**Hydrogen and Finance – the interplay towards sustainable energy.**

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Governments, executives, researchers, and other parties around the world are looking to accelerate the ongoing energy transition to reach carbon neutrality. Aligning economies with the targets laid out in the Paris Agreement—limiting global warming to well below 2 °C, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C[i](https://www.deloitte.com/global/en/issues/climate/green-hydrogen.html#references)—means replacing legacy systems powered by fossil fuels with low-carbon energy sources such as renewables.

Green hydrogen could overcome these limits and become the key clean hydrogen supply option in the long run, being both economically viable and truly sustainable.

Either in its pure gaseous form or in the form of derivative molecules (ammonia, methanol and synthetic aviation fuels – SAF), it can lead to significant emission savings in hard-to-abate sectors: heavy industry (such as steelmaking and chemicals) and heavy transport (such as aviation and shipping). Moreover, if wind and solar power continue to expand, hydrogen can provide flexibility and network stability to the power systems. The aim of this chapter is to explore the current state of the hydrogen market, to understand how finance is contributing to the landscape creation, to identify the funding gaps and synthesize the trend that will follow.