



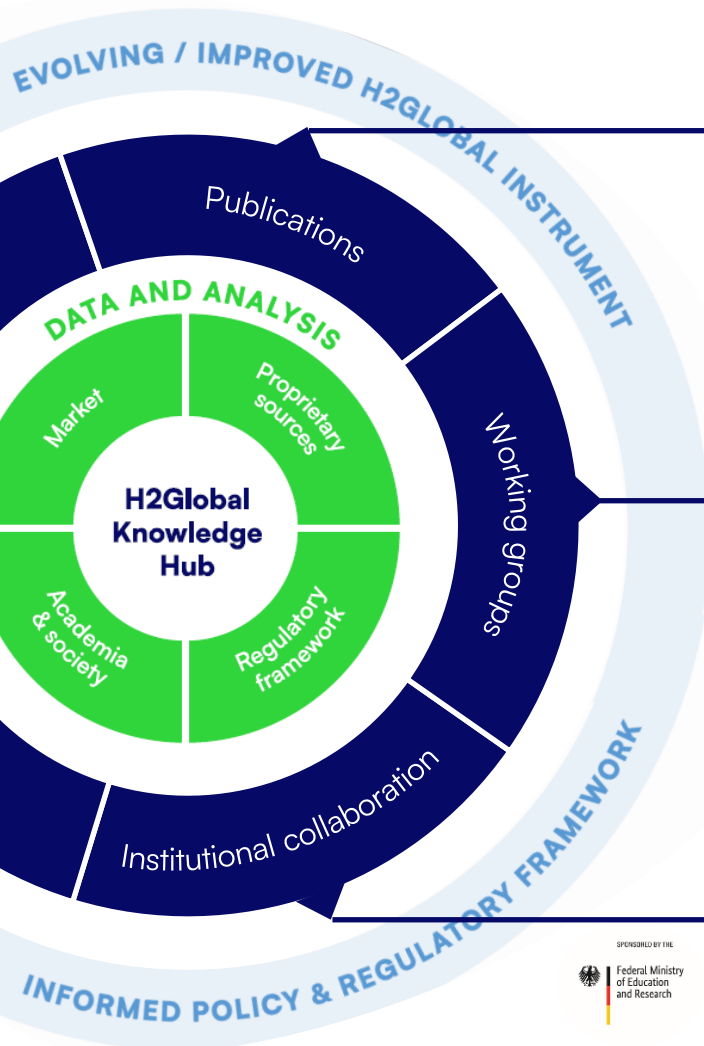
# Bridging the gap: Mobilizing investments in hydrogen infrastructure

**Report launch webinar**

December 2024

 **H2Global**

# The report is part of the H2Global Knowledge Hub



## THREE PUBLICATIONS IN 2024

- Bridging the gap: Mobilizing investments in hydrogen infrastructure
- Unlocking potential: Scaling demand through hydrogen hubs
- Keep it simple: Aligning auction objectives for success

## CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EXPERTS COVERING THE WHOLE HYDROGEN VALUE CHAIN

- Regular virtual knowledge exchanges and in-person workshops
- Representation from finance, supply, infrastructure, demand, and manufacturing

## COLLABORATION WITH KNOWLEDGE PARTNERS FROM:

- Center on Global Energy Policies at Columbia University
- IRENA
- OECD
- Oxford Institute for Energy Studies
- World Bank

