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Challenges and opportunities

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System

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The Importance of Green Hydrogen

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System The importance of Green Hydrogen 01

The potential uses of hydrogen are concentrated in sectors heavily dependents on fossil fuels, where fewer low-carbon alternatives are currently available



Global Final Energy Consumption

Hydrogen will be essential for decarbonizing applications that currently lack viable low-emissions solutions

Note: information updated in 2019

Source: IEA; Deloitte analysis

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 02 | The importance of Green Hydrogen

Hydrogen has **applications in almost every sectors**. However, in some of them, more efficient or more mature electrified alternatives exist



Priority Applications for H2 Compared to Electrified Alternatives



- Hydrogen is a highly versatile energy carrier that can be used in a wide range of applications and end-uses
- However, not all of them are the most efficient option, as more advanced and cost-effective electricity-based solutions are available

Source: IRENA; Monitor Deloitte

03 | The importance of Green Hydrogen





In the long term, hydrogen has the **potential** to be used as an energy storage system.

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 04 | The importance of Green Hydrogen

Today, some of these alternatives already have market penetration. However, it will take decades to reach maturity and development in some applications and end-uses

Time Horizon for Green Hydrogen Adoption



- Replacing grey hydrogen with green hydrogen as a feedstock in petrochemical process is the first steep.
- Among the new uses of hydrogen, transportation currently shows the greatest performance.

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 05 | The importance of Green Hydrogen

The main source of hydrogen demand today is oil refining, followed by ammonia and methanol production

Current Uses of Hydrogen

4.3 Mt

30 9 Mt

Note: information updated in 2020

Source: Deloitte Analysis

Iron and steelmaking

12 Mt

6

Methanol

Ammonia

Main Uses of Hydrogen as a Feedstock in Refinery Processes (and expected performance in the coming years)





The Impact of Green Hydrogen on Power Grids

The challenge is to balance the growth of unmanaged electricity supply and demand with the capacity of electricity grids and their regulatory framework Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 06 | Green Hydrogen Production and the Power System

There are 2 primary pathways to produce hydrogen



07 | Green Hydrogen Production and the Power System

- As the number of plant load hours increases, its LCOH decrease more rapidly.
 - Connecting to the electricity grid currently is the only way to guarantee project viability when the renewable dedicated generation is intermittent and unmanaged



| An Energy System in Transformation



Establishing a robust and decarbonized electricity system is essential for developing a Hydrogen Ecosystem, to ensure:



Connect Hydrogen Production Projects to the Power System



A Decarbonized Power System by Incorporating Additional Renewable

Maintain a Reliable Power System

- Standalone renewable plants dedicated to hydrogen production plants.
- Ensure new capacity in the power system to guarantee access to new renewable generation and new demand.
- New renewable capacity into the power grid to ۲ contribute in the decarbonization of the entire electricity system

Strengthen electricity infrastructure to improve quality and security of supply across power grids

At the same time, the Power System faces broader **decarbonization** challenges

- Decarbonization Transport: electric vehicles, fuel cell vehicle, synthetic fuels, renewable fuels, etc. ٠
- **Decarbonization Industry:** CO₂ capture, electrification of industrial processes, integration of renewable gases/green hydrogen, etc.
- Increasing Self-consumption integration in Power Grids: which implies bi-directional power flows. •
- **New Standalone Battery Energy Storage:** to enhance grid stability and facilitate the integration of intermittent renewables.
- New Electro-Intensive Industries: such as data centers, blockchain, artificial Intelligence, etc. .

09 | How Prepare are Power Systems Around the World for this Challenge?



 Countries such as China, Morocco, Turkey, Egypt, and Australia are poised to achieve some of the most competitive hydrogen production in the world. However, their electricity mixes still have a high carbon intensity

Carbon intensity of electricity (gCO₂) [2023]



Source: Ember, Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy, Deloitte

10 | How Prepare are Power Systems Around the World for this Challenge?

Some countries are better prepared than others for the increasing pressure in the power system.



