WATSON FARLEY & WILLIAMS



2ND MUNICH HYDROGEN SUMMIT -PROJECTS, INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING

WEDNESDAY 5 JULY 2023



Agenda

15:00	WELCOME Dr Christian Bauer, Partner, Watson Farley & Williams Thomas Engelmann, Head of Energy Transition, KGAL		
15:15	UPDATE ON GERMAN HYDROGEN STRATEGY AND DISCUSSION (ONLINE) Till Mansmann MP, Innovation Commissioner for Green Hydrogen, German Federal Ministry of Edu	ducation and Research	
15:45	REGULATORY UPDATE Dr Maximilian Boemke, Partner, Watson Farley & Williams David Diez, Partner, Watson Farley & Williams		
16:05	CASE STUDY: EU E-FUELS MARKET Thomas Engelmann, Head of Energy Transition, KGAL Dr Maximilian Boemke, Partner, Watson Farley & Williams		
16:25	COFFEE BREAK		
16:55	A ROADMAP TO SCALING UP GREEN HYDROGEN PRODUCTION Luc Graré, Head of Central Europe, Lhyfe		
17:15	CHALLENGES IN THE PRODUCTION INDUSTRY (ONLINE) Musbat Al-Mansour, Managing Director, DST Defence Service Tracks		
17:35	ACTIVITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR HYDROGEN TRANSPORT Rafael Schmidt, Head of Business Development, Hydrogenious		
17:55	PANEL DISCUSSIONUdo Schneider, Financial Advisor, Green Giraffe AdvisoryMarcel Werner, Partner, Senco CapitalLuc Graré, Head of Central Europe, LhyfeTim Cholibois, Green Hydrogen Strategist, Enapter (Online)Thomas Engelmann, Head of Energy Transition, KGAL (M)Dr Christian Bauer, Partner, Watson Farley & Williams (M)		
18:30	END / NETWORKING, DRINKS AND CANAPES		
Slide 2		WATSON FARLEY	





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REGULATORY FRAMEWORK GREEN HYDROGEN (UPDATE) DR MAXIMILIAN BOEMKE, PARTNER, WATSON FARLEY & WILLIAMS DAVID DIEZ, PARTNER, WATSON FARLEY & WILLIAMS





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Sets four scenarios in each of which electricity for hydrogen production can be regarded as fully renewable resulting in "green hydrogen"

Requirements apply also to non-EU states whishing to import into the EU!

SCENARIO 1: Renewable PPA (Standard case)

- Electricity supply from renewable source via PPA or own renewable plant!
- Amount of electricity produced in the RE plants has to be at least equivalent to the amount of electricity which is claimed for the RNFBO production.
- Requirements on **additionality**, **temporal correlation** and **geographical correlation** need to be met.

- Additionality Requirement (transitional rule applies)
 - The renewable plant(s) may not come into operation more than 36 months before the electrolyser.
- No public support for renewable plant ("no EEG-rule") (transitional rule applies)
 - The renewable plant must not have received operating or investment aid unless:
 - The aid was received before repowering;
 - The aid was granted for land or grid connection;
 - The aid does not constitute net support or;
 - the renewbale plants supply electrolysers producing RNFBOs for research, testing and demonstration purposes.
- Transitional Period
 - 36-month rule and "no EEG-rule" do not apply until 1 January 2038 for electrolysers coming into operation before 1 January 2028.

• General Exemption (low carbon bidding zone)

• The 36-months rule and "no EEG-rule" do not apply to renewable plants for which a PPA has been concluded and that are located in a bidding zone where the emission intensity of electricity is lower than 18gCO2e/MJ (in the EU currently only Sweden reaches this threshold, although France is close).

• Temporal correlation

- RFNBO must be produced:
 - Until 31 December 2029 within the same month (thereafter within the same hour, member states can decide to require hourly matching from 2027) as the electricity was produced in the renewable plant;
 - with electricity from an "new" onsite storage asset (behind the same network connection point of either plant or electrolyser; "new", however, is not defined) that was charged within the same month (as of 2030 (2027): hour) as in which the plant was producing, or;
 - at times of low electricity prices in the bidding zone where the electrolyser is located (day ahead clearing price of ≤ 20 EUR/MWh or < 0.36 times the price of an EU ETS certificate for 1t of CO2e).

