

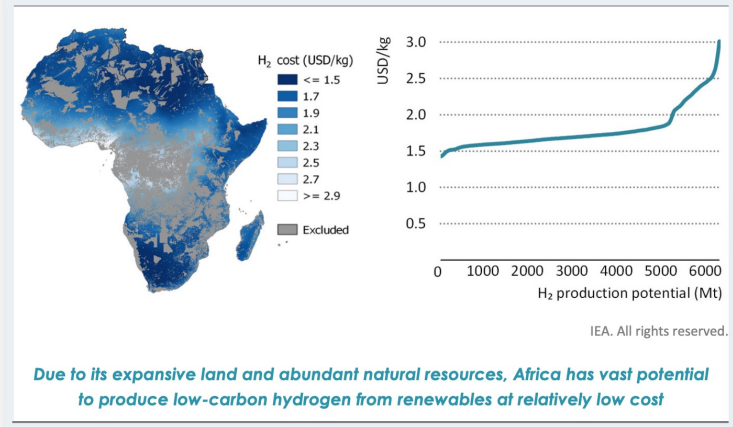
2030 - 300GW



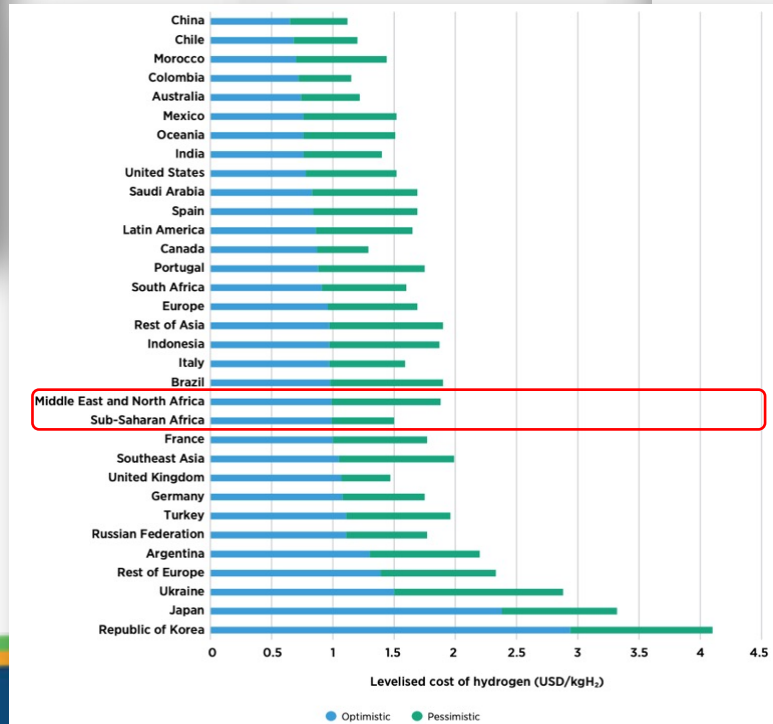
Renewable hydrogen in Africa

State of play with African ren. hydrogen

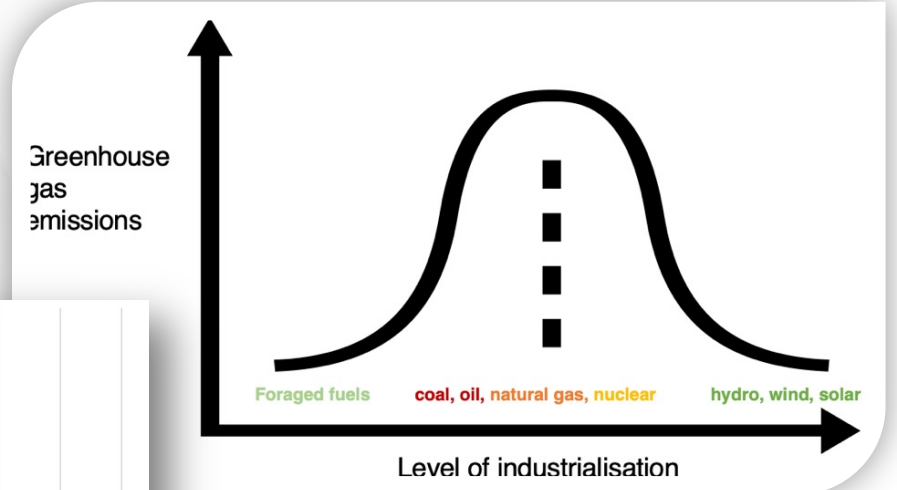
Figure 3.29 ▸ Hydrogen production costs and potential supply from dedicated hybrid solar PV and onshore wind in Africa, 2030



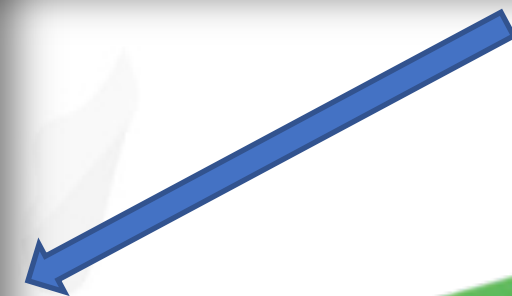
(IEA,2022)



(IRENA,2022)



(Authors own,2022)



Getting it right with African ren. hydrogen

1. **FDI should be de-risked through offtake mechanisms and public-private partnerships.** For example following the '*H2Global*' model from Germany.
2. **Flagship projects should lead the way.** Scale is key to reducing costs, as well as engaging a range of local stakeholders, demonstrating a proof of concept and building public-private partnerships.
3. **Africa could (*and should*) build the first major renewable hydrogen value chains.** They do not exist at scale elsewhere, and Africa has the requisite skill and material capacities.
4. **Wider 'democratisation' and accessibility of the sector should be encouraged.** From the perspective of importing countries, it is important to avoid over-dependency on a given producer. Hydrogen production can be widely accessible and investment mechanisms should support that vision.

POLICY BRIEF

Redrawing the EU's energy relations: Getting it right with African renewable hydrogen

Introduction

In Barcelona on May 18, 2022, the 'Africa Green Hydrogen Alliance (AGHA)' was formally launched at the first ever 'Green Hydrogen Global Assembly'. The Alliance brings together Kenya, South Africa, Namibia, Egypt, Morocco, and Mauritania in a shared objective of establishing the African continent as a leading producer of green hydrogen, both for domestic and export purposes. This announcement came the same day as the publication of the EU's 'REPowerEU Plan'¹ outlining the EU's path to energy independence from Russian fossil fuels by 2027 as well as the 'EU External Engagement Strategy'², which sets the wider framework for EU international energy policy. Both documents highlight the importance of Africa as a future trading partner for energy commodities with a strong focus on hydrogen, including a share of the massive 10 million tonnes (mt) of imported renewable hydrogen envisaged by 2030.

¹ European Commission, (2022h). REPowerEU. Retrieved from https://energy.ec.europa.eu/communication-repowerEU-plan-com2022230_en

² European Commission, (2022b). EU external engagement in a changing world. Retrieved from https://energy.ec.europa.eu/00int-communication-eu-external-engage-gy-engagement-plan202223_en

Authors

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Abstract

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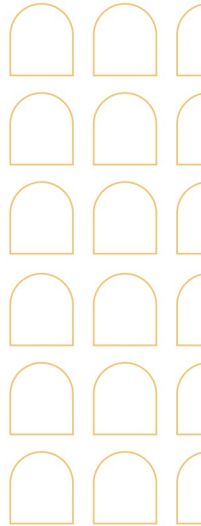
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