



Hydrogen

What is the suitable regulatory framework?

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28th September, 2023

1. The contribution of hydrogen to a climate-neutral economy

2. Already existing regulatory cornerstones

3. Regulatory cornerstones in the pipeline

4. What we still need for a suitable framework

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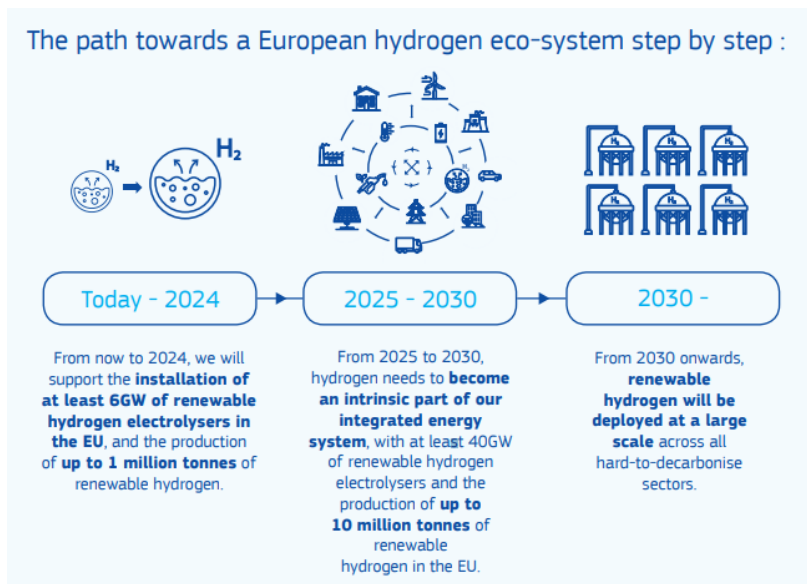
3. Regulatory cornerstones in the pipeline

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The target is climate neutrality by 2040

Renewable H_2 shall be an intrinsic part of the integrated energy system

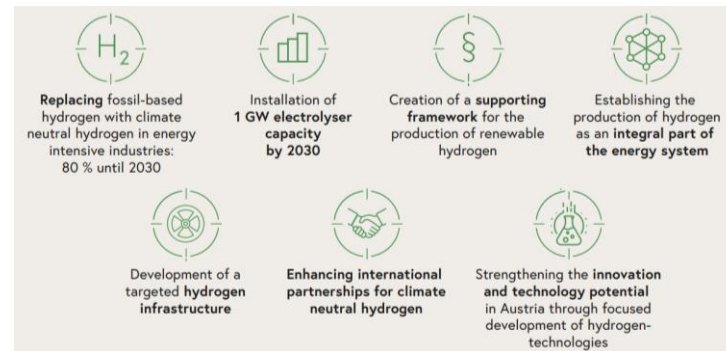
The EU approach towards clean, renewable H_2



Source: [EC, 2020, A Hydrogen Strategy for a climate neutral Europe.](#)

The Austrian approach towards climate-neutral H_2

- > Replacing 80% of the fossil-based H_2 by 2030
1 GW electrolyser capacity by 2030
- > Production and import of climate-neutral H_2 of 70 TWh by 2040
- > Efficient and focused use of H_2



Source: [BMK, 2022, Hydrogen Strategy for Austria.](#)

The gas infrastructure was developed to serve transit and domestic needs in the past

- > Gas is used today in industrial production processes, production of power and heat and heating of households
- > Large gas infrastructures are available for
 - Domestic gas production (minor)
 - Gasimport, -export and transit
 - Storage
 - Regional and local transport to many network users

