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ENABLING GREEN HYDROGEN TRADE BETWEEN THE EU AND UKRAINE

09.12.2025 | Online workshop as part of the “German-Ukrainian Research Cooperation on the Certification of Green Hydrogen” (GerUCCHy) | Hamburg Institut and Institute of Renewable Energy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IRE)



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INTRODUCTION OF THE GERMAN-UKRAINIAN RESEARCH COOPERATION ON THE CERTIFICATION OF GREEN HYDROGEN

09.12.2025 | Jakob Schlandt | Workshop: Enabling green hydrogen trade between the EU and Ukraine



ABOUT THE PROJECT

- The “**German-Ukrainian Research Cooperation on the Certification of Green Hydrogen (GerUCCHy)**” aims to provide science-based support for the development of a verification system for green hydrogen in Ukraine.
 - A cross-border, **internationally compatible hydrogen origin verification system** is an important link in the supply chain for certified green hydrogen between Ukraine and Germany and other EU countries
 - The project aims to build up the **necessary expertise** for the development and operation of such a system
- **Project duration:** June 2024 – May 2026
- **More information:** <https://www.hamburg-institut.com/en/services/guarantees-of-origin/research-cooperation-gerucchy/>

- The **research cooperation** is a partnership between two highly specialized, application-oriented research institutions:
 - **HIR Hamburg Institut Research gGmbH**
 - **Institute of Renewable Energy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IRE)**
- Funding Agency: **Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space (BMFTR)** within the framework of the guideline for funding international projects on the topic of green hydrogen (Funding code: 01DK24007)



With funding from the:



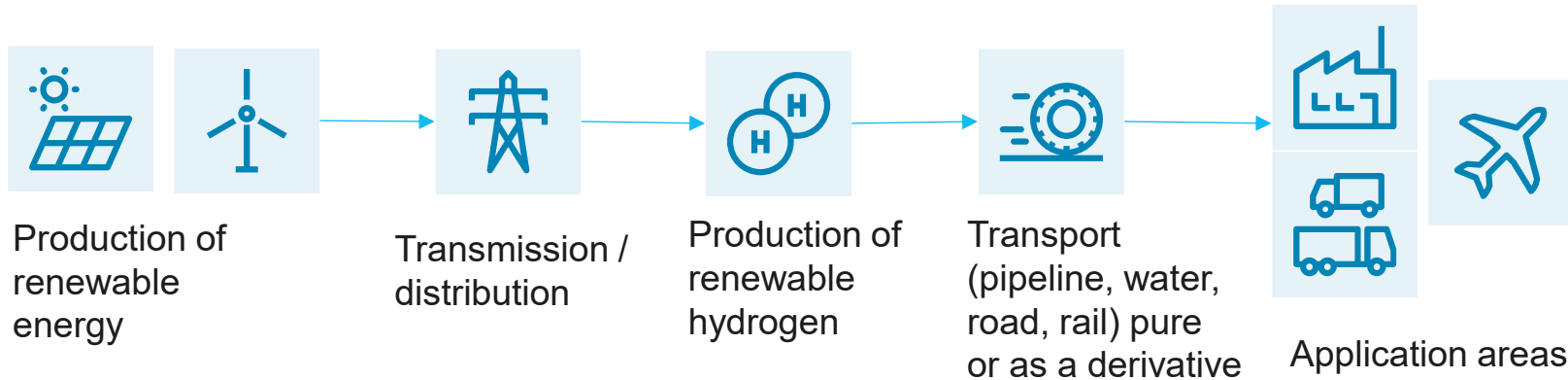
BACKGROUND

- **EU demand for imported renewable hydrogen** is forecast to be high, especially for hard to electrify sectors, such as heavy industry, aviation, and maritime transport
- EU regulation sets **rules for green hydrogen**:
 - RED II/III: targets for renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBO) in industry and transport
 - Detailed RFNBO criteria regarding renewable character of electricity inputs and required greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions
 - EU Emissions Trading System and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM): renewable hydrogen is considered to have zero emissions
 - Climate accounting standards for companies as complementary demand drivers on voluntary markets
- **Ukraine's green hydrogen opportunity**:
 - Potential to become a key trading partner for Europe
 - Current challenge: energy sector severely damaged by Russia's invasion, threatening energy security
 - Focus on renewable energy and green technologies as a strategic response
 - European demand and investment critical for developing Ukraine's green hydrogen economy
- Developing green hydrogen trade between Ukraine and Europe requires the **establishment of an internationally recognized verification and certification system**:
 - Crucial to ensuring the environmental integrity of hydrogen, supporting market development, and facilitating trade

PROJECT CONTRIBUTIONS

German-Ukrainian research cooperation on the certification of green hydrogen

- **Project goal:** Providing the basis for the establishment of an internationally compatible hydrogen certification system which would enable trade between Ukraine and the EU (in particular Germany) through knowledge transfer on verification and certification approaches in the EU
- The project will encompass the whole hydrogen value chain in the certification and tracking context.



Electricity tracking system

- Regulation in Ukraine and the EU
- Tracking renewable attributes across different conversion stages (e.g., power to gas)
- Interface between registries for different energy sources
- Data quality validation
- Compatibility of IT systems
- Transmission / distribution losses

Hydrogen tracking system

- Regulation in Ukraine and the EU
- Mutual recognition of certification systems
- Application areas of certificates in importing countries
- Scope and system boundaries
- Chain of custody
- Transport modes
- Attributes, e.g. GHG emissions, environmental, social and economic impacts

PROJECT CONTENT

Basics of tracking approaches for renewable energy and hydrogen

Stocktaking of regulatory and market development of renewable energy and hydrogen in Ukraine, identification of main stakeholders

Analysis of the current electricity tracking system in Ukraine and adjustment needs for the certification of green hydrogen

Recommendations for designing a tracking system for renewable hydrogen in Ukraine

Examination of extended sustainability criteria for renewable hydrogen in Ukraine

Deliverables and milestones

- Report on certification basics and status quo of the Ukrainian renewable energy and hydrogen sector
- Report on design prerequisites for a hydrogen certification system, including recommendations for a further development of the electricity tracking system
- Interviews and surveys with stakeholders in Ukraine and Germany/EU
- Exchange with stakeholders to disseminate and discuss project results
- Publications and presentations at specialized conferences

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Time	Agenda
9:30	Introduction of the German-Ukrainian Research Cooperation on the Certification of Green Hydrogen Jakob Schlandt (HIR)
9:40	Regulatory framework conditions for green hydrogen certification in the EU Dr. Alexandra Styles (HIR)
10:00	Framework conditions for green hydrogen production and trade in Ukraine Timo Hoelzmann (HIR)
10:20	Outlook: Building blocks of a certification system for green hydrogen in Ukraine Dr. Alexandra Styles (HIR)
10:30	Questions and discussion with HIR and IRE project teams and participants
11:00	Conclusion of the workshop

NEXT STEPS

- **Project report** „Enabling green hydrogen trade between the EU and Ukraine: Principles of certification approaches and regulatory and market framework conditions“ [available online](#)
- **Final report** to be published in May 2026
- Further **online workshops in 2026** to present and discuss design recommendations in detail
- **Final presentation of results:** Online-Session at the [Annual Conference of the Institute of Renewable Energy](#) at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, May 20–22, 2026