# Agenda

1

## Challenge

- Bridging the investment gap

2

## Analysis

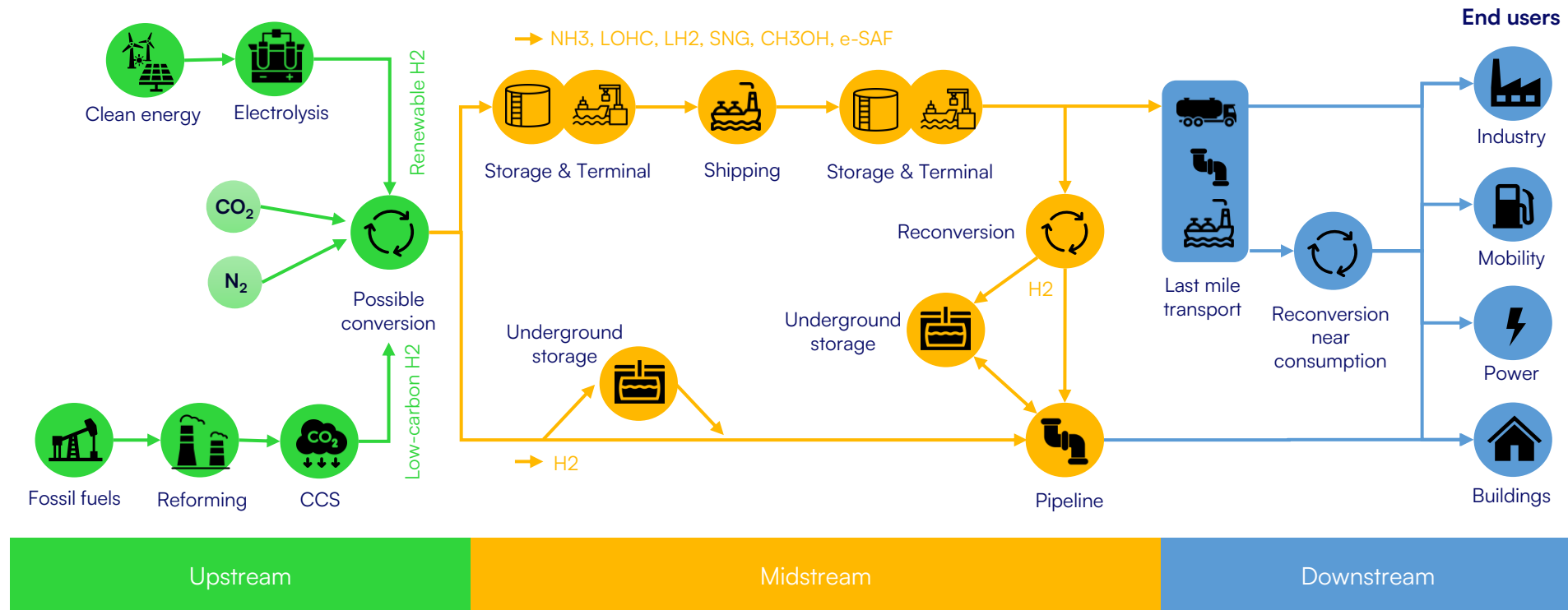
- Identification and assessment of risks informed by industry
- Identification of alternative financial support instruments
- Modeling of archetypal infrastructure projects
- Multi-dimensional assessment of support instruments

3

## Recommendations

# The challenge

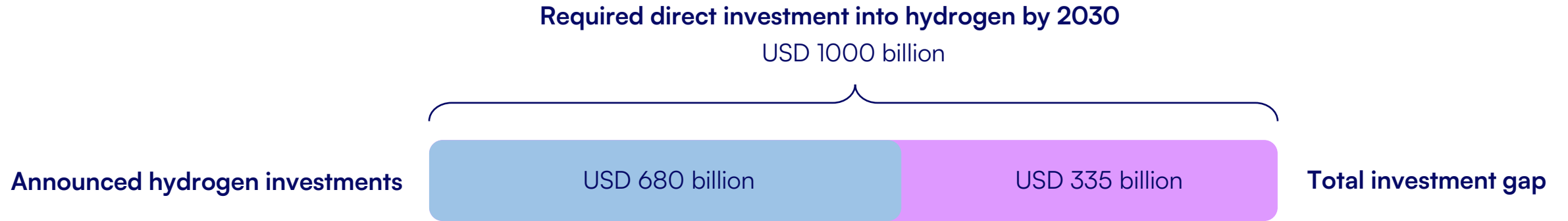
# Hydrogen infrastructure is essential for enabling global hydrogen trade



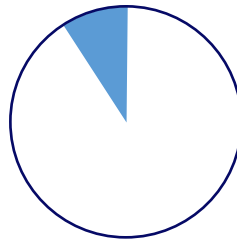
NH<sub>3</sub>: Ammonia, LOHC: Liquid organic hydrogen carrier, LH<sub>2</sub>: Liquid hydrogen, SNG: synthetic natural gas, CH<sub>3</sub>OH: methanol, e-SAF: Synthetic aviation fuel

Midstream hydrogen infrastructure—including **pipelines, import terminals, reconversion facilities,** and **underground hydrogen storage**—will be the backbone of a global clean hydrogen trade.

