



23-25 September 2024

Luxembourg

# Green Hydrogen and Society WORKSHOP

#### **Hydrogen Awareness and Perception:** Practical Strategies for Public Engagement

Dr Aaron Jensen Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI)

Dr Fanie van Rooyen Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI)







### Green Hydrogen and Society workshop

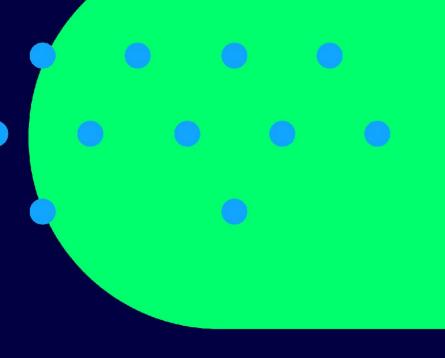
**Hydrogen Awareness and Perception:** Practical Strategies for Public Engagement

September 25th from 11:00 to 12:30 CET

Dr Aaron Jensen Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI)

Dr Fanie van Rooyen Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI)





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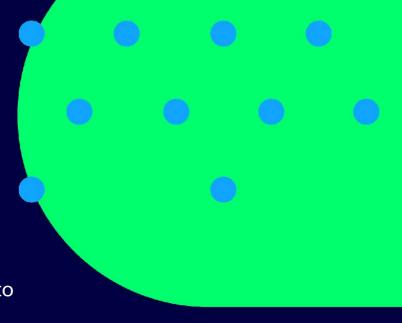
### AIM:

Understanding public awareness and perceptions around hydrogen technologies in the EU

As part of HYPOP, the Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI), Environment Park (ENVI) and other partners were commissioned to investigate the current **public understanding of hydrogen and fuel cell technologies in EU countries**.

This was done in order to determine the best **practical strategies for public engagement** on hydrogen energy, transport and infrastructure.





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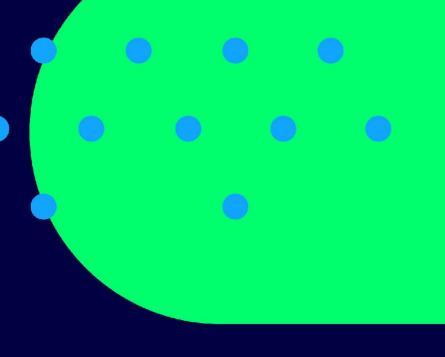


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## Tasks:

- Conduct a **secondary analysis** of a previously conducted Public Opinion Survey to inform public engagement
- Conduct an analysis of public engagement with hydrogen technologies on **social media** across the EU27 countries, with a specific focus on the EU13 countries





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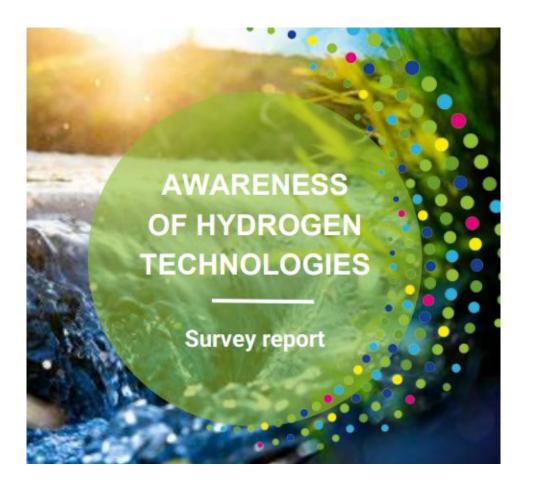




## Secondary data analysis of previously conducted Public Opinion Survey

#### Awareness of Hydrogen Technologies survey report (Gallup 2023)

- Initiated and funded by the Clean Hydrogen Partnership
- Public opinion survey conducted in autumn 2022 in 27 EU countries to analyse and assess European citizens' attitudes and knowledge of hydrogen technologies
- Representative sample of 25,934 citizens aged 15 and above from all EU Member States



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## Secondary data analysis of previously conducted Public Opinion Survey

#### Objective

Gain baseline understanding of public opinion on hydrogen implementation in EU countries in terms of technology understanding and acceptance, to inform development of public engagement co-creation workshops.

#### Work done

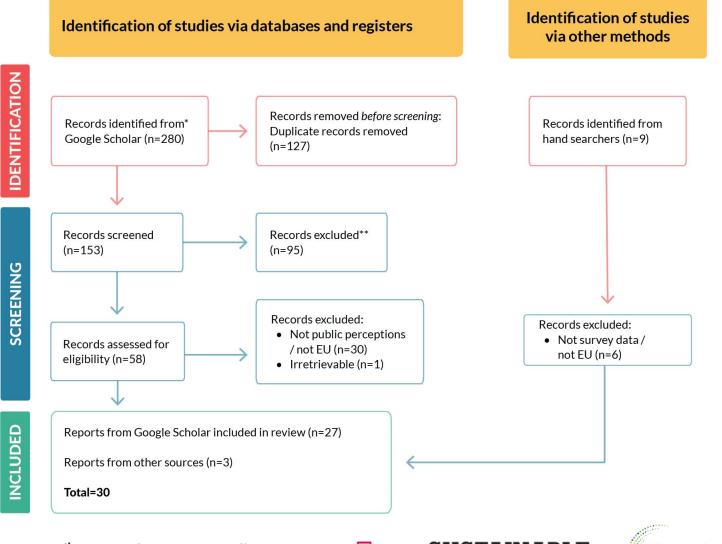
- Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen technologies
- Review and analysis of existing **Public Opinion Survey** and country-specific fact sheets
- Identification of the **main individual-level determinants** of public understanding and acceptance of H2 technologies
- Review of survey data **analytically relevant** to the public understanding of hydrogen technology in the EU27







## Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies



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## Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

Table 1: Relevant sources of survey data with analytical relevance

#	Source type	Title	Link		
1	Journal article	Unknowing but supportive? Predispositions, knowledge, and support for hydrogen technology in the Netherlands	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhydene .2010.03.091		
2	Journal article	The role of attitudes in technology acceptance management: Reflections on the case of hydrogen fuel cells in Europe	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2 018.03.266		
3	Journal article	Dynamic effects on the acceptance of hydrogen technologies—an international comparison	https://doi.org/10.1016/i.ijhydene .2008.02.068		
4	Journal article	Are French people ready to accept hydrogen underground storage? An answer through the distance from object model	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhydene .2023.02.077		
5	Journal article	Hydrogen in future energy systems: Social acceptance of the technology and its large-scale infrastructure	https://doi.org/10.1016/i.ijhydene .2021.05.160		
6	Journal article	Let's go green with hydrogen! The general public's perspective	https://doi.org/10.1016/i.ijhydene .2012.02.126		
7	Journal article	Knowing hydrogen and loving it too? Information provision, cultural predispositions, and support for hydrogen technology among the Dutch.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0963662 512453117		
8	Journal article	Public acceptance of hydrogen in the Netherlands: Two surveys that demystify public views on a hydrogen economy	https://doi.org/10.1177/0270467 606290308		
9	Journal article	A survey of Finnish energy engineering students' knowledge and perception of hydrogen technology	https://doi.org/10.1016/i.ijhydene .2018.04.098		

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## Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

For those culturally predisposed to favour hydrogen technology the addition of adequate knowledge leads to more favourable judgments of hydrogen technology.

### "

...the research has shown that public acceptance of hydrogen is very vulnerable to perceptions of decreased safety and thus can be easily swayed by any negatively coloured information presented by the media.

### "

...participants with negative perceptions of hydrogen were more likely than those with positive perceptions to take action against plans to store hydrogen near their homes.

### Trust is vital to a transition to hydrogen as it is a critical aspect of two parts of a transition: safety and information.



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#### Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

#### **Overview of the findings**

- Support for hydrogen, but lack of detailed understanding and public awareness
- In Latvia, Germany, and Poland, public support for hydrogen exists despite a low depth of knowledge
- In the Netherlands, cultural predispositions like environmental concern and trust in technology significantly influence support for hydrogen
- Universal call for strategic educational campaigns and clear communication on hydrogen's benefits and safety
- Local infrastructure projects face challenges due to the "Not In My Back Yard" attitude



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#### Literature review on public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen and fuel cell technologies

#### **Overview of the findings (cont.)**

- Spain and Italy show strong support for hydrogen in public transport, cautious approaches prevail in Germany and the Netherlands regarding residential hydrogen infrastructure
- In Poland and Germany, perceptions vary on hydrogen's reliability and cost-effectiveness
- Increase in European enthusiasm for hydrogen technologies, but concerns about costs and infrastructure persist
- Research gaps exist for Malta, Cyprus, and Sweden, although upcoming datasets may fill these gaps



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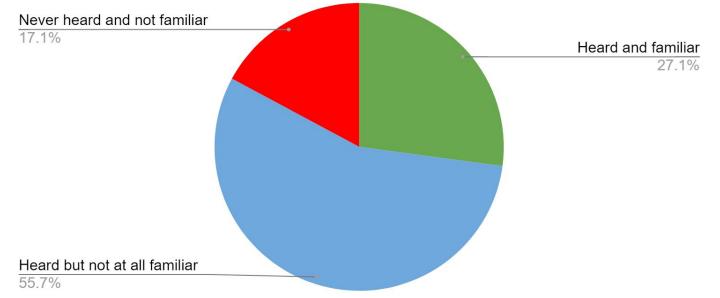




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#### **Overall awareness levels**