- Geographical correlation
 - Renewable plant must be located:
 - in the same bidding zone as the electrolyser;
 - in an offshore bidding zone interconnected with the electrolyser's bidding zone; or
 - in an interconnected bidding zone. In this last case the electricity used for the production of RNFBO may only be considered fully renewable if it is produced during times (and in line with the temporal correlation requirement) where the price of electricity is equal or higher than in the electrolyser's bidding zone.

Member states are allowed to introduce additional criteria to ensure compatibility with their planning of electricity and hydrogen grids.

SCENARIO 2: Bidding zone with >90% renewables

- Electrolyser is located in a bidding zone with an average proportion of renewable electricity of >90% in the previous calendar year
- Production of the RNFBOs does not exceed a maximum number of hours set in relation to the proportion of renewable energy in the bidding zone.
- Possible candidates to fulfil this criteria:
 - Iceland,
 - Norway,
 - Albania,
 - Uruguay or
 - Costa Rica.

SCENARIO 3: Imbalance Settlement

• Electricity taken from the grid for electrolysis can be considered to be fully renewable in a redispatch situation where renewable plant were redispatched (i.e. shut down) and the use of electricity for the production of RNFBOs reduced the need for redispatching.

Scenario 4 (Direct connection)

- In case of a direct connection between renewable plant and electrolyser the following applies:
 - The 36-month rule (as described above) applies. However, there is no transitional period.
 - On the other hand, the no-EEG rule does not apply!
 - Should the renewable plant also have an external grid connection, the operator will need to prove via smart meters that no electricity from the grid was used for the production of the RNFBOs.

Delegated Acts Delegated Act on Methodology

- Sets the greenhouse gas savings threshold for RFNBOs and RCFs and outlines the methodology to determine when a given batch of renewable hydrogen meets the REDII's requirement of 70% greenhouse gas emissions savings.
- If the greenhouse gas emissions savings of a particular batch of hydrogen do not meet this threshold, it will still technically qualify as renewable hydrogen, but will not count towards Member States' EU target for renewable energy and, hence, is very unlikely to receive support at a national level (public funding, tax exemptions, etc.). However, this is to be decided by national law which does not yet exist.
- Sets the general methodology to calculate emission reduction over the life cycle of an RFNBO (from production until final use).
- Contains provisions for CO2-supply!

Hydrogen Projects Development

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Delegated Acts Impact of the Delegated Act in Project development

- Welcoming of the Delegate Act in Spain:
 - Positive points:
 - Legal certainty
 - Positive effect on the capex of large-scale self-consumption projects with and without surplus.
 - Grid requirements, flexibility
 - Outstanding points:
 - Coordination of delegated act requirements-guarantees of origin.
 - Applicability of Delegated Act requirements to hydrogen consumption for industrial purposes?

Hydrogen projects development Main challenges & recommendations

- The offtaker as the center of the Project. Important to collaborate from the early stages with potential consumers of gray hydrogen (metallurgy, steel industry, petrochemical industry, fertilizer manufacturing, etc.).
- Boom in renewable hydrogen production projects given the ambitious targets set by the Government (e.g. the draft update of the Spanish PNIEC raises the electrolyzer deployment targets from 4 GW to 11 GW).
- Preferences by offtakers/Administrations:
 - Mature and viable projects with availability of water and industrial land.
 - Visibility on the offtaker.
- Design of an optimized and well-proportioned supply strategy, balancing dedicated renewable generation with the subscription of renewable electricity PPAs.
- Importance of having good advisors and experts for optimal management of technology, permits, subsidies, project contracts (PPAs, HPAs, etc.), structuring of financing, identification of opportunities.

KGAL GROUP A LEADING EUROPEAN REAL ASSET MANAGER



KGAL has successfully been investing in real assets for over 50 years



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KGAL headquarter in Grünwald / Munich, Germany | All figures as of 31 December 2022





First : KGAL's focus

Real estate, sustainable infrastructure and aviation



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E FUELS CASE STUDY What are RFNBO's ?



eFuels production costs are set to decline

But strong investments and production scale-up will be required



- eKerosene is currently 5-8 times as expensive as fossil Jet Fuel
 - eFuels are likely to remain relatively expensive compared to other SAFs

BUT

- Other sustainability considerations such as land use, environmental impact, resource consumption or emission savings can favour eFuels
- Regulatory incentives such as blending targets can help bridging the cost gap and are already in place or planned in some markets (EU)
- Technological improvements could improve eFuel's competitiveness beyond expectation



eFuels and renewable fuels



*HEFA-SPK: Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids **SPK: Synthetic Parafinic Kerosene (FT: Fischer-Tropsch)

