Amendment 9
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

Report
Jens Geier
A European Strategy for Hydrogen
(2020/2242(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Citation 21 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

— having regard to its resolution of 16 December 2020 on a new strategy for European SMEs1a,

1a Texts adopted, P9_TA(2020)0359.

Or. en
Amendment 10
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

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Motion for a resolution
Recital B

Motion for a resolution

B. whereas the Commission has suggested increasing the EU’s goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 to at least 55 % below 1990 levels and whereas Parliament has endorsed the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 60 % below 1990 levels by 2030;

Amendment

B. whereas the Commission has suggested increasing the EU’s goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 below 1990 levels;

Or. en
Amendment 11
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Stresses the need to maintain and further develop EU technological leadership in clean hydrogen through a competitive and sustainable hydrogen economy with an integrated hydrogen market; emphasises the necessity of an EU hydrogen strategy that covers the whole hydrogen value chain, including the demand and supply sectors, and is aligned with national efforts to ensure that sufficient supplementary renewable electricity generation infrastructure is built for the production of renewable hydrogen and to bring down the costs of renewable hydrogen; notes in particular the added value of EU domestic production of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen in terms of the development and marketing of innovative electrolysis technologies; emphasises that the hydrogen economy needs to be compatible with the Paris Agreement, the EU’s climate and energy targets for 2030 and 2050, the circular economy, the action plan for critical raw materials and the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

Amendment

1. Stresses the need to maintain and further develop EU technological leadership in hydrogen through a competitive and sustainable hydrogen economy with an integrated hydrogen market while respecting the principle of technological neutrality; emphasises the necessity of an EU hydrogen strategy that covers the whole hydrogen value chain, including the demand and supply sectors, and is aligned with national efforts; notes in particular the added value of EU domestic production of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen in terms of the development and marketing of innovative electrolysis technologies; emphasises that the hydrogen economy needs to be compatible with the Paris Agreement, the EU’s climate and energy targets, the circular economy, the action plan for critical raw materials and the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

16 According to the Commission, ‘clean hydrogen’ refers to hydrogen produced through electrolysis of water with electricity from renewable sources. It may also be produced through the reforming
of biogas or the biochemical conversion of biomass, if the process is compliant with sustainability requirements.
Amendment 12
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4

Motion for a resolution

4. Is convinced that hydrogen produced from renewable sources is key to the EU’s energy transition, as only renewable hydrogen can sustainably contribute to achieving climate neutrality in the long term and avoid lock-in effects and stranded assets; notes with concern that renewable hydrogen is not yet competitive; therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to incentivise the value chain and market uptake of renewable hydrogen, taking into account the fact that the relationship between price and yield would gradually improve in view of the development of industrial methods and value chains;

Amendment

4. Is convinced that hydrogen produced from renewable and low-carbon sources can play a functional role in the EU’s energy transition, as they can both sustainably contribute to achieving climate neutrality in the long term and avoid lock-in effects and stranded assets; notes with concern that renewable hydrogen is not yet competitive; therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to support the value chain and market uptake of renewable hydrogen, taking into account the fact that the relationship between price and yield would gradually improve in view of the development of industrial methods and value chains if associated with different forms of low-carbon hydrogen;

Or. en
6. Highlights that hydrogen-derived products, such as synthetic fuels produced with renewable energy, constitute a carbon-neutral alternative to fossil fuels and can therefore significantly contribute, together with other emission-reduction solutions such as electrification based on renewable electricity, to the decarbonisation of a wide variety of sectors; stresses that a cross-sectoral application is vital in order to significantly reduce the price of these energy carriers through economies of scale and to ensure sufficient market volume;
12.5.2021

Amendment 14
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution

9. Notes that there is a discrepancy between different definitions of clean hydrogen used by different actors, such as the Commission and the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance, which creates confusion and should be avoided; stresses, in that regard, that the distinction between renewable and low-carbon hydrogen must be made absolutely clear; notes, in addition, that avoiding using two names for the same category of hydrogen, namely ‘renewable’ and ‘clean’, as proposed by the Commission, would provide further clarification, and underlines, in that regard, that the term ‘renewable hydrogen’ is the most objective and science-based option for that category of hydrogen;

According to the Commission, ‘low-carbon hydrogen’ encompasses fossil-based hydrogen with carbon capture and electricity-based hydrogen, with significantly reduced full life cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to hydrogen produced using existing methods.