- Notable trend that more respondents had heard of hydrogen energy than those who have never heard of it
- General awareness of hydrogen energy but a lack of in-depth knowledge



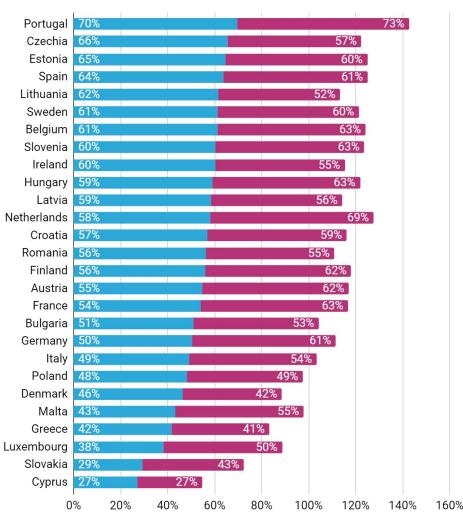






#### The role of gender in public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen

- Hydrogen familiarity response distribution by country and gender (Heard but **not familiar** with hydrogen energy)
- While women are nearly as aware as men of hydrogen as an energy source, they feel less acquainted with the specifics



Male Female





#### The role of age in public perceptions and reactions to hydrogen

- Hydrogen familiarity with mean scores by country and age
- Familiarity **does not drastically change with age** in most countries

Estonia	2.12		2.13	2.04	1.97	2.02
Czechia	2.06		2.10	2.05	2.12	2.11
Sweden	2.03		2.00	2.02	1.96	1.99
Portugal	2.02		1.90	1.96	1.91	1.98
Cyprus	1.98		2.08	1.89	2.05	2.48
Hungary	1.98		1.93	2.06	1.96	2.05
Spain	1.96		1.87	1.96	1.98	2.02
Slovenia	1.95		1.96	1.89	2.00	1.92
Finland	1.93		1.99	1.94	1.96	1.90
Latvia	1.93		2.10	2.10	2.09	2.08
Malta	1.93		1.88	1.95	1.77	1.80
France	1.91		1.88	1.92	1.89	1.86
Luxembourg	1.90		1.84	1.69	1.58	1.75
Lithuania	1.87		1.99	2.04	2.09	2.11
Greece	1.87		1.91	1.90	1.80	1.86
Poland	1.86		1.75	1.73	1.65	1.69
Croatia	1.86		1.96	1.97	1.90	1.83
Denmark	1.83		1.89	2.20	2.11	2.27
Austria	1.82		1.79	1.77	1.77	1.67
Netherlands	1.81		1.77	1.83	1.79	1.84
Ireland	1.80		1.93	2.08	2.17	2.11
Belgium	1.79		1.90	2.00	1.95	1.99
Bulgaria	1.72		1.79	1.80	1.77	1.79
Germany	1.68		1.71	1.76	1.64	1.70
Romania	1.65		1.77	1.85	1.90	1.86
Italy	1.57		1.79	1.68	1.74	1.78
Slovakia	1.51		1.48	1.68	1.64	1.59
0	%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
	15-24	25-39	40-54	📕 55-64 📕 65 an	d above	

15-24 🔳 25-39 📕 40-54 📕 55-64 📕 65 and above

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#### **Overall views of hydrogen energy** and technologies

- Hydrogen is seen as a **good solution for** reducing energy dependence (Trends by country)
- Mostly **positive views and broad acceptance** of hydrogen as a potential energy solution across most countries

Portugal	36%	55	5%		7	% 2%
Italy	33%				8%	3%
Poland	30%				9%	3%
Ireland	26%				11%	3%
Greece	26%				10%	4%
Netherlands	28%	58%			12%	2%
Austria	32%				11%	3%
Cyprus	38%	4	18%		12%	3%
France	31%	55%			11%	4%
Germany	36%	49	9%		11%	3%
Denmark	24%	61%			12%	2%
Malta	35%	50%	%		12%	3%
Luxembourg	29%	56%			11%	4%
Romania	32%	52%			12%	4%
Belgium	26%	57%			12%	4%
Bulgaria	28%	55%		1	3%	4%
Spain	28%	53%		16	5%	<mark>2</mark> %
Croatia	30%	51%		14	%	5%
Finland	24%	58%		15	%	4%
Lithuania	22%	57%		18%		4%
Hungary	21%			17%		5%
Czechia	17%			18%		6%
Slovakia	21%	54%		19%		6%
Slovenia	24%	50%		20%		5%
Estonia	19%	55%		20%		5%
Sweden	20%	53%		20%		7%
Latvia	17%	54%		21%		7%
0	%	20% 40	0% 60%	80%		100%
		Totally agree 🔳 Tend to agree	ee 📕 Tend to disagree	Totally disag	gree	

Tend to agree fend to disagree

IOIAIIN

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#### **Overall views of hydrogen energy and** technologies

- Hydrogen is a **sustainable** energy source (Trends by country)
- Broad acceptance of hydrogen as a sustainable energy source across countries

Portugal	35%		57%			7% 1%
Malta	40%		52%			<mark>7%</mark> 1%
Italy	36%		54%			9% <mark>2</mark> %
Cyprus	38%		50%		9	% <mark>3</mark> %
Ireland	28%		61%		9	% <mark>2</mark> %
Poland	28%		60%		99	% <mark>3</mark> %
Greece	27%		60%		10	<mark>% 3</mark> %
Romania	34%		53%		119	% <mark>2</mark> %
Germany	35%		51%		119	% <mark>3</mark> %
Croatia	31%		55%		129	6 <mark>2</mark> %
France	30%		56%		11%	<mark>. 4</mark> %
Austria	29%		56%		11%	<mark>. 3</mark> %
Netherlands	29%		56%		11%	<mark>. 3%</mark>
Hungary	25%	59	1%		13%	<b>4%</b>
Spain	29%		54%		13%	<b>4</b> %
Bulgaria	26%	5	8%		13%	<mark>3</mark> %
Luxembourg	33%		50%		13%	<mark>4%</mark>
Belgium	27%		55%		13%	4%
Finland	25%	58	3%		14%	<b>4%</b>
Denmark	25%	5	7%		15%	<mark>3</mark> %
Czechia	20%	62%			14%	4%
Lithuania	20%	61%			17%	<mark>3</mark> %
Slovakia	23%	569	%		17%	4%
Latvia	21%	58%			17%	4%
Estonia	19%	56%			19%	5%
Sweden	22%	52%			19%	6%
Slovenia	27%		47%		22%	4%
C	%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagr	ee





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## Overall views of hydrogen energy and technologies

- Hydrogen's **safety** compared to other energy sources (Trends by country)
- Western European countries showed higher agreement levels with hydrogen safety than Eastern Europe

Portugal	28%	58%			12%	2%
Ireland	22%	61%			14%	<mark>3</mark> %
Italy	25%	57%			14%	4%
Poland	24%	57%			15%	3%
Spain	25%	55%			17%	<mark>3</mark> %
Romania	29%	51%			16%	4%
Malta	32%	47%			14%	6%
Germany	27%	52%			17%	4%
Greece	24%	54%			18%	4%
Denmark	20%	56%		1	9%	5%
Netherlands	22%	54%		1	9%	5%
Croatia	28%	48%		1	3%	5%
Austria	26%	49%		21	%	4%
France	24%	51%		19	%	6%
Cyprus	30%	43%		20%		6%
Belgium	23%	50%		21%		6%
Hungary	18%	54%		22%		6%
Finland	17% 5	54%		24%		5%
Luxembourg	22%	47%		26%		6%
Lithuania	14% 54%	%		26%		6%
Czechia	14% 51%	%		27%		8%
Slovakia		47%		27%		8%
Bulgaria	18%	46%		29%		6%
Sweden	17% 4	17%		28%		8%
Slovenia	21%	43%		29%		7%
Estonia	15% 48			29%		7%
Latvia	13% 47%			31%		8%
0	% 20	0% 40	)% 6		0%	100%

Totally agree Tend to agree Tend to disagree Totally disagree







#### **Overall views of hydrogen energy and** technologies

- Hydrogen is as polluting as diesel or gasoline (Trends  $\bullet$ by country)
- Broad perception that hydrogen can be a **cleaner** alternative to traditional fossil fuels

Finland 6% 13% 32%		32%	48%	
Bulgaria	8%	13%	30%	48%
Malta	6%	15%	40%	38%
Slovenia	6%	16%	42%	36%
Italy	5%	17%	41%	37%
France	5%	18%	38%	38%
Lithuania	7%	17%	43%	33%
Germany	6%	18%	43%	32%
Denmark	7%	18%	33%	42%
Spain	6%	20%	46%	29%
Croatia	10%	16%	33%	42%
Portugal	9%	16%	42%	33%
Romania	8%	18%	41%	34%
Estonia	7%	18%	43%	32%
Hungary	9%	17%	33%	41%
Poland	9%	17%	35%	38%
Sweden	10%	16%	36%	37%
Belgium	8%	19%	36%	37%
Luxembourg	6%	21%	42%	31%
Ireland	8%	20%	40%	33%
Czechia	8%	19%	32%	40%
Cyprus	11%	17%	34%	38%
Slovakia	10%	19%	37%	34%
Netherlands	10%	19%	34%	37%
Austria	9%	22%	39%	31%
Latvia	7%	24%	31%	37%
Greece	10%	23%	32%	36%
0'	%		)% 40	% 60% 80% 100%