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Investment Case: e Fuels Project

	Green H ₂ electrolysis & e-fuels				Transaction Financials			
			TIC		Up to EUR 1.0 bn			
°H ₂	356 MW electrolysis and Fischer Tropsch synthesis			Equity structure		Ca. EUR 50 mn for the Development phase plus EUR 400 mn (at FID)		
	Development stage		A CAN DO SA ON	Debt stru	icture	Non-recourse project leveraged EUR 550		
	Denmark					mn. (50%-55%)		
Investment Description		Business Rationale		Expected Timeline and Duration of an e-fuels plant				
Opportunity	Investing in an electrolysis and e-fuel project <u>under development</u> Like a PE case		Electricity: Green PPA (solar PV, onshore and/or offshore wind), low renewable LCOE in Denmark	Developm	ent phase	2-3 years		
				Construction phase		Depending on the size ca. 2-3 years		
				Operation	phase	Up to 30 years		
Rationale	Participation in an electrolyser and e-fuel project in the mid development stage with strong project partners and favourable renewable electricity procurement		Offtake: Kerosine producer like DCC and Shell will be forced by law to have a floor value of eFuels by 2030 as well as various airlines facing increased pressure to decarbonize their fuel procurement					
				Value Chain & Revenue Source				
Developer	Danish / US developer , superb know-how based on former O&G general managers			₽	hi -	Sale of e-fuels (e-kerosine and e-Naphta)		
Offtake opportunity	DCC/Shell and BASF, but also airlines	<u>§</u>	 Regulatory: RED II will force off-takers to buy around 1% as RFNBO by 2030 					
Electricity procurement	Renewable electricity procurement by way of a PPA (LOIs with Vattenfall and Energi Danmark)							
All data providad op i	indiactive terms only							

All data provided on indicative terms only. ¹ RTB = Ready-to-build, COD = Commercial Operation Date

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One remark to the process ...





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Delegated Acts – Contract Implementation

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Delegated Acts Impact on PPAs

- PPAs (draft/term sheet) need to reflect the appliable provisions of the delegated acts
- Checklist:
 - What type of delivery do I have (on-site or via grid)?
 - Based on current project timeline can I use grandfathering provisions?
 - Is "additionality" reflected?
 - Is "temporal correlation" reflected?
 - Ist "geographical correlation reflected
 - What type of security do I have (guarantee, undertaking, obligation)?
 - What is my counterparty risk (delays, etc.?)
 - LAST NOT LEAST: DO I HAVE ANY INDICATIONS/KNOWLEDGE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS ON NATIONAL LEVEL?

Delegated Acts Impact on CO2-Feedstock Supply

- CO2-Supply Agreement (draft/term sheet) need to reflect the appliable provisions of the delegated acts
- Checklist:
 - Does my CO2-source fulfill the requirements set by the DA
 - Captured from EU-ETS facility (before 2036)
 - Captured from air
 - Stems from the production or the combustion of biofuels, complying with the sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria and the CO2 capture did not receive credits for emission savings from CO2 capture; or
 - Stems from the combustion of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin or recycled carbon fuels complying with the greenhouse gas saving criteria; or
 - Stems from a geological source of CO2 and the CO2 was previously released naturally.
 - LAST NOT LEAST: DO I HAVE ANY INDICATIONS/KNOWLEDGE FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS ON NATIONAL LEVEL?

















PROJECT IN CONSTRUCTION STAGE: BESSIÈRES (FRANCE)

PROJECT IN CONSTRUCTION STAGE: BOTNIA (SWEDEN)




PROJECT IN CONSTRUCTION STAGE: TÜBINGEN (GERMANY)

- Contract with DB signed
- Aimed at supplying hydrogenpowered trains on the Pforzheim-Horb-Tübingen line from 2024.



