

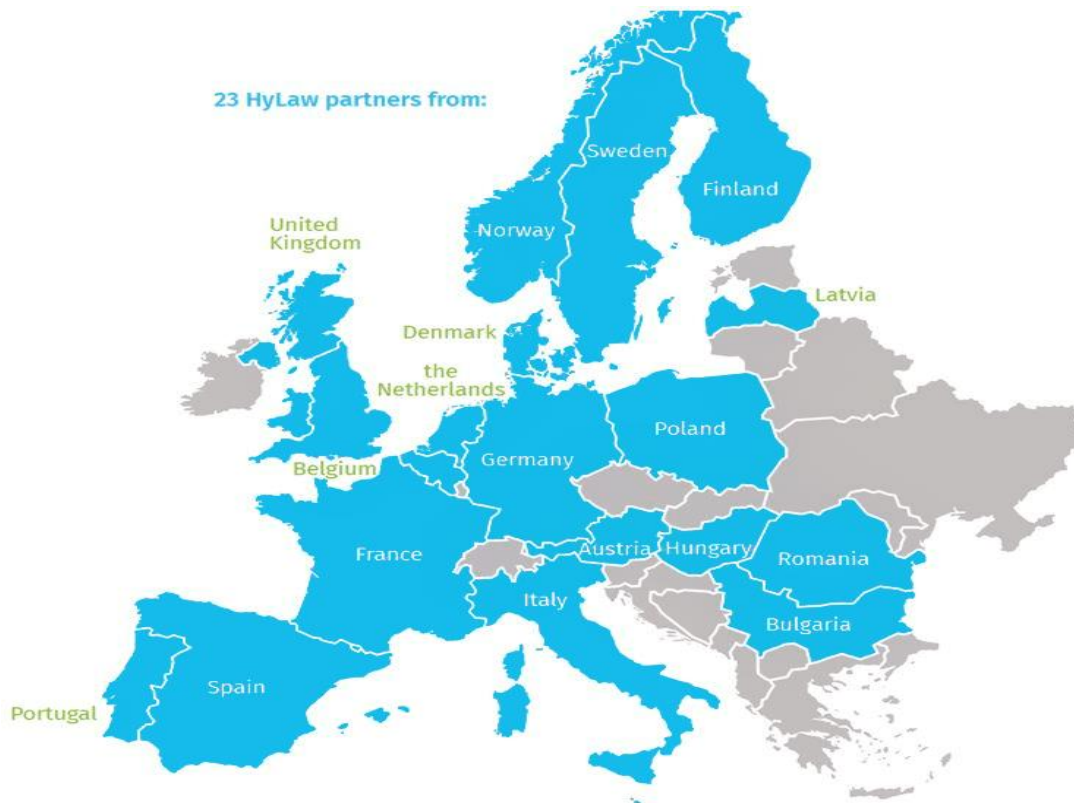
HyLAW

NATIONAL WORKSHOP 06.11.2018

Österreichische Energieagentur - Austrian Energy Agency
Alfred Schuch | 06.11.2018



HyLAW – PARTNER COUNTRIES



HyLAW – 23 PARTNERS

HyLAW partners



Project Start: Jan 2017

Project End: Dec. 2018

Extension: 5 month?

Maintenance: 2 years

HyLAW – OBJECTIVES

General objectives

- **MARKET:**

Facilitate access to the FCH market by providing a tool/database for market players/FC stakeholders

- **POLICY:**

Lobby for better regulations to support uptake of FCH technologies on the basis of national and EU policy papers, tool for intra-EU comparison and EU-recommendations



HyLAW – OBJECTIVES

Detailed objectives

- **MARKET:**
 - Identify applicable requirements and procedure for FCH installations & operations
 - Make information easily available
 - Measure „Legal and Administrative Processes“ (LAPs) in terms of delay and costs
 - Facilitate comparison between countries/regions
 - Reduce time and cost for compliance
- **POLICY:**
 - Provide policymakers with fact based information and recommendations for improvements in the LAPs



HyLAW – OUTPUTS

Main outputs

- Define a methodology
- Provide an online and publicly available database
- One fact-sheet recommendations leading to policy paper by country
- One EU policy paper
- A series of workshops for dissemination/review of work
- Ensure continuity



HyLAW – HOMEPAGE

Homepage: <https://www.hylaw.eu/>

Database:



Production of hydrogen Centralised (Electrolysis, Steam-Methane refo Please select a LAP

[Database](#) | [Compare LAPs](#) | [Legislation](#)

Production of hydrogen

Stationary Storage

Transport and distribution of hydrogen

Hydrogen as a fuel and refueling infrastructure for mobility purposes

Vehicles

Electricity grid issues for electrolysers

Gas grid issues

Stationary power: fuel cells

Production of hydrogen

Centralised (Electrolysis, Steam-Methane reforming, and H2 liquification)

This application concerns the production of hydrogen at one location, in quantities to cover the needs of hydrogen over a relatively large geographic area for a relatively large number of points of use, implying hydrogen transportation

- i** Land use plan (zone prohibition)
- i** Permitting process (include former LAP: emission regulation)
- i** Permitting requirements (include LAP: safety-distances)