A targeted, purpose-appropriate H₂ infrastructure will be needed

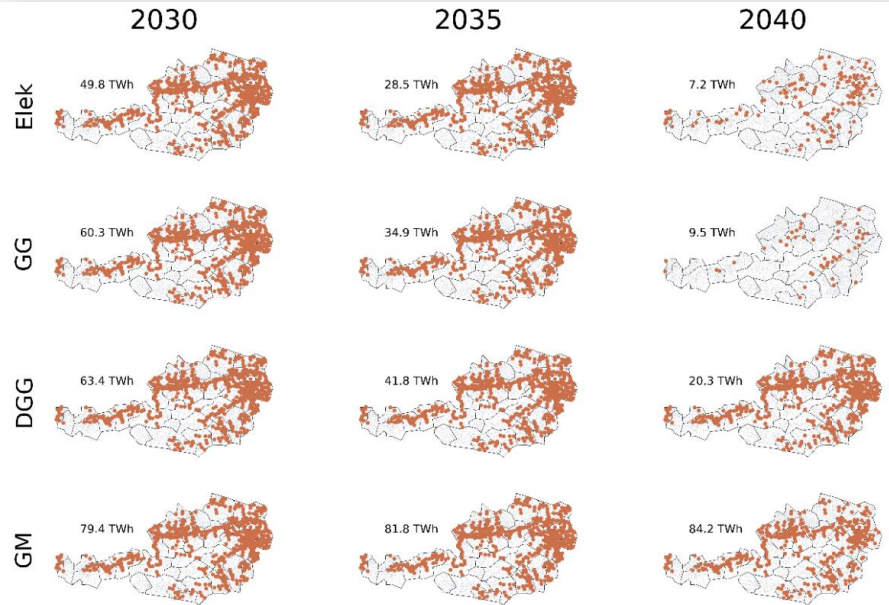
- > H₂ will be used primarily in industrial production processes, transportation sector and for peak load balancing in electricity
- > H₂ Infrastructure will be needed for
 - Domestic production (depending on user preferences)
 - H₂ import, export and transit
 - Regional transport to less users
 - Storage

The size and scale of the future H₂ (and gas) infrastructures might not be (fully) clear yet, however, we need to start with no-regret decisions now to reach climate-neutrality.

The potential needs of Austrian molecule usage

Source: Study of Frontier Economics/TU Wien

Methane needs

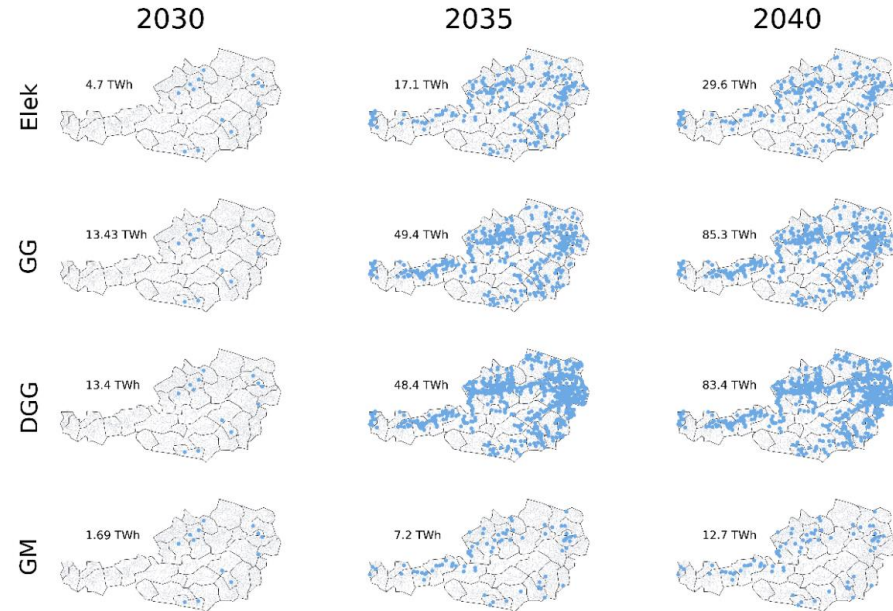


49.8 – 79.4 TWh/a



7.2 - 84.2 TWh/a

Hydrogen needs



1.69 – 13.43 TWh/a



12.7 – 85.3 TWh/a

The shift from gas to hydrogen system

Source: Study of Frontier Economics/TU Wien

Abbildung 26 Methannetz (Fernleitungsebene, Netzebene 1, Netzebene 2)
2030/2035/2040 in den vier Szenarien

