POWER-TO-X (P2X) INDENMARK

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CLEAN AND STABLE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY



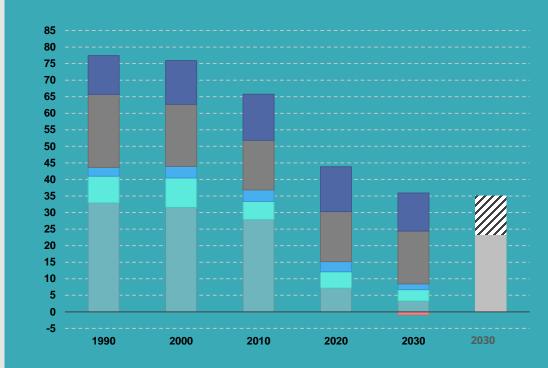
EMISSIONS ARE DECLINING

- But not in all sectors

- The green transition is progressing in the energy sector and in the industry
 Further reductions in these sector are limited and costly.
- Reaching the targets in 2030, 2045 & 2050 requires reductions or compensation in hard-to-abatesectors especially transport and agriculture
- Direct electrification solves part of the challenge in transport sector and industry
 - However there is a need for renewable fuels.
- P2X is expected to play a large role within shipping, aviation and some industries

Total national emissions

million ton CO2e



- Transport
- Waste and sewage
- Energy
- Gap

- Agriculture, forestry
- **Industry and construction**
- CCS
- 70 pct. target



P2X OR DIRECT ELECTRIFICATION?

EXAMPLES OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY THROUGH ELECTRIFICATION

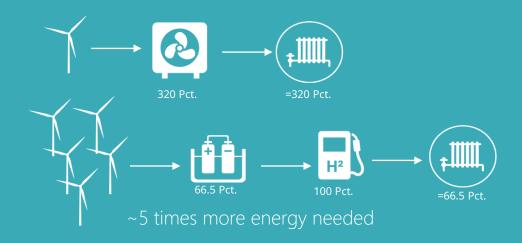
- DIRECT ELECTRIFICATION IS THE MOST <u>ENERGY-EFFICIENT</u>
 AND <u>COST-EFFICIENT</u> OPTION WHEN POSSIBLE
- ENERGY DEMAND FOR ELECTRIFICATION AND P2X
 - A hydrogen powered vehicle requires more than double the energy compared to an electrical vehicle
 - A hydrogen boiler for space heating requires five times the energy compared to a heat pump

Energy demand for direct electrification and P2X

Electric vehicle vs hydrogen vehicle



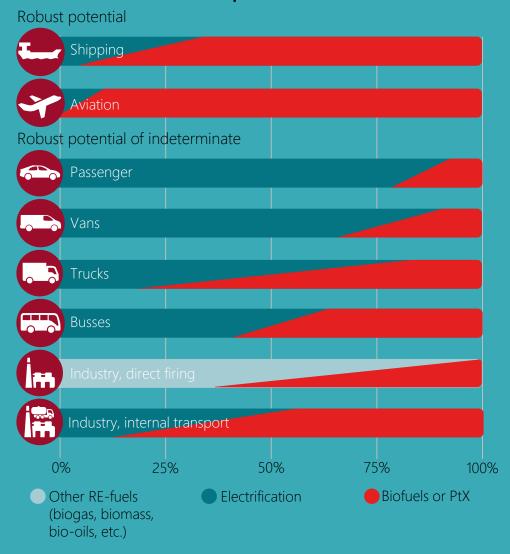
Space heating: Heat pumps vs hydrogen boilers



UTILIZATION OF PTX IN DENMARK

- Power-to-X will remain more expensive than direct electrification where that is applicable.
- Green hydrogen and e-fuels are expected to become cheaper than advanced biofuels (medium-long term).
- Fairly certain of dominant position within shipping and aviation.
- More uncertain in other parts of land based transportation, industry, and agriculture.
- No role in heating or electricity generation in Denmark as cheaper options exist:
 - Heat pumps and district heating for space heating
 - Biogas for peak electricity production

Transition potential:



4 OBJECTIVES OF THE P2X-STRATEGY (2021)

The strategy presents four objectives for the roll-out and utilization of Power-to-X in Denmark

- 1. P2X to cost-effectively contribute to reaching the targets of 70% GHG emission reductions in 2030 and 100% in 2045.
- 2. Regulatory framework and infrastructure to enable the development of P2X to become competitive with biofuels and P2X suppliers from abroad on market terms.
- 3. P2X to be well **integrated** with the Danish energy system incl. **electricity markets**, utilisation of **waste heat** and **geographical** coordination.
- 4. Export P2X products and technologies to develop the industry and create jobs.

