









### Port and industry area Rotterdam-Moerdijk working group report

- 1. 2018-2025: reduce CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions by energy-efficiency, use of residual heat, steam network, CCUS; innovations for steps 2 & 3
- 2. 2020-2030: towards a new energy system for the industry (electrification, hydrogen)
- 3. 2030-2050: towards a new materials system (for the industry) and a new fuels system (for mobility)



# H-vision

# **Decarbonisation of the industry**

- Climate targets demand challenging adjustments by industry
- Rotterdam-Moerdijk industrial area emits ~33 milion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> annually, equals 17% of national annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Industry is already taking neccesary steps: reducing CO<sub>2</sub>emissions of refineries with 20%, energy-efficiency, re-use
  of residual heat
- Some industrial processes can switch to electricity
- High temperature-heat processes (>350°C) demand other options
- Hydrogen provides solutions.
   H-vision as energy supplier for refieries, chemical plants and electricity production







ebn

#### Objectives H-vision

- Support industry to reduce CO2-emissions
- Support Rotterdam ro realise its climate ambitions (Rotterdam Climate Agreement)

#### Targets

- Short term CO reductions refinaries
- Substantial reduction of 2,2 4,3 Mton CO2 from 2026
- Large scale production of blue hydrogen (incl CCS)
- Prepare the road towards Rotterdam's future role as hydrogen hub

# Core partners Air Liquide Deltalings ExonMobil Support partners

**Power Plant Rotterdam** 



# Grey, blue and green: same product, different ways of production



#### **Grey hydrogen**

Reform natural gas into CO<sub>2</sub> and hydrogen

CO<sub>2</sub> emitted in the atmosphere



#### Blue hydrogen

Reform natural gas into CO<sub>2</sub> and hydrogen

Residual gases also in H-vision scope

CO<sub>2</sub> stored or re-used

Link H-vision with Porthos project for storage under the sea



#### **Green hydrogen**

Split water into hydrogen and oxygen using electrolysis powered by wind and sun

No CO<sub>2</sub> emitted



# **H-vision significance**

- Increase of grey hydrogen leads to increase of greenhouse gases
- Green hydrogen is climate neutral. To generate the required volumes of green hydrogen, more green electricity is needed than will become available in the coming decades
- Large-scale blue hydrogen available before 2030
- Substantial impact on the carbon budget
  - Like in a bathtub, the atmosphere will be filled with greenhouse gases
  - IPCC recent climate report: within the current trend, if we want to remain within the 2°C goal the world only has 25 years of carbon budget left

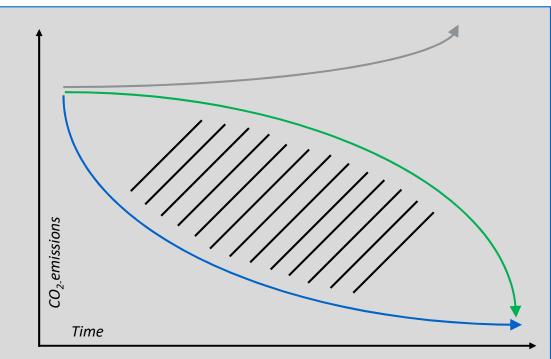


Illustration demonstrates the impact levels from emissions by the three different qualities of hydrogen.

Shaded area demonstrates the  $CO_2$  reductions that can be achieved with blue hydrogen in the short term.





- Hydrogen essential in new energy system
  - Proven technology
  - Fuel for mobility
  - Energy source for industry
  - Storage for flexible electricity supply
- With substantial CO<sub>2</sub>-reductions before 2030 H-vision
   accelerates the energy transition
- Investments in infrastructure and installations for blue ánd green hydrogen applicable (no lock-in)
- Back-up solution
   after large scale green hydrogen introduction
- Improved infrastructure attracts new industry in the Rotterdam harbour







**✓** Substantial

**✓** Fast

**☑** Pioneer

**✓** Accelerator

16%

CO<sub>2</sub>-emission reduction

# Market

Refineries and electricity production

# Hub

Start R'dam hydrogen hub

2,2-4,3

Mton CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in 2026 – 2031 annually

## 2030

Before 2030 substantial reductions

15-20

Years forward to large scale H<sub>2</sub> use

# 3200 MW

20% Heat and electricity demand Rotterdam industry

2

Billion euro investment

€ 110/ton

Avoidance costs for reference – as usual case