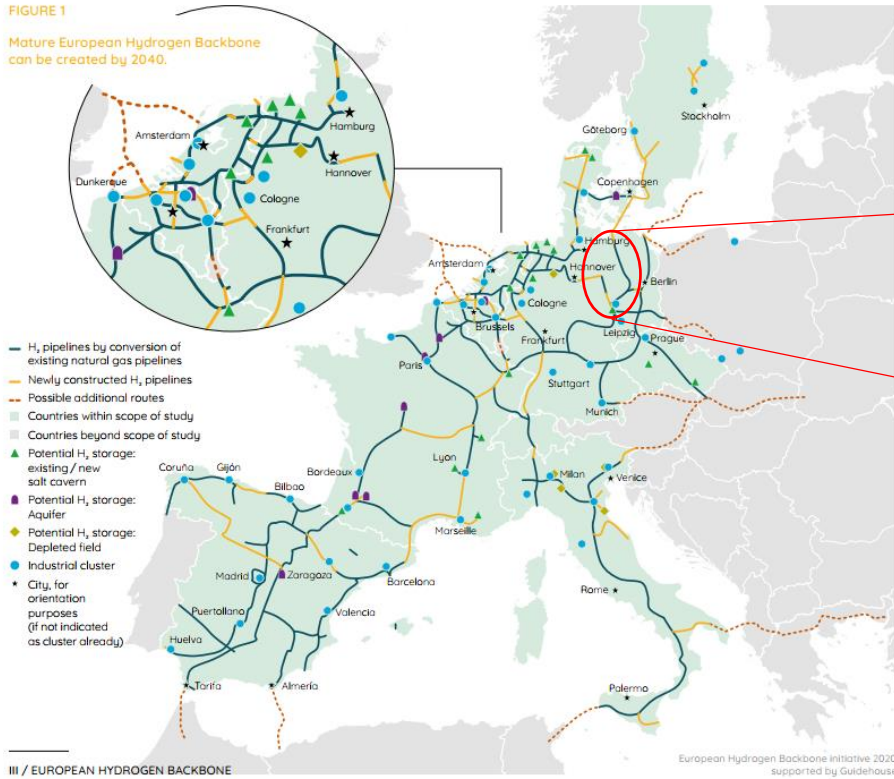


Quelle: Gas for Climate – European Hydrogen Backbone (EHB) 2020

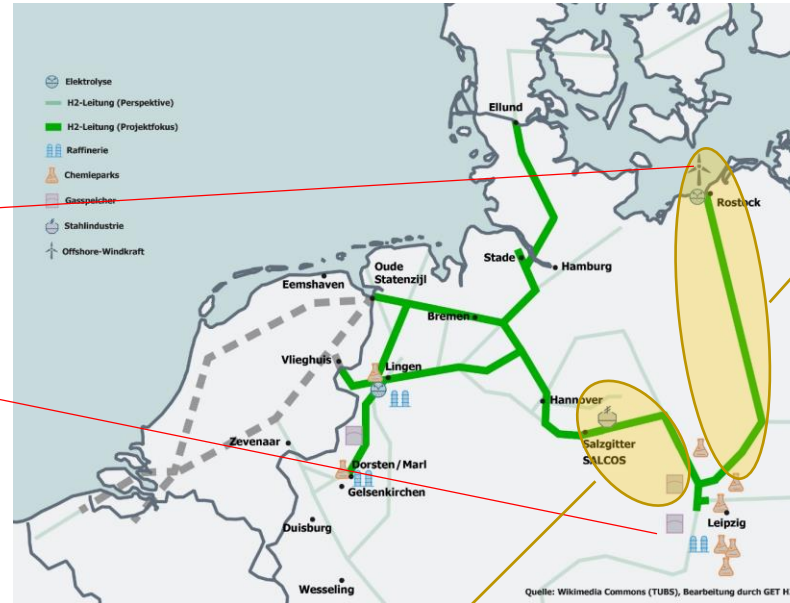


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Green Octopus Mitteldeutschland
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Hydrogen Pipeline Salzgitter / Leipzig