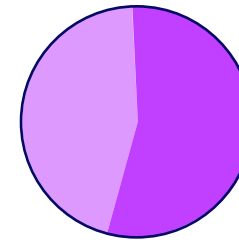
# Hydrogen infrastructure faces a major investment gap of USD 190 billion by 2030



11% - Past FID



USD 145 billion  
End-use applications



USD 190 billion  
Infrastructure

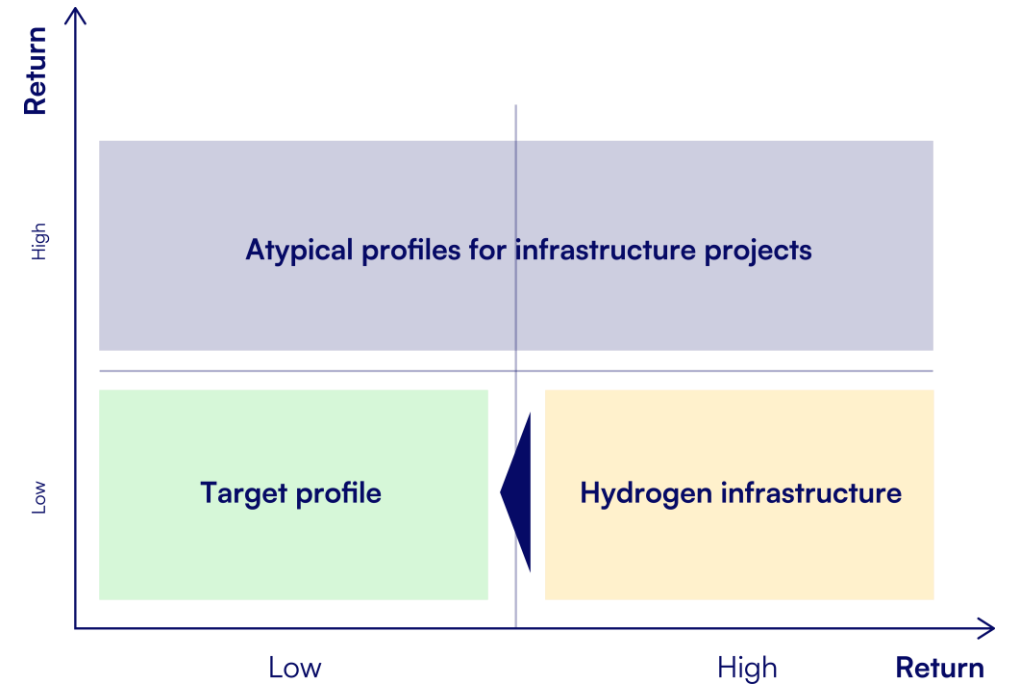
# Analysis

# Identification and assessment of infrastructure projects' risk-return ratios

## Investment risks



## Risk-return ratio



Unfavorable risk-return ratios require financial support instruments to de-risk investments in hydrogen infrastructure.



# Four financial support instruments that can help unlock infrastructure investment

## Fixed subsidy tools

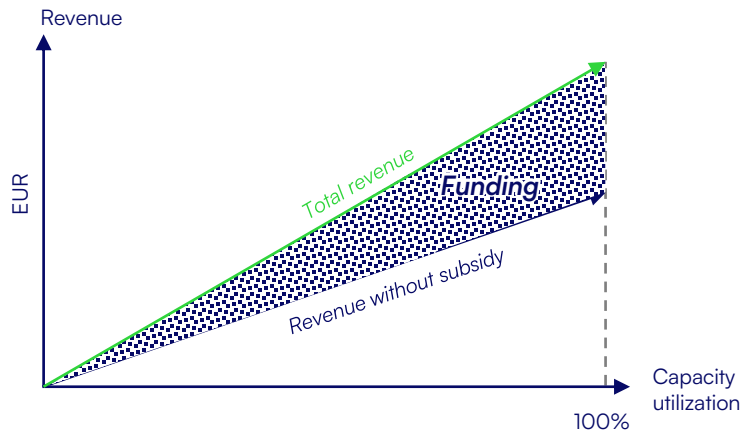
### CAPEX support

Upfront one-time payment to reduce initial investment costs.

