

DELIVERING THE GREEN DEAL: THE ROLE OF **CLEAN GASES** INCLUDING **HYDROGEN**



Renewable and low-carbon gases, such as hydrogen, will play a central role in achieving climate neutrality. Biogas and biomethane, renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and synthetic fuels (E-gas) have **the potential to gradually replace fossil gases**, including natural gas, and can be used as a fuel, an energy carrier or a feedstock to reduce emissions in hard-to-abate sectors, particularly in industry and transport. They will represent very significant shares of the gaseous fuels in the energy mix towards 2030 and 2050.

The roll out of **domestically produced renewable and low-carbon gases** will decrease the dependency of Europe on imports of fossil fuels and dependence on global market shocks, strengthening resilience of the EU energy system.

The **proposals in the Fit for 55 package promote the uptake of renewable and low-carbon gases** through mandates, the extension of the EU ETS, and preferential tax treatment.



For instance, the proposal for **a revised Renewable Energy Directive** promotes the use of renewable gases by extending the EU-wide certification for renewable fuels to include hydrogen and decarbonise industry and heavy-duty and long distance transport with concrete targets.

The proposals presented in December 2021 include specific legislation on **the decarbonisation of gas markets and hydrogen, and establishing a market for hydrogen**, building on the EU Hydrogen Strategy from July 2020.

EU TARGETS

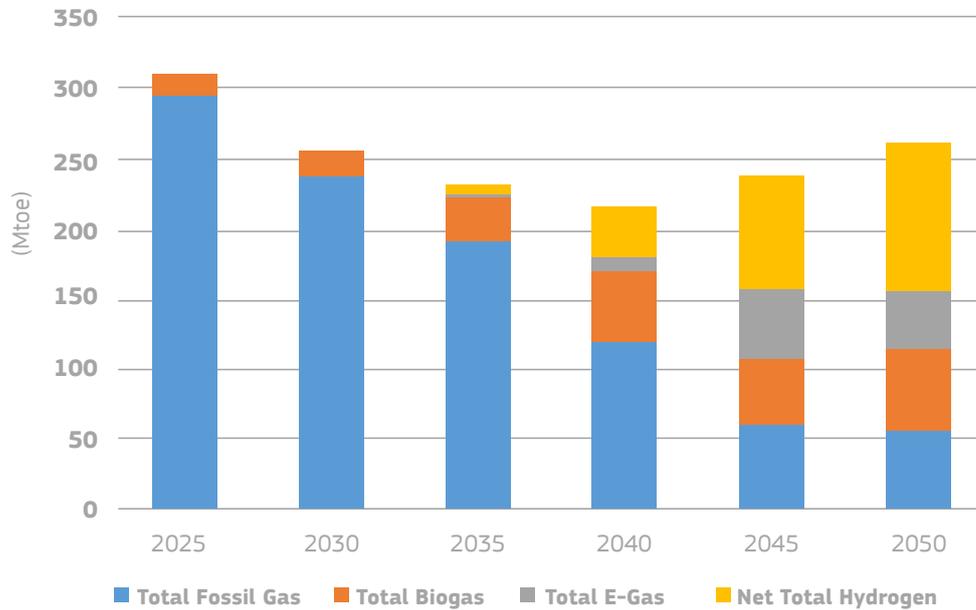


40 GW
of renewable
hydrogen
electrolysers in the
EU by 2030



10 million tonnes
of renewable
hydrogen produced
in the EU by 2030

Total consumption of gaseous fuels in 2050



Source: PRIMES, MIX scenario

Hydrogen and decarbonised gas markets package :



Comprises the revision of the Regulation on natural gas transmission networks and the revision of the Directive on common rules for the internal market on natural gas from 2009. It includes as well **amendments to the related legislatives acts** such as Gas Security of Supply Regulation



Creates the conditions for increasing the share of renewable and low-carbon gases in our energy system and decreasing the share of fossil natural gas



Establishes the appropriate framework for market actors. It enables the creation of a European-wide market for renewable and low-carbon gases, introduces a comprehensive certification scheme, and ensures at the same time energy security and market liquidity, and competitiveness



Empower and protect consumers through facilitating switching energy providers, strengthen provisions for basic contractual rights, accurate, fair and transparent fees, and ability to choose renewable and low carbon gases over fossil fuels



Facilitate the integration and access of renewable and low-carbon gases into the existing gas grid



Foster integrated network planning between electricity, gas and hydrogen networks



Improve the resilience of the EU energy system and **energy security**



Establishes the European Network of Network Operators for Hydrogen (ENNOH), promoting the creation of a dedicated hydrogen infrastructure, cross-border coordination and interconnection, and elaborate on specific technical rules