Tend to agree I Tend to disagree







#### Identification of the main individual-level determinants of public understanding and acceptance of FCH technologies

#### Work done

- Deeper analysis of data from the Public Opinion Survey (Gallup In. 2003), focusing on key survey questions and using statistical tests like Generalised Linear Models to assess predictor variables
- To establish a robust framework for identifying demographic and behavioural variables that significantly contribute to public opinions on hydrogen







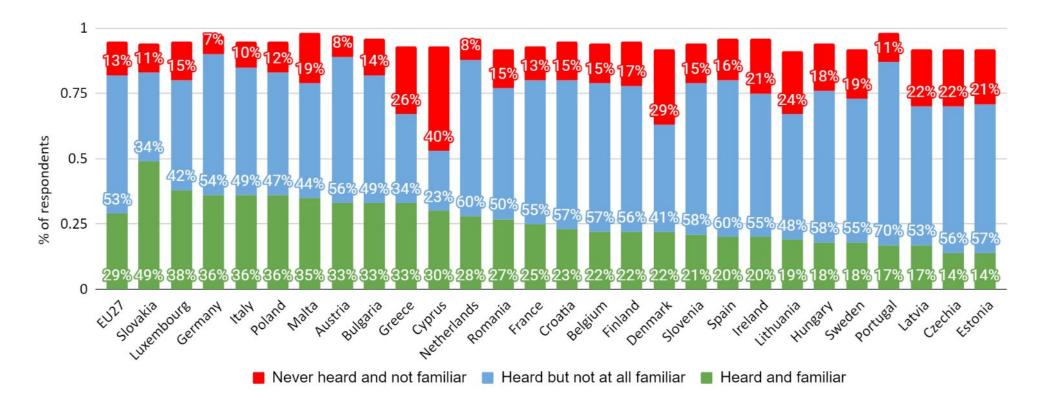




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## Identification of the main individual-level determinants of public understanding and acceptance of FCH technologies

#### Awareness of hydrogen technology ('heard of' and 'familiar')



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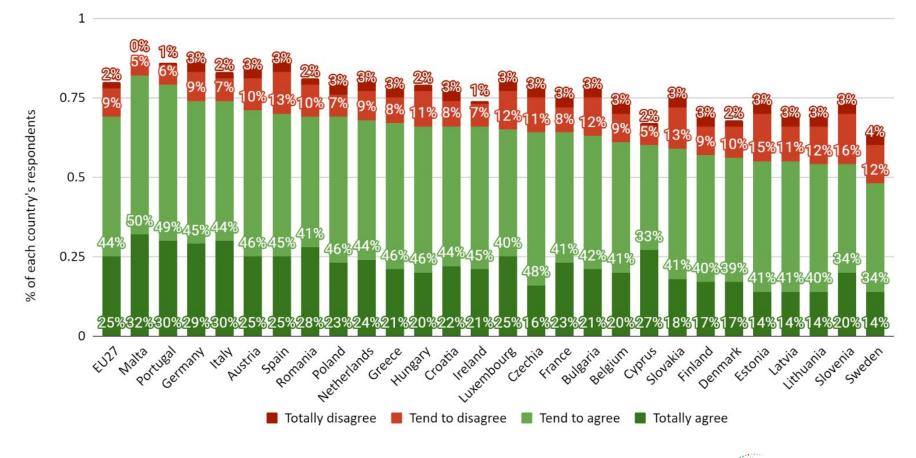






## Identification of the main individual-level determinants of public understanding and acceptance of FCH technologies

#### Views of hydrogen as a sustainable energy source



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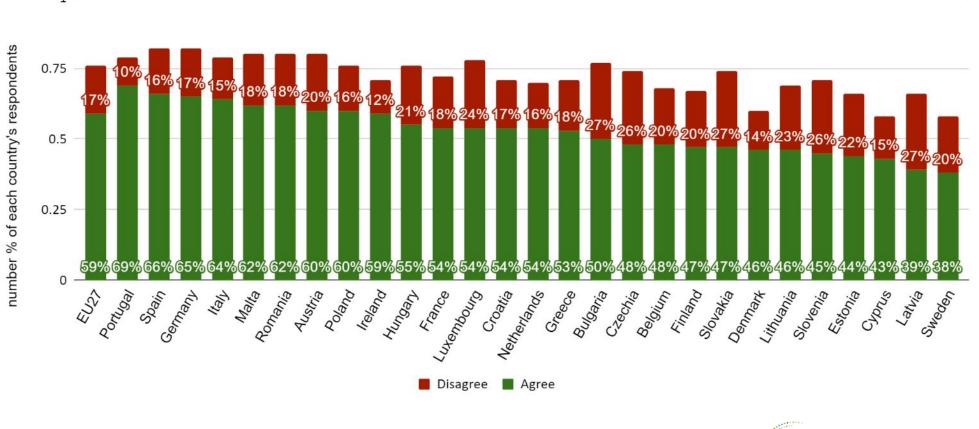






## Task 2: Identification of the main individual-level determinants of public understanding and acceptance of FCH technologies

#### Responses as to whether hydrogen is viewed as being as safe as other energy sources



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## Jdentification of the main individual-level determinants of public understanding and acceptance of FCH technologies

### **Findings summary**

- Regional influences are minor, but education significantly enhances support for hydrogen
- High environmental concern scores linked to lower awareness of hydrogen's role in transport, heating, and industrial applications
- Individuals with high environmental concern scores perceive hydrogen positively in reducing energy dependency and environmental impact
- Enhancing understanding of hydrogen's environmental implications could shape public opinion positively
- Social media use currently has limited impact on attitudes towards hydrogen





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#### **Recommendations:**

- Develop and implement education programs tailored to specific regions and demographics
- Prioritise educational efforts in countries with lower awareness and negative perceptions
- Enhance social media's role in spreading accurate information
- Address safety concerns
- Emphasise hydrogen's environmental benefits











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#### Analysis of public engagement with H2 via social media across the EU27 countries

#### Objective

Gather information to create a social media snapshot of public engagement with hydrogen in EU

#### Work completed

Analysis of social media content and search trends to inform future public engagement efforts

#### Data collection:

- Platforms: Facebook, X, Reddit, YouTube
- Timeframe: October 2023 to January 2024

Weekly searches were conducted with the focus on identifying **keywords**, **hashtags**, **users and relevant discussions/comments** 

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## Analysis of public engagement with H<sub>2</sub> via social media channels across the EU27

#### Key findings

#### Geographic variability and event-driven peaks

- Public interest in hydrogen technology varied across the EU27
- Engagement levels were influenced by national policies and initiatives, local events, industry conferences or government announcements
- Socio-political factors influence the public perception of hydrogen technology

#### **Topic-specific interest**

- Public interest in different aspects of hydrogen technology varies
- There is a higher interest in technological aspects (e.g., hydrogen fuel cells and vehicles)
- There is a lower engagement with infrastructure and policy topics





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### Implications from all findings

#### Practical public engagement strategies should:

- **Deepen understanding** of hydrogen fuel cells, -vehicles, processes, and hydrogen energy technologies in **simple terms**
- Address misconceptions, economic and safety concerns about hydrogen, ie. reputation for 'explosiveness' and worries over infrastructure in residential areas ('Not In My Backyard' phenomenon)
- Adapt initiatives to fit the **demographics and regional context** of each country, ensuring they resonate with diverse EU communities
- Actively include women to increase awareness and **decrease gender disparity**

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### Implications (cont.)

#### Practical public engagement strategies should:

- Showcase **real-world examples** of successful EU hydrogen implementations to demonstrate viability and benefits, to convert awareness into informed support
- Highlight **environmental benefits** and safety features of hydrogen technologies as a sustainable energy solution
- Involve industry experts, academics, NGOs, community members, and policy makers to enrich discussions, share expertise, and increase **transparency and trust**









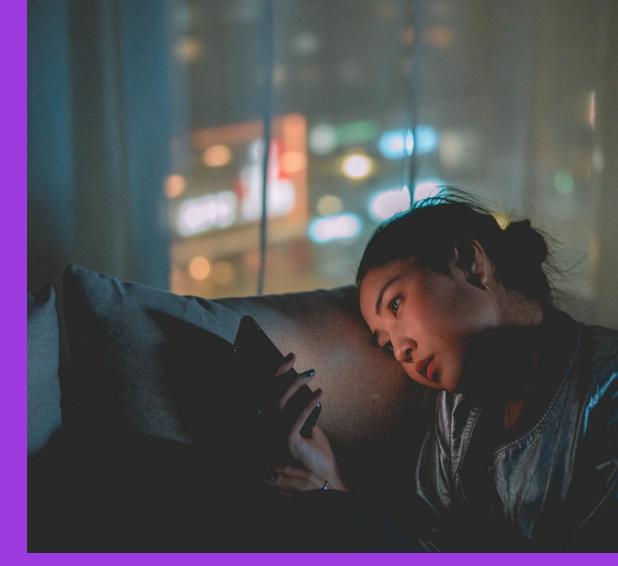


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### Implications (cont.)

#### **Recommendations for social** media:

- Leverage event-driven peaks (such as policy igodolannouncements, local projects) and communicate accurate information to address knowledge gaps and counter misconceptions (transparency)
- Geographic (and socio-political) variability requires igodoltailored strategies in different EU partner countries
- Target demographics showing lower awareness
- Emphasise H2 environmental and safety benefits ightarrow
- Collaborate with partner organisations to increase reach igodol
- Continuously monitor public engagement and sentiment igodol











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23-25 September 2024

Luxembourg

## Thank you for your attention!

**Dr Aaron Jensen Chief Operations Officer** Institute for Methods Innovation

**Dr Fanie van Rooyen Communications Officer** Institute for Methods Innovation







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Q&A

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### Thank you for your attention!