SIEMENS

DB BAHN

39

PROJECT TO START SOON CONSTRUCTION: SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND (GERMANY)





Lhyfe is developing a 200 MW plant in Delfzijl Chemical cluster

Lhyfe



OFFSHORE WIND TREMENDOUS GENERATION POTENTIAL

EU: POISED TO CONTINUE LEADING THE OFFSHORE WIND INDUSTRY

- Offshore wind capacity increase by at least fourfold by 2030
- Offshore wind: European Union's largest source of electricity in the 2040s

HIGH-CAPACITY FACTORS AND FALLING COSTS MAKE A GOOD MATCH TO PRODUCE LOW-CARBON HYDROGEN

- 1 GW offshore wind project could produce enough
 - low-carbon hydrogen to heat about 250 000 homes

EUROPE IS LOOKING TO DEVELOP OFFSHORE "HUBS" FOR PRODUCING CLEAN HYDROGEN FROM OFFSHORE WIND

Source: IEA - Offshore Wind Outlook 2019 (<u>https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/495ab264-4ddf-</u> <u>4b68-b9c0-514295ff40a7/Offshore Wind Outlook 2019.pdf</u>

ELECTRICITY DEMAND VS. OFFSHORE WIND POTENTIAL



Electricity demand

Offshore wind potential

Source: IEA - Offshore Wind Outlook 2019

World premiere: First offshore pilot site Le Croisic (Loire Atlantique)







Lhyfe













• Thank you for your attention

THE BASE FOR YOUR FLEET

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THE HISTORY OF DST





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Nr. 55 I

THE WORLD'S MOST TRUSTED TRACKS

- A world leader in track systems and running gear components for tanks and armoured vehicles
- The only supplier worldwide that develops, produces and delivers both steel and rubber track systems in-house
- Track solutions for every fleet in any terrain
- Over 100 different track solutions in use in more than 50 armed forces worldwide
- All tracked vehicles in service with the German Army run on DST tracks





CORE COMPETENCIES

Track systems and running gear components

- High-quality components designed for optimal compatibility
- For the most efficient transfer of engine performance to the ground





CORE COMPETENCIES

Steel production

- Over 13,000 metric tons of steel produced annually
- Two electric arc furnaces with a capacity of 3.2 metric tons and a 1-metric ton induction oven
- Technical casting simulation of infeed and gating systems
- Simulation of distortion and internal stresses
- Construction and design of casting models
- Customer-orientated component optimisation
- Sample production





CORE COMPETENCIES

Rubber-metal conjunctions

- Rubber compounds for steel and rubber band tracks as well as rollers, damping elements and protective elements
- Products suitable for use in all climate zones and scenarios
- Small or large production series, based on existing plans or as customised solutions





THE DST GLOBAL NETWORK

- Well-established contact centres in many countries worldwide
- Comprehensive aftersales service
- Strong and productive customer relations
- Native speakers with experience of the cultural norms and specific demands of their region





Croning Sand Forms -> Gas!





• Electric Arc Furnace -> Electricity!





• Casting Ladle -> Gas!





• Harden and Temper -> Gas and Oil!





CHALLENGES, NOT ONLY FOR DST

• If Hydrogen:

then when and to which price?

 Investstrategy for DST

General Information

The main challenge of moving over to 100% H2 combustion without oxygen will be the dramatic reduction of furnace efficiency due to H2 being a fuel that lacks radiation properties in comparison to fossil fuels (so only depends on convection).

And the trials has demonstrated that this problem can be overcome with H2-02 combustion.

SASES GASES

The Gas Professionals





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CHALLENGES, NOT ONLY FOR DST

• If Hydrogen:

then when and to which price?

 Investstrategy for DST



The Gas Professionals

Item	Condition		
Input [kW]	110		
Fuel			
type	Methane, Hydrogen		
Hydrogen mixing ratio [%]	0, 100		
Oxidizer			
Oxygen in Oxidizer [vol%]	40, 100		
Oxygen ratio [-]	1.05		
Oxidizer from center burner [-]	1.0, 0.8, 0.5, 0.2		

Item		
Fuel type	Methane	Hydrogen
Fuel flowrate [Nm ³ /h]	11.2	37.5
Oxygen in Oxidizer [vol%]	96.4	96.4
Fuel velocity U _r [-]		
center burner nozzle C		
center burner nozzle D		

Nippon Gases Confidential



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CHALLENGES, NOT ONLY FOR DST

• H2 Grid Connection

Das interessanteste sheet für uns ist Nr 15 Die blaue Linie rechts unten ist die geplante H2-Leitung Ruhrgebiet – Köln, der Punkt mit dem roten Pfeil in der Mitte unsere Gießerei. Die grünen Linien stellen bestehende Fernleitungen im Erdgasnetz dar, welche ggf. in eine Wasserstoffleitung umgewidmet werden könnten. Man kann hier aber klar erkennen, dass die Entfernungen nicht so ganz so einfach zu überbrücken sein werden.

