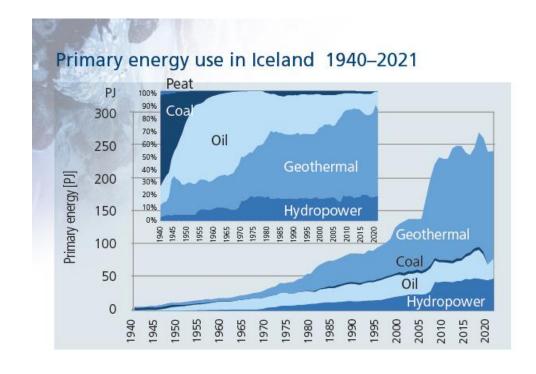


ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES



Energy and Iceland

- About 86% of primary energy is renewable
 - Transport, fishing industry
- Ambitious climate and energy targets in 2040:
 - Carbon neutrality
 - Independence from fossil fuels
 - Hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives roadmap
- Significant challenges to realize ambition:
 - Lack of coordination between climate and energy plans
 - Weak electricity grid
 - Lack of energy for the transition



Source: Orkustofnun





H2AMN case studies in Iceland

- Three case studies to compare and contrast the feasibility of hydrogen valleys in Iceland
- Semi-structured interviews with stakeholders to understand drivers and barriers to the realization of a hydrogen/hydrogen derivatives valley
- Identifying what are the policies needed to create the enabling environment





Drivers Policies Organization **Economics** Market Infrastructure Society Resources Environmental Policy instruments Location **Energy resources** Stakeholder - Market opportunities Cost reductions commitments expectations Grid capacity Local, regional, Raw material Consumer demands Access to new Business strategy national and global Social license to financial Energy Security commitments and People operate Brand & reputation opportunities Business case targets Social Job creation First mover Technological engagement availability Increased Collaboration exports Proactive Industry Standards leadership and

influence from the

owners

Corcoran et al 2025

- Ambitious climate and energy targets
- Policy instruments that are effective and strictly enforced
- Lower electricity prices

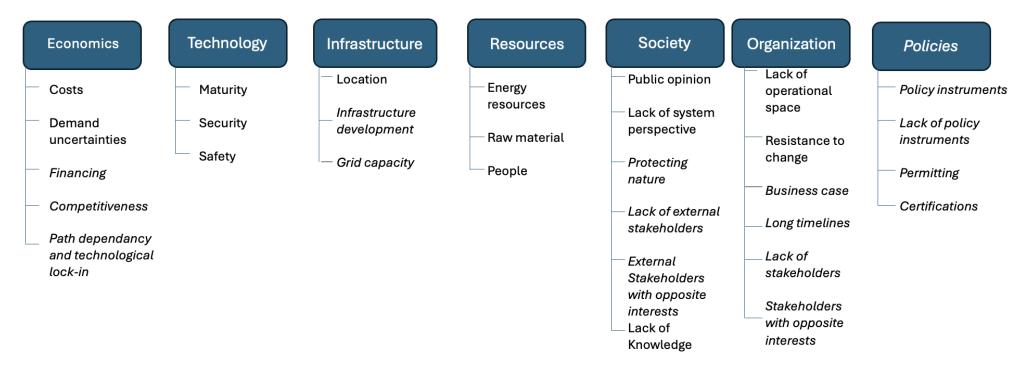
Future-proofing

- Creates flexibility in the power system
- Market opportunities, consumer demands, future proofing
- Technologies ready for scale-up





Barriers



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Barriers (examples)

Lack of resources

- Lack of electricity for the production of hydrogen/hydrogen derivatives
- No prioritization

Economics

- Low price of fossil fuels (and other colors of hydrogen) not competitive
- Hard to secure off-takers, is risky for them as well
- Lack of demand
- Financing a major barrier, is a risky investment. Hard to achieve project finance
- High costs need to scale up
- First mover disadvantage both on the supply and the demand side

Technology and infrastructure

- Competing with mature already upscaled technologies
- Immaturity of technologies at scale
- Lack of infrastructure
- Grid capacity

Society

- Public opinion
- Backlash against new power plants





Policy Barriers

- Lack of overall vision and strategic thinking at an energy systems level
 - No coordination between climate and energy plans
 - Silo-thinking
 - No plan for the energy resources needed
 - Lack of prioritization
- "The government has been very open to the idea of alternative fuel, but they've not been very keen on doing anything about it"
- Lack of regulations and standards
 - Regulatory framework not ready
 - Fragmented and inconstant standards
 - Slow development of standards e.g.
 - Safety and reliability
 - Performance
 - Design

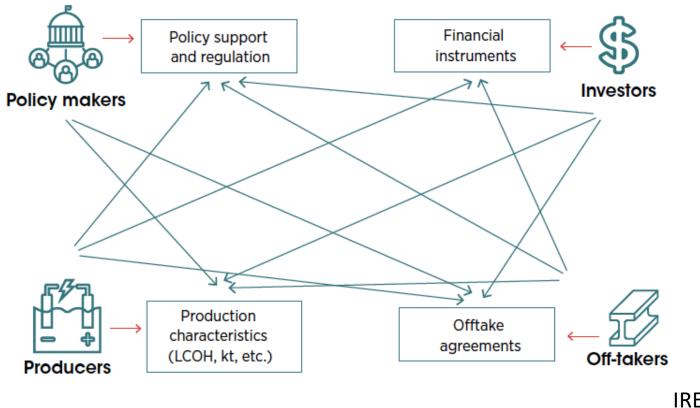
- Lack of regulations and standards
 - Lack of certification
- Lack of effective policy instruments in particular financial support
 - Lack of coverage in climate action plan
 - Low carbon prices
 - Insufficient economic incentives to stimulate production, infrastructure, end-use



The interconnection between all these barriers creates "The Green Hydrogen Deadlock"



Figure 20 The green hydrogen deadlock



How to bridge the gap: policy needs to break the deadlock (examples)



Holistic strategic thinking

- Coordination of climate and energy goals including the hydrogen strategy
- Coordinated and inclusive action plans
- Coordination of timelines
- Prioritization of energy resources
- Transparent implementation of EU rules

Regulatory instruments

- Standards and certification
- Bans and mandates e.g. blending standards

Economic incentives

- High cost of carbon
- Risk mitigation and risk sharing as technologies mature
- Subsidies for Capex
 - Production
 - Infrastructure
 - Use
 - Pilot projects
- Innovative support to financing
- Demonstration projects
- Stakeholder engagement
 - Public acceptance



Concluding comment



- The role of governments is to set ambitious (but realistic) targets and to create the enabling conditions needed to reach set targets:
 - Demand
 - Supply
- If a hydrogen valley is the aim, significant opportunities to do better