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## #HYPOP

Clean Hydrogen Partnership





The Hydrogen Revolution: Social and technical aspects for a sustainable transition towards hydrogen economy

25th September 2024, 11 am

CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of **Green Hysland Project** 

María Panadero

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- Introduction to Green Hysland project
- Permitting on Green Hysland project
- Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility









### Introduction to Green Hysland project

- Permitting on Green Hysland project
- Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility







CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project

#### Introduction to Green Hysland project

Green Hysland project aims to deploy a fully functional **hydrogen ecosystem on the island of Mallorca (Spain)**, making the island the first  $H_2$  hub in Southern Europe.





Source: Green Hysland Project (https://greenhysland.eu/)









CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project

#### **Introduction to Green Hysland project**

It is based in the integration of 6 deployment sites:

- Electrolysis plant (Lloseta) connected to local PV ٠ plants
- Electricity supply at the port of Palma ٠
- Injection of H2 into the local gas grid ٠
- m-CHP application at a commercial building (Hotel) ٠
- m-CHP application at a public building ٠
- Mobility uses (buses and cars) ٠



Source: Green Hysland Project (https://greenhysland.eu/)









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# Introduction to Green Hysland project

Regarding mobility, two hydrogen applications are considered:

- 5 Fuel Cell powered buses
- Fuel Cell powered vehicles in Palma (Toyota Mirai) to be leased/rented in and around Palma.

A transport refueling infrastructure (HRS) will be also developed within this project.



Source: https://www.toyota.es



Source: Green Hysland project











- Introduction to Green Hysland project
- Permitting on Green Hysland project
- Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility







# CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project

# Permitting on Green Hysland project - General

The production of hydrogen has followed different normative which can be classified in:

- Land use: Hydrogen production can only be carried out on land designated as industrial (Municipal and regional urban planning).
- **Environment:** Balearic adaptations to permitting procedures (Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Integrated Environmental Authorisation, etc.) deriving from European Directives.
  - i.e., Law 12/2016 of 17 August, of Environmental Assessment of the Balearic Islands.
- Industrial security: Regulations for low/high voltage, pressure equipment, chemical storage, fire protection, etc. have been followed.

# Permitting on Green Hysland project – Cars & HRS

For the FC vehicles and the HRS no information about permitting procedures have been found yet in the frame of this project.









Permitting on Green Hysland project – Hydrogen buses

The purchase of the hydrogen buses has been carried out by tender.

# **Requirements:**

- Quantity: 5 units
- Powered by: Electric traction with asynchronous or synchronous motors
- Length of the vehicles: 11.5 12.5 meters
- Overall width: <2.55 m. (not including rear-view mirrors)
- Overall height: 3.5 m. max including possible air conditioning equipment.
- Manoeuvrability: The outside turning diameter between walls shall be a maximum of 22 metres
- Fuel tanks: Fuel cell vehicles will have sufficient fuel capacity to be able to travel distances of up to 350 km without refuelling under normal driving conditions. Additional tanks will be offered as an option.





Source: https://www.solarisbus.com/









Permitting on Green Hysland project – Hydrogen buses

The purchase of the hydrogen buses has been carried out by tender.

# Some of the documents to be submitted were:

- Environmental Product Declaration (EPD):
  - In accordance to the Product Category Rules for PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSES AND COACHES PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION.
  - List of banned and declarable substances
- Declaration of compliance with REACH (EC 1907/2006)
- **Declaration of responsibility** -> Recycling of all components and parts of the vehicle
- Self-declaration of the manufacturer -> Compliance of the EU EPC Criteria applicable to transport





Source: https://www.solarisbus.com/









- Introduction to Green Hysland project
- Permitting on Green Hysland project
- Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility









Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility

# FCH2RAIL (2021-2024)

<u>Objective:</u> To develop, build, test, demonstrate and homologate a scalable, modular and multi-purpose fuel cell hybrid PowerPack applicable to different railway applications (regional trains, freight locomotives and shunting locomotives).

# Role of CNH2:

- Develop, build and test a test bench for the FCHHPP.
- Develop and operate a prototype of a HRS
- Propose a regulatory framework for H2 in rail vehicles





# Funding: CLEAN HYDROGEN PARTNERSHIP (GA n° 101006633)



Source: © CAF. FCH2RAIL Project (https://www.fch2rail.eu)









Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933

# CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project

Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility

# H2PORTS (2019-2024)

<u>Objective:</u> To provide efficient solutions for a fast evolution towards a low carbon and zero-emission sector in the port industry. To develop three pilots to bridge the gap between prototypes and pre-commercial products:

- A reach stacker powered with hydrogen.
- A yard tractor equipped with a set of fuel cells.
- A mobile Hydrogen supply station for guaranteeing the continuous working cycles of the abovementioned equipment.





# Funding: CLEAN HYDROGEN PARTNERSHIP (GA n° 826339)



Source: H2PORTS Project (https://h2ports.eu/)









Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933

CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project **Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility** Andalusian Guidelines (2024)

Report emitted by Andalusian government with the aim of clarifying the normative currently applicable to any hydrogen installation.

It takes into account that regulations for H2 are still under development.











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#### Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933

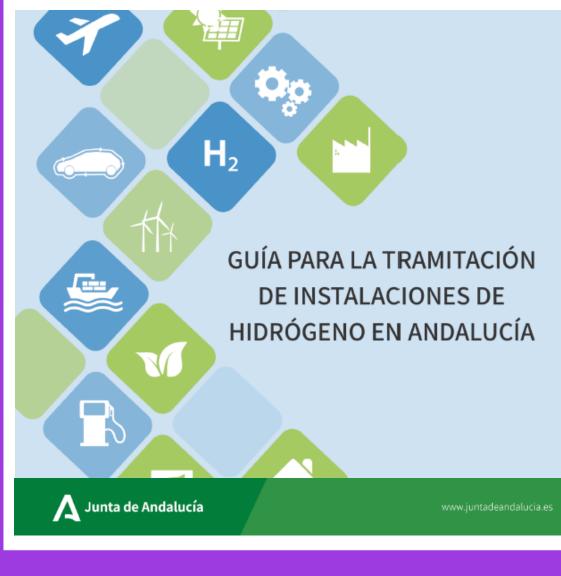
CNH2 and hydrogen mobility: the example of Green Hysland Project

Other examples of Green Hydrogen Mobility

# Andalusian Guidelines (2024)

Regarding mobility:

- It explain the different uses of hydrogen in transport and mobility (land, sea or air transport)
- It defines some concepts (i.e., the difference between «hidrogenera» and «hidrolinera».
- It gives some insight into the paperwork involved in the production, storage and transport of hydrogen (among others): i.e., European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road.











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# María Panadero National Center of Hydrogen (CNH2), Spain

maria.panadero@cnh2.es **Consultancy and Training Unit** 

> 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Online SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2024

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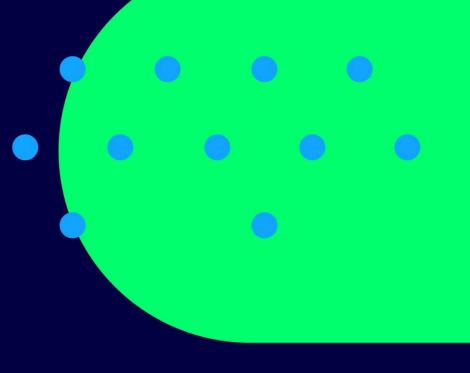
The Hydrogen Revolution: Social and technical aspects for a sustainable transition towards hydrogen economy

25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, 11 am

**Tailoring Social Life Cycle Assessment Frameworks** to Hydrogen-Related Systems and Target Audience

S.K.R. Maddula, J. Dufour, <u>D. Iribarren</u> (IMDEA Energy)





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# SDGs and social dimension



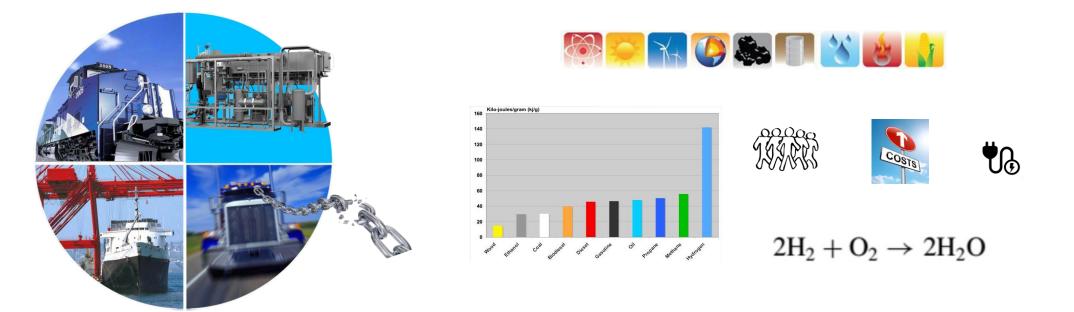








➢ FCH systems



Identification of hotspots and bottlenecks along the hydrogen supply chain under environmental, economic and social aspects

