

Applications that really need green molecules to become climate-neutral, in addition to green electrons

Table 1

Green molecules needed?	Industry 	Transport 	Power sector 	Buildings 
Uncontroversial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reaction agents (DRI steel) · Feedstock (ammonia, chemicals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Long-haul aviation · Maritime shipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Long-term storage for variable renewable energy back-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · District heating (residual heat *)
Controversial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High-temperature heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Trucks and buses ** · Short-haul aviation and shipping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Absolute size of need given other flexibility and storage options 	
Bad idea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Low-temperature heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Cars · Light-duty vehicles 		Individual buildings

* After using renewable energy, ambient and waste heat as much as possible. Especially relevant for large existing district heating systems with high flow temperatures. Note that according to the UNFCCC Common Reporting Format, district heating is classified as being part of the power sector.

** Series production currently more advanced on electric than on hydrogen for heavy duty vehicles and busses. Hydrogen heavy duty to be deployed at this point in time only in locations with synergies (ports, industry clusters).