



hydrogen

COP28



MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF CERTIFICATION SCHEMES FOR RENEWABLE
AND LOW-CARBON HYDROGEN AND HYDROGEN DERIVATIVES
COP28 可再生低碳氢及氢衍生物认证方案互认声明

We, the Participants,
我们，参与者，

Emphasizing the need for enhanced multilateral cooperation to address climate change, accelerate the global energy transition and safeguard international energy security, while boosting sustainable economic growth and green industrialization;

强调需要加强多边合作，以应对气候变化，加快全球能源转型，维护国际能源安全，同时促进可持续经济增长和绿色工业化；

Acknowledging that renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives will play an essential role in meeting global energy needs and decarbonizing our industries as part of a people-centred energy transition to net zero that leaves no-one behind;

承认可再生低碳氢气和氢气衍生物将在满足全球能源需求和使我们的行业脱碳方面发挥重要作用，这是以人为中心向净零能源转型的一部分，不让任何人掉队；

Intending to unlock decarbonization opportunities and cost-efficiency gains with global trade in renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives;

打算通过可再生和低碳氢气及氢气衍生物的全球贸易释放脱碳机会和成本效益收益；

Further highlighting their complementary strengths and interests with respect to renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives' production, imports and exports, and international hydrogen market development;

进一步突出在可再生低碳氢及氢衍生物生产、进出口、国际氢市场发展等方面的优势互补和利益互补；

Considering the role of certification in enabling transparency as well as in building consumer trust;

考虑到认证在提高透明度和建立消费者信任方面的作用；

Considering that the G7 Presidency of Japan and the G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué of 16 April 2023 affirmed the importance of developing international standards and certification

for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives, and emphasized the need for pursuing mutual recognition based on a mechanism for evidencing carbon intensity, observing the principles of tradability, transparency, trustworthiness and sustainability;

考虑到日本担任七国集团主席国和 2023 年 4 月 16 日的七国集团气候、能源和环境部长公报，确认了制定可再生低碳氢和氢衍生物国际标准和认证的重要性，并强调需要在碳强度证明机制的基础上寻求相互承认，遵守可交易性、透明度、可信度和可持续性原则；

Considering that the G20 Presidency of India put forward the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration of 9-10 September 2023 which emphasized the need for "mutually recognized and inter-operable certification schemes" for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives "to build a sustainable and equitable global hydrogen ecosystem that benefits all nations" and G20 high-level voluntary principles on hydrogen";

考虑到二十国集团轮值主席国印度于 2023 年 9 月 9 日至 10 日提出了《二十国集团新德里领导人宣言》，其中强调可再生低碳氢气和氢衍生物需要“相互认可和可操作的认证计划”，“以建立一个惠及所有国家的可持续、公平的全球氢气生态系统”，二十国集团高层氢自愿原则”；

Noting the launch at the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) of the Draft Technical Specification for the methodology for determining the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the production and transport of hydrogen (ISO/DTS 19870) by the International Organisation for Standardisation's Technical Committee on hydrogen technologies Sub-Committee 1 (ISO/TC197 SC1), and its relevance for the understanding and comparison of diverse methodologies adopted at the national level;

注意到国际标准化组织氢技术委员会第一小组委员会（ISO/TC197 SC1）在 COP28 上发布了《确定与氢气生产和运输相关的温室气体排放方法的技术规范草案》（ISO/DTS 19870），及其对理解和比较国家一级采用的各种方法的相关性；

Acknowledging that the COP28 Presidential action agenda identifies certification of renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives as a key priority for multilateral cooperation to unlock cross-border trade; 承认《联合国气候变化框架公约》第二十八届缔约方大会主席行动议程，将可再生低碳氢和氢衍生物的认证确定为多边合作解锁跨境贸易的关键优先事项；

Noting the Hydrogen Breakthrough Agenda and the H1 priority focus area on hydrogen standards and certification coordinated by the International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE) and the Hydrogen Technology Collaboration Programme (Hydrogen TCP), and that mutual recognition of certification schemes was highlighted as a key action item in Hydrogen Certification 101 paper published under this initiative;

注意到国际氢能经济伙伴关系和氢能技术合作计划协调的氢能突破议程和 H1 优先重点领域的氢能标准和认证，在根据这一倡议发表的氢认证 101 文件中，相互承认认证计划被强调为一个关键行动项目；

Recognizing that countries around the world, including some of the Participants, are implementing their national or regional certification schemes for renewable and/or low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives to support their respective hydrogen strategies and roadmaps, as well as the relevant enabling frameworks;