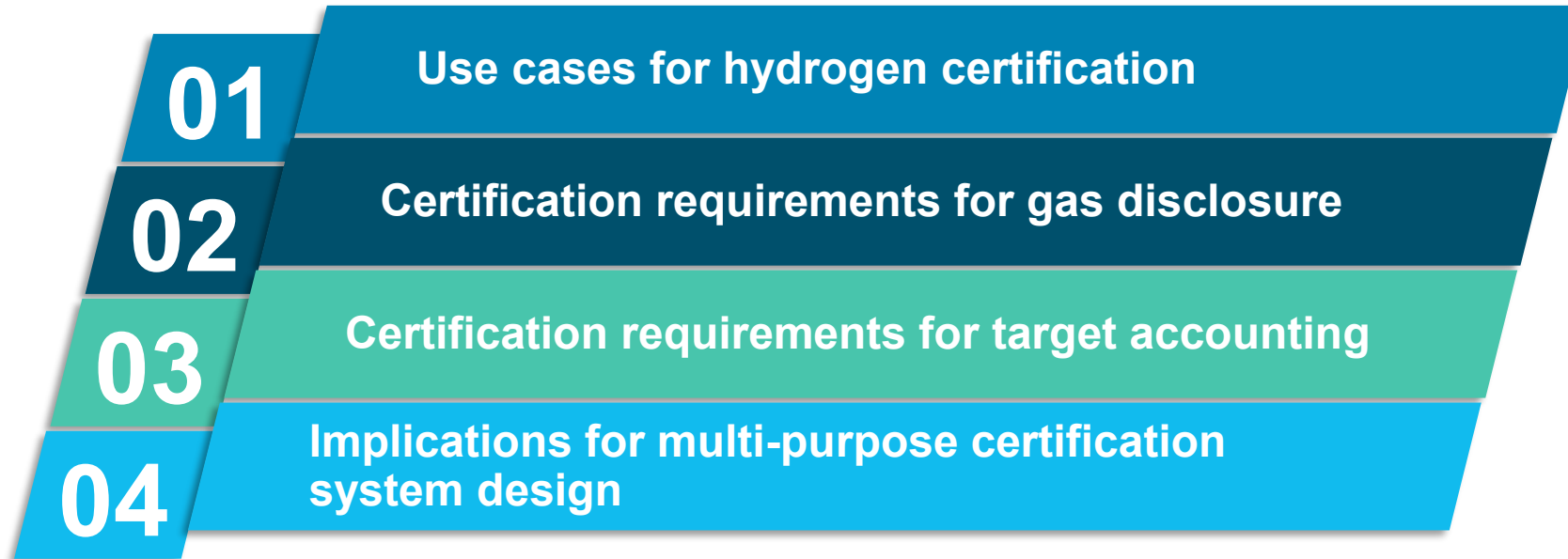
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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS FOR GREEN HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION IN THE EU

09.12.2025 | Dr. Alexandra Styles | Workshop: Enabling green hydrogen trade
between the EU and Ukraine



CONTENT



- 01** Use cases for hydrogen certification
- 02** Certification requirements for gas disclosure
- 03** Certification requirements for target accounting
- 04** Implications for multi-purpose certification system design

USE CASES FOR HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION ARE DIVERSE

Purposes of hydrogen tracking and certification:

Provide transparency on product attributes to customers (e.g. origin from renewable energy sources), exclude double counting, enhance credibility and trust, demonstrate adherence to policy requirements and market standards, facilitate trade



Energetic uses of hydrogen:

e.g. high-temperature processes in industry, peak load provision in electricity, fuel in road or maritime transport or aviation



Non-energy uses of hydrogen:

Raw material and process gas in chemical and basic materials industries

Both: Input for downstream products (e.g. green steel)



Target accounting:

- Accounting for **national contributions** to European renewable energy targets
- Proof of renewable inputs** for European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS I/II), Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and national support schemes



Export and import:

European and international trade and transport of hydrogen and derivatives



Gas disclosure, voluntary market for green gas products:

Implementation of the Gas Market Directive (EU) 2024/1788 until 2026



Sustainability reporting

of companies, in compliance with regulatory and voluntary standards

TWO VERIFICATION SYSTEMS FOR GREEN GASES

Gas disclosure

Target accounting

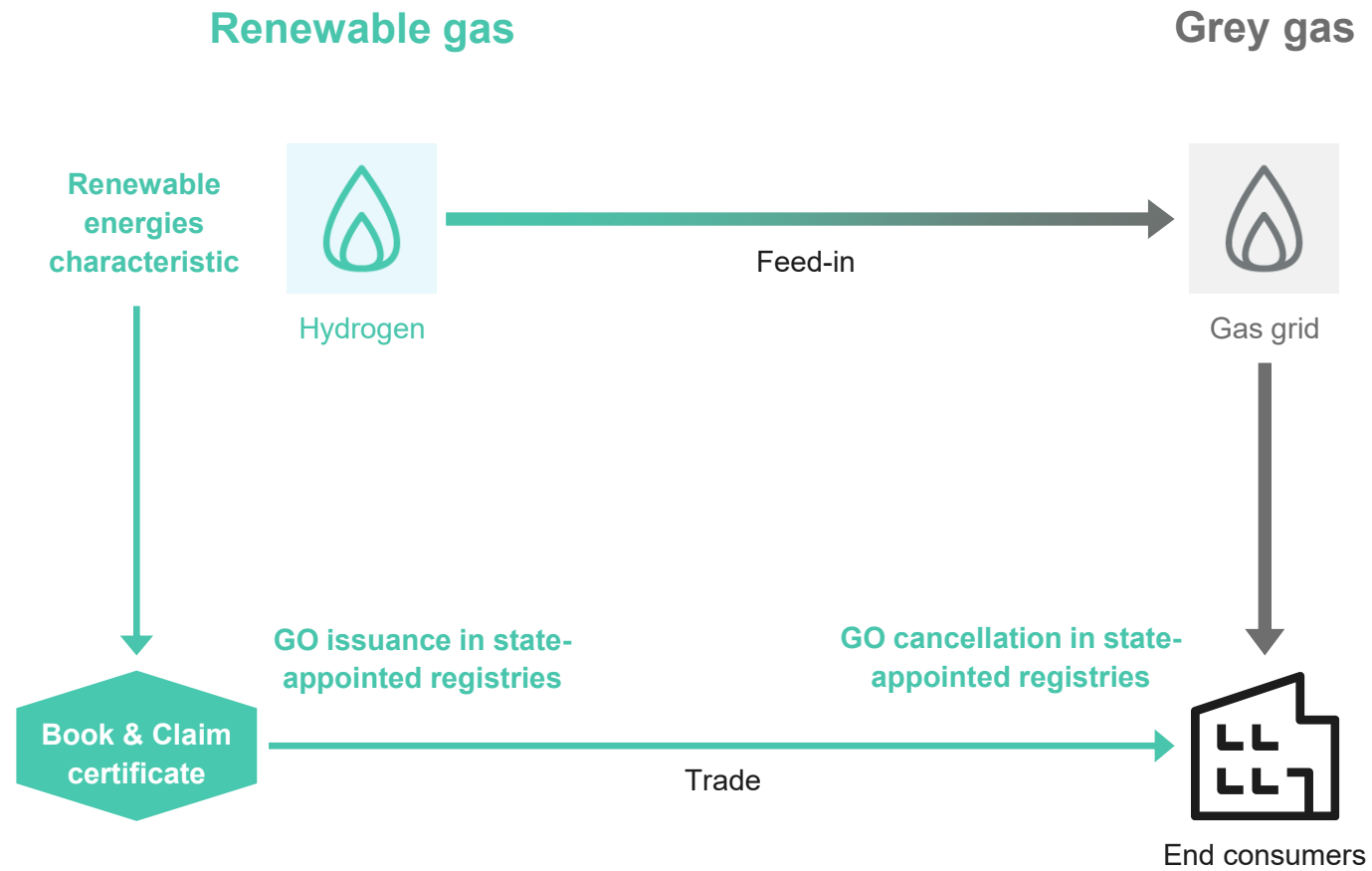
Focus	Disclosure of gas supply to consumers	Accounting of renewable fuels (bio-based, renewable fuels of non-biological origin) towards Union targets
Basis	RED III and the EU Gas Market Directive require the use of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) to track and disclose renewable gases supplied via gas or hydrogen networks	RED III formulates requirements for the sustainability of biomass, renewable properties of RFNBO, greenhouse gas savings; certification of RED III criteria also demanded by the Gas Market Directive
Type of proof	Guarantees of origin (GOs) with information on energy attributes at the time of production/grid feed-in	Proof of Sustainability (PoS) , plus any additional evidence required under national support schemes, as proof of compliance with the criteria
Chain of custody	Book & Claim: no coupling of attribute and energy commodity sales necessary; GOs cancelled for deliveries to end customers must correspond to the relevant grid characteristics	Mass balancing: certificates may only be traded together with the energy commodity; tracking of transactions and sustainability characteristics across the entire supply chain

