

**Question for written answer E-002277/2024
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: Recognition of nuclear-derived hydrogen as ‘low carbon’

On 27 September, the Commission launched a public consultation on the methodology for calculating ‘low-carbon’ hydrogen.

Three calculation methods are proposed, including one based on the carbon intensity of the electricity mix of the host country of production, which considers any hydrogen produced by an electricity grid with a maximum carbon intensity of 18 g CO₂ eq/MJ (64.8 g CO₂ eq/kWh) to be ‘low carbon’. Only France and Sweden have a lower network carbon intensity, in France’s case owing to its nuclear fleet.

However, without any explanation the Commission has decided not to recognise hydrogen produced using exclusively from nuclear energy as ‘low carbon’ in the context of concluding a contract to buy exclusively nuclear electricity.

Why did the Commission refuse to include nuclear-derived hydrogen as a ‘low-carbon’ energy source?

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