

Fuel Cells & Hydrogen Latest developments at EU level

Johan BLONDELLE

European Commission, DG Research & Innovation, Directorate for Energy

IPHE – Educational Event – Oslo, Norway – 19 May 2014





Contents

1. FCH 1 JU

- ✓ Results of 2013-2 Call for Proposals
- ✓ Main achievements to date
- ✓ Benchmark studies

2. FCH 2 JU in H2020

- ✓ State of play
- ✓ Events

3. Other EU initiatives

- ✓ Clean Power for Transport Package update
- ✓ European Council & EU energy security
- ✓ New 2030 Climate & Energy Framework
- ✓ Regulation on EU standardisation

4. Power to Gas



1. FCH 1 JU - update





Projects from 2013-2 Call

Application Area	Number of Projects	Total Budget (M€)	EC contribution (M€)
1. Transportation & Refuelling Infrastructure	1	38	15
2. Hydrogen Production & Distribution	NO PROPOSALS SELECTED FOR FUNDING		
3. Stationary Power Generation & CHP	NOT CALLED		
4. Early Markets	NO PROPOSALS SELECTED FOR FUNDING		
5. Cross-Cutting issues	1	0.5	0.4
TOTAL	2	38.5	15.5



FCH (1) JU – global overview*

- √ 153 projects financed
- √ 540 participants from 33 countries:
 - 300+ enterprises
 - > of which almost 50% SMEs
 - 70+ research institutes
 - 90+ universities
- ✓ EU contribution to the FCH (1) JU ~ 470 M €
- ✓ Special role for EC Joint Research Centre (PNR, RCS...)
- ✓ Includes international cooperation outside EU



Main achievements of FCH (1) JU

Transport:

- Demonstration of 49 buses, 37 passenger cars,
 95 mini cars
- Bus H2 consumption halved
- 13 new refuelling stations in EU
- H2 cost <10€/kg

Stationary Power:

- 1000 domestic CHP generators being installed
- Cost -50%, efficiency 90%, lifetime up to 8 years

Early markets:

- 9 fork lifts, 1 tow truck demonstrated
- 19 back up power units installed







public support"

energy storage"

Commercialisation Strategy"

	Deficilitatik studies
_	TOPIC

"The development of the electrolysis in the EU and its

role in using **H2** as a mechanism for **energy storage**"

"Financing of a **Hydrogen Refuelling Infrastructure**:

conditions for private investments and required forms of

"The role of fuel cells in distributed power generation"

"A fact based comparison of technologies for

"Development of a European Urban Fuel Cell Bus

	Deficilitian R Stadies	
F		
	TODIC	
	TOPIC	



Budget €

113.848

390.200

~1.100.000

~1.100.000

~1.200.000

Status

Finished and

available on FCH JU

website

Finished and

available on FCH JU

website

Ongoing

Starting soon

Starting soon







2. FCH 2 JU in H2020 - State of play







What is Horizon 2020?

- Biggest ever European R & I Programme for 2014-2020
- Budget of nearly 80 billion €
- Aiming at:
 - ✓ boosting investment in growth & jobs
 - ✓ addressing people's concerns about living conditions
 - ✓ strengthening EU's global position in research, innovation & technology.
 - International participation a key element (http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/sites/horizon2020/files/Factsheet_international_participation.pdf)





FCH 2 JU in Horizon 2020 (1)

- Continuation of FCH (1) JU proposed under H2020
- Part of the Innovation Investment Package, worth € 22 B
- To cover activities of value close to € 1.3 B
- Adoption by the Council in May 2014
- Launching Event on 9th July 2014
 - with publication of 1st Call for Proposals (budget ~ € 94 M)





FCH 2 JU in Horizon 2020 (2)

New features:

- √ 2 main areas of activity: "Energy" & "Transport"
- ✓ More emphasis on close to market activities
- ✓ Main priorities: H2 based renewable energy storage + road transport & infrastructure
- ✓ Resource scarcity receives more attention
- ✓ EU contribution up from 470M€ to 665M€*



Events

2014 Stakeholders Forum

- ✓ When? Provisionally on 12th November 2014
- ✓ Where? Brussels, Belgium
- ✓ How? New organisational formula to increase impact
- ✓ Open to public!

