



Ministerie van Economische Zaken  
en Klimaat

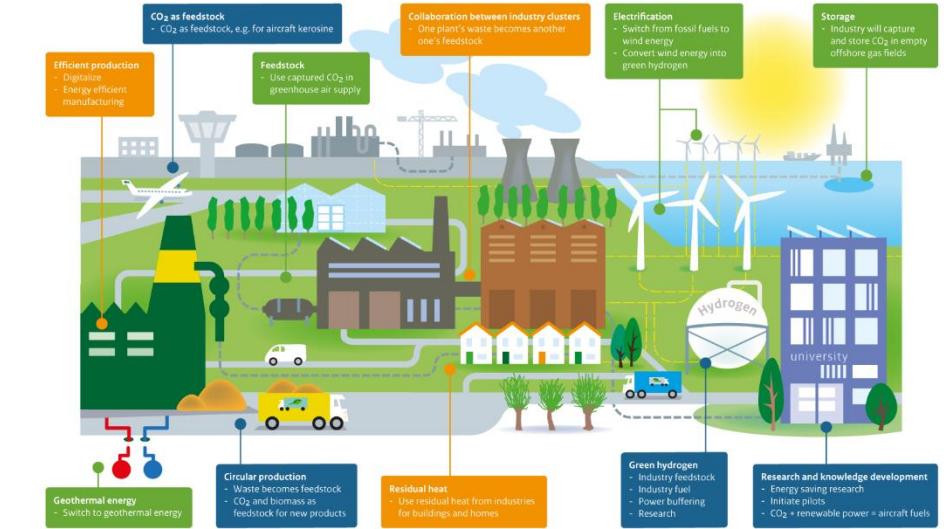
# Dutch hydrogen policy and the potential for NL-BEL cooperation

*9 March 2023*

Karen van Stegeren  
Consul General of the Kingdom of the  
Netherlands



Smart Clean New



INDUSTRY

## Context

- › **Dutch Coalition Agreement (2021-2025):**
  - At least 55% GHG emission reduction in 2030; policy aims at 60% to ensure reaching target.
  - € 35 billion Climate and Transition Fund.
  - Appointment of Minister for Climate & Energy policy.
  - Binding, customised agreements with 10-20 biggest emitters.
  - Helping SMEs to become more sustainable.
  - Stimulating supply of renewable energy, e.g. extra offshore wind farms
  - Increasing capacity for carbon capture and storage (CCS).
  - Investing in clean transport (road, shipping, aviation).



## Hydrogen ambitions

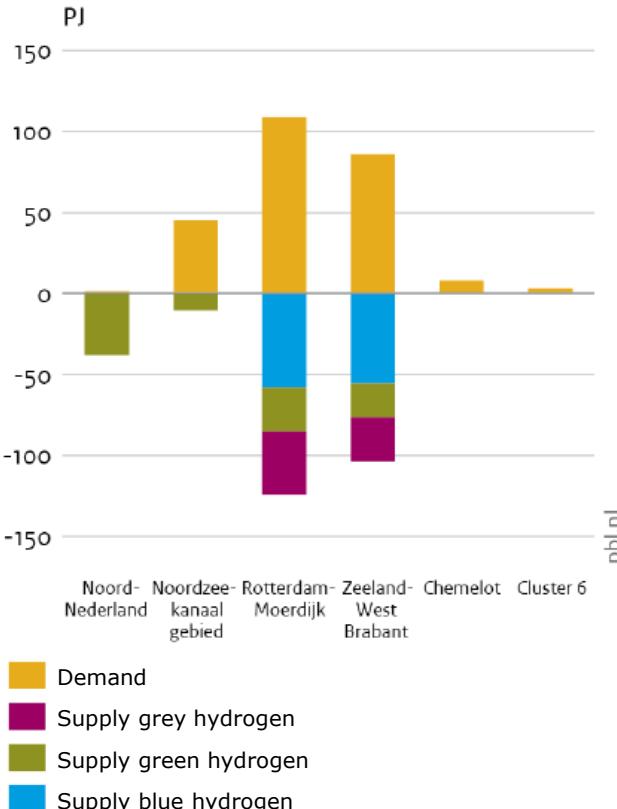
- **Electrolysis:**
  - Targets: 500 MW in 2025 and 3-4 GW in 2030.
  - Industry ambition: 6-8 GW in 2030 => new government target 8 GW in 2032
- **Production:**
  - according to the energy-strategies by the 6 Dutch energy-clusters: 95 PetaJoule (PJ) of renewable hydrogen production in 2030 in addition to grey and low-carbon hydrogen and import.
- **6 Dutch Clusters:**
  - (1)** North-Netherlands (Eemshaven); **(2)** North Sea Chanel area; **(3)** Rotterdam-Moerdijk; **(4)** Zeeland-West Brabant; **(5)** Chemelot/Limburg and **(6)** other industries (a.o. paper, ceramics).