Future coupling of GOs and PoS for the same gas delivery in the Union Database (UDB)

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GAS DISCLOSURE

- Introduction of **mandatory gas disclosure** through the Internal Gas Market Directive (EU) 2024/1788
 - Adopted on 13 June 2024
 - Transposition into national law mandatory for all Member States
 - Implementation deadline by mid-2026
- The **designation of renewable gases must** be substantiated **with Guarantees of Origin (GOs)** in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive
- National implementation of **GO registries for gases** is currently underway
- **Obligation of gas suppliers** to disclose to customers:
 - Proportion of renewable gases in gas supply
 - Proportion of low-carbon gas in gas supply
 - Proportion of renewable hydrogen in hydrogen supply
 - Environmental impact of the gas supplied: at least CO₂ emissions

BOOK & CLAIM APPROACH TO ENERGY TRACKING

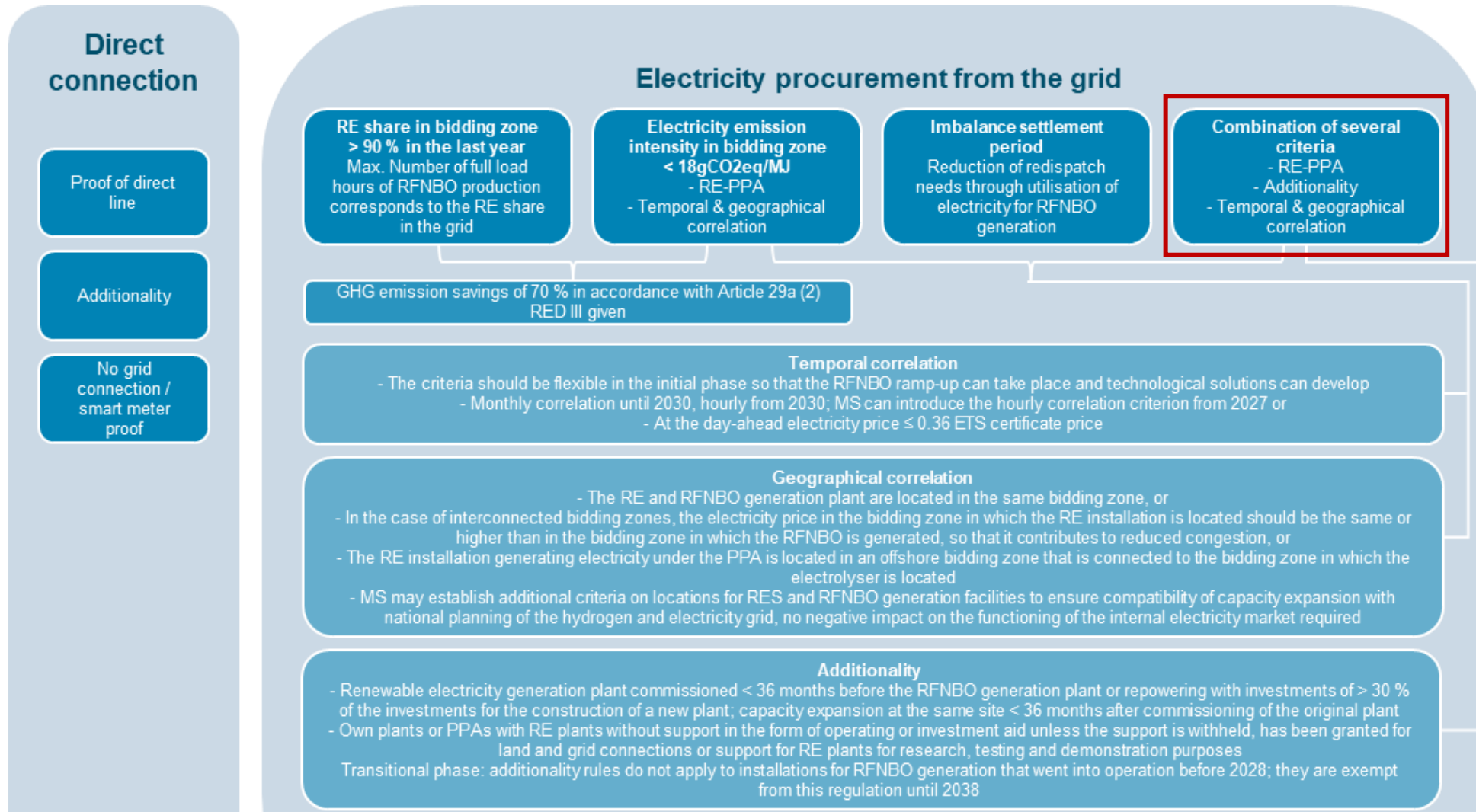


Source: Hamburg Institut, based on Sabbagh Amirkhizi (2020)

CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR TARGET ACCOUNTING

- **EU Renewable Energy Directives** 2018/2001 (RED II) and 2023/2413 (RED III) set **renewable energy targets** for final energy consumption overall (at least 42,5 % in 2023) and by end-use sector (buildings, industry, heating/cooling, transport)
- **Technology-specific targets for RFNBO:**
 - **Industry target** (Article 22a RED III): By 2030, Member States must ensure that at least 42% of hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry comes from RFNBO; by 2035 this share must increase to 60%
 - **Transport-sector targets** (Article 25 RED III): By 2030, Member States must ensure either (i) a share of renewable energy in final energy consumption in transport of at least 29%, or (ii) a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 14.5%.
 - The combined share of advanced biofuels and biogas plus RFNBO in the energy supplied to the transport sector must be $\geq 5.5\%$ in 2030, of which at least 1 percentage point must come from RFNBO.
- **Criteria for RFNBO** to count towards RE targets (RED III, Delegated Acts 2023/1184 and 2023/1185):
 - Tracking through a **mass balance** system
 - **Electricity inputs** must be proven to be renewable; grid-sourced electricity can be counted as fully renewable esp. when additionality, geographical and temporal correlation criteria are met
 - A life-cycle **greenhouse gas emission saving** of at least 70% compared to a fossil fuel-based comparator must be demonstrated
 - It must be ensured that each gaseous and liquid fuel delivery is **counted only once** in calculating RE shares per Member State and only in one final energy consumption sector
 - Criteria apply to **both domestic production and exports**
- RFNBO criteria likewise apply to RFNBO counted under **EU ETS and CBAM**

