

IOGP response to the call for evidence on revamping the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan

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IOGP welcomes the proposal to update the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan to align it with the Green Deal objectives and of REPowerEU.

The current crisis requires adequate measures to support the existing energy infrastructure, increase security of energy supply and accelerate the deployment of low-carbon technologies such as low-carbon hydrogen and carbon capture use and storage (CCUS). In the following we share our views in particular on the role of CCUS and low carbon hydrogen for the update of the SET Plan.

It is important that CCUS is kept in the scope of the SET Plan.

CCUS is a proven technology that provides permanent and large-scale storage of CO₂. Its scale-up is critical to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. CCUS allows emissions reduction especially in industrial processes with high mitigation potential like steel, cement, chemical and refining.

We welcome the progress made by the CCU-CCS Implementation Working Group (IWG 9) where stakeholders and Member States identified key issues to accelerate the deployment of CCUS including issues related to Research & Innovation (R&I). We believe the work of the IWG 9 needs to continue and can also complement the activities under the EU CCUS Forum, including the upcoming Communication on the Strategic Vision on CCUS. We suggest that, while continuing to lay down specific targets for CCUS deployment and associated R&I priorities, the focus of the IWG 9 should include to track progress in Member States on CCUS deployment and to ensure that National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) are updated accordingly.

We call the SET Plan to include a new workstream on hydrogen.

Hydrogen, whether produced from renewable sources or from natural gas (using steam methane reforming with carbon capture and storage (CCS) or pyrolysis) will play an important role in the EU energy mix to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. In our view hydrogen produced from natural gas can have a key role in enabling a fast, low risk and cost-effective build-up of an hydrogen economy until renewable hydrogen is available at scale¹. For these reasons, we believe that an updated SET Plan should include a new dedicated workstream on Hydrogen which can would complement the work of the existing [European Clean Hydrogen Alliance](#). Such a workstream can offer an institutional platform to Member States and relevant stakeholders to identify key issues related to R&I needed to scale-up hydrogen. In this context we strongly recommend to take an inclusive approach on all forms of hydrogen allowing a fair competition between all low-carbon technologies.

¹ See, [Hydrogen for Europe study, Deloitte, IFPEN, SINTEF 2021 here](#)

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