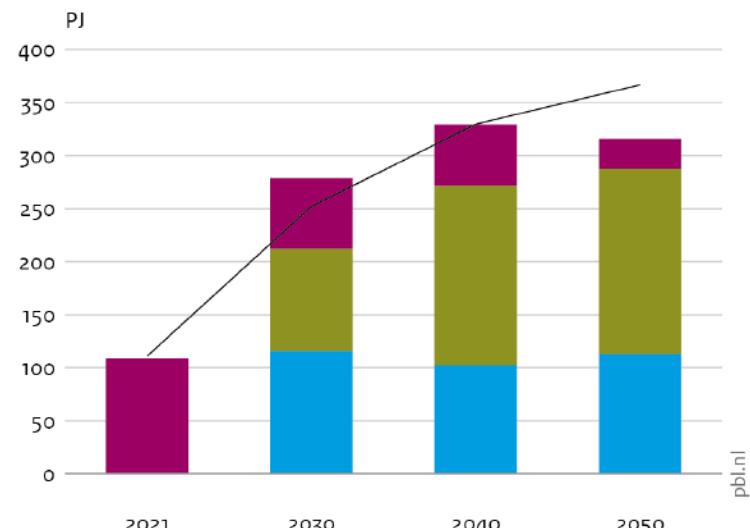
# Hydrogen production and consumption

- › Hydrogen consumption **in 2020** was ~180 PJ (152 PJ as raw material and 28 PJ as fuel)
- › Towards 2050 use of both renewable and low-carbon hydrogen, taking into account:
  - Availability of / access to renewable hydrogen
  - Cost effectiveness of CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction
  - Company specific production processes (e.g. residual gases, co-products)

Demand and supply per cluster in 2030 according to CES 2.0



Demand and supply of hydrogen towards 2050 according to CES 2.0



SOURCE: PBL reflectie op CES 2.0, 2022

SOURCE: PBL reflectie op CES 2.0, 2022



## Electrolysis

- › Large-scale electrolyser projects to be located in four chemicals clusters with direct access to renewable electricity from offshore wind farms.
- › Budget allocated in Dutch Climate Fund for upscaling onshore and offshore electrolysis, including innovation, in addition to existing instruments.
- › Several small-, medium- and large-scale electrolyser projects announced or in development.



**Overview of Hydrogen  
Projects in the  
Netherlands**

Peter de Laat for TKI Nieuw Gas

June 2022

**TKI Nieuw Gas = Top consortium for  
Knowledge and Innovation within  
the Top Sector Energy.**

Select picture to download overview of  
hydrogen projects in the Netherlands  
including electrolyser projects



## Hydrogen Manufacturing industry

- › About 1.000 Dutch companies active in hydrogen market serving different sectors
- › Several opportunities identified in field of electrolyzers, fuel cells, measurement systems, compressors and other components
- › Establishment of *NL Electrolyser Manufacturing Platform* to create an ecosystem for developing and upscaling electrolysis technologies and electrolyzers
- › Stimulating ecosystems / innovation districts connecting interdisciplinary education, research and enterprises

