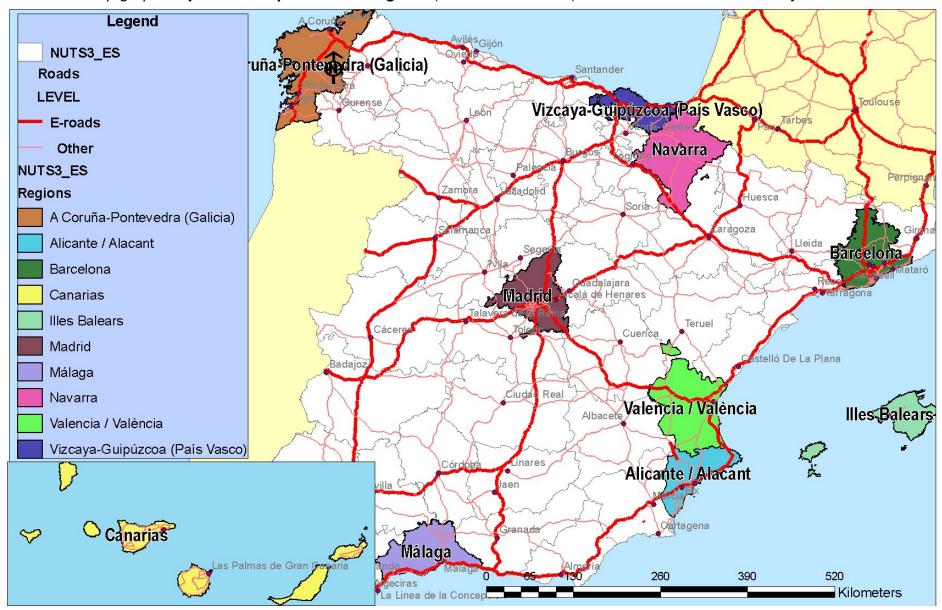
HyWays

Infrastructure Build-Up: Manual Detection of Early User Centres (~2015)

Please use the below table to determine, possibly under consultation of the stakeholders, **2-5 areas** you consider as first user centres (ideally covering **about 10-25%** in total **of the country's population**). Please base each choice on **one or more** of the **given additional indicators** and give a **detailed comment**. If an indicator which influenced your decision accounts for more than the selected regions, please comment why you chose this region and not one of the others (e.g. if expert communities exist in A-city and B-city, why did you choose A-city and not B-city?). For an explanation of the indicators, please view the document "**Strategy for identification of promising regions and demand allocation**". You are free to specify additional indicators you consider important or additional areas not yet included in the list.

The demographic indicators of population density, cars per person and purchasing power are provided as decision aid. Consent on the detected early user centres will be searched at the 2nd /5th MS Workshop.

The below map graphically shows the **preselected regions** (see table next side) from which to choose the early user centres.



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Regior	Region Demographic Data Additional Indicators																			
NUTS3 code	Region name	Population (% of country)	Population Density (Inhabitants/sqm)	Cars per Person	Purchasing Power (€/person,year)	Cars per Household	Local Pollution	Second cars	Size of cars	Stationary use	Availability of experts	Demo-Projects	Hydrogen production portfolio	Customer base	Political commitment of regions	Stakeholder Consensus	Additional indicator 1 tourism	Additional indicator 2	Early User Centre (Please select 2-5)	Detailed Comment
ES300	Madrid	13.59%	698	0.53	>13,000	1.63	\boxtimes	\square	\square		\square	\square			\square	\boxtimes			\square	
ES511	Barcelona	12.00%	642	0.45	12,000 - 12,999	1.34	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\square	
ES523	Valencia / València	5.47%	211	0.45	11,000 - 11,999	1.38	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes					\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\square	
ES521	Alicante / Alacant	3.90%	275	0.45	10,000 - 10,999	1.34														
ES617	Málaga	3.25%	183	0.38	9,000 - 9,999	1.22														
ES530	Illes Balears	2.25%	186	0.61	>13,000	1.82														
ES220	Navarra	1.35%	54	0.45	>13,000	1.44		\boxtimes			\square		\boxtimes		\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\square	
Aggl	Vizcaya- Guipúzcoa (País Vasco)	4.19%	410	0.42	>13,000	1.29														
Aggl	A Coruña- Pontevedra (Galicia)	4.75%	157	0.45	9,000 - 10,000	1.52														
Aggl	Canarias	4.47%	252	0.46	10,000 - 11,000	1.53														
	Additional Region Zaragoza										\boxtimes				\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
	Additional Region																			
	Additional Region																			