Or. en
Amendment 15
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 11

11. Stresses that the standardisation system needs to be based on a holistic approach and must be applicable to imported hydrogen; calls on the Commission, in the context of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive, to introduce a regulatory framework with robust and transparent sustainability criteria for the certification and tracking of hydrogen in the EU, taking into account its greenhouse gas footprint throughout the value chain, including transport, in order to also trigger investment in sufficient supplementary renewable electricity generation; also calls on the Commission to provide, as early as possible in 2021, a regulatory framework for hydrogen that ensures standardisation, certification, guarantees of origin, labelling and tradability across Member States, and to also use the upcoming revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to examine what changes are needed to unlock the full potential of hydrogen to contribute to the EU’s climate goals, taking into account the risks of carbon leakage;

11. Stresses that the standardisation system needs to be based on a holistic approach and must be applicable to imported hydrogen; calls on the Commission, in the context of the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive, to introduce an equitable regulatory framework for the certification and tracking of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen in the EU, completing the schemes already in use at national level and taking into account its greenhouse gas footprint throughout the value chain, including transport; also calls on the Commission to provide a regulatory framework for hydrogen that ensures standardisation, certification, guarantees of origin, labelling and tradability across Member States, and to also use the upcoming revision of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) to examine what changes are needed to unlock the full potential of hydrogen to contribute to the EU’s climate goals, taking into account the risks of carbon leakage;

Or. en
Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 12

12. Underlines that the classification of different types of hydrogen would inter alia serve the purpose of providing consumers with information and is not meant to stall the expansion of hydrogen in general; notes that the current system of guarantees of origin for renewable electricity has not so far triggered adequate investment in additional capacity; stresses, therefore, the importance of further developing guidelines on conditions and criteria, in order to avoid double counting of renewable capacities;

Amendment 16
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri on behalf of the ID Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 12

12. Underlines that the classification of different types of hydrogen should not hinder national investments in hydrogen and stall the expansion of the market concerned; stresses, therefore, the importance of further developing guidelines on conditions and criteria, in order to avoid double counting of renewable capacities;

Or. en
15. Believes that the EU gas market design and the Clean Energy Package could serve as basis and example for the regulation of the hydrogen market; highlights that the rapid and predictable development of functioning hydrogen production also requires democratic public planning, associating producers, workers and their trade unions, scientists and non-governmental organisations (NGOs); also encourages the Commission and the Member States to devise specific solutions in order to ramp up hydrogen production in less connected or isolated regions, such as islands, while ensuring the development of related infrastructure, including by repurposing it and retrofitting it;
Amendment 18
Thierry Mariani, Joëlle Mélin, Paolo Borchia, Georg Mayer, Isabella Tovaglieri
on behalf of the ID Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 18

18. Notes that a sustainable hydrogen economy should allow capacities to be ramped up inside an integrated EU energy market; recognises that there will be different forms of hydrogen on the market, such as renewable and low-carbon hydrogen, and underlines the need for investment to scale up renewable production fast enough to reach the EU’s climate targets and environmental goals for 2030 and 2050, while recognising low-carbon hydrogen as a bridging technology in the short and medium term; calls on the Commission to assess approximately how much low-carbon hydrogen will be needed for decarbonisation purposes until renewable hydrogen can play this role alone, in which cases, and for how long; calls on the Commission and the Member States to reduce regulatory and economic hurdles in order to foster a quick market uptake of hydrogen; further notes the need to avoid unsustainable resource exploitation, continued methane emissions, carbon lock-in and stranded assets; underlines that the use of hydrogen should contribute to achieving EU climate goals and the fast development and deployment of renewable hydrogen;