**Excelling in  
Hydrogen**

Dutch technology for a climate-neutral world

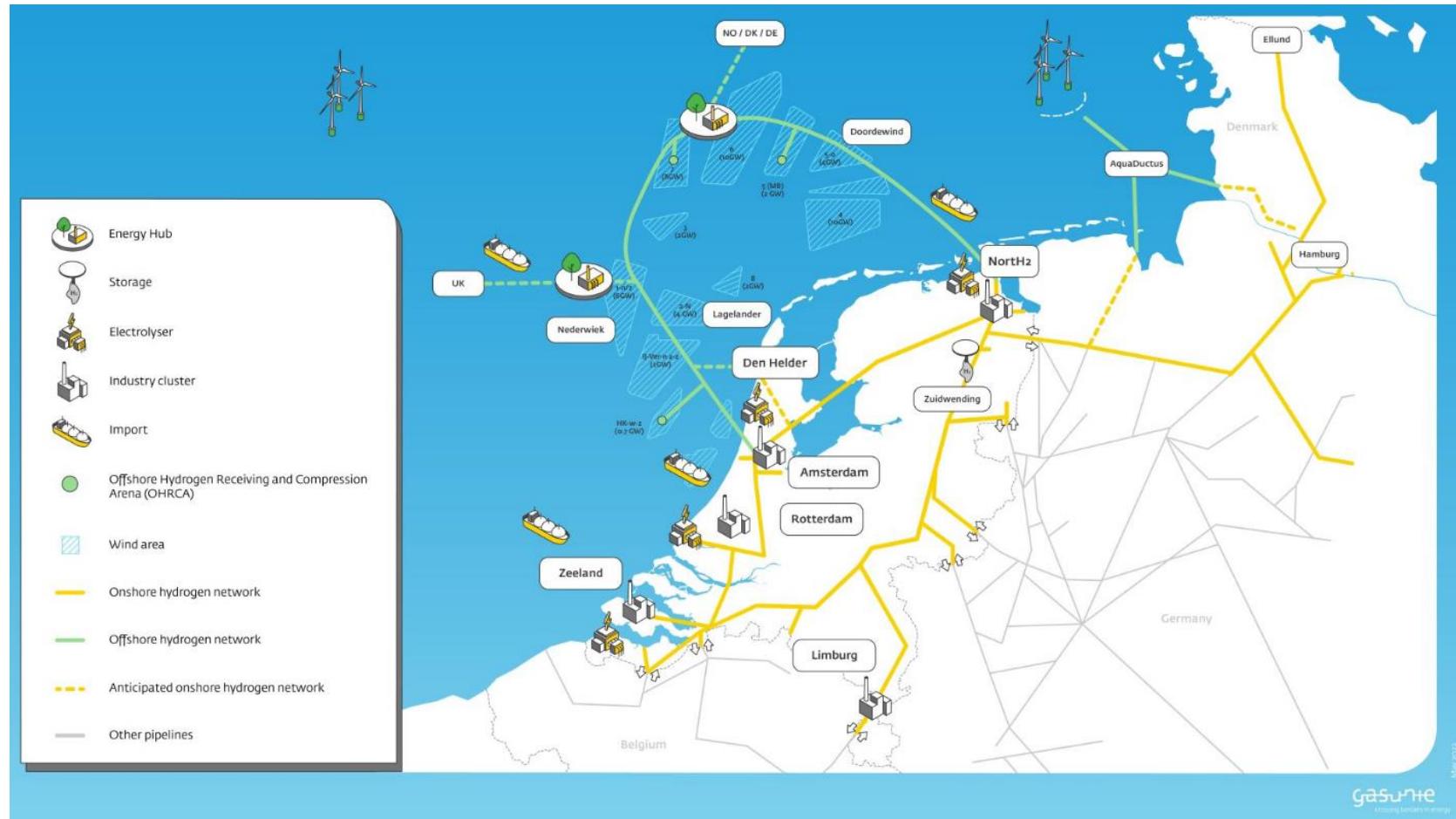


Netherlands

Select picture to download guide with  
Dutch organisations involved in hydrogen  
[based on voluntary registration]



## Hydrogen infrastructure ('backbone')



- > Connecting five Dutch chemical clusters
- > Link with offshore wind connection (electricity and in future also hydrogen)
- > Interconnectivity with Germany and Belgium



## Hydrogen import

- › Different hydrogen carriers: liquefied hydrogen, ammonia, methanol, liquefied organic hydrogen carriers.
- › Development of import facilities (terminals, conversion units, transfer/transit systems, network connection)
- › Development of regulations for safe handling and certification
- › MoU's with possible exporting countries
- › Multilateral cooperation (e.g. IEA, IPHE\*, IRENA\*\*)
- › Acting together with Belgium and Germany

\* International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy; Belgium not a member.