More info soon on:

http://www.fch-ju.eu/





3. Other EU initiatives





"Clean Power for Transport" Package (1): RATIONALE

- Sets out alternative fuels strategy for long-term substitution of oil in transport
- Main objectives:
- ✓ creating certainty for investors
- √ removing technical and regulatory barriers across the EU

→ To enable mobility based on alternative fuels Europe-wide











"Clean Power for Transport" Package (2): REQUIREMENTS

The amended directive:

- ➤ Requires Member States to develop national policy frameworks for build-up of alternative fuels and their infrastructure;
- ➤ Foresees the use of common technical specifications for recharging and refuelling stations;
- Sets requirements for fuel labelling to ensure vehicle/fuel compatibility.

✓ Adoption by the European Council foreseen in summer 2014



"Clean Power for Transport" Package (3): H2 infrastructure

Requirements for hydrogen in national policy frameworks:

- Coverage: "appropriate number of points"
- Timeline: "by end of 2025"







"Clean Power for Transport" Package (4): H2 standardisation

- For hydrogen the directive requires development of standards containing coherent and single technical interoperability specifications for:
 - > outdoor hydrogen refuelling points dispensing gaseous hydrogen compatible with ISO/TS 20100:2008 (or its later edition)
 - hydrogen purity dispensed by hydrogen refuelling points compatible with ISO 14687-2:2012
 - ➤ fuelling algorithms and equipment of hydrogen refuelling points compatible with ISO/TS 20100:2008 or its later edition
 - connectors for vehicles for the refuelling of gaseous hydrogen compatible with ISO 17268:2012
- DE-US-JP-Scan-EU cooperation on pre-normative issues related to HRS.
- 7/Feb/2014: Commission issued standardisation request to ESOs
- Publication deadline for the standard: 31/12/2015





European Council (20/21 March) conclusions (1)

1. Energy security

Efforts to reduce Europe's high energy dependency should be intensified. Major objectives include:

- ✓ Moderating energy demand via enhanced energy efficiency as 1st step
- ✓ Further diversification of energy supply together with
- ✓ Coordinated development of infrastructure in support of this diversification
- ✓ Developing renewable & indigenous energy sources
- ✓ Enhancing Europe's bargaining power





European Council (20/21 March) conclusions (2)

2. Industrial competitiveness

Europe needs strong & competitive industrial base as key driver for economic growth & jobs. In this context special attention will be paid to:

- ✓ Promoting European & international standards & regulations
- ✓ Maximising efficiency of public investment in research
- ✓ Addressing STEM (science, technology, engineering & mathematics) skills shortages
- ✓ Tapping the potential of cleantech for enhancing EU's competitiveness





2030 Climate and Energy Package (1)

Commission is proposing new climate & energy objectives for 2030, to:

- ✓ Reduce EU's dependence on imported fossil fuels
- ✓ Make Europe's economy more energy/resource efficient
- ✓ Boost investments, develop new technologies & create jobs
- ✓ Reduce the environmental footprint of European economy
- → The new framework will be basis for EU position in negotiations on new international climate agreement in 2015





2030 Climate and Energy Package (2)

New targets for 2030:

- ✓ GHG emission 40% lower than 1990 levels
- ✓ Renewable energy of at least 27% of energy consumption

To be complemented by:

- **✓** KPIs for:
 - > Competitiveness of the energy system
 - Security of energy supply
- ✓ Reformed EU emission trading system as key component

Framework to be finalised by end of October 2014





Regulation on European Standardisation

EU to promote cooperation between European standardisation organisations and international standardisation bodies.

- → Annual EU Work Programme for European standardisation:
- ✓ To identify strategic priorities
- ✓ Taking into account
 - **✓ EU long-term growth strategies**
 - **✓ Economic competitiveness**
 - **✓** Societal needs

Regulation EU No 1025/2012

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:316:0012:0033:EN:PDF





4. Power to Gas







Power to Gas (P2G) (1)

- P2G is a technology that converts electrical power to gas via electrolysis. There are two types P2G:
 - 1) With H2 as end product, which can be used in transport/industry directly or injected into natural gas grid
 - 2) Where H2 is combined with CO2 to form methane, which can be fed into natural gas grid

It is attractive because:

- ✓ It can use electricity from fluctuating RES (solar, wind), otherwise wasted
- ✓ Produced gas is easily storable (whether H2 or CH4) in contrast to electricity
- ✓ When electricity shortage arises H2 can be converted back into electricity (using fuel cells) to balance the grid





Power to Gas (P2G) in FCH 2 JU

- ✓ P2G is expected to play an important role in integrating increasing share of fluctuating RES in Europe's future energy system
- ✓ Consequently, one of priorities for FCH 2 JU
- ✓ Main focus will be on pure H2 to power fuel cell applications
- ✓ Economics key for deployment!





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