## Dynamic subsidy tools

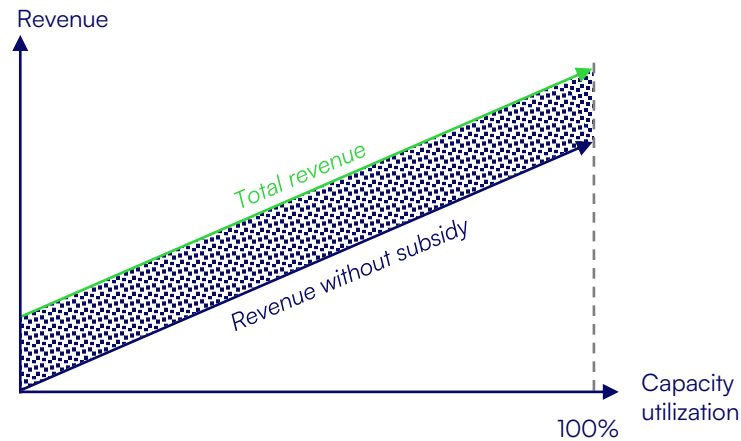
### Fixed premium

Unit-price based premium linked to capacity utilization.



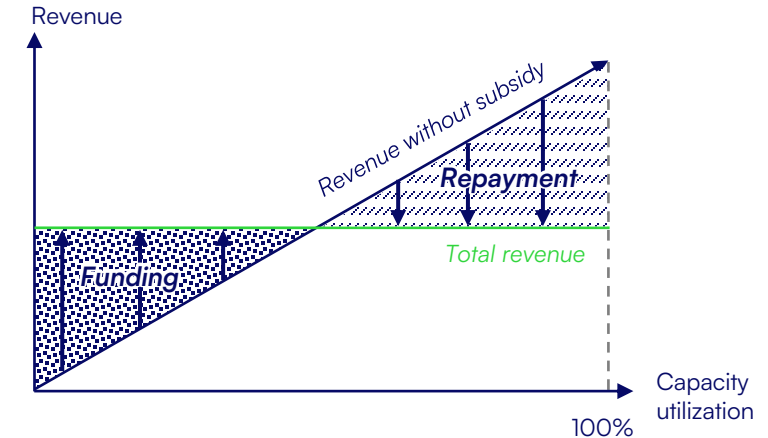
### Anchor capacity bookings

Annual payments to guarantee a revenue floor.



### Contracts-for-difference

Revenue-based tariff to guarantee a revenue floor + claw back mechanism in case of excess revenue.



# A multi-dimensional evaluation was conducted to analyze the diverse impact of alternative financial support instruments



# Testing the financial support instruments' efficiency using archetypal hydrogen infrastructure projects

## Definition of archetypal hydrogen infrastructure projects



### Hydrogen pipeline

- Length: 1,500 km
- Capacity: 9,200 t-H2 per day



### Underground hydrogen storage

- Capacity salt cavern: 25 GWh
- Capacity depleted gas field: 145 GWh



### Import terminal

- Types: NH3, LH2, SNG, LOHC
- Import capacity: 5 TWh-H2-equ. per year



### Reconversion

- Types: NH3, SNG, LOHC
- Import capacity: 5 TWh-H2-equ. per year

Assessment of the projects' economic viability and of the financial efficiency of each funding instrument, using discounted cashflow analysis and Monte-Carlo simulation under three different pricing scenarios.

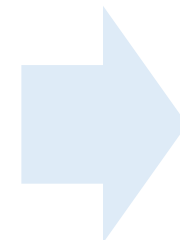
### Pricing scenarios:

1. Base scenario: Pricing aligns with levelized costs resulting in a NPV  $\approx 0$
2. Reduced fee scenario
3. Increased fee scenario