Objective 1

Power-to-X must be able to contribute to the realisation of the objectives in the Danish Climate Act

Objective 2

The regulatory framework and infrastructure must be in place for Denmark to utilise its strengths and allow Power-to-X to perform on market terms in the long run

Objective 3

The integration between Power-to-X and the Danish energy system must be improved

Objective 4

Denmark must be able to export Power-to-X products and technologies

AGREEMENT ON HYDROGEN AND P2X

Adoption of the strategy by Parliament

Content of the agreement:

- Target of 4-6 GW electrolysis capacity by 2030
- Tender of 170 M€, as a production subsidy for 10 years open. Closes on September 1st.
- Direct connections of RE-production and consumption
- Geographically differentiated electricity tariffs
- 7.5 M€ in 2022-2026 for a P2X-taskforce
- First steps towards establishing a hydrogen infrastructure enabling export to Germany

Green reform (June 2022):

- Renewable energy package (done)
 - Ensuring sufficient green electricity and zoning for RE and P2X
- CO₂ tax on industry and domestic transportation
 - Support schemes for transition in industry and transportation

Upcoming national proposals (2022-23):

- Hydrogen infrastructure package first steps
- Policy proposal for green road transport (passengers and heavy transportation)
- New proposal on CO₂ tax on flights

New EU-legislation (Fit-fo-55):

ReFuelEU Aviation – blending mandates

ReFuelEU Maritime – blending mandates

Renewable Energy Directive II – CI-demands

POWER-TO-X TENDER

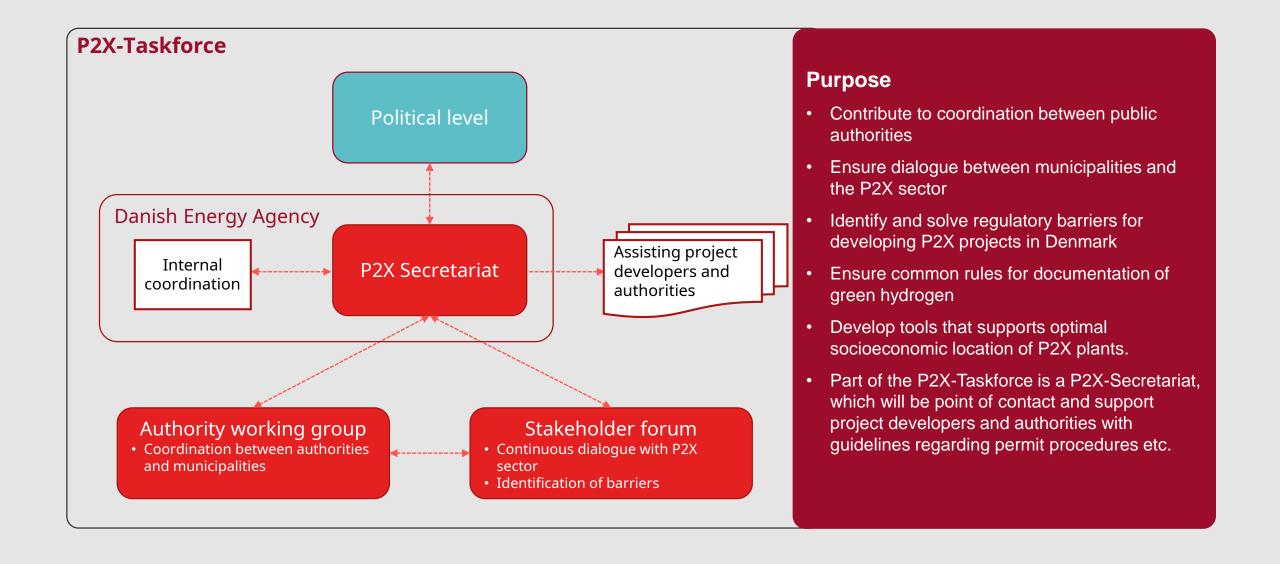
- "A tender to support [..] Power-to-X plants should contribute to reduce production costs of green hydrogen".
- 1.25 billion DKK (approximately EUR 168 million) has been made available in state support for the production of PtX in the form of green hydrogen.
- Only hydrogen production that is produced from renewable energy sources and meets the EU's documentation requirements for green P2X fuels is eligible for support.
- State aid rules do not allow demand for use of PtX products in Denmark when have received state aid.
- Operational support for Danish production of PtX products.
- Fixed price premium for up to 10 years.
- Competition on support for quantity of hydrogen no matter the end product.
- Contributing to industrialize and reduce the costs of PtX technology and PtX products.