Nahaufnahme: Erste Überlegungen Remscheid



24.04.2023 H2 Kundendialog DST



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ENERGIZING REMSCHEID

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				EMSCHEIDER		
				DUSTRIEINITIATIVE		
			$\sim \sim \sim$			
						-
				\bigcirc		
		Anzahl der	Verbrauch 2022			
Unternehmen	Standorte	Mitarbeite	(Strom/Gas)	Verbände	Kontakte zur Politik	_
DST Defence Service Tracks GmbH			3.200 MwH (Strom)	BDSV	OB Mast-Weisz, SPD	
	RS Vieringhausen	4	11.400 MwH (Gas)		MdB1. Schäfer, SPU	
				BUG	MdB J. Hardt, CDU	
	-	255			BMV/a 0.0	
					Varteidigungspusschussides	
			0.000 M UVO		Bundestages	
	DOL OWNER HER STORE		0.300 MWH (Strom)		KMW Büro Berlin	
	NO Edulingriadsen	1	2.300 Hwi (Gas)	IMULASM ADEN AND STANLAGY	MdBs: Hardt (CDU), Lipdb upd	-
Karl Diederichs GmbH & Co. KG				BS. Metall NBW. IHK / IHK NBW.	Schäfer (SPD), Liebert (Grüne), in	
				Industriepakt NBW /	den Beek, Lindner, Kronenberg	
		450		Energy4Climate	und Todtenhausen (FDP); MdLs:	
					Nettekoven, Nolten, Spiecker und	
			183.000 MWh Erdgas &		Untrieser (CDU), Wolf (SPD), Hafke	
	Lüttringhausen		17.000 MWh Strom		(FDP); OB Mast-Weisz, WiFö	
			3.828MWh (Strom)	Industrieverband		
GEDURE Werkzeugtabrik	RSLüttringhausen	500	6.988MWh (Gas)	Massivumformung e. V.		
HAZET-WERK GmbH & Co. KG			1.505MWh (Strom)			
	RS Lange Straße		4.788MWh (Gas)		OR Marth Maline SDD	
	PS Peinshagen	Reinshagen 596	5.545 MwH (God)		MdB.L Hardt CDU	
	no neirisriagen		2.057 MwH (Strom)	-	Inde 6. Mardt, CBO	-
	Heinsbera		2.641MwH(Gas)			
HEYCO Gruppe (nur deutsche			0.250 MwH (Strom)		OB Mast-Weisz, SPD	1
Standorte, incl. HEYCO-WERK	RS Haddenbach	200	1.100 MwH (Gas)		MdB J. Hardt, CDU	
Heynen GmbH & Co. KG, HEYCO		300	5.700 MwH (Strom)		MdL J. Nettekoven, CDU	
Guantatswerkzeuge GmbH α CO. KG. HEYCO IML	RS Bergisch Born		1.700 MwH (Gas)		MDL S. Wolff, SPD	
Kunststofftechnik GmbH & Co.		545	17.550 MwH (Strom)			
KG, Carl Steinmann GmbH)	Tittling Ndb.		13.600 MwH (Gas)			_
1	1	1	1	1	1	



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CHALLENGES TO DST

- Energy Prices
- Automatisation in combination to the energy strategy
- CO2 Footprint



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RELAX – IT'S A DST TRACK.



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Hydrogenious LOHC

Activities and Infrastructure for Hydrogen Transport

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Established in 2013, we are the global leading technology pioneer for LOHC

Investors



Technology cooperation partners



Key partners



>200 employees

>55 patent families

>80mn investor funding

Hydrogenious LOHC

Hydrogenious LOHC

Within our group of companies, we carry out the whole LOHC supply chain



Hydrogenious LOHC

H_2 - Top of the agenda as never before

Strong momentum for H₂ across value chain requiring smart solutions



H₂ as key decarbonization

lever addressing increasing pressure driven by public, regulators and customers

55%

EU emission reduction target 2030



(European) energy system under unprecedented pressure given Ukraine crisis

H₂ import target RePowerFU 2030

Мt

H₂ supply capacity lining up globally - following favorable renewables conditions

