Amendment 29
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

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

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 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;

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. 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.

Or. en
Amendment 30
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 4

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;

4. Is convinced that hydrogen produced from renewable sources is key to the EU’s energy transition, while low-carbon hydrogen will play an important transitional role; notes with concern that neither renewable nor low-carbon hydrogen are competitive yet; therefore urges the Commission and the Member States to incentivise the value chain and market uptake of renewable and low-carbon 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; stresses that no specific hydrogen production technology should be excluded a priori on grounds other than its potential for emission reduction in end use;

Or. en
Amendment 31
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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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;

17 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.

Amendment

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; underlines the need for a comprehensive legal definition of ‘clean’ hydrogen; stresses, in that regard, that the clarification should be free of ambiguity or vagueness and based on the significant reduction potential of the full life cycle GHG emissions of the technology;

Or. en
10. Underlines the urgent need for EU and international standards and certification; further notes that guarantees of origin aligned with national registries should be considered to ensure that renewable hydrogen can be ramped up in a timely manner and that consumers can choose sustainable solutions consciously and minimise the risk of stranded investments;
Amendment 33
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska,
Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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European Strategy for Hydrogen
(2020/2242(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

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;

Amendment

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 for the certification and tracking of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen in the EU, based on its greenhouse gas footprint throughout the value chain, including transport; 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;

Or. en
Amendment 34
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 15

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;

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 throughout the Union, including by repurposing and retrofitting the existing natural gas infrastructure;

Or. en
Amendment 35
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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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;

Or. en
Amendment 36
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 19

Motion for a resolution

19. Stresses the importance of phasing out fossil-based hydrogen as soon as possible, focussing on the cleanest technologies in terms of sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions; urges the Commission and the Member States to immediately start planning that transition carefully, so that the production of fossil-based hydrogen starts decreasing swiftly, predictably and irreversibly and so that the prolongation of the lifetime of fossil-based production facilities is avoided;

Amendment

19. Stresses the importance of the decarbonisation of fossil-based hydrogen production, focussing on the cleanest technologies in terms of sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions; urges the Commission and the Member States to start planning that transition carefully, so that the production of fossil-based hydrogen starts decreasing swiftly and predictably and so that the prolongation of the lifetime of fossil-based production facilities is avoided; notes that a number of fossil-based hydrogen production sites are located in the just transition territories and highlights that effective support measures should be directed at the decarbonisation of existing fossil-based hydrogen production; urges that measures aimed at the development of the European hydrogen economy should not lead to the closure of these production sites, but to their modernisation and further development, thus benefiting the regions by ensuring a locally produced sustainable energy carrier, facilitating GHG emissions reduction, and contributing to the reskilling and further employability of the local workforce;
Amendment 37
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

Report
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European Strategy for Hydrogen
(2020/2242(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. Underlines the role that environmentally safe carbon capture storage and utilisation (CCS/U) can play in reaching the European Green Deal objectives; supports an integrated policy context to stimulate the uptake of environmentally safe CCS/U applications that deliver a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in order to make heavy industry climate-neutral where no direct emission reduction options are available; reaffirms, however, that the EU net-zero strategy should prioritise direct emission reductions and actions maintaining and enhancing the EU’s natural sinks and reservoirs; further notes, in this regard, the need for research and development in CCS/U technologies;

Amendment

20. Underlines the role that environmentally safe carbon capture storage and utilisation (CCS/U) can play in reaching the European Green Deal objectives; supports an integrated policy context to stimulate the uptake of environmentally safe CCS/U applications that deliver a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in order to make heavy industry climate-neutral where no cost-efficient direct emission reduction options are available; reaffirms, however, that the EU net-zero strategy should prioritise direct emission reductions and actions maintaining and enhancing the EU’s natural sinks and reservoirs; further notes, in this regard, the need for research and development in CCS/U technologies;

Or. en
Amendment 38
Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Alexandr Vondra, Evžen Tošenovský, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Elżbieta Kruk, Pietro Fiocchi
on behalf of the ECR Group

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Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 36

36. Encourages the Commission and the Member States to support the repurposing and retrofitting of the existing gas infrastructure for the transport of pure hydrogen and blends of natural gas and hydrogen and underground storage, taking into account various factors, such as a cost-benefit analysis, from both techno-economic and regulatory perspectives, overall system integration and long-term cost efficiency; notes that repurposing and retrofitting appropriately located gas infrastructure that already exists or is under development could maximise cost efficiency, minimise land and resource use and investment costs and minimise the social impact; underlines that the repurposing of gas infrastructure can be relevant for the use of hydrogen in the priority sectors of emission-intensive industries, including connections between industrial sites and multimodal transport centres, keeping in mind the need to transport hydrogen through the most efficient means; urges the Commission and the Member States to ensure that any potential large-scale future gas infrastructure is compatible with pure hydrogen, where justified; calls on the Commission to assess where hydrogen blending is currently used and to scientifically assess its demand for meeting demonstrated industrial hydrogen needs, as...
well as its advantages and disadvantages, with a view to identifying infrastructure needs **while avoiding stranded assets**;

scientifically assess its *future* demand for meeting demonstrated industrial hydrogen needs, as well as its advantages and disadvantages, with a view to identifying infrastructure needs;

Or. en