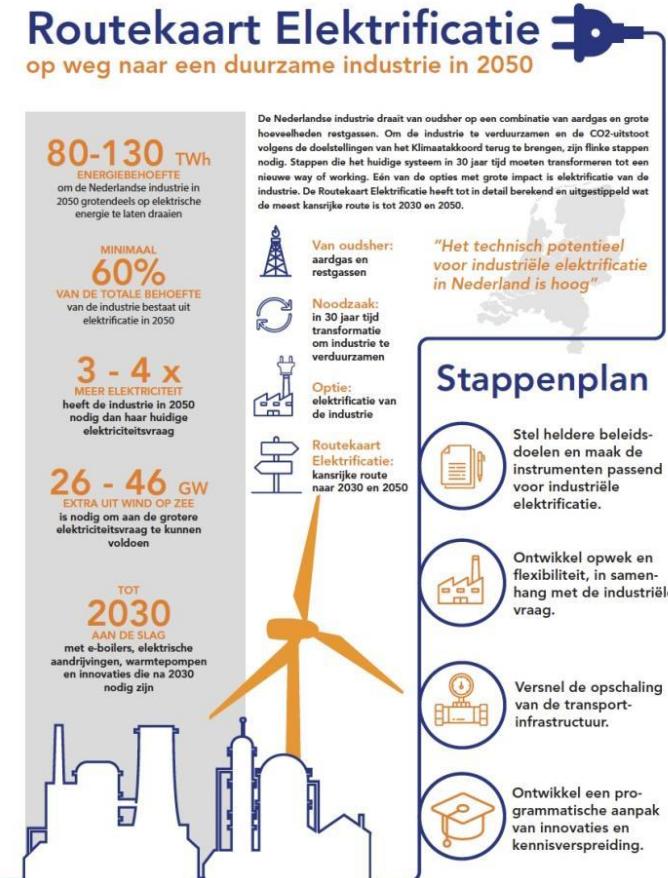
\*\*International Renewable Energy Agency.





# Dependency on offshore wind and electrification

- › Offshore wind ambitions: 21 GW in 2030, 50 GW in 2040 and 70 GW in 2050
- › Offshore electrolysis: before 2030 on pilot / demo scale, after 2030 upscaling including offshore energy hubs.
- › Reuse / retrofit of existing gas infrastructure => first pipeline certification received





