

# When is Green Hydrogen considered fully renewable?

Operating model I: direct connection	Operating model II: production installation with grid connection			
Production without grid electricity	>90% rule	Imbalance settlement	French rule	General grid electricity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Direct connection of H2/NH3 generation and electricity generation installation / production within the same installation</li> <li>▶ No grid connection / proof of no use of grid electricity for production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Bidding zone &gt;90% RE share</li> <li>▶ Specifically identified share determines the number of annual operating hours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Electricity is obtained from RE installation during redispatch</li> <li>▶ RFNBO production reduced the need for redispatch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Low carbon bidding zone (under 18g CO2/MJ)</li> <li>▶ RE-PPA needed</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="1378 818 1862 915"><b>Temporal correlation</b></p> <p data-bbox="1378 936 1862 1039"><b>Geographical correlation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ No operating/ investment aid for electricity generating installation</li> <li>▶ RE-PPA needed</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="1946 818 2456 915"><b>Temporal correlation</b></p> <p data-bbox="1946 936 2456 1039"><b>Geographical correlation</b></p>
<p data-bbox="109 1058 512 1150"><b>Additionality</b></p>				<p data-bbox="1946 1058 2456 1150"><b>Additionality</b></p>

Adapted from Stiftung Umweltenergie recht, Der delegierte Rechtsakt für grünen Wasserstoff, 7 March 2023