

European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators

The role of regulation in 'unlocking' the hydrogen economy

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Portugal's Presidency of the Council of the EU 'Hydrogen in Society – Bridging the Gaps' Conference on 7 April 2021 in Lisbon



Kick-starting a nascent market





Whilst early intervention avoids lock-in ...



Here, taking lessons from early gas market integration efforts across Europe ...



... Over-regulation may risk or halt developments





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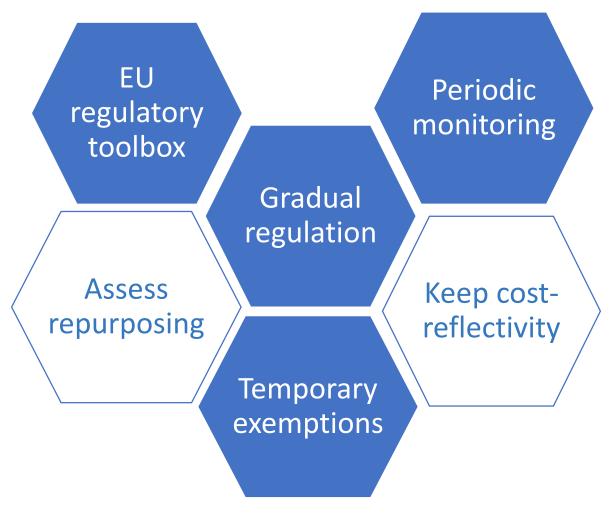
ACER and CEER recommend when and how to regulate pure hydrogen networks



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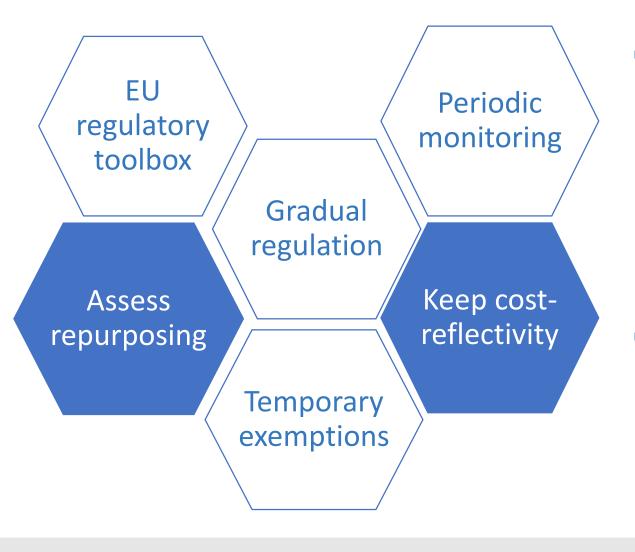






- Gradual regulation → offering sufficient certainty to investors, but flexibility for different stage of developments
- Periodic monitoring → with a focus on competition and key EU metrics
- EU regulatory toolbox → retain key basic principles:
 - NRAs supervision
 - Third-party access
 - Non-discrimination
 - Transparency
 - Customer protection
 - Unbundling
- Temporary exemptions → for business-tobusiness networks

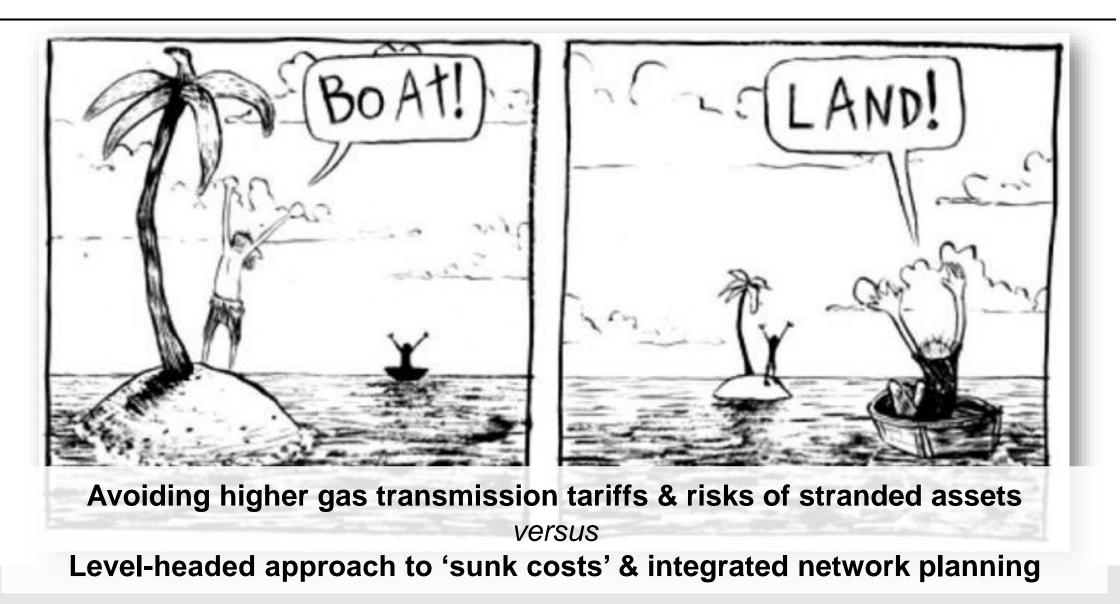




- Assess repurposing → To optimise investments
 - Repurposing can give value to potentially underutilised gas pipelines
 - Develop advanced cost-benefit analyses (CBAs) to incorporate societal values and avoided cost (e.g. for addressing electricity network congestion)
- Keep cost-reflectivity → avoiding crosssubsidisation
 - The gas/hydrogen network costs should be paid by their respective users
 - Sound practical rule: Don't make users 'pay twice' for the same pipe (once for gas, then again for hydrogen)



(On repurposing: Perspectives may well differ)





- Driver: reducing CO2 emissions → A fit-for-purpose ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme) to higher competitiveness for cleaner fuels, such as hydrogen
- Driver: ensuring a level playing field, supporting trade → Guarantees of origins (GO) allowing credible carbon accounting alongside technological neutrality
 - Allowing for example 'green' hydrogen production to compete with alternatives such as pyrolysis and steam methane reforming with CCUS
- - Blending vs. dedicated (separate) networks vs. decreasing re-separation costs etc.



Future financing vs. existing network challenges



 ACER findings: Current Projects of Common Interest (PCI) regime contains multiple shortcomings such as perennial delays, unclear sustainability assessment, insufficient cross-sectoral planning; lack of credible regulatory oversight etc.





Position Papers on TEN-E revision

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Regulatory treatment of Power-to-Gas: second Paper in the ACER/CEER Europ Regula Regula series Contributing our regulatory considerations for your key priorities

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Thank you. Looking forward to further discussions.



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"Without **robust policy action**, the energy system of 2030 will be more akin to that of 2020 than a reflection of what is needed to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 ..." (The European Commission's Energy System Integration Strategy, 8 July 2020)

"Energy will increasingly become a **cross-border business** and cooperation across the borders of organisations and countries is the key to a successful energy transition ..." (Manon van Beek, CEO of TenneT, 15 December 2020)

"Fossil companies like it because it will be derived from fossil fuels for the next decade or more. **Gas grid operators** and **gas boiler manufacturers** see hydrogen as their only survival route as fossil fuel burning is being phased out. And the **power utility companies** also like it as they'll be able to sell more power thanks to hydrogen inefficiencies ..." (Tom Baxter in *The Conversation*, 31 March 2021)