



EASE Recommendations on Sectoral Integration Through Power-to-Gas/Power-to-Liquid

EASE, the European Association for Storage of Energy, has published its position paper “EASE Recommendations on Sectoral Integration Through Power-to-Gas/Power-to-Liquid^[1]”.

By using electricity generated from renewable energy sources (RES) to produce Green Hydrogen and other energy carriers, PtG and PtL belong to the few energy storage technologies available to store large amounts of energy seasonally and provide it on-demand to different sectors and applications. They have the potential to contribute significantly to the integration of renewable electricity into various sectors of the energy system, hence to support the objectives of the “Clean Energy for All Europeans” Package and the long-term vision of the Energy Union.

However, some **key regulatory barriers are still blocking developments in the PtG and PtL sectors**. To overcome these hurdles, EASE recommends the following measures:

- **1. Develop a certification system** for production pathways of Green Hydrogen and Green Synthetic Fuels.
- **2. Develop comprehensive and fair life cycle assessment (LCA) methodologies** for assessing GHG emission savings from renewable and low carbon fuels in the overall system to evaluate an adequate remuneration scheme for those savings.
- **3. Promote sectoral integration** by reducing the barriers between the different energy and economic systems (mobility, industries, heating, etc.). This includes especially those fees and taxes applied when energy is transferred from one sector to another.
- **4. Develop a coherent remuneration system** for flexibility services.
- **5. Create a level playing field for Green Hydrogen and green fuels/blending components** when used in refineries or during the fuel production process by classifying them as advanced biofuels under the revised Renewable Energy Directive (RED)^[2].
- **6. Reduce the economic gap** by promoting, especially through EU funds, the development of innovative pilot projects.

To read the full paper, please [click here](#).

^[1] Power-to-Gas and Power-to-Liquid technologies use electricity from renewable sources to produce hydrogen or – using recycled CO₂ – synthetic natural gas (SNG), methanol and/or follow up products like synthetic gasoline, or other synthetic fuels like DME (dimethyl-ether) and OME (oxy-methylene ether). Also synthetic ammonia from green hydrogen and nitrogen is considered as a carbon neutral fuel.

^[2] RED: Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC); RED recast: COM(2016) 767 final from 30.11.2016

About EASE:

The European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE) is the voice of the energy storage community, actively promoting the use of energy storage in Europe and worldwide. It actively supports the deployment of energy storage as an indispensable instrument within the framework of the European energy and climate policy to deliver services to, and improve the flexibility of, the European energy system. EASE seeks to build a European platform for sharing and disseminating energy storage-related information and supports the transition towards a sustainable, flexible and stable energy system in Europe.

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