

## Summary

- ▶ Enhance domestic production significantly using electrolysis and embracing low-carbon hydrogen
- ▶ Certifications will play a pivotal role, with a focus on adhering to RFNBO standards for renewable hydrogen, requiring policy harmonisation for low-carbon hydrogen
- ▶ Primary demand will be in industry and transport, while electrolysis will be utilised for power stabilisation
- ▶ Imports will have a crucial significance in Germany, constituting 50-70% of the supply by 2030

## Major updates



### Low-carbon hydrogen

Low-carbon (blue) hydrogen recognised as a significant supply source.



### 95-130TWh/year

It is projected that by 2030, 50-70% of the total supply will likely be fulfilled through imports.



### 10GW

2030 electrolysis target has increased by 5GW, aiming to achieve 10GW.

## Additional updates



### 500MW Tender

An annual tender is announced for offshore wind-powered electrolysis, with a capacity of 500MW, scheduled between 2023 and 2028.



### 1,800km

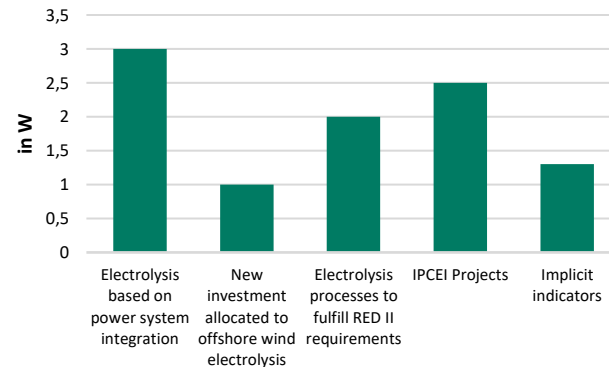
Germany aims to extend its hydrogen network by 1,800 kilometers by the year 2028.



### Industry-centric requirements

The demand focusses on industry, transport sectors (heavy goods, vehicles, aviation or maritime) and power generation.

## Sources of electrolysis by 2030



## Your contacts



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**A mix of new and established hydrogen applications will be required in 2030**



[\(Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz, 2023; Reuters, 2023\)](#)