EU REQUIREMENTS FOR RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY IN RFNBO PRODUCTION



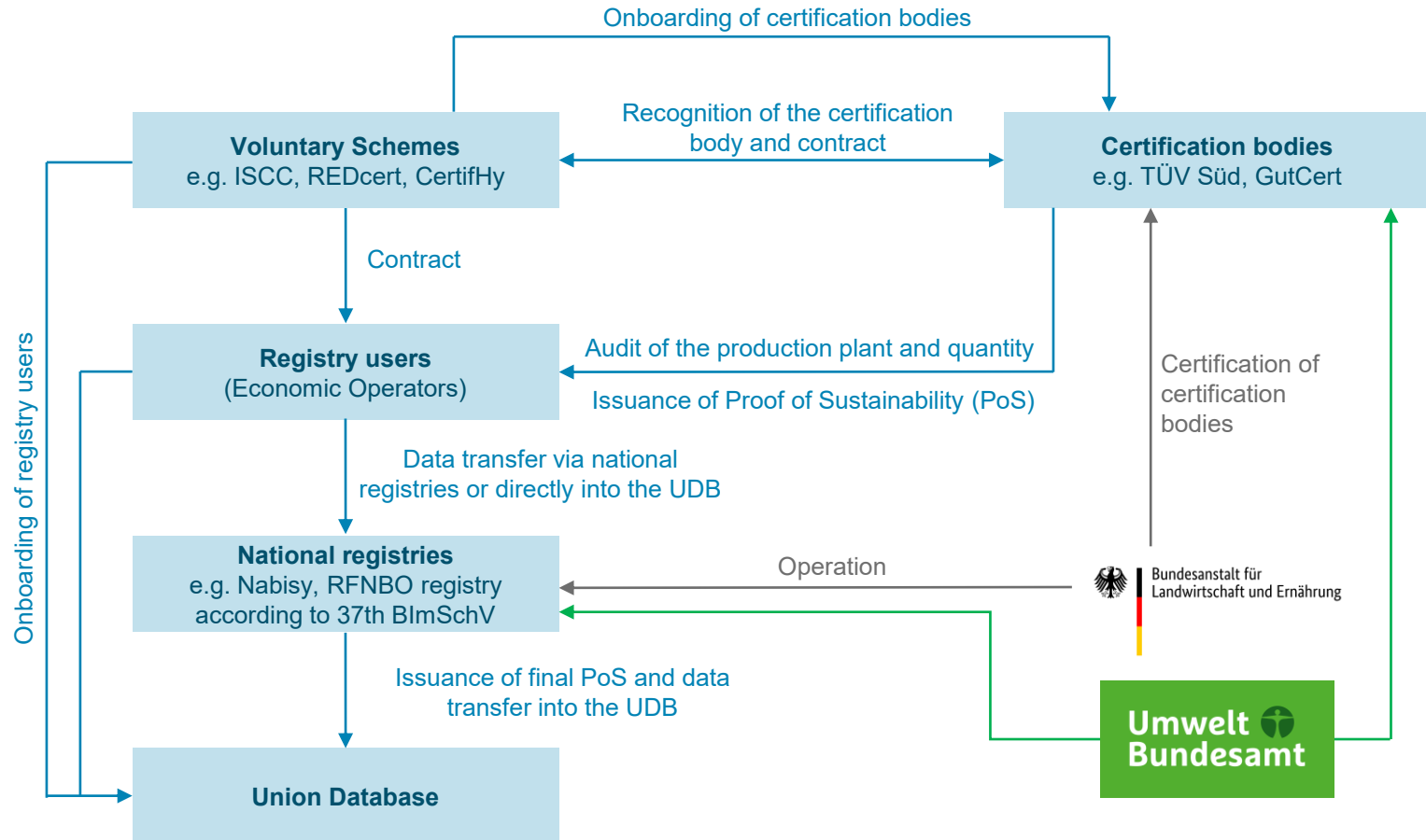
Source: Hamburg Institut, based on Delegated Regulation 2023/1184

THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY SCHEMES

- **Compliance with the RFNBO requirements** can be demonstrated by the use of recognised national or international voluntary schemes: Issuance of **Proof of Sustainability (PoS)** as formal confirmation
- Independent organizations provide and supervise **voluntary schemes**: they certify compliance with certain regulatory requirements
- **Formal recognition by the European Commission** as voluntary scheme for RFNBO is recommended (but not a pre-requisite for certification)
 - This currently applies to: CertifHy EU RFNBO Scheme, ISCC EU Scheme and REDcert-EU Scheme
- Voluntary schemes define principles for RFNBO production (e.g. rules for electricity input, GHG emission calculation methodology, traceability requirements)
- **Usage of electricity GOs** for compliance with RFNBO requirements: scheme documents of **voluntary schemes indicate that GOs must be used** to avoid double-counting renewable energy (or other form of energy attribute certificate, if there is no GO system established)



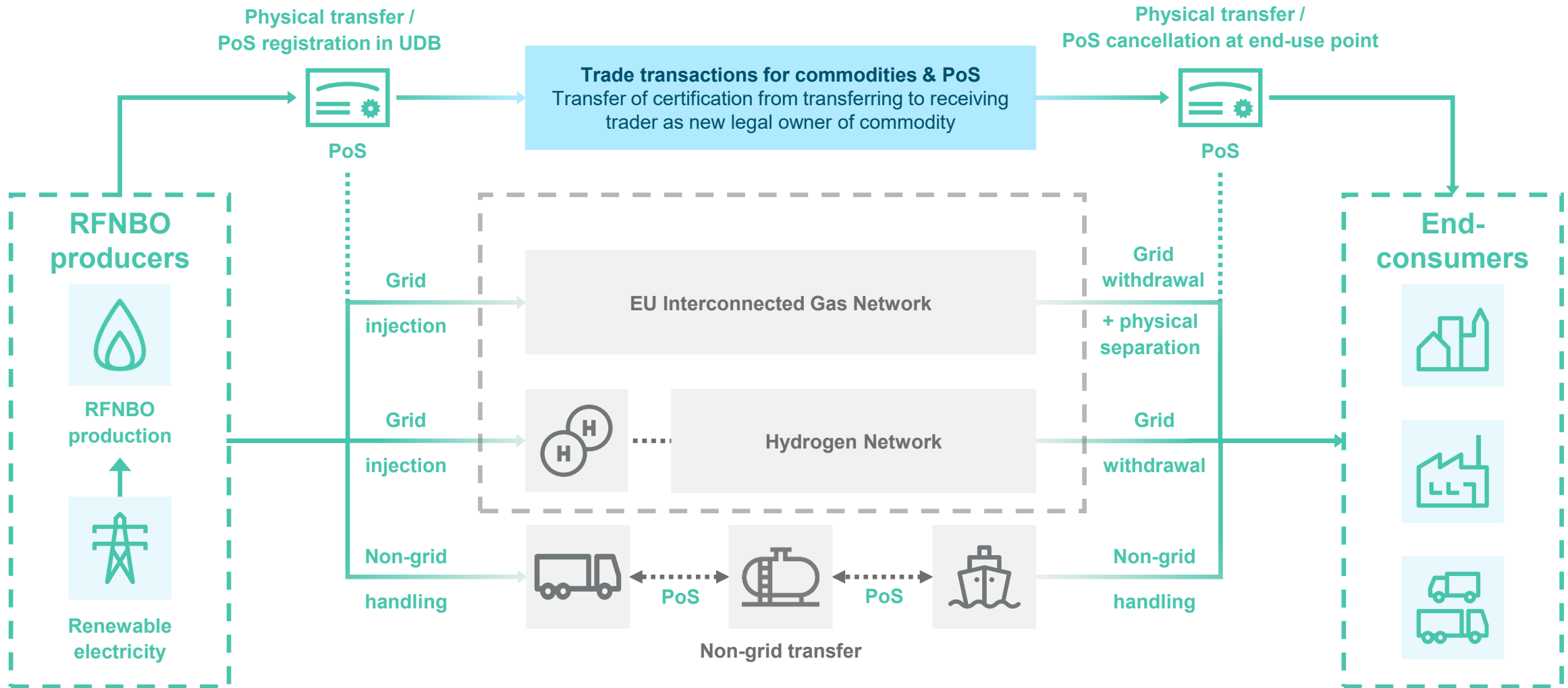
UNION DATABASE: INTERACTION BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL POS SCHEMES IN CASE OF GERMANY



- Data on **transactions, sustainability characteristics, and GHG emissions** of fuels
 - Focus: liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon-based fuels
 - Extension to include production/collection of raw materials used for fuel production
- **Mass balance:** Must be maintained by economic operators, verified by certification bodies on behalf of voluntary schemes (in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/996)
- Member States must ensure that GOs for gas volumes withdrawn from the gas grid are cancelled – **GOs can no longer be traded outside the UDB**

Source: own depiction, Hamburg Institut

MASS BALANCING FOR RENEWABLE HYDROGEN



PoS = Proof of Sustainability

Source: Hamburg Institut, based on ISCC System (2025), Sabbagh Amirkhizi (2020) (with adoptions to the hydrogen case)

IMPLICATIONS FOR MULTI-PURPOSE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM DESIGN IN UKRAINE

- Hydrogen certification system has to provide **functionality for target accounting** (Proof of Sustainability for compliance with RFNBO criteria, mass balancing) **and disclosure** to end consumers (Guarantees of Origin, book & claim allowed)
- European member states face the same issue in setting up renewable gas GO registries and RFNBO PoS registries in coordination with existing PoS registries for biomethane; **search for solutions is ongoing**
- When setting up GO and PoS systems for RFNBO in Ukraine, **it is recommendable to combine both functionalities in one registry from the outset**: reduces administrative costs and helps to protect against double counting
- First examples of **multi-purpose certificates** integrating GOs and PoS implemented in Estonia and Czech Republic
- **For PoS, direct use of the UDB** via voluntary schemes could be an intermediate solution (once enabled by UDB), as long as RFNBO production is focused solely on EU exports