### Funding scenarios:

- CAPEX support
- CfD
- Anchor capacity bookings
- Fixed premium

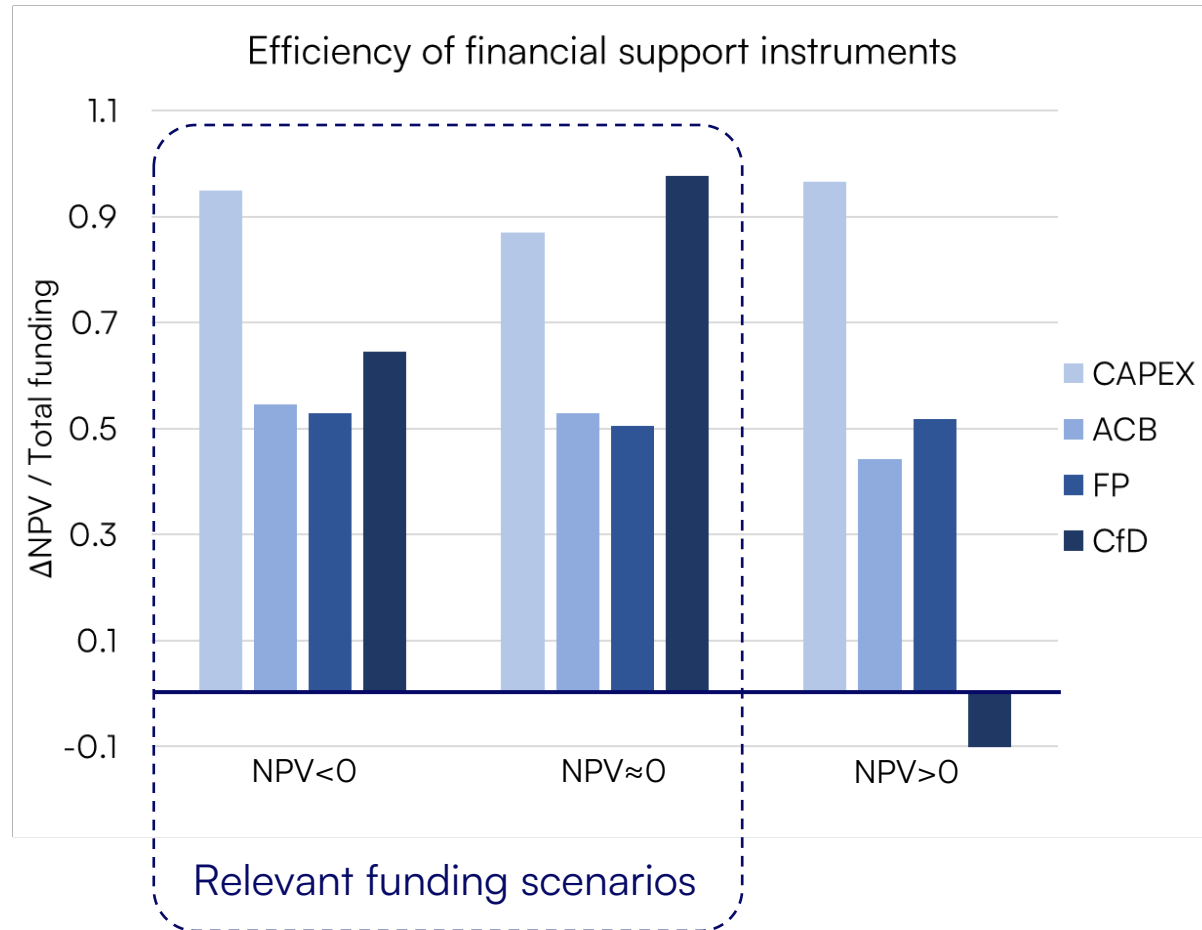


### Financial funding efficiency:

$$\frac{\Delta \text{Net-present value}}{\text{Total funding}}$$

# Testing the financial support instruments' efficiency:

## CAPEX support and CfD instruments have highest financial efficiency



- **CAPEX support and CfD instruments use available funds most efficiently** in scenarios where the NPV of a project is below or close to zero.
- **Anchor capacity bookings and fixed premiums have the lowest funding efficiency** in these scenarios, with anchor capacity bookings performing slightly better.
- **The efficiency of CfD instruments turns negative in scenarios where the project's NPV is significantly positive.** This is because the clawback paid to the funding authority exceeds received funds.