## Some hydrogen related projects



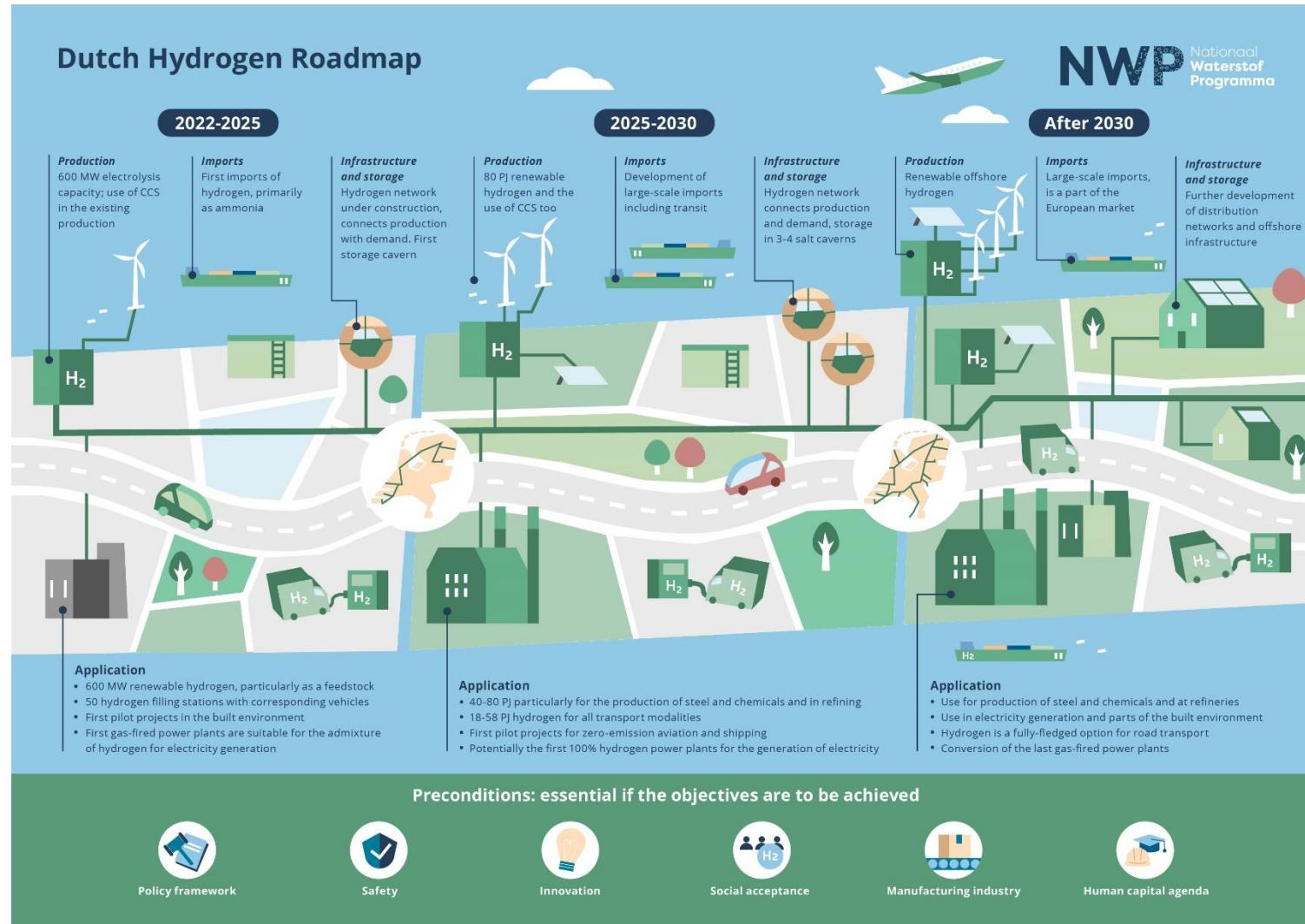
Battolyser: annual  
1 GW integrated  
battery-fuel cell  
system capacity  
[FID in 2023]



Shell Holland  
Hydrogen I 200  
MW electrolyser,  
R'dam: annual  
>60 kton green  
hydrogen  
production



Nedstack Fuel Cell Giga Factory:  
annual production of 1 GW fuel cell  
capacity (IPCEI-H<sub>2</sub> project)



## Hydrogen roadmap

- > Developed by National Hydrogen Programme (public-private partnership)
- > Ambitions for 2022-2025, 2025-2030 and after 2030
- > No policy, but will inform policy making

Select picture to download English summary of Dutch hydrogen roadmap



# Recent letters to Parliament and other publications (*in Dutch*)

1

[Letter: progress hydrogen policy](#)  
(including production, import, infrastructure and use)

2

[Letter: progress multi-year program energy and climate infrastructure \(MIEK\)](#) (including power and hydrogen grids)

3

[Letter: national raw materials strategy](#)  
(also in view of electrolyzers and batteries)

4

[Letter outline program main energy structure](#)  
(also dealing with spatial planning for electrolysis and batteries)

5

[Report RFNBO certification pilot](#)

6

[Press release IPCEI Hydrogen 2nd wave projects](#) (support of 7 electrolyser projects up to 1.150 MW)





# *Belgium and the Netherlands*

## **In common:**

Ambitious government policies related to offshore wind and hydrogen.

Expertise in the installation and maintenance of offshore wind farms

## **Differences:**

### **Netherlands:**

Size of Dutch North Sea makes a much larger offshore wind capacity possible

### **Belgium**

Emphasis on import of hydrogen

In particular progressed in development and production of electrolyzers

Chooses to deploy offshore wind capacity for electrification



# There is a lot to be gained from cooperation between Belgium and the Netherlands

**Important assets:**

Complementarity

Scale

Our joint North Sea

**The low countries have the potential to become the global center of expertise in offshore energy & hydrogen**

# Dutch-Belgian Climate Tech Forum, Brussels, 21 June 2023

Global Challenges, Smart Solutions

H<sub>2</sub>

Hydrogen H<sub>2</sub>

Scan and stay informed