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FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS FOR GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN UKRAINE

09.12.2025 | Timo Hoelzmann | Workshop: Enabling green hydrogen trade between
the EU and Ukraine



CONTENT



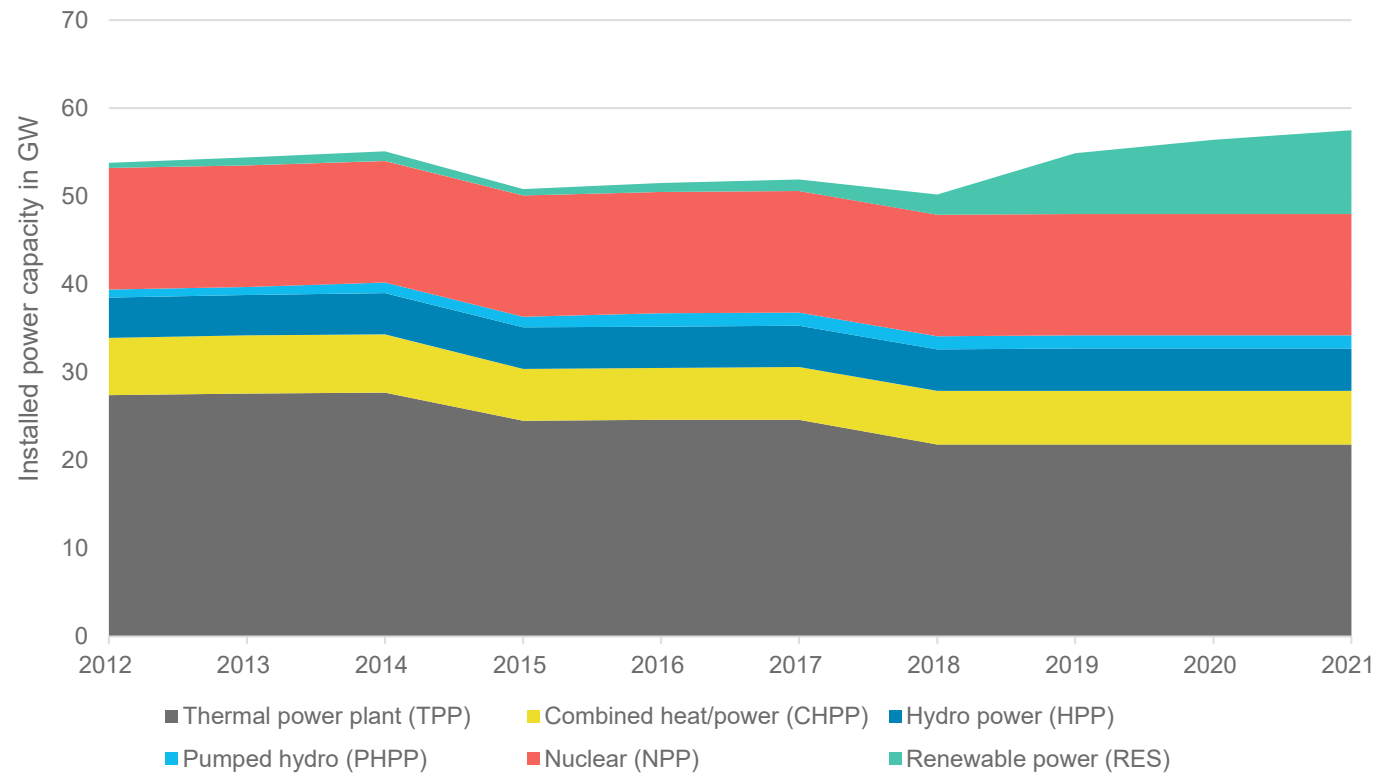
- 01** Energy resources in Ukraine
- 02** Regulatory and market framework in the electricity and hydrogen sector
- 03** Chances and challenges of the hydrogen economy
- 04** Takeaways for certification

1.

Energy resources in Ukraine

ENERGY RESOURCES IN UKRAINE

Dynamics of installed power capacity in Ukraine

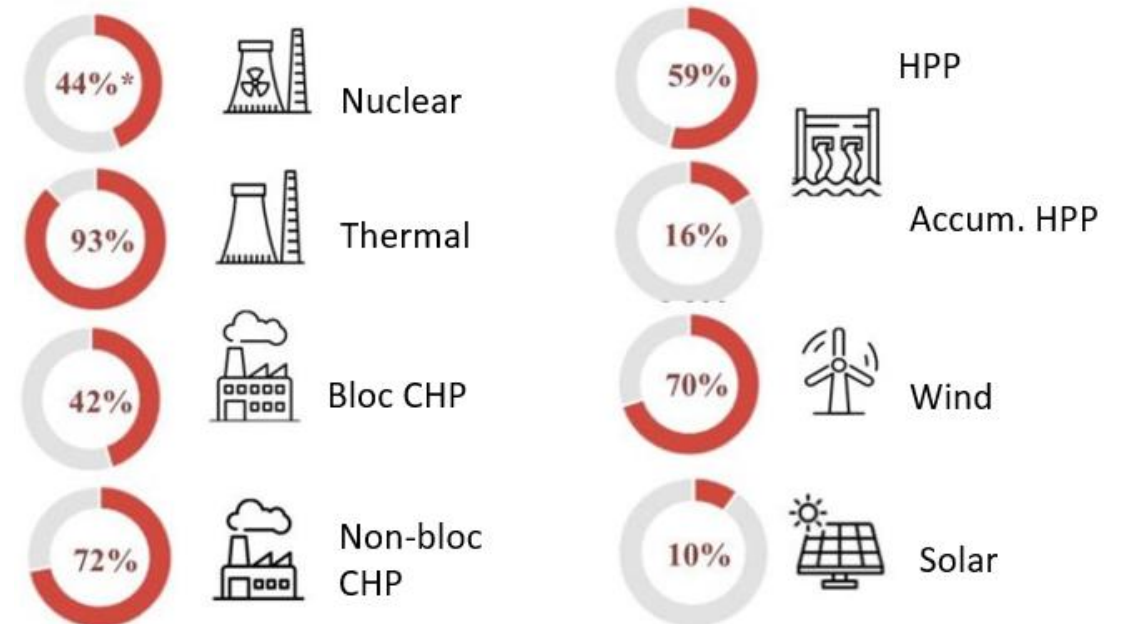


Source: Institute of Renewable Energy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine according to data of NEC Ukrenergo, NEURC and Ministry of Statistics

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION HAS CAUSED SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE TO UKRAINE'S ENERGY SECTOR

- Numerous **power generation facilities**, gas and oil refineries, and transport corridors are being **targeted by Russian aggression**
- After the invasion of 2022: 25% of RES installations are located in occupied territories
- Particularly **difficult situation for wind power plants**: 75% of the capacity is located in occupied territories
- **Renewable energy** sector still **continued to develop**

Capacities lost due to military aggression and attacks (by May 2024)



Source: Buslavets O. A. & D. (2024)