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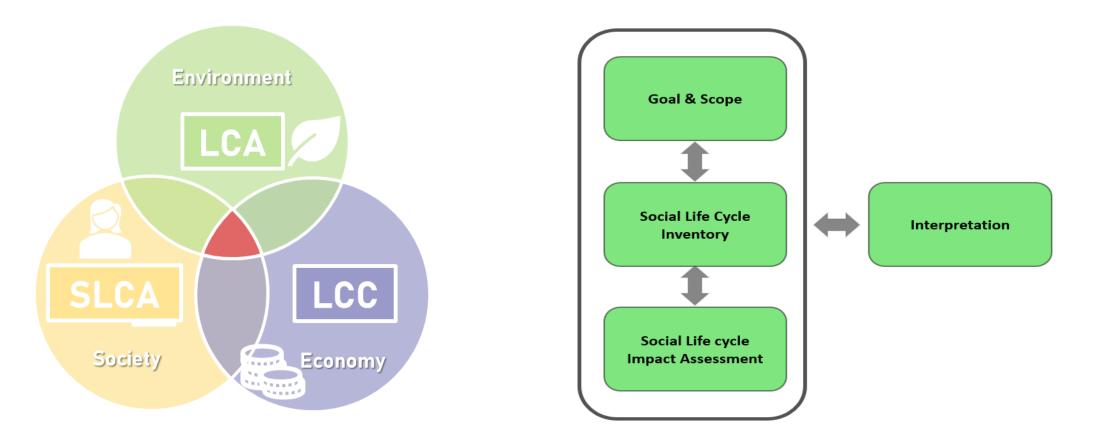








> Assessment



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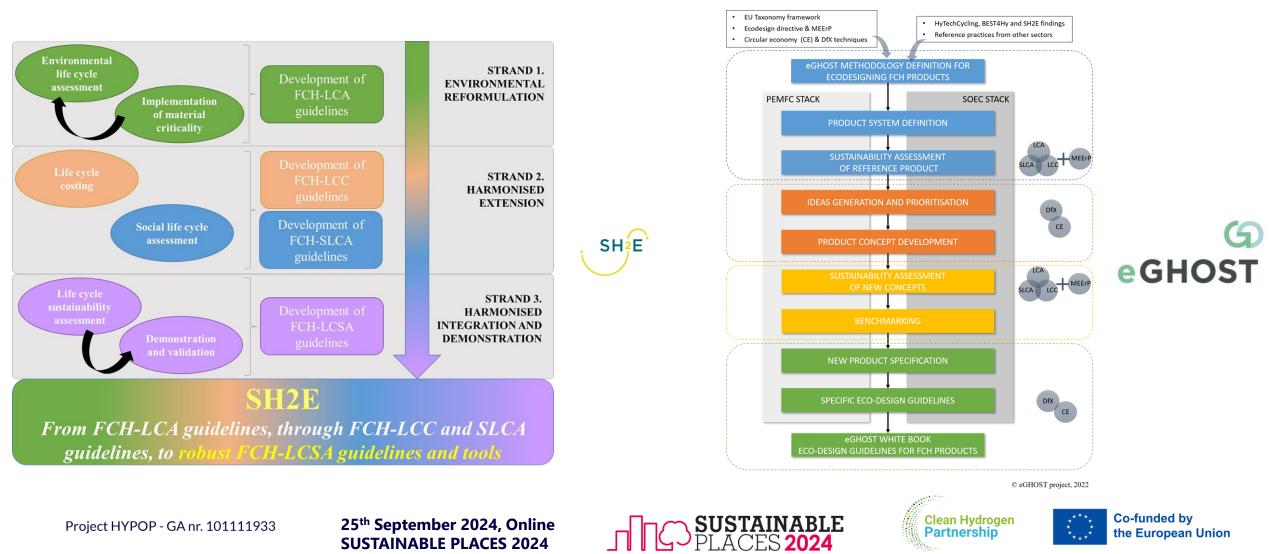






FRAMEWORKS

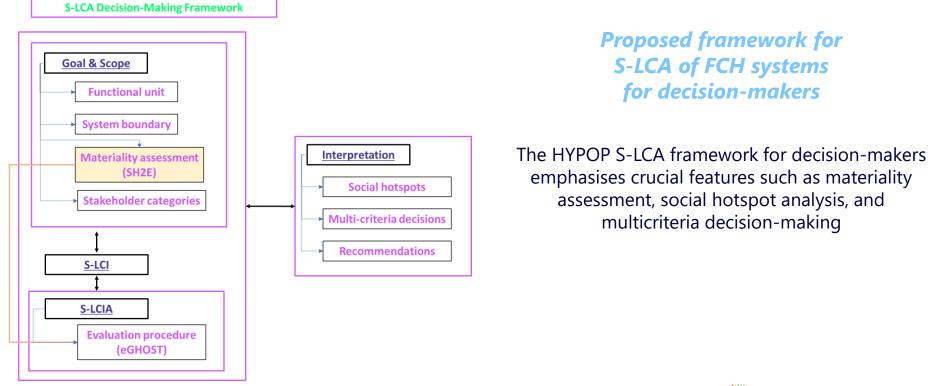
# Recent contributions to FCH-SLCA





# New contributions within HYPOP

- HYPOP D4.1: Training material for S-LCA addressed to decision-makers (R; PU; July 2024)
  - HYPOP MS4.1: FCH-tailored S-LCA approach targeted at decision-makers





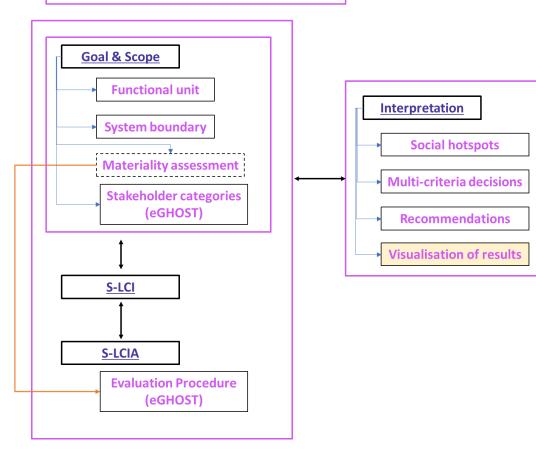




FRAMEWORKS

# New contributions within HYPOP (D4.1)

S-LCA Reporting Framework



**Proposed framework for S-LCA of FCH systems for reporting to citizens** 

The HYPOP S-LCA framework for reporting (particularly to citizens) specifies default stakeholder categories, impact subcategories and social indicators, and it integrates visualisation techniques to provide individuals with a better grasp of the social factors involved





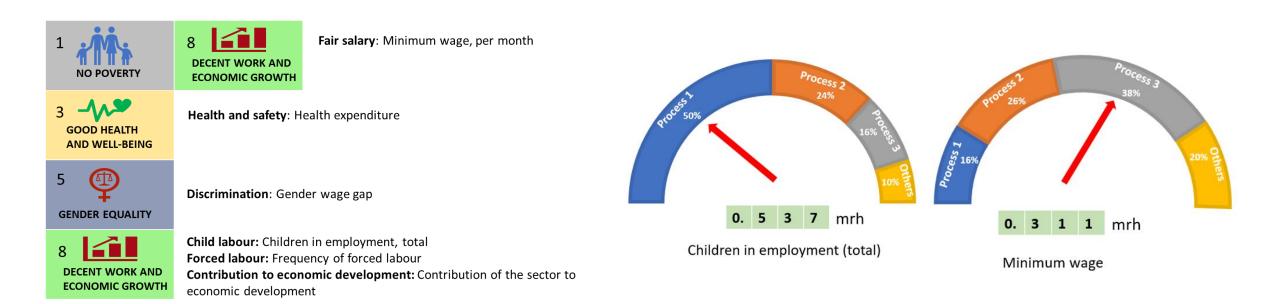






# ➢ New contributions within HYPOP (D4.1)

Proposed framework for S-LCA of FCH systems for reporting to citizens



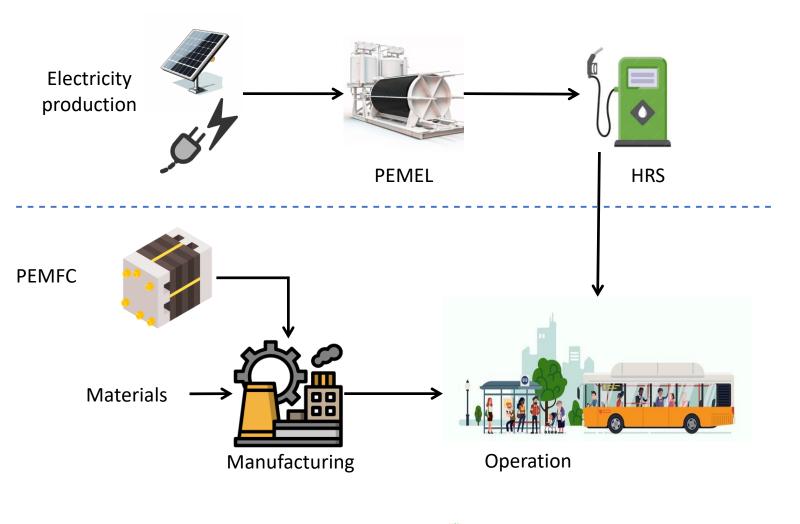






# NEXT STEPS

- Hydrogen production case study in HYPOP: hydrogen refuelling station with onsite hydrogen production
- Hydrogen use case study in HYPOP: bus transport
- HYPOP D3.1: S-LCA of two selected hydrogen systems and set of indicators for citizenship (R; PU; March 2025)











# TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

- FCH-SLCA frameworks individually designed to meet the requirements and viewpoints of the intended audience
- The proposed frameworks are recommended to be robustly integrated with LCA and LCC approaches in order to increase the depth and breadth of evaluations
- Benchmarking with relevant case studies is advised for contextual clarity
- S-LCA is becoming an important approach for the assessment of FCH supply chains, but still with a strong potential for improvements requiring further effort to robustly support decision-makers, citizens and other stakeholders such as policy-makers











### Diego Iribarren

Systems Analysis Unit, IMDEA Energy

#### diego.iribarren@imdea.org

25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Online **SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2024** 

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- October 9-11, 2024 Italy «Fueling Tomorrow» event in Bologna HYPOP (Environment Park) and H2IT seminar on permitting & safety
- October 7-8, 2024, Poland PCHET 2024 Conference Gdynia HYPOP (RIGP) and hydrogen associations seminar on permitting, safety, certification
- October 8, 2024 Spain PMH2 Conference HYPOP (CNH2) "Encuentro Sectorial of Hidrógeno"
- October 10, 2024 Spain CNH2 Headquarter HYPOP (CNH2) Seminar on permitting, safety, certification
- October 21-23, 2024 Sweden
   SETAC Europe 26th LCA Symposium
   IMDEA, S-LCA first results
- Nov/Dec 2024, Public Engagement Workshops online (IMI, APRE)

Raising Awareness of Hydrogen: Best Practices from the HYPOP Project Engaging Non- Technical Audiences: Best Practices for Energy Communication







Engagement workshops are coming...STAY TUNED!



# European Hydrogen Week 2024

• 18th – 22nd of November, H2WEEK 2024 Project Boot at the EU Project Pavilion









18-22 November 2024 Brussels, Belgium euhydrogenweek.eu

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# Join our community!









# Join at **slido.com #2400 836**



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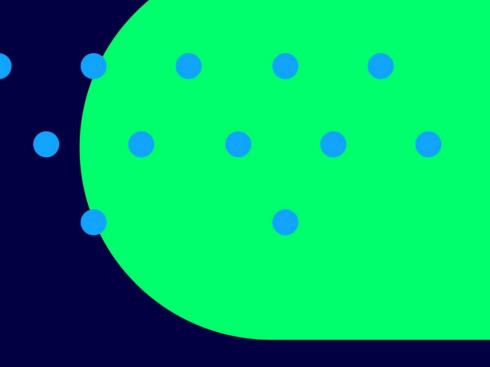
The Hydrogen Revolution: Social and technical aspects for a sustainable transition towards hydrogen economy

25th September 2024, 11 am

HYdrogen Public Opinion and acceptance, **HYPOP Project Introduction** 

Marianna Franchino, ENVIRONMENT PARK





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HYPOP – **Hydrogen Public Opinion and Acceptance**, is a project funded by the Clean Hydrogen Partnership under the European Horizon Europe programme.

Overall objective is to **raise public awareness and trust towards hydrogen technologies and their systemic benefits**, through the following activities:

- the preparation of guidelines and good practices that will help to define more effectively how citizens, consumers/end users, and stakeholders can be involved in the implementation of Hydrogen technologies;
- the creation of a social platform collecting communication materials (videos, news, scientific papers) on new hydrogen technologies, developed according to the early findings of the public engagement activities;
- the definition of indicators to be used for Hydrogen Social Life Cycle Assessment for public acceptance and informed decision-making.

HYPOP will focus on two applications: **residential and mobility**, which will enter into the daily life of people.







# HYPOP Project Consortium



# 4 Hydrogen Clusters:

- Environment Park
- Cluster TWEED (Wallonia and Brussels)
- The Pomeranian Regional Chamber of Commerce (RIGP)
- The Balkan Hydrogen Cluster

# 3 Research Organisations:

- Institute for Methods Innovation (IMI)
- The IMDEA Energy Institute (IME)
- Centro Nacional del Hidrógeno (CNH2)

1 strategic communication and stakeholder engagement specialist

 the Agency for the Promotion of European Research (APRE)







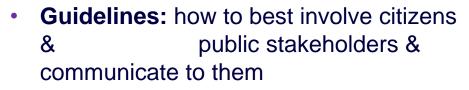


Analysis of public understanding and institutional requirements for identifying individual-level determinants and technical barriers

Engagement and Consultations of Target Groups Guidelines for engagement of citizens and technicians for successful implementation of hydrogen technologies

Data from surveys, social & mass media; current local regulations

Workshops Social media



- Social Life Cycle Assessment indicators
- Communication toolkit
- Web platform with videos presenting upcoming hydrogen technologies









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1. Based on your personal experience, which factors mainly influence the public opinion about hydrogen technologies? 2-3 words

Image by Pexels

# HYPOP Project Target Groups

# **CITIZENS**

- Citizens ٠
- Consumers/end users ٠
- Communication experts ٠

**Social Analysis** 

#### **STAKEHOLDERS**

- First responders ٠
- Permitting entities •
- **Certification bodies** ٠
- **Decision makers** •

**Technical Analysis** 







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#### **SOCIAL ANALYSIS**

# What does people think about hydrogen?

- H2implementation level in different EU countries (policy, social frameworks etc).
- Secondary data analysis previously conducted public opinion surveys (e.g. Gallup Survey run by the Clean Hydrogen Partnership) to be used as baseline understanding of the public opinion regarding H2 implementation in EU countries in terms of technology understanding and acceptance.
- Analysis of public engagement with H2 via social media across the EU27 to understand engagement and communication strategy.

# Final development of a public informative and engagement strategy.



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2. Have you heard about public engagement activities with citizens/end-users? Select one or more options

Living Labs

Informative sessions

Public consultations

0%

Communication campaigns via radio/tv



001

Social Media Campaigns



#### **STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS**

Understanding of different EU approaches on:

- Permitting
- Safety
- Certification

for the installation of hydrogen technologies.

Understand gaps and barriers, differences, but also best practices.

Demo projects, hydrogen valleys have been analysed.













#### **ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

Co-creation workshops targeted for the 2 target groups:

- Public engagement workshops: to inform citizens and ٠ increase public trust in H2 implementation;
- Stakeholders' engagement workshops: inform and ٠ present the main results from the task on requirements' lists for permitting, safety and certification. In particular authorities issuing permitting and authorisations, first responders and certification bodies will be involved.











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## HYPOP Project OUTCOMES

#### **GUIDELINES AND GOOD PRACTICES FOR H2 ACCEPTANCE**

- **Public Engagement** on H2 technologies' implementation
- Safety Requirements for H2 tech installation
- Permitting Requirements for H2 tech installation
- Certification Requirements for H2 tech installation

#### Social Life Cycle Assessment indicators

• Socio-economicand environmental indicators for public acceptance and informed decision-making.















CALL TO ACTION! Contact us for collaborations, videos/materials to promote in our platform!!

EVERY WH2ERE

WEB PLATFORM – demo projects, initiatives and much more





















Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933







## Join our community!







Thanks for your attention! ENVIRONMENT PARK Marianna Franchino

marianna.franchino@envipark.com

### 25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Online SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2024

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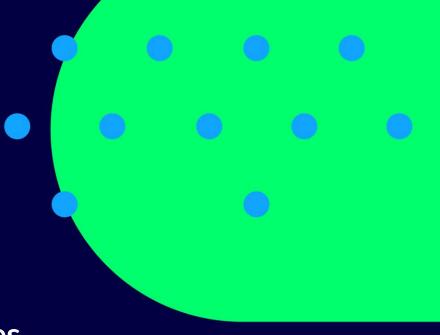
The Hydrogen Revolution: Social and technical aspects for a sustainable transition towards hydrogen economy

