기후에너지환경부 보도자료

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6th Germany-Korea Hydrogen Conference Held

- Government agencies and companies from Korea and Germany gather to discuss strengthening hydrogen cooperation

The Ministry of Climate, Energy and Environment (MCEE, Minister Kim Sungwhan) announced that it will hold the “6th Germany-Korea Hydrogen Conference” on December 3 at KINTEX in Goyang, Gyeonggi-do, to share trends and discuss cooperation in the hydrogen economy among industry, academia, and research institutions from both countries.

This event is an annual academic forum jointly organized by Korea’s Hydrogen Alliance and Germany’s Fraunhofer Institute, among other organizations from both countries, to promote hydrogen cooperation among industry, academia, and research institutions. First held in 2020, it marks its sixth iteration this year.

Around 150 participants, including Axel Bree, Director for Hydrogen at the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy; Georg Wilfried Schmidt, Ambassador of Germany to Korea; officials and representatives from government and public organizations from both countries; hydrogen-related companies; and members of the research and academic sectors, will attend the event.

The event will be held across five sessions covering: hydrogen policy and market, hydrogen production, hydrogen storage and transport, hydrogen utilization, and hydrogen safety.

Presenters and panelists from relevant companies and institutions in both countries will participate to share trends across the entire hydrogen industry value

chain and discuss cooperation measures such as building a hydrogen supply ch ain and technological innovation.

Park Deok-yeol, Director General for Hydrogen and Heat Industry Policy Bureau at the MCEE, stated, “Korea and Germany share common characteristics such as a manufacturing-centered industrial structure and a high dependence on energy imports, and are partners who must work closely together in achieving a hydrogen-economy ecosystem.”

He added, “By organically combining the industrial and technological capabilities that our governments and companies possess across the full cycle —from hydrogen production to distribution and utilization, and by strengthening cooperation in areas such as clean hydrogen supply chains and standards and certification, we will jointly contribute to the global expansion of the hydrogen economy.”