

**Question for written answer E-000333/2020
to the Commission**

Rule 138

Frédérique Ries (Renew)

Subject: European Partnership for clean hydrogen

The Commission recently launched an initiative under Horizon Europe to help create in Europe a clean and competitive hydrogen sector able to contribute to energy transition. Hydrogen most probably does have a part to play in cutting carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions as well as in reducing nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur oxides (SO_x) and other fine particulate matter. Major obstacles remain, however, as although hydrogen is a clean form of energy at its point of use, the actual production of the gas is not, involving as it does significant emissions of greenhouse gases. Hydrogen is also difficult to store, transport and distribute.

In considering action at EU level, will the Commission draw inspiration from certain national plans, such as those of Germany and France, which have set specific targets for industry for use of 'green' hydrogen before 2030?

Does it view hydrogen as an energy source for the future and one of the solutions to be implemented to reach carbon neutrality in the EU by 2050?

What steps will it take to promote the establishment of the significant electrolysis capacity needed to produce 'green' hydrogen, and offer thereby a new alternative for sustainable mobility that can be applied to various means of transport?