25th September 2024, 11 am

Companies, universities and public entities are key to raising public awareness

Simon Habran - Cluster TWEED – Belgium case



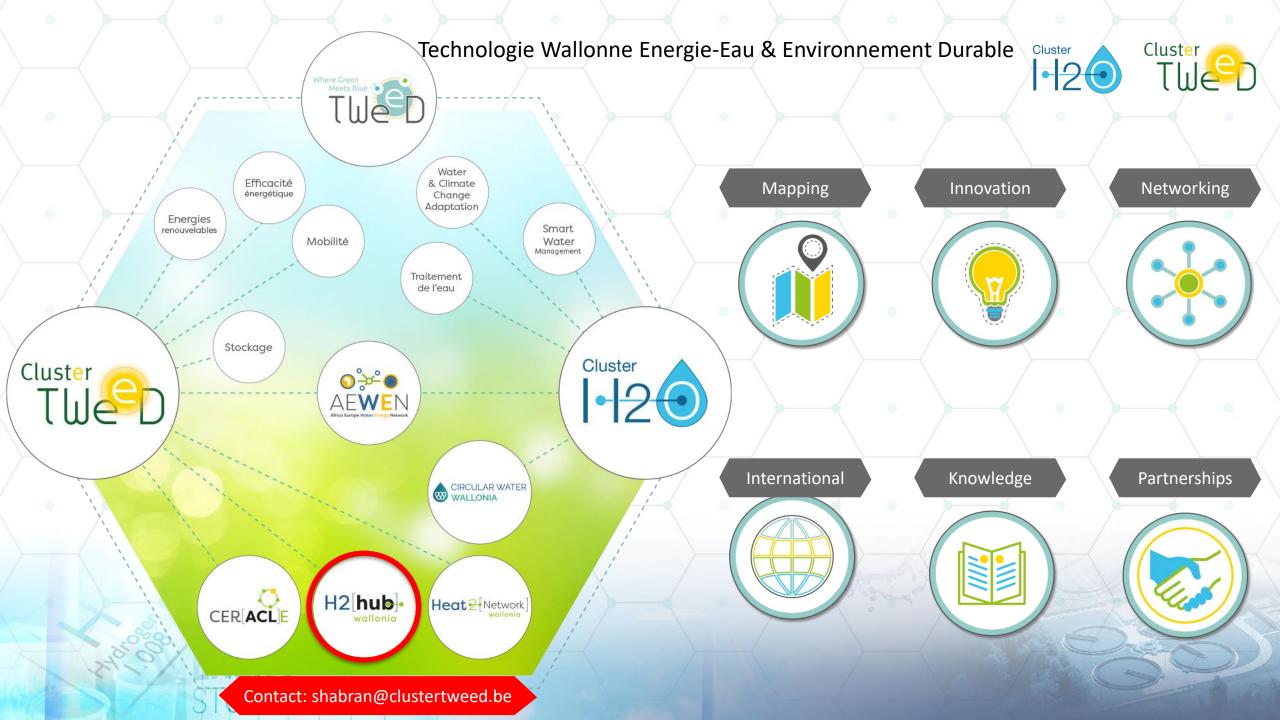


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## H2Hub

## • The new ecosystem of the energy transition

HYDROGEN T

H

H2[hub]• wallonia

## Companies, universities and public entities are key to raising public awareness



- Companies
  - Develop the new technologies and thus the new market
  - The citizen **must see this new market** to accept it.
- Research, Education & training infrastructures
  - Develop new courses that will attract students to this new sector => improve awareness of students
  - Develop new skills and knowledges
- Public entities
  - Attractivity of the new market => subsidies, tax incentives, penalties will help and force companies to enter this new market
  - Safety rules => Target of 0 accident for the public acceptance.
- Clusters
  - Improve collaborations between this 3 actors
    - o e.g. : companies need new competences and training infrastructures need the feedback of companies to develop new courses
    - $\circ$  e.g.: companies need new long term directives and appropriate regulations to adapt their activities

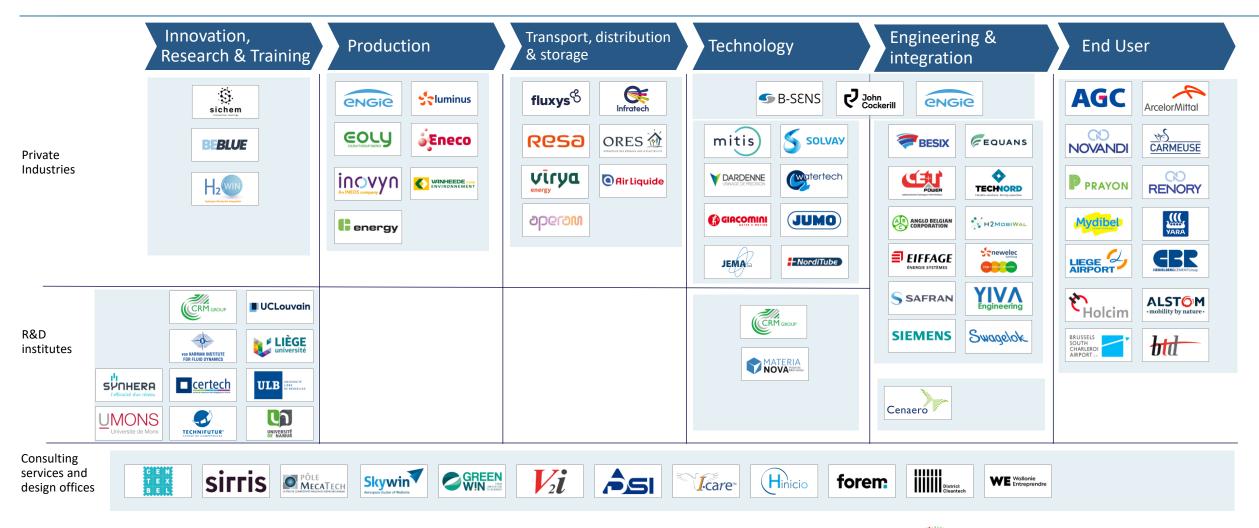
#### Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933





## Value Chain in Wallonia





Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933





#### H2 Valley – E-WallonHY

## Companies - Production projects in Wallonia

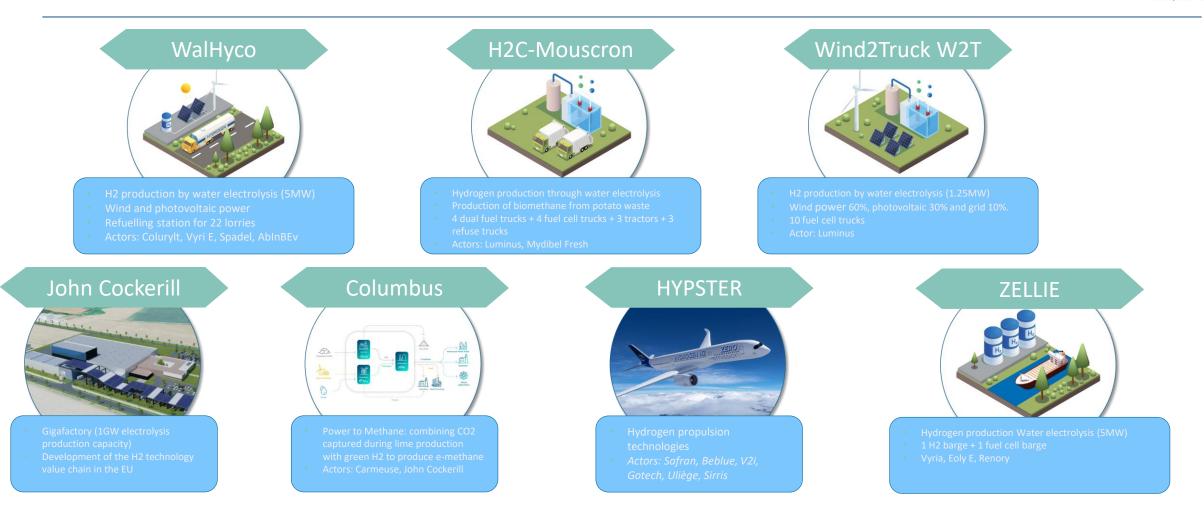


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#### Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933



## ) Companies - Production projects in Wallonia



## • **Difficulties** to finalize these projects

- Permitting and unclear safety measurements extend deadlines
  - One objectif of HyPOP project is: Clear guidance on safety and certification and support to obtain permits and authorisations for installing H2 technologies
    - Make an inventory of what is currently in place in Europe countries
    - Write a draft guideline
    - Approve the draft with stakeholders
    - Provide a validated guideline

#### Bad business cases

- Need of CAPEX and OPEX supports
- $\,\circ\,$  Larger projects to have economies of scale
  - => combine different actors/projects to develop <u>a hydrogen valley</u>

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#### H2 Valley – E-WallonHY

## ) Companies – H2 valley in Wallonia



### Hydrogen Valley in Wallonia : Key Focus Areas

- <u>Prioritized Applications</u>: Specific industries and heavy transport, including trucks and ships.
  - Industry Decarbonization : Targets high-energyconsuming sectors such as non-metallic minerals (glass, cement, lime), chemistry (chemicals, fertilizers), and metallurgy, with initiatives for CO2 conversion using hydrogen.
  - <u>Mobility and Transport</u>: Aims to position Wallonia at the center of European hydrogen corridors for highways and rivers, enhancing heavy and river transport, as well as aeronautics sector decarbonization.



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## Public entities – Validation of the H2 valley



## The Walloon region has the ambition to become a hydogen valley

- Several official communications
- Included in the Walloon strategy
- May 23, walloon gouvernment validates a call of tenders
  - Budget: 25M€
  - Production: 1000T/an
  - Quality: law carbon and 100% renewable in 2035
  - Location: maximum 10km of the european hydrogen backbone and 2 axes of the TEN-T core network
  - Closed: 15/09/2024

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9



#### COMMUNIQUÉ

Le Gouvernement wallon met tout en œuvre pour favoriser l'émergence d'une filière d'hydrogène vert en Wallonie et souhaite la faire reconnaitre comme une « vallée de l'hydrogène » stratégique au niveau européen. En effet, l'hydrogène est un vecteur énergétique de choix pour décarboner certains secteurs économiques difficilement électrifiables mais également pour stocker de l'énergie et ainsi pallier l'intermittence des énergies renouvelables.

sera de structurer et de fluidifier les interactions entre les différentes parties prenantes involutions de gouvernance dynamique et inclusif dont le rôle également à inscrire la Wallonie dans la dynamique européenne des vallées de l'hydrogène.