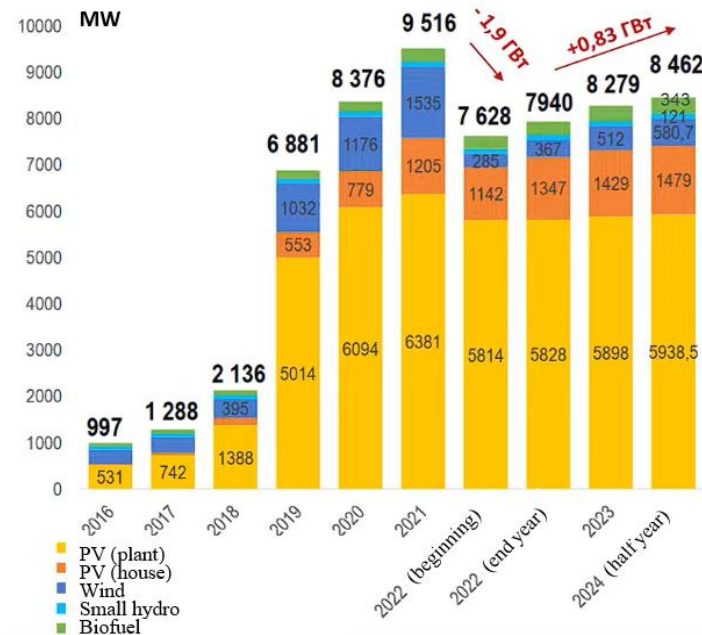
THE TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES HAS BECOME EVEN MORE URGENT

- Ukraine's energy system has been dependent on **fossil fuels** for many decades
- In recent years, the country has embarked on a **transition to renewable energy sources**
- This transition has become even more urgent since the start of the full-scale Russian invasion in 2022 which forced Ukraine to rethink its **energy priorities**
- Given the systematic attacks directed mainly at traditional power plants, **renewable energy sources** began to play a **more important role** in electricity generation

RES development of installed capacities and generation over 2016-2024

Current status of RES in Ukraine

Installed renewable energy capacity under the "green" tariff and on the free market



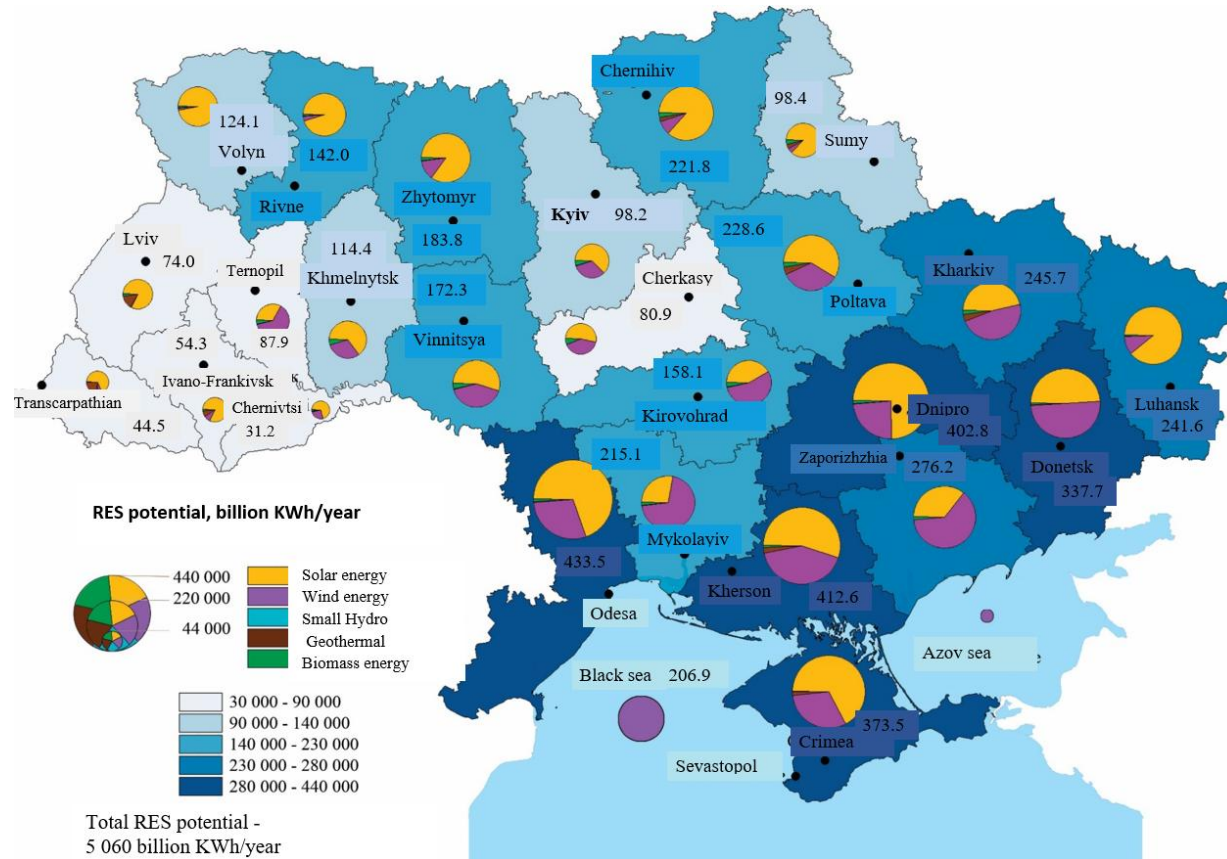
Source: Maksakov (2024)

Electricity generation from renewable energy (including large hydropower)



THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES POTENTIAL IS RATHER UNEVEN ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Total renewable energy sources generation potential by region



Source: Institute of Renewable Energy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (2024)

2.

Regulatory and market framework in the electricity and hydrogen sector

ENERGY TRANSITION AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES POLICY

Energy Strategy of Ukraine 2050

- New version approved in 2023
- 27% RES share in gross final energy consumption by 2030, 70% by 2050
- Climate neutrality by 2060
- Old version (approved in 2017) focused on development of nuclear, gas and coal sectors, with less attention on RES

National Energy and Climate Plan until 2030 (NECP)

- Approved in June 2024
- GHG emissions reduction by 65% by 2030 compared to 1990
- Climate neutrality of the energy sector by 2050
- NECP is an important contribution to the harmonization of policies and measures in the energy sector

National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP)

- New version approved in August 2024
- Main areas of renewable energy development are defined in detail for the period up to 2030
- Among the key tasks: fully implement the EU's legislation on renewable energy sources

Law No. 3220-IX „On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding Recovery and „Green“ transformation of the energy system of Ukraine”

- Adopted in June 2023
- It amends 18 existing laws and is intended to lead to a green transformation of the Ukrainian energy system
- Establishes the legal basis for GO Registry for Electricity

HYDROGEN POLICY – DRAFT HYDROGEN STRATEGY OF UKRAINE UNTIL 2050

- Draft strategy was **developed by a group of experts** and submitted to the government in 2024 (still pending approval)
- **Aim of the strategy:** basic principles for the development of the hydrogen industry in Ukraine until 2050, defining main stages and strategic goals
- **Key aspects** of the strategy
 - Harmonization of the **certification procedure** in line with EU requirements for the import of hydrogen
 - Identification and removal of **administrative, technical and regulatory barriers** to the production, transport, storage and use of hydrogen
 - Creation of a **regulatory and administrative framework** for the development of hydrogen production and consumption in Ukraine
- **Roadmap for the implementation** of the objectives of the strategy
 - Phase I (**enabling**): creation of a regulatory framework, introduction of a certification system
 - Phase II (**industry formation**): pilot projects, starting of export
 - Phase III (**sustainable development**): 10 GW of electrolysis capacity by 2050



At present, Ukrainian legislation does not provide a legal, economic, or organizational framework for the production, transportation, storage, and use of hydrogen.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

European Union

- **Memorandum of understanding** on cooperation in the energy sector (in 2005) and on strategic energy partnership (in 2016): basic documents of cooperation between Ukraine and EU covering **different energy areas**
- 2022: Ukrainian power system was fully synchronised with the power grid of continental Europe
- **Memorandum of understanding** (in 2023) on a **strategic partnership** in the field of biomethane, **hydrogen** and other synthetic gases
- Hydrogen Strategy for a Climate Neutral Europe (2020) names **Ukraine** as a **priority partner** in the **production of green hydrogen**



Germany

- 2019: Agreement on the establishment of a **strategic partnership in the energy sector** between Ukraine and Germany
- 2023: Joint statement of intent to expand areas of the German-Ukrainian Partnership as part of the **green recovery and reconstruction** of the Ukrainian energy sector
- 2023: Memorandum on partnership between the State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine (SAEES) and the German Energy Agency (dena) for the introduction of the **biomethane registry** in Ukraine



GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN REGISTRY (FOR ELECTRICITY)

Introduction of the GO mechanism

- **Successfully initiated** by the Law of Ukraine No. 3220-IX (June 30, 2023) „On Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine Regarding Restoration and „Green“ Transformation of the Energy System of Ukraine“

Interaction with the EU's GO market

- Interaction with the EU's GO market is dependent on an agreement between the EU and Ukraine **recognizing Ukrainian GOs on the European market**
- **Domain protocol** demonstrating compliance and deviations of their certification scheme from the EECS Rules is needed prior to fully joining the Electricity/Gas Scheme to handle GOs via the AIB Hub
- Ukraine has not submitted its domain protocol yet

Implementation status

- May 2024: National Energy and Utilities Regulatory Commission (**NEURC**) as the **issuing body and registry operator** gained formal recognition as a member of the AIB
- NEURC is an applicant to the AIB Electricity Scheme
- August 2024: **Electronic registry** was launched
- October 2024: **first GOs** were issued

BIOMETHANE REGISTRY

Introduction of the mass balancing mechanism

- **October 2021:** Law „On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Development of Biomethane Production“ regulated the issue of creating a biomethane registry
- **Memorandum on partnership (2023):** between State Agency for Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine (SAEES) and German Energy Agency (dena) for the introduction of the biomethane registry in Ukraine

Interaction with the EU's biomethane market

- For Ukraine, **integration with the Union Database (UDB)** is critical for exports to the EU
- Ukraine is not connected to the UDB and Ukrainian mass balancing certificates are not yet recognized by the EU
- For biomethane, first transported to the EU in 2023, certification by voluntary scheme ISCC was used

Implementation status

- **Biomethane registry has been created**, internal testing procedure is underway
- In parallel, consultations are being held on joining the UDB
- As soon as the UDB registration is operational the Ukrainian producers are ready to be registered in the UDB

3.

Chances and challenges of the hydrogen economy

OVERALL FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS

The production of hydrogen can deliver an important export product to the European market as the EU views Ukraine as a key partner in the development of the hydrogen economy. Ukraine is well positioned to become a key partner for European consumers and offers various advantages:

Geographical location on the border with EU countries

Existence of a huge potential for the production of green hydrogen

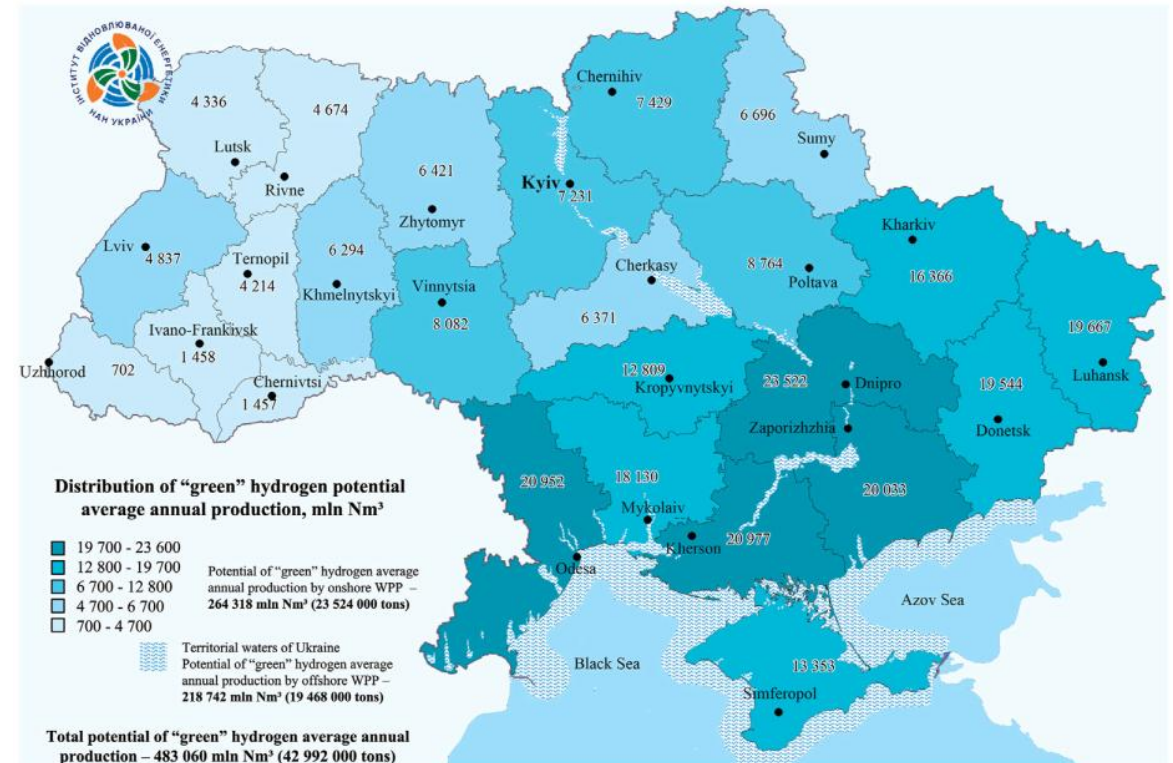
Well-developed infrastructure for natural gas supply to the EU

Availability of significant storage capabilities

Sufficiently stable democratic political system and the intent of integrating into the EU's structures

RESOURCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BASE FOR THE HYDROGEN ECONOMY

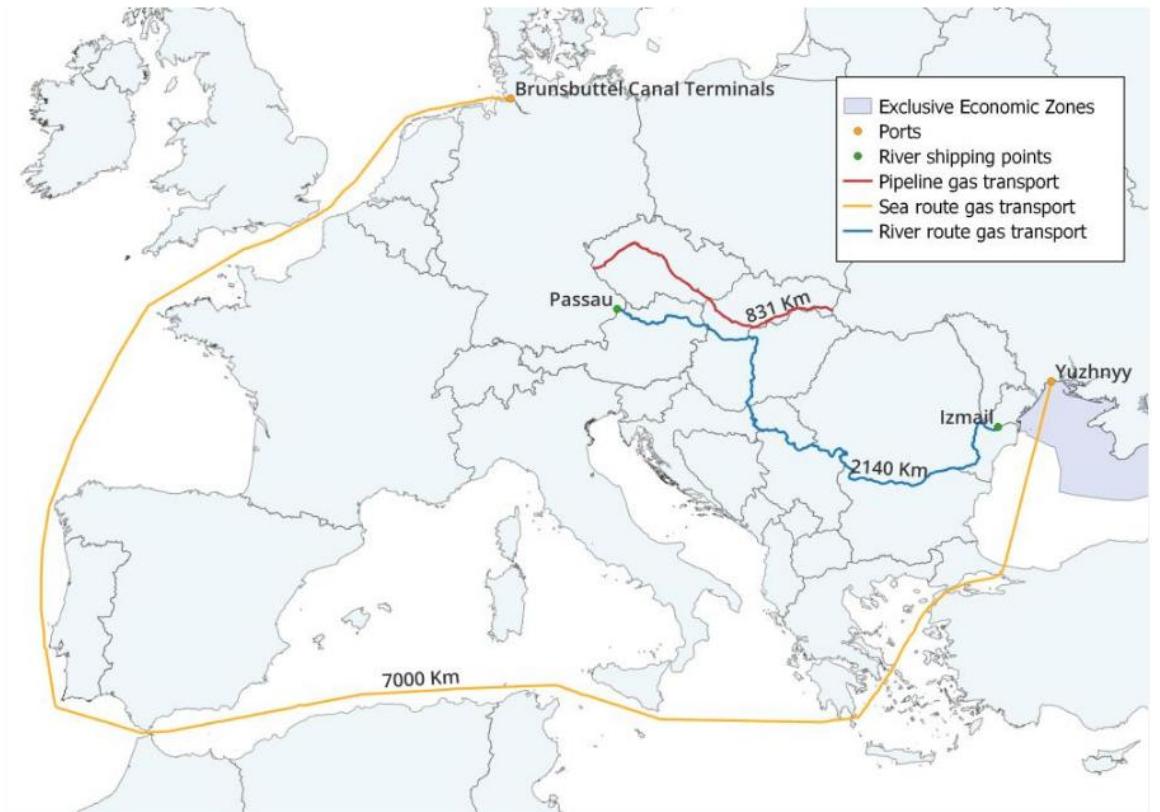
- Identification of promising regions for large-scale renewable hydrogen production: optimal balance between **renewable energy potential** and accessible **water resources** for energy
- Experts from the Institute of Renewable Energy at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (IRE) conducted an **assessment** of the available **wind and solar energy potential** across Ukraine as well as the **water resource availability**
- Greatest potential of green hydrogen production lies in the **southeastern regions** of Ukraine