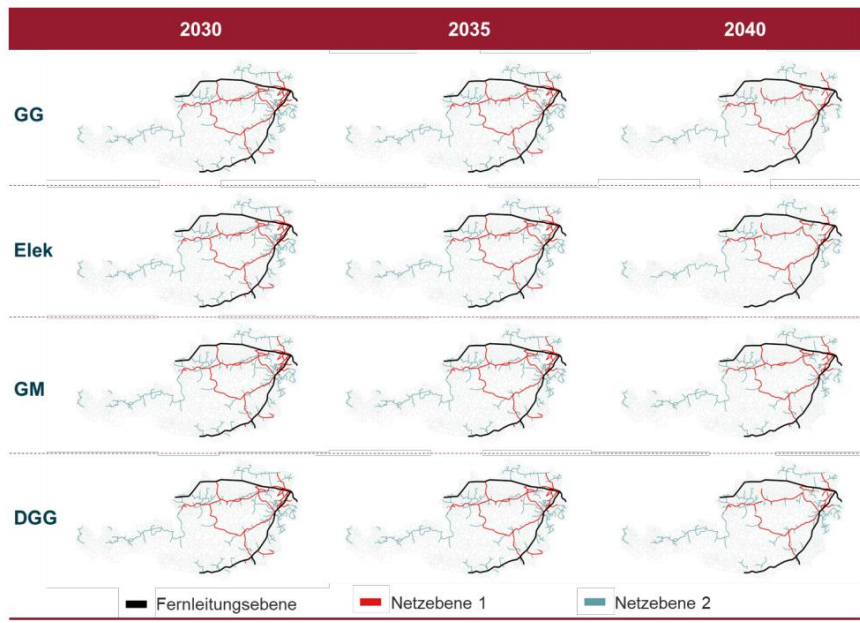
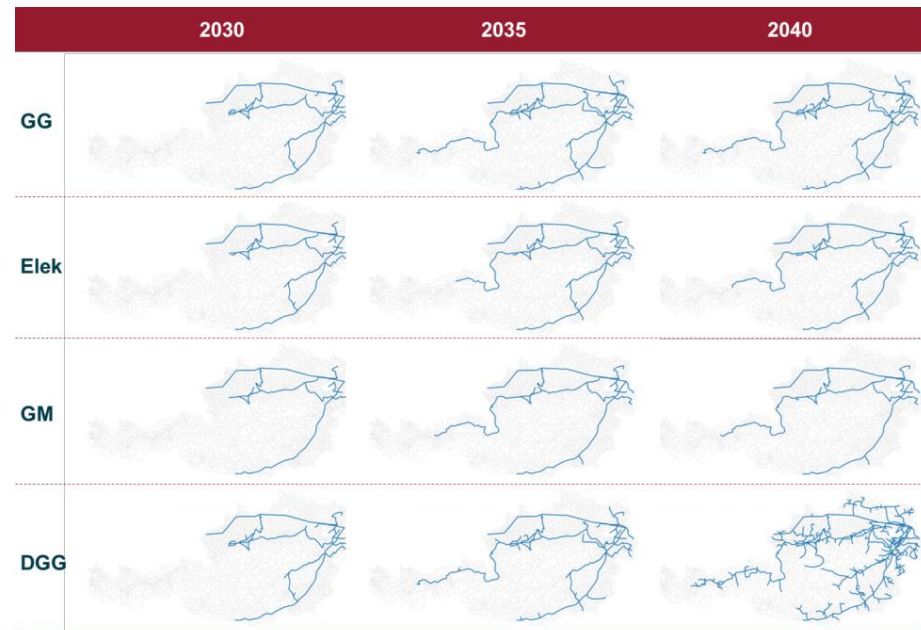


Abbildung 31 Wasserstoffnetz 2030/2035/2040 in den vier Szenarien



Quelle: Frontier Economics/TU Wien

Hinweis: Szenarien: Elek = Elektrifizierung; GG = Grüne Gase; DGG = Dezentrale Grüne Gase; GM = Grünes Methan