## ) Research, Education & Training infrastructures



## • Cluster TWEED is partner of different projects

- European project : Green SKHy (NWE interreg)
  - Identified new skills and competences
  - For the 1st Deliverable: identified a need of a clear regulation to establish the right certification training
  - $\Rightarrow$  align and complementary to the HyPOP project
- Federal project
  - BE-HyFE: mapping of research and innovation centers in Belgium
  - BHC Task 5: mappinp of education and trainings in Belgium
- Regional project: e-WallonHy
  - Coordinate and mapping all innovative projects
  - Maping all competences thanks to Virtual-lab

Project HYPOP - GA nr. 101111933



North-West Europe

Green SKHy









### **Thank you for your attention** CLUSTER TWEED

Simon Habran

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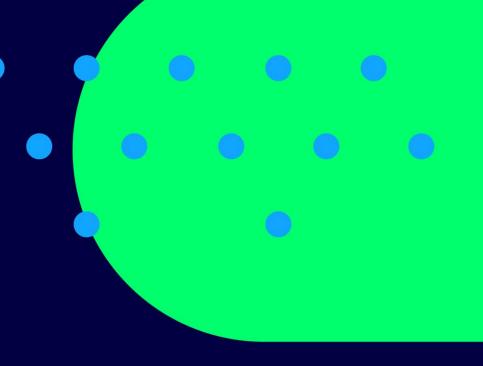
The Hydrogen Revolution: Social and technical aspects for a sustainable transition towards hydrogen economy

25th September 2024, 11 am

Current Safety and Permitting approaches for Hydrogen technologies integration at EU level

Mattia Miglietta (Environment Park)





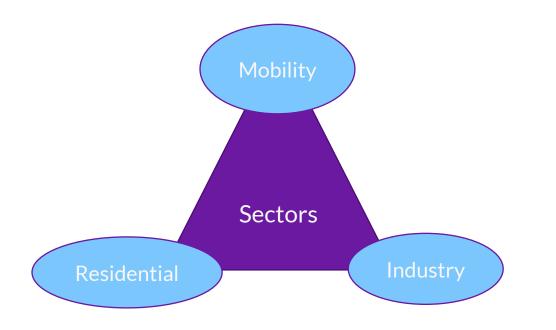
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## **Framework of research**



Analysis of **Safety and Permitting requirements** at EU level for Hydrogen technologies implementation

To support EU Hydrogen Economy through guidances based on best practices







#### **Cross related aspects as drivers of Hydrogen Value Chain** MOBILITY Public RESIDENTIAL perception **SAFETY** Institutions Performance-based approach approaches Prescriptive approach Variety of Still few H2 projects Project implemented close to Lavouts **Urban environment** PERMITTIN

- G
- **Environmental legislation**
- Safety legislation
- Spatial planning

Gap of Knowledge and Regulations

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## Application of $H_2$ technologies: success story in $H_2$ mobility

#### Hydrogen Refuelling Station in Bolzano (Italy)

- Need of a containment structure for each hazardous component of the plant
- > No differences for safety distances of  $H_2$  technologies
- Strict provisions from HRS regulation

Hazardous elements	Protection distances	Internal safety distances		External safety distances		ty	
Compressors	15 m		\			30 m	
Storage units	15 m		15 m		30 m		
Box of the	15 m		15 m			30 m	
tube trailer							

Hazardous	Protection	Internal safety	External safety distance
element	distance	distance	
Dispensing unit	15 m	12 m	30 m



#### HRS scale up of the plant from 350 to 700 bar

#### HOW?

- Risk analysis
- Interaction with first responders
- Explaining to institutions past accidents affecting H<sub>2</sub> perception
- Comparison with other safety approaches around EU
- Interaction with permitting authorities for compliancy with spatial planning







## Customized protocols for Safety, Permitting and Certification

Containerised and mobile Hydrogen Refuelling station without on site production

#### **□** Technical documentation for the HRS prototype:

- Development of the Project according to related technical regulation (if available)
- Evaluation and acceptance from an official engineering association
- Development of a maintenance plan
- Development of Technical documentation for the Fire fighters

#### □ Installation of the prototype on the selected site

- Obtaining a operation certificate from an authorised engineer
- Installation of pressurised gas and low voltage. The certification is issued by an authorised company
- □ Inspection of the installation by a control body, which issues an inspection certificate
- Collection of all documentation and certifications









## ) Application of $H_2$ technologies: Barriers to $H_2$ in urban areas

Reversible SOFC for Cogeneration in Residential environment (Italy)

- > HAZOP risk analysis (for safety, required by Fire Fighters)
- Fire Fighters support to identify the applicable regulations for fuel cells and storage (gap of H<sub>2</sub> regulation for storage residential application)

Prescriptive application of Natural gas Storage regulation

	Storage with safety of degree 1:					
With containment structure	Storage capacity	Protection distance	Internal safety distance	External safety distance		
Structure	4 <sup>th</sup> category	5 m	\	10 m		
	3 <sup>rd</sup> category	5 m	١	20 m		
	2 <sup>nd</sup> category	5 m	١	25 m		
	1 <sup>st</sup> category	5 m	١	30 m		

Without containment
structure

Storage of 4 <sup>th</sup> o	ategory with associated	-	legree
Storage capacity	Protection distance	Internal safety distance	External safety distance
4 <sup>th</sup> category	20 m	20 m	30 m

SOFC (as micro-CHP) standard grid connection procedures and application of regulation NO BARRIER for FC

#### ISSUES associated to H<sub>2</sub> storage:

- High economic burden for the containment structures needed
- Complex to identify urban areas compliant with safety distances for H<sub>2</sub> storage



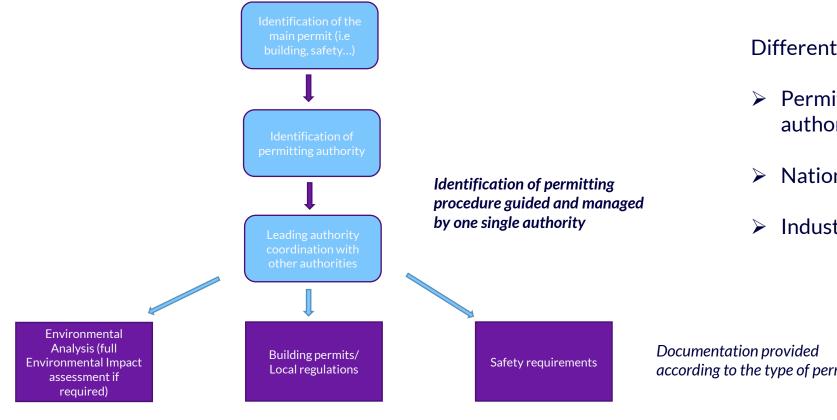




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## **Guidelines to support institutions and stakeholders**

Example of simplified permitting procedure for H<sub>2</sub> production projects (Swiss approach)



Different types of guidance documents issued:

- Permitting guidelines issued by local authorities
- National guidelines for permitting
- Industrial guidelines for safety management

according to the type of permit







## ) Further developments needed

Why it worked



- Performance based safety approach as an alternative:
  - a) Stakeholders can rely on risk assessment procedures, technical standards and technical recommendations
  - b) Safety measures defined by the manufacturers (if regulation gap is present)
- Simplified permitting procedures defined to boost hydrogen projects
- Common guidelines for safety and permitting



- Existing regulatory gaps
- Unclear permitting procedures
- Low attention for emerging sectors (i.e residential)









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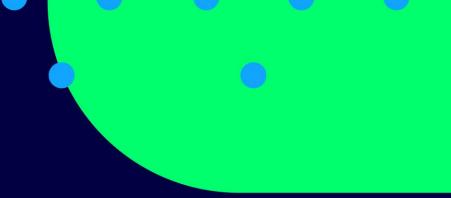


## Poland case:

## from education to the hydrogen valleys

25th September 2024, 11 am

Zaneta Klostowska, Director of Cluster of Hydrogen Technologies, Regional Pomeranian Chamber of Commerce; Expert in innovationa and market developement for hydrogen technologies, TUV SUD



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## Costs of the energy transition in Poland by 2040: PLN 1.5 trillion.

## **Obstacles:**

- Technological,
- Financial,
- Legal,
- Competence,
- Human resources.



Source: Polish Green Transformation, European Commission reports.

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#### The challenges of the energy transition – hydrogen valleys

Poland's targets by 2030: 32% of energy from RES in the national mix.

#### **Polish Hydrogen Valleys Innovation Ecosystem**



#### **Electrolyser capacity**

By 2030, the hydrogen valleys will integrate 2 GW of electrolyser capacity to support green hydrogen production.

#### **Key Hydrogen Valleys**

Poland is developing five major hydrogen valleys, including the Silesian, Lower Silesian, and Greater Polish Valleys.

### 5

#### **Central Hydrogen Valley**

The Central Hydrogen Valley aims to produce 54,000 kg of hydrogen annually, supported by 2 GW of wind and solar capacity.

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## Hydrogen Valleys as a centre for innovation in hydrogen technology





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#### Education – how to build a green skills? Qualifications and education - new requirements in the labour market

40% of employees in the RES sector will have to undergo additional training by 2025.

Most sought-after professions:

- Renewable energy engineers
- Installers and service technicians of RES installations
- Energy project management specialists
- Automation engineers and IT specialists
- Electromobility specialists



#### Fostering Hydrogen and Green Technology Experts



#### Hydrogen education programs

Key technical universities like Technical University of Gdansk are integrating hydrogen technology into their curricula to prepare future experts.

### 1

#### Industry partnerships

Collaboration between academia and industries like KGHM and Grupa Azoty fuels Poland's hydrogen expertise development.

## Д

Government-supported research

Research and innovation in hydrogen are supported through national programs and EU-backed

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25<sup>th</sup> September 2024, Online SUSTAINABLE PLACES 2024



Projects Clean Hydrogen Partnership



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