

SAF framework conditions and operating rules

SAF members provide their expertise and insights on:

* emerging trends in research and society that may impact on the project’s activities and expected impacts,
* needs and problems that stakeholders’ groups they represent are currently facing,
* advisory opinions on project’s activities and outcomes, whether necessary.

The NAHV SAF members (or simply SAF) are contacted whether necessary by means of individual interviews, electronic surveys and live discussions in think-tanks, plenary or thematic on-line sessions thus contributing to the development of the NAHV ecosystem.

In summary, NAHV SAF members will:

1. provide advisory opinions regarding the overall direction of the project in line with emerging trends and scenarios from science and society, taking into account stakeholders’ priorities and expectations;
2. support the dissemination of the project’s results in their respective institutions, organisations and countries/territories;
3. provide the voice of the end users and of citizens at glance, as a source of ideas and needs to develop the NAHV ecosystem also via surveys and interviews;
4. provide data, information and feedback from the field to the project partners and policy makers.

A balance is pursued among the quadruple helix actors represented in the SAF, not only from the 3 directly involved territories but also from other countries and regions. The SAF is organized around the following 4 main components:

1. Universities and Public Research Organizations;
2. businesses and business associations;
3. policy makers, institutions,
4. citizens and NGOs and a more cross sectorial component made by the financial institutions and investors and other organizations such as clusters, other Hydrogen Valleys, is included.

In total, to assure a smooth and rapid implementation of the SAF it is expected the involvement in the first 3 years of the project of about 110 participant organizations over all (each represented by one person or anyway having one vote each in case voting shall be required). Since accession to the SAF is kept open during the project life this number could increase in the second project period.

**Working knowledge of English is required to the stakeholders’ representatives participating in the project activities**.

To assure an equal footing and weight, a minimum number of 20 and maximum of 30 organizations per territory (Friuli Venezia Giulia – Italy, Slovenia, Croatia) ensuring the coverage the 4 above-mentioned components shall be foreseen plus additional 20 representing the EU level and other territories. In the second part of the project those figures could change to assure a rapid implementation of the activities.

Please note that all the numbers mentioned above should be taken just as general reference and may be varied.

Furthermore, a balanced representativeness of geography, expertise and sectors shall be pursued between representatives of NAHV and other territories, involving experts along the whole hydrogen value chain (production, storage, distribution, transportation and applications in the hard to abate, energy and transportation sectors) and representatives of public, private, academics and civil society sectors.

For every document produced within the SAF, all authors that have participated in the drafting of the document are mentioned.

SAF members respect the non-disclosure (if any) and potential IPR implications concerning materials produced by the SAF or any other information which the SAF members could encounter. In this regard a non-disclosure agreement is signed by all SAF members.

As a general rule, the sharing of information and resources as well as the management of Intellectual Property (IP) follows the rules laid down in the terms and conditions of the NAHV’s Grant Agreement. Rules for handling information (referencing the sources, use of only reliable and proven information sources, etc.) are applied in the framework of the SAF activities.

In order for the work of the SAF to be widely disseminated, publishing of the results of interviews, surveys and recommendations in international review and open access journals might be considered.