H₂ transit via Austria

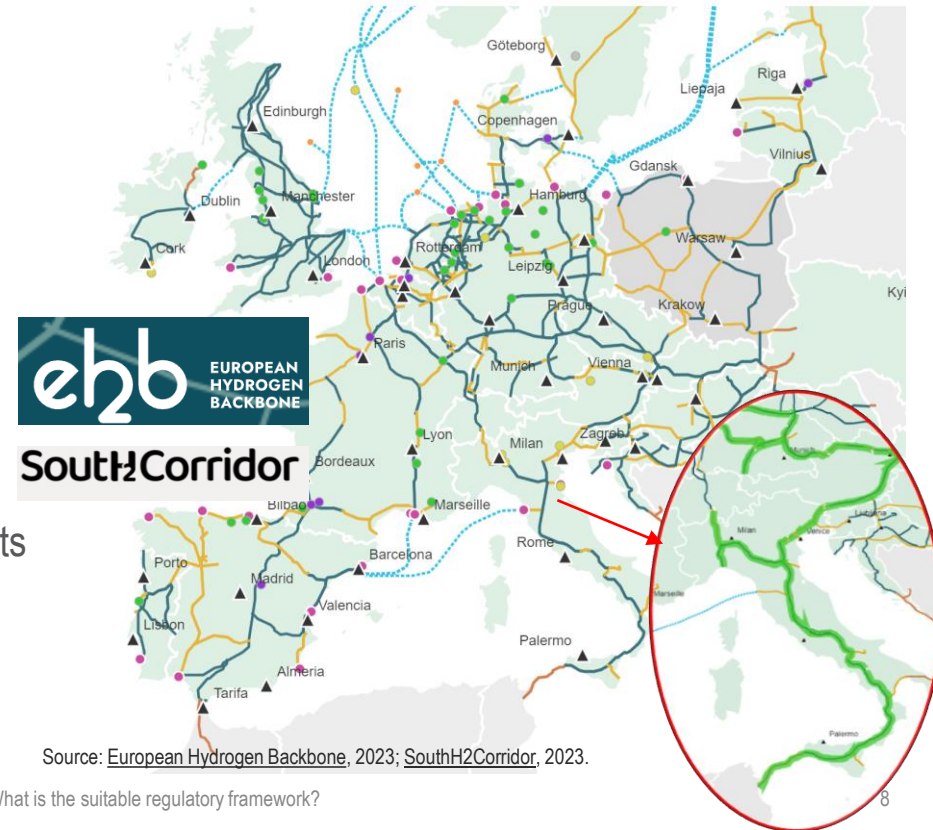
Building on existing assets

The existing Austrian gas system is characterized by

- > It's historic role as a transit (E-W and N-S) country with large transport capacities,
- > It's large storage facilities,
- > It's physical hub, with importance for the whole region,
- > It's mature and suitable regulatory framework, and
- > It's location in the very heart of the EU.

... all together can be repurposed and developed for future H₂ needs.

- > Austria could play a central role in EU hydrogen imports and transits
- > TSOs, DSOs, storage operators, the hub operator and other market participants are actively preparing for a possible European H₂ future.



Source: [European Hydrogen Backbone, 2023](#); [SouthH2Corridor, 2023](#).

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The fundament for a suitable H₂ regulation exists

Moments of surprise should be unlikely

- > H₂ strategies at EU and national level set out the targets.
- > Development of EU legislative framework for Hydrogen is on its way
 - Common understanding that the Internal Energy Market principles, fundamentals and logic will apply for hydrogen as well.
- > A clear EU definition of green hydrogen (e.g. to be eligible for funding) exist.
- > First step has been already taken by the Austrian regulator
 - E-Control supports H₂ development within the given competencies.
 - E-Control [approved](#) H₂ projects in the 2023 Austrian network development plans to support the development further:
 - ✓ H₂ readiness of existing transmission pipelines (WAG, Penta, SOL, TAG) as part of the European Hydrogen Backbone; (also PCI candidates)
 - ✓ H₂ Collector Ost to connect planned electrolyser(s)



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The overarching legal framework is close

„Everything is going to be fine in the end.“ (Oscar Wilde)

The EU „H₂ and decarbonised gas market package“ is at the heart of the H₂ regulatory framework

- > The finalisation is urgently needed, hopefully by the end of 2023.
 - The window of opportunity for progress under this European Commission ends rather soon.
 - Entry into force of the directly applicable Regulation (usually 20 days after publication) will mark the starting point for the EU H₂ market.
- > The basic principles of the package will – most likely - cover
 - NRA supervision
 - Third-party access
 - Non-discrimination and transparency
 - Customer protection
 - Unbundling provision
 - Temporary exemptions from regulation
- > Negotiations on some details and elements are still ongoing.

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A regulatory framework fit for purpose

Political decisions to unleash EU H₂ market development

Sufficient regulatory certainty is needed for further progress in decarbonisation

- > The transposition of the Directive in national law will take additional time (up to 18 months).
- > Austria is, however, preparing for the national transposition at a working level already.
- > A clear legal competency to regulate the H₂ market for E-Control is needed.
- > In case the law will provides for it, some additional national ordinances for the ramp-up of a H₂ market could be prepared swiftly, e.g. for:
 - Market Model rules including network access rules,
 - Network charges (tariffs), etc.
- > Political support/public funding is needed for the financing of the development of the hydrogen infrastructure



Thank you!

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