Source: Kudria et al. (2021)

EXPORT STRATEGY AND TRANSPORTATION MODES

- Ukraine's **domestic hydrogen consumption has declined sharply** (primarily as a result of war-related disruptions in industrial activity)
- Draft Hydrogen Strategy of Ukraine: **export targets for low-carbon hydrogen** in the range of 0.8 – 1.2 million tons by 2035, and 1.5 – 2.8 million tons by 2050
- **Primary destination** for Ukrainian hydrogen exports is the **EU**
- Potential **transportation modes**
 - Existing Ukrainian gas transportation system (GTS)
 - Rivers and sea ways
 - Automobile road transport and railway
- Infrastructure of natural gas as a **potential storage facility**



Source: Sukurova et al. (2021)

INTEGRATION OF HYDROGEN INTO GAS NETWORKS

- Integration of hydrogen into **gas networks** currently the most **promising way of transportation**
- GTS comprises over 33.000 km of pipelines
- Parts of this infrastructure could be **repurposed or co-utilized** for hydrogen transport
- Comprehensive **modernization** of Ukraine's gas transmission infrastructure is required to enable transport of hydrogen
- Central European Hydrogen Corridor**: project between Ukraine, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Austria and Germany (supported by the European Commission) aimed at the transformation of the Ukrainian GTS for transportation of hydrogen

Central European Hydrogen Corridor project



Source: UA Transmission System Operator (2021)

4.

Takeaways for certification

TAKEAWAYS FOR CERTIFICATION OF GREEN HYDROGEN IN UKRAINE

Status of the hydrogen economy in Ukraine

- Ukraine's hydrogen economy is still in its **infancy** (significantly shaped by the broader challenges currently facing the country)
- Ukraine possesses several **key aspects** to become a future **exporter of hydrogen** to the EU: energy partnerships with the EU, existing gas pipeline and storage infrastructure, high renewable energy potential, sufficient freshwater availability
- Development is held back by a number of **unresolved issues**, such as: absence of guaranteed offtakers, lack of state support, high risk perception by investors, missing regulatory framework, uncertainties regarding the existing gas network, hydrogen projects in occupied territories, uncertain future domestic hydrogen demand
- Progress is experiencing **significant delays**, overall **timeline** for large-scale hydrogen deployment remains **uncertain**

Status of certification of electricity and hydrogen

- Significant progress on setting up **GO registry for renewable electricity**, becoming an **AIB member** and **applicant of the EECS Electricity Scheme**
- Timeline for becoming a full active member of the AIB's Electricity Scheme is still unclear
- Way forward for certification of electricity and hydrogen:
 - Integration of the electricity GO system into the national disclosure and support framework
 - Full **alignment** of certification framework for hydrogen **with the EU requirements**
 - Prioritization of **access to the Union Database (UDB)** in cooperation with voluntary certification schemes, followed by the build-up of a national hydrogen registry



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OUTLOOK

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OUTLOOK: BUILDING BLOCKS OF A CERTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR GREEN HYDROGEN IN UKRAINE

1 Work with **international voluntary certification schemes** to issue PoS for RFNBO producers, to build up experience and identify potential challenges in complying with RFNBO criteria as well as solutions

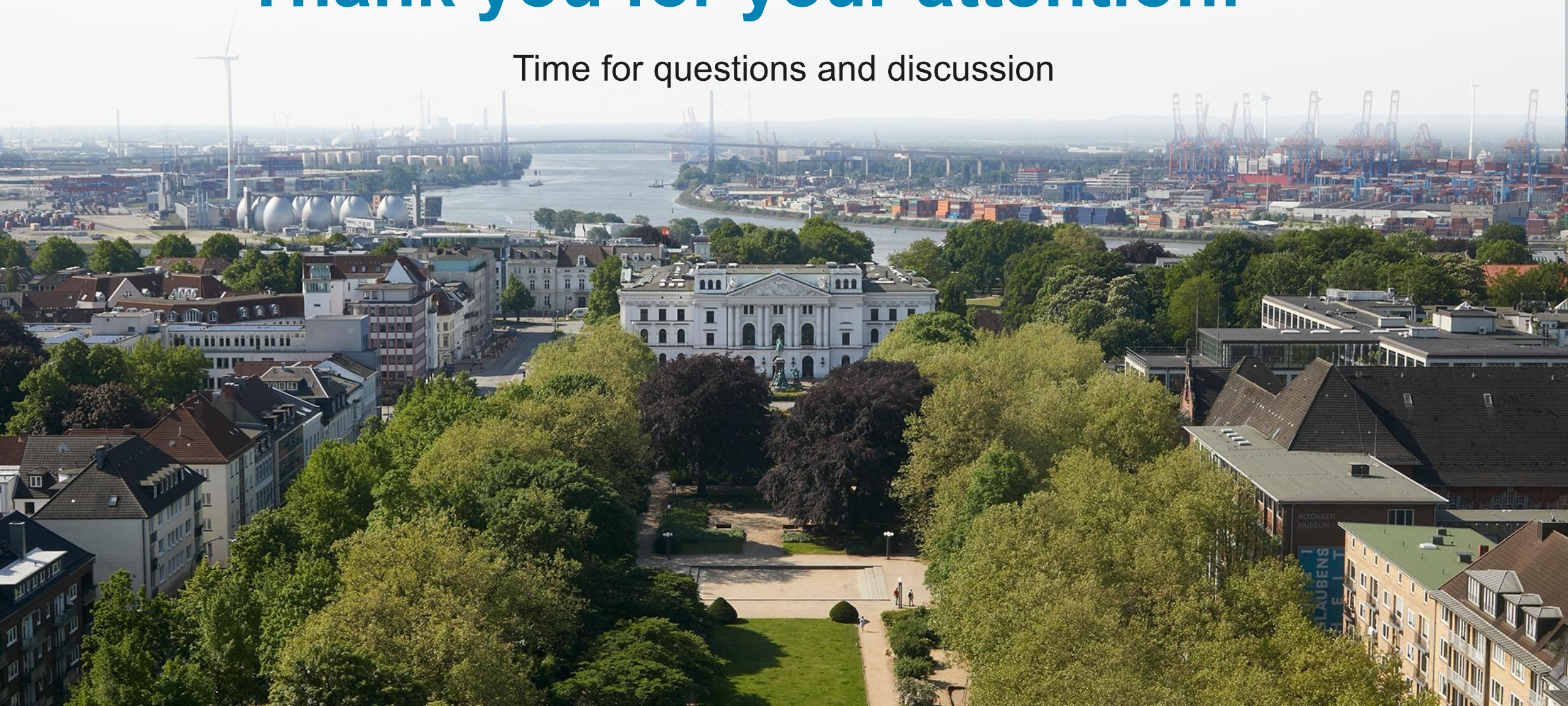
2 Further development of the **electricity GO registry** operated by NEURC and **electricity disclosure** to support RFNBO verification and exclude double counting risks in case of energy carrier conversion (e.g. Power to Gas)

3 Seek **access to the UDB** for exporting RFNBO to the European market, to support investment in RFNBO and renewable electricity production capacities

4 Setting up a **multi-purpose certificate registry** (PoS and GOs) for national target accounting and disclosure of domestically used RFNBO – with the NEURC electricity GO registry or the SAEE biomethane registry as potential starting points

Thank you for your attention!

Time for questions and discussion



YOUR CONTACTS – WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO FURTHER EXCHANGE



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