Illustration: Biogas and coming PtX plant: GreenLab Skive



P2X-TASKFORCE

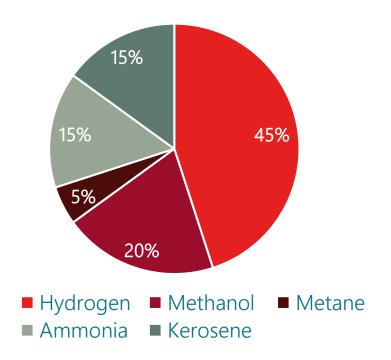


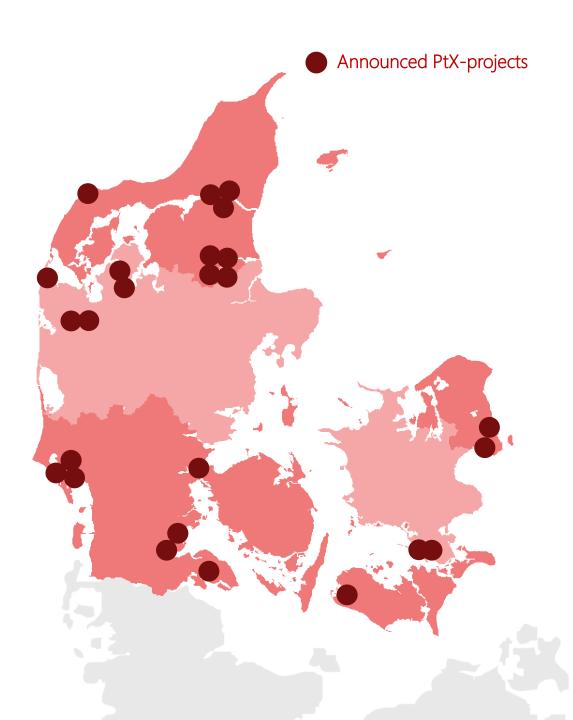


STATUS ON P2X IN DENMARK

A new and rapidly developing agenda

Announced P2X-projects	
Commissioning	2023 - 2030
Number	> 35
Capacity	5 – 2,000 MW
Accumulated capacity	> 9 GW





KNOW-HOW IN ALL PARTS OF THE VALUE CHAIN

















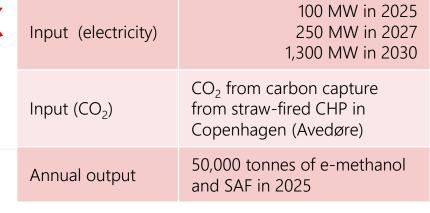




The list is illustrative and not exhaustive

CASE 1: GREEN FUELS FOR DENMARK

Orsted



Key facts



Location is near by

- Grid connection
- District heating
- CO₂ source
- Airport
- Harbour















KEY MESSAGES

Direct electrification beats P2X both in terms of energy and economically But P2X is needed to decarbonize the hard-to-abate sectors (aviation, shipping, etc.) Countries with high CO₂ intensity should consider prioritizing scale up of renewable electricity productions first P2X development requires a whole new level of collaboration between authorities