# Results of the multi-dimensional evaluation

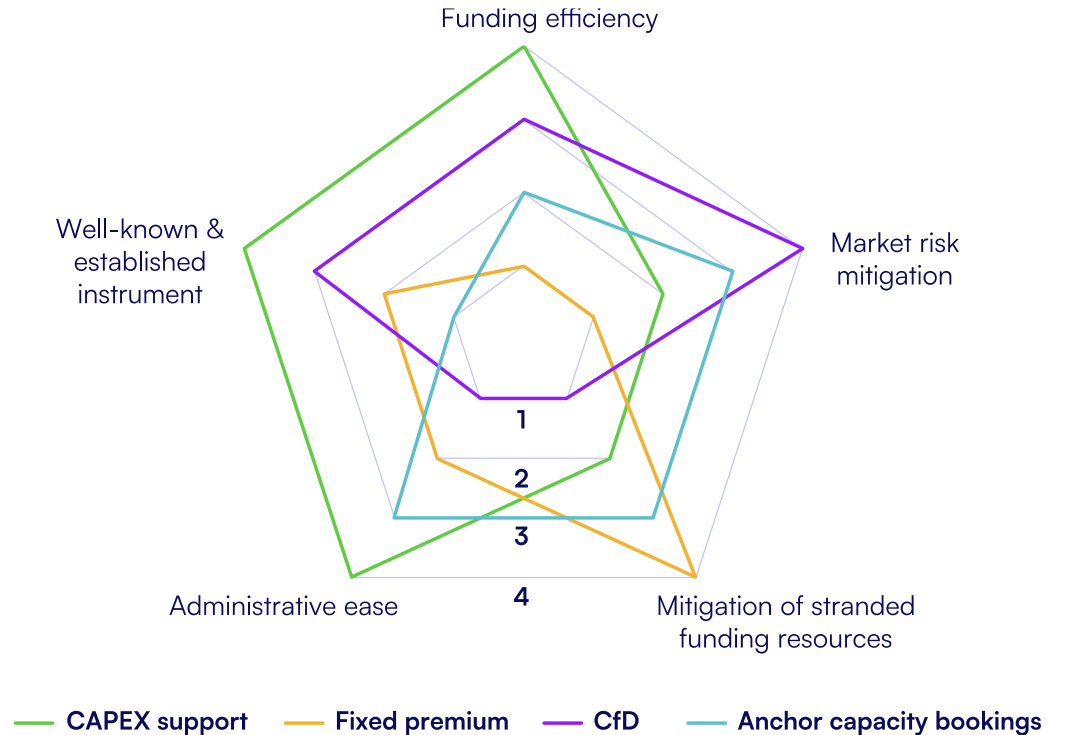
	CAPEX support	Fixed premium	Contracts-for-difference	Anchor capacity bookings	
Funding efficiency	1	4	2	3	
Market risk mitigation	3	4	1	2	<b>CfDs</b> ensure guaranteed revenue, providing full mitigation of market risks. <b>Fixed premium</b> instruments do not cover market risk.
Mitigation of stranded funding resources	3	1	4	2	<b>Fixed premium</b> schemes provide support proportional to utilization, reducing the risk of loss of funds in case of stranded assets. <b>CfDs</b> guarantee revenue even for stranded assets, leading to a higher risk of loss of funds since the clawback mechanism applies only to high-utilization rates.
Administrative ease for funding authority	1	3	4	2	<b>CAPEX support</b> only requires the definition of support criteria. <b>CfDs</b> require the definition of support criteria and the continuous management of the two-way financial flows.
Well-known & established instrument	1	3	2	4	<b>CAPEX support</b> is a commonly used instrument. <b>Anchor capacity bookings</b> lack a standardized definition.

# Recommendations

# Recommendations

- Leverage **CAPEX support** to reduce initial investment costs but combine it with additional mechanisms to address future revenue risks.
- Deploy **CfDs** to guarantee stable returns and mitigate market risks for high-cost, high-risk infrastructure
- Introduce **anchor capacity bookings** to provide revenue floors during early operational phases, offering stability for investors while balancing simplicity and risk mitigation.
- Use **fixed-premium instruments** selectively when stranded funding concerns outweigh funding efficiency and market risk mitigation.

## Evaluation of financial support instruments



# Recommendations

- Develop tailored funding mechanisms for specific types of infrastructure, prioritizing **CfDs** for high-risk, long-term projects like pipelines and underground storage, and **CAPEX support** for simpler, lower-cost projects like terminals and reconversion facilities.
- Anchor capacity bookings** constitute a viable alternative for all types of infrastructure.

## Suitability of financial support instruments by infrastructure

	CAPEX	Fixed premium	Contracts-for-difference	Anchor capacity bookings
<b>Pipeline</b>	Medium	Low	High	Medium
<b>Terminal</b>	High	Low	Medium	Medium
<b>Reconversion</b>	High	Low	Medium	Medium
<b>UHS</b>	Medium	Low	High	Medium



# Recommendations

Financial support instruments should be deployed alongside **other supportive measures** and in an environment that meets **several baseline conditions**:

- **Coordinate supply-chain activities and explore vertical integration** to mitigate market risks and compensate for lack of liquidity and market signals in the nascent hydrogen economy.
- **Explore centralized development of funding instruments** to streamline application processes, standardize eligibility criteria, and reduce administrative burden.
- **Link public financial support to demonstrable social and environmental benefits to enhance public acceptance.**
- **Enhance regulatory certainty through clear and practical frameworks** that address third-party access, unbundling rules, and permitting processes.



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