Additional comments:

Choice of Madrid: we have chosen Madrid for differents reasons: first of all, it is the Spanish capital, with a large budget to do demonstration projets and to developpe the needed infraestructure. It has jet a demonstration projet of buses with fuel cells with a Hydrogen fuel station. The purchasing power is high, and there is an important problem with the traffic and the pollution of the air (some political actions are planing to limit the traffic in the town centre). A lot of households have second cars (even third cars), and the size of this cars uses to be not very big.A lot of research centres are working in hydrogen in Madrid (ciemat, INTA, Gamesa, cidaut, CSIC), etc.

Choice of Barcelona: the reasons to choice Barcelona are similar to these of Madrid (pollution,number of cars, second cars, population, purchasing power). It has the demonstration projet of buses with fuel cells, so there is a Hydrogen fuel station. Near Barcelona, in Tarragona, there is an important industrial area, where we can find Hydrogen by-product and the most importants supplyers of hydrogen in Spain, Carburos Metalicos and AirLiquide, have factorys there. It is to one of the entrance of Natural Gas in Spain, ant the enterprise "Gas Natural SDG, S:A:" has his headquarters in Barcelona. The A-7 highway is one of the most important roads to tourism entrance. An early infraestructure will have to be developped to supply hydrogen to tourists' hydrogen cars.

Choice of Valencia: due to his population, the number of cars per household, the pollution of the air because the traffic, the purchasing power, etc, Valencia sames to be a potential centre. In all this region, the Comunidad Valencia (Valencia, Alicante and Castellon, but above all, Valencia and Alicante), the tourism is very important so, like in Barcelona, an infraestructure to tourits' hydrogen cars will have to be developped. The construction sector is very important to in the economy, and there are a lot of new cconstructions of housing that can represent niches of market for the stationary use of hydrogen. There is availability of experts, like ITE, NTDA, Siliken, etc.

Choice of Navarra: the purchasing power in Navarra is one of the highest of Spain. There are a lot of available wind power. There is a strong political commitment to do projets and to developpe the hydrogen in Navarra. Some of the most importants stakeholders are ther: CENER, Acciona, Gamesa. Roads in Navarra are other entrance for trhe tourism in Spain.

Choice of Zaragoza: althaugt the popullation of Zaragoza (912072 inhabitants, 2,06%) is not very high and the number of cars is not a problem (527 vehicules/1000 inhabitants), the purchasing power is hig (129998€/person.year). The political commitment to developpe the hydrogen economy is very strong, so the stakeholders think Zaragoza is a potential early user centre. There are a lot of experts there, like LITEC-CSIC and the Hydrogen Association of Aragon. In all the region, Aragon, there are 1154MW of installed wind power, that can be used to produce hydrogen by electrolysis. There are also available coal

reserves, that can be use it coal gasification is used to produce hydrogen. By-product Hydrogen could be available in thid region.

There were no doubts to chose Madrid, Barcelona and Navarra, supported by the stakeholders consensus. Why have we chosen Zaragoza and not País Vasco? the popullation of País Vasco is larger than the popullation of Zaragoza, and the purchasing power too. But the reason to chose Zaragoza and not País Vasco is the political commitment (stronger in Zaragoza). In Pais Vasco the industry is very important, and there are hydrogen by-product, but we don't know any political initiative to promote the use of Hydrogen. Galicia is the first wind power producer in Spain, so it could be expected a big production of hydrogen by electrolysis, but there are not any centre researching in hydrogen there, so it sames that this region is not very interested in hydrogen at the moment.