Source: Adelat, World Bank, Deloitte

11 | How Prepare are Power Systems Around the World for this Challenge?

- Even in regions with a highly security of supply index, access for new demand and generation can be significantly constrained
- In many parts of the world, electricity grid access, both for demand and generation, remains highly congested



Capacity (kw) per 100k inhabitants

Source: Fleeteurope



Netherland grid

congestion map [2025]

Orransparent: Transport capacity available • Yellow: Limited transport capacity available • Orange: No transport capacity available for the time being pending the outcome of the congestion management study • Red: No transport capacity available: congestion management cannot be applied

Source: Capaciteitskaart

12 | How Prepare are Power Systems Around the World for this Challenge?

A high increase in the demand is causing relevant blackouts around the world



Source: Financial Times (April, 2024)

Some blackouts published in the last year

13 | Challenges in Adapting Electricity Grids to Emerging Needs within a Regulated Environment

Regulation as key driver to adapt the electricity system to new necessities



PLANNING OF THE POWER SYSTEM

Early planning of electricity systems is essential to accommodate the increase of unmanageable generation and new electricity demand

REGULATION MECHANISMS

The **regulatory frameworks should give sufficient flexibility** to allows the adaptation of the power system

KEY CHALLENGES IN ADAPTING ELECTRICITY GRIDS IN A REGULATED ENVIRONMENT



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Unclear bureaucratic **procedures and lack** of flexibility



Regulatory **limitations** on the **investment** capacity



Insufficient incentives and guarantees for **return** on investment

These challenges also present opportunities for innovation and regulatory adaptation



Opportunities identified

There is an opportunity to adapt the regulated electricity grid model, and to promote hydrogen through specific measures, new grid investment models, and regulatory adjustments that eliminate investment penalties. **Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System** 14 | Opportunities to Improve Regulation in Power Systems



Make investment limits for DSOs and TSOs more flexible to facilitate the energy transition



Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 15 | Opportunities to Improve Regulation in Power Systems

Ensuring a reasonable return on grid investments

Modern Remuneration model Stable, flexible and guaranteed



Recognition of anticipatory investments.



Promoting project financing.



Recognition of inflation effects.

The Importance of an Adequate Tariff Key considerations



Sends appropriate and clear signals to encourage investment in efficient and profitable assets.



Adapt system to rising electricity demand.



Contributes to achieve environmental goals.

Ensure control costs for consumers.

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Appropriate regulation to organize and prioritize access to Power Grids



Set Clear Technical and Administrative Requirements – Ensure each project meets the necessary technical standards to guarantee their feasibility and quality (e.g. business plans, technical project, etc.).



Use Alternative Systems for Prioritization – Implement improved methods to manage access and connection requests. This includes standardizing request processing, improving transparency, and using competitive bidding when needed.



Require Financial Guarantees – Stakeholders requesting connection points must provide appropriate financial guarantees to prove their commitment and project viability.



Establish Mandatory Deadlines – Define clear timelines and key milestones that projects must meet to maintain their access and connection rights (e.g. specifying when permits expire).



Provide Transparent Information on Available Capacity – Regularly publish data showing available capacity at the critical points in the distribution and transmission grids.



Conclusions

Powering the Future: Integrating Clean Hydrogen into the Power System 17 | Conclusions

Some recommendations

Ensure Reliable Grid Access improve the request process for access and connection to new renewable generation and demand

Advance a proactive and cross-sectoral approach to grid planning

- Implement measures to restructure and streamline grid access applications procedures
- Preventing fraud and speculative congestion while prioritizing projects with proven strategic value
- Develop a flexible network planning strategy considering future demand from green hydrogen and other sectors
- Enhance efficiency and adaptability to support rising electricity needs

Create attractive remuneration models Encourage investment in electricity grids

Encourage greater demandside participation in electricity markets

- Establish compensation frameworks aligned with grid needs
- Incentivize participation in projects that reinforce energy infrastructures and contribute to decarbonization objectives
- Strength the system flexibility and stability.
- Define mechanisms enabling active demand participation in electricity markets, including capacity markets.

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