Localised (Electrolysis, Steam-Methane reforming, and H2 liquification)

HyLAW – HOMEPAGE - DATABASE

Production of hydrogen

Centralised (Electrolysis, Steam-Methane refo

Land use plan (zone prohibition)

[Database](#) | [Compare LAPs](#) | [Legislation](#)

Land use plan (zone prohibition)

Please select a country:

Austria

Latvia

Belgium

Norway

Bulgaria

Poland

Denmark

Portugal

Finland

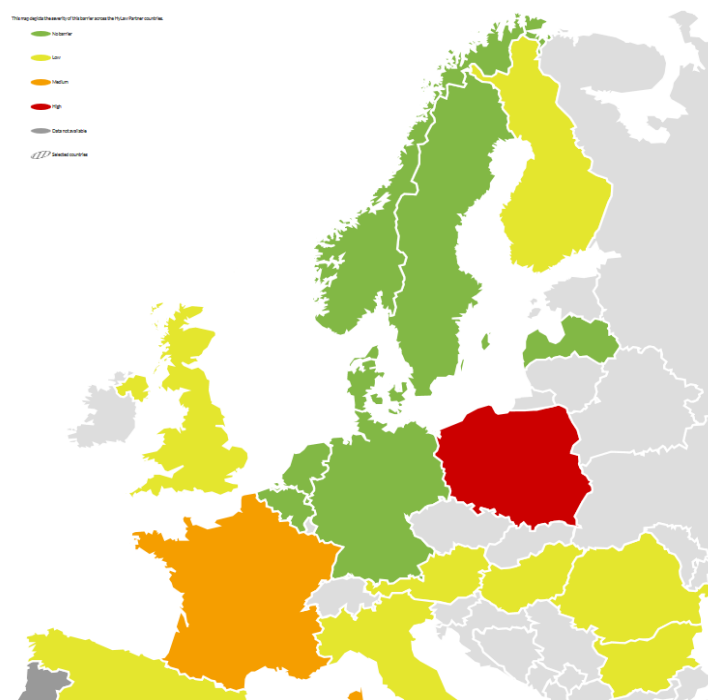
Romania

France

Spain

Germany

Sweden



HyLAW – HOMEPAGE - DATABASE

Austria	
Expand all answers	
a - What are the main regulations/requirements regarding land use plans for building a hydrogen production facility (e.g. permitting regime, agreement)?	
b - Are there specific requirements or zone prohibitions for building a hydrogen production facility in the land use plans?	
Which is the authority responsible for delivering the land use permit ?	
Is there a uniform permit process at local level throughout a country? (uniform interpretation?)	
If needed, what is required and how much time does it take to change the land use plan?	
Is it a barrier?	Yes
Type of Barrier	Economic barriers
Assessment Severity	1

HyLAW – HOMEPAGE - DATABASE



Austria

[Expand all answers](#)

[a - What are the main regulations/requirements regarding land use plans for building a hydrogen production facility \(e.g. permitting regime, agreement\)?](#)

a - One of the prerequisites is that the land is declared as land where such facilities can be constructed and further on – if all permissions requirements have been fulfilled– operated.

[b - Are there specific requirements or zone prohibitions for building a hydrogen production facility in the land use plans?](#)

b - Since the production of hydrogen is regarded as facility which generates considerable environmental impacts if the capacity is > 150.000 tons per year, a so called eased environmental impact assessment is needed. The advantage of an eased environmental impact assessment process is that all other permitting requirements are not to be applied because all aspects are being dealt with in the same process. Since the public participation is high (the rights of the public to participate are strong) such – even eased – environmental impact assessment processes are lengthy and costly. If the capacity is lower or max. 150.000 tons per year the law for commercial facility sites has to be applied (Trade Commerce and Industry Regulation Act)

[Which is the authority responsible for delivering the land use permit ?](#)

[Is there a uniform permit process at local level throughout a country? \(uniform interpretation?\)](#)

[If needed, what is required and how much time does it take to change the land use plan?](#)

HyLAW – HOMEPAGE - DATABASE



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Info Centre

The [HyLaw](#) consortium has analysed the applicable legal and administrative processes in all the countries covered at the timely delivery of hydrogen technologies. We are happy to make them publicly available below:

National policy papers


Building on the content of the database, National policy present the state of play of the Hydrogen Regulatory env

 [Austria](#)

 [Germany](#)

 [Poland](#)

 [Belgium](#)

[Hungary](#)  [HU](#)

[Portugal](#)

[Bulgaria](#)

 [Italy](#)

 [Romania](#)

 [Denmark \(EN\)](#)  [DK](#) [Latvia](#)

 [Spain \(EN\)](#)  [ES](#)

 [Finland](#)

[Netherlands](#)

 [Sweden](#)

Ihr Ansprechpartner

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Wir denken an morgen



Fragen der **Energiezukunft** mit ExpertInnen-Know-how beantworten – dieses Ziel unterstützt die Österreichische Energieagentur mit ihrer **strategischen Personalentwicklung**.

Die Österreichische Energieagentur ist nach ÖNORM ISO 50001:2011 und ISO 29990:2010 zertifiziert.