Our IPCEI projects – going ahead with concrete projects



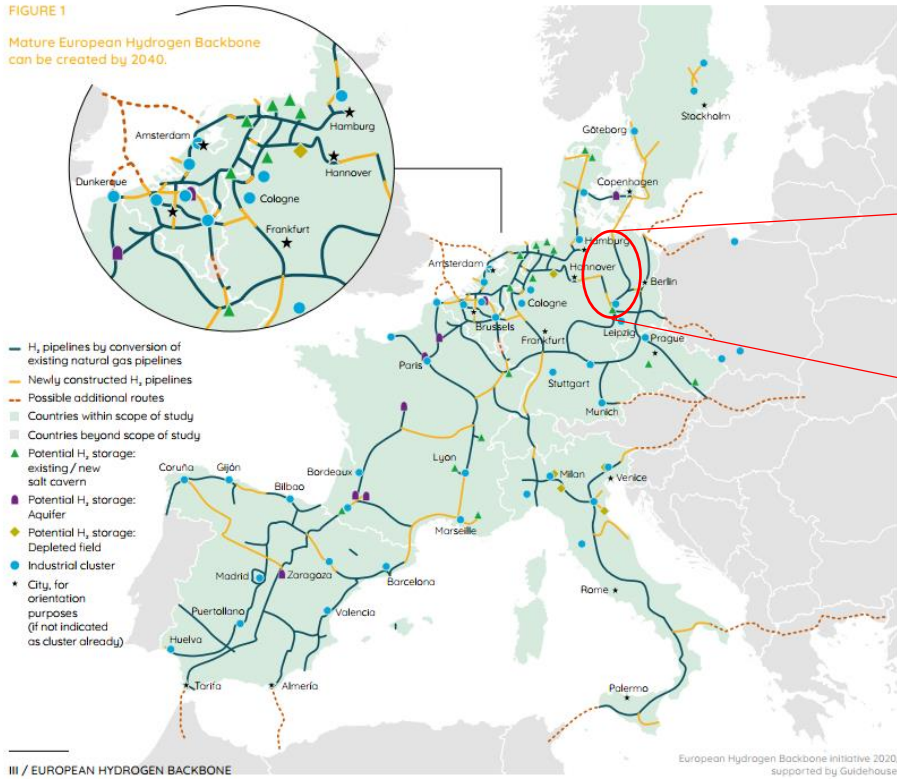
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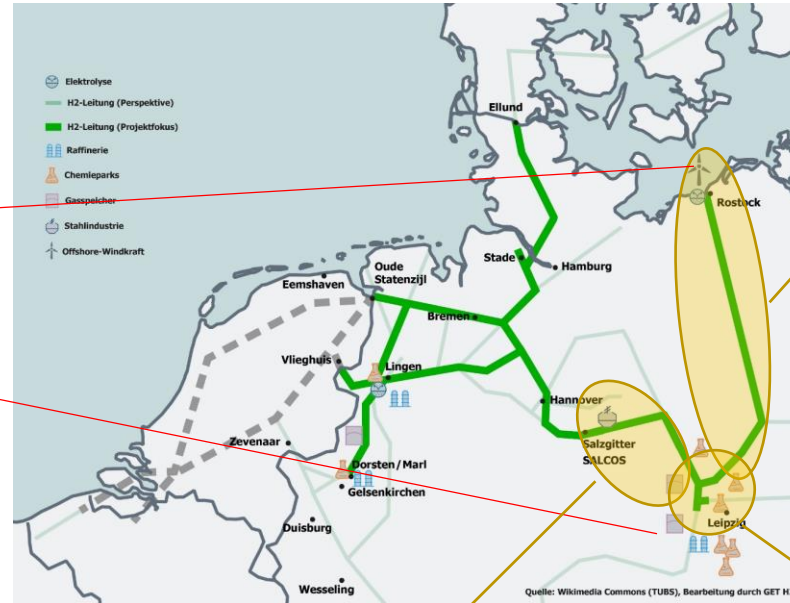
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Green Octopus Mitteldeutschland
ONTRAS
Hydrogen Pipeline Salzgitter / Leipzig

IPCEI
„doing hydrogen“
A hydrogen hub for East Germany
ONTRAS / GASCADE hydrogen pipeline Rostock / Berlin region / Leipzig

Our IPCEI projects – going ahead with concrete projects



Quelle: Gas for Climate – European Hydrogen Backbone (EHB) 2020




IPCEI
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ONTRAS / GASCADE hydrogen pipeline Rostock / Berlin region / Leipzig

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Green Octopus Mitteldeutschland
ONTRAS
Hydrogen Pipeline Salzgitter / Leipzig

IPCEI
LHyVE - Leipzig Hydrogen Value Chain for Europe
Green Hydrogen Circle Leipzig
ONTRAS

An aerial photograph of an industrial facility, likely a gas processing plant or refinery. The scene is dominated by large, yellow-painted steel pipes with green and brown sections. Several workers in high-visibility yellow and blue safety suits and hard hats are gathered around a central pipe joint, appearing to be inspecting or working on it. In the foreground, there are large, grey industrial valves and actuators. The ground is a mix of dirt and concrete. The overall atmosphere is one of active industrial maintenance or construction.

Questions that need to be addressed when repurposing natural gas pipelines for the transportation of hydrogen

Technical feasibility of conversion from gas to hydrogen transport

Technical requirements for the conversion of a natural gas pipeline to hydrogen transport

What adaptation measures are necessary for a conversion?



What are the assessment criteria for a hydrogen pipeline?



Which changed operating parameters must be taken into account?



YES, taking into account the necessary adaptation measures, the assessment criteria and the changed operating parameters, **a conversion of the TSO-Pipelines is technically possible!**



Why are we choosing this path?

Concrete cost savings through repurposing

- Providing renewable hydrogen
 - via an H₂ storage site
 - to an industrial customer (central German chemical triangle)
 - via repurposed natural gas pipeline
- Total length: 20 km
- DN 500 / DP 63 bar
- Planned DP for hydrogen transportation: 30 bar
- Capacity: 100.000 m³/h



- Estimated costs: **7.5 Mio EUR**
- A comparable newly-built system would cost: **33 Mio EUR**

-80%

The repurposing of this existing natural gas pipeline for the transportation of hydrogen is **80% less** than the construction of a newly-built system.

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