认识到世界各国，包括一些参与者，正在实施可再生或低碳氢及氢衍生物的国家或区域认证计划，以支

持各自的氢战略和路线图以及相关的扶持框架；

Considering that convergence towards a minimum set of fundamental design principles for certification schemes can address the risks of potential market fragmentation delaying the development of a global market for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives;

考虑到趋同于一套最低限度的认证计划基本设计原则，可以解决潜在的市场碎片化风险，从而推迟可再生和低碳氢及氢衍生物全球市场的发展；

Considering the role of certification in increasing investor confidence in hydrogen as a new asset class;

考虑到认证在提高投资者对氢作为一种新资产类别的信心方面的作用；

Affirming the importance of a mutual recognition of certification schemes based on key principles that recognizes diverse policy choices with regards to strategies, roadmaps, policies and legislation for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives adopted by the Participants;

申明在关键原则基础上相互承认认证计划的重要性，这些原则承认与会者在可再生和低碳氢及氢衍生物的战略、路线图、政策和立法方面的各种政策选择；

In recognition of the considerations listed above, declare their intention as follows:

鉴于上述考虑因素，声明内容如下：

1. In order to pave the way for development of a global market renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen derivatives, the Participants seek to work towards mutual recognition of their respective certification schemes;

为发展全球可再生低碳氢气和氢气衍生物市场铺平道路，与会者努力实现各自认证计划的相互承认；

2. The Participants seek accelerated development of technical solutions to enable mutual recognition of their certification schemes, including through cooperation of the Participants with and under the framework of the International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE) and the Hydrogen Technology Cooperation Programme (Hydrogen TCP);

参与者寻求加快开发技术解决方案，以实现其认证计划的相互认可，包括通过参与者与国际氢能和燃料电池经济伙伴关系（IPHE）和氢能技术合作计划（Hydrogen TCP）合作并在其框架下进行合作；

3. The Participants seek to, where possible, nominate government experts to IPHE and Hydrogen TCP to facilitate the development of relevant solutions for mutual recognition of their certification schemes for renewable and low-carbon hydrogen and hydrogen

在可能的情况下，参与者寻求向 IPHE 和 Hydrogen TCP 提名政府专家，以促进相关解决方案的开发，从而相互认可其可再生低碳氢气和氢气衍生物的认证计划；

4. The Participants may consider further steps to support the process of mutual recognition of certification schemes, including by taking into account the adoption of or consistency with globally recognised standards, such as the ISO methodology for determining the GHG emissions associated with the production and transport of hydrogen;

参与者可考虑采取进一步措施，支持认证计划的相互承认过程，包括考虑采用全球公认标准或与全球公认标准保持一致，例如确定与氢气生产和运输相关的 GHG 排放的 ISO 方法；

5. The Participants intend to monitor progress on cooperation towards mutual recognition of certification schemes on an annual basis.

与会者打算每年监测在相互认证书制度方面的合作进展情况。

Based on language in its national legislation, the United States uses the term “clean hydrogen” rather than “low-carbon hydrogen,” and understands “low-carbon” in this document and others as inclusive of hydrogen produced with renewable energy, nuclear energy, or carbon capture and sequestration, but not inclusive of hydrogen produced with unabated fossil energy including natural gas.

根据其国家立法中的语言，美国使用“清洁氢”而非“低碳氢”一词，并将本文件和其他文件中的“低碳”理解为包括可再生能源、核能或碳捕获和封存产生的氢，但不包括使用包括天然气在内的化石能源产生的氢。

签署国家名单：

Antigua and Barbuda	安提瓜和巴布达
Armenia	亚美尼亚
Australia	澳大利亚
Belgium	比利时
Brazil	巴西
Brunei	文莱
Canada	加拿大
Chile	智利
Egypt	埃及
France	法国
Germany	德国
Ghana	加纳
Hungary	匈牙利
India	印度
Italy	意大利
Japan	日本
Malaysia	马来西亚
Mauritania	毛里塔尼亚
Moldova	摩尔多瓦
Morocco	摩洛哥
Namibia	纳米比亚
Netherlands	荷兰
Nigeria	尼日利亚
Norway	挪威
Oman	阿曼
Papua New Guinea	巴布亚新几内亚
Paraguay	巴拉圭
Portugal	葡萄牙
Sierra Leone	塞拉利昂

Singapore	新加坡
Republic of Korea (ROK)	大韩民国（韩国）
United Arab Emirates	阿拉伯联合酋长国
United Kingdom	英国
Ukraine	乌克兰
Uruguay	乌拉圭
United States of America	美利坚合众国
Yemen	也门

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说明：本翻译作为工作参考，中文不准确之处以英文原件为准。

时间：2023 年 12 月 26 日

中 生 协 氢 能 委