



Paris Energy Club – Virtual Meeting
Tuesday 30 March 2021
14:00 - 17:00 - Paris time (GMT+2)

14:00 – 14:15 Welcome Remarks & Introduction
Pierre-Franck Chevet, CEO IFPEN, President Paris Energy Club
Said Nachet, Director, Paris Energy Club

14:15 – 15:45 Session 1: Hydrogen as vector for EU decarbonization strategy

Momentum gathers every day around hydrogen's potential to be the cornerstone of the clean energies transition. However, numerous challenges are still to be addressed to scale up to reduce costs, replace high-carbon with low-carbon hydrogen in current applications and expand hydrogen use to new applications.

Session 1 will take stock of hydrogen development in Europe and other regions, discuss required conditions for hydrogen deployment (technological progress, costs reductions, infrastructure, renewable energy generation, CCUS contribution, demand expansion, government support, etc.)

Framing remarks:

Noé van Hulst, Chair, International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy

Moderator:

Pierre-Franck Chevet, CEO IFPEN, President, Paris Energy Club

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What are the key technical and commercial challenges that need to be addressed to scale up hydrogen production?*
- *What can industry players achieve rapidly within the present energy context (technology options, infrastructure and economics) to put the hydrogen sector on track for fast and massive development?*
- *In what areas government support is required/desirable?*
- *Can CCUS widespread use in blue hydrogen production scheme be taken for granted? If not, what barriers should be overcome to bring such use to fast reality?*
- *Will future renewable electricity capacity required to produce green hydrogen be brought in line on time? If yes, what are the implications for local and regional electricity grids?*
- *How can EU energy security be reassessed against the backdrop of hydrogen projected deployment? What role for neighboring countries in Africa and Middle East?*
- *Can the lessons learnt in developing other markets for other energy products apply to support hydrogen trade at global scale?*

15:45 – 15:50 Break

15:50 – 16:50 Session 2: Local and global implications of China’s carbon neutrality target by 2060

China has been the world’s leading oil importer since 2013, will soon become the leading importer of liquefied natural gas, and is the world’s third-largest coal importer. The country has embarked on a massive program of renewable energy and electric vehicle development and deployment. China is dominant in solar photovoltaic cell manufacture, the world’s largest producer of electric vehicles, and is looking to turn its attention to hydrogen fuel cell technology.

President Xi Jinping has recently proposed to build China’s modern energy system that aims at ensuring China’s green development and low-carbon development, with the objective of achieving peak carbon emissions before 2030, in order to make China carbon-neutral by 2060.

This session will look into China’s announced energy strategy for the years ahead, discuss underlying conditions for such strategy to succeed, review potential obstacles to its deployment and analyze repercussions within and outside China.

Framing remarks:

Xavier Chen, President, Beijing Energy Club

Moderator:

Saïd Nached, Director, Paris Energy Club

Questions to be addressed include:

- *What does it take for China to achieve its target of carbon neutrality by 2060 (sectors upgrade, companies’ adaptation, carbon removal measures such as CCUS, regulation, etc.)?*
- *How can such strategy position China as an innovation powerhouse and technology provider for decarbonization around the world?*
- *What are the implications on other regions and global energy markets of China’s objective of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060?*
- *How can the US-China manage their convergence on climate change mitigation goals in parallel with their confrontation on various fronts (trade, technology transfer, etc.)? How can relations between these two major players evolve during Biden Administration?*
- *If yes, how may such rivalry impact the implementation of China’s energy strategy?*
- *What bilateral partnerships and multilateral agreements may help China to deploy its future energy strategy?*

16:50 – 17:00 Closing Remarks