75GW announced electrolyzer capacity

Significant long-term **upside** from establishing H_2 as core industrial energy vector

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trn H₂ generation market potential by 2050

H₂ supply via local





H₂ end use across various industries

production and imports

H₂ transportation for long distance and regional routes
OUR MARKET

Mismatch of key supply and demand centers driven by capacity constraints and cost differentials will propel global H₂ trade

Hydrogenious LOHC



Green hydrogen cost in USD/kg 2030



LOHC is the missing link for large-scale renewable energy imports



LOHC enables H₂ end-to-end-import within one single carrier solution



TECHNOLOGY

Hydrogenious LOHC

Our LOHC technology based on benzyltoluene (LOHC-BT) enables viable supply chains globally





Storage Plants

- Skid-based industrial hydrogenation unit to match with renewables
- Direct coupling with SMR + with large-scale electrolysis
- > Underground stocking facilities

Hydrogenation process Exothermic, with solid catalyst

Heat Release Approx. 10 KWh/kg H₂, 200 – 250°C

Elevated reaction pressure

Approx. 15 – 30 barg



Release Plants

- Skid-based industrial dehydrogenation unit to be directly coupled with hydrogen hubs and pipeline networks
- To be combined with underground stocking facilities
- Released hydrogen purity
 >99,9%

Dehydrogenation process Endothermic, with solid catalyst

Heat Demand

Approx. 11 KWh/kg H_2 , 250 – 300°C

Elevated reaction pressure Approx. 2 – 3 barg

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Hydrogenious

Our LOHC-BT technology is disrupting hydrogen infrastructure



Superior safety

- No handling of molecular hydrogen
- Hardly flammable with flash point 130 °C, nonexplosive, even when loaded with hydrogen
- Hazard potential comparable to Diesel and thus clearly superior to ammonia



Enhanced flexibility

- Conventional liquid fuel infrastructure usable
- Handling at ambient temperatures and pressure during storage and transport
- No self-discharge over time multi-month storage without losses



High efficency

- Competitive volumetric storage density of 54 kg hydrogen per m³ LOHC
- Carrier material commercially available and reusable hundreds of times
- Fuel cell grade hydrogen purity according to ISO 14687 by using off-the-shelf purification technology

TECHNOLOGY

Hydrogenious LOHC

Hazard and toxicity profile

LOHC-BT with strong TCO competitiveness in long-distance and upside from advantageous hazard and toxicity profile versus NH₃



Archetype 1: Large-scale import – year 2030

Rotterdam LOHC – B1 Abu Dhabi Ammonia 200 tpd a Ö 2 x 100 tpd 20 ~12,000 km via vessel (one-way) Liquified H₂ ~46 days per roundtrip (incl. port days) ~50,000 DWT1) (vessel) 4 vessels 180,000 m³ of storage capacity at each location ~236,260 t LOHC in the system

1. Depending on technology Source: Roland Berger 2021; 2030 TCO values from linear interpolation between 2025 and 2035

Large-scale plants for int. H₂ import / export

We have proven the LOHC value chain and are currently developing projects for international large-scale hydrogen trade routes





World's 1st LOHC supplied hydrogen refueling station in Erlangen, Germany

Green H₂ supply chain scheme Solar Power – PEM Electrolyser – LOHC Storage – Transport – LOHC Release – HRS

HRS opened in 2022

Minimal footprint

Worldwide first underground storage of 1.5 tons of hydrogen via LOHC-BT (ambient conditions)

Hydrogen quality (fuel cell purity) according to ISO 14 687-2

TRACK RECORD

H2Sektor-HRS Erlangen GER/Erlangen

Hydrogenious LOHC

World's 1st LOHC HRS

> Commissioning (official):	July 2022
> Hydrogen supply:	Own production and storage @Hydrogenious headquarters, Photovoltaic
> Hydrogen release (max.):	9,000 H ₂ kgpa [25 H ₂ kgpd] ReleaseBOX 10

(H) 6H2MOBILITY



Gefördert durch

Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie



H2Sektor-



World's largest LOHC storage plant GER/North Rhine-Westphalia



Hydrogenious LOHC

Hector

Going industrial scale in 2023 at Chempark Dormagen (Cologne)

Blueprint for setting up large-volume LOHC storage infrastructure

Under construction

TRACK RECORD

Project Hector GER/North Rhine-Westphalia (Chempark Dormagen)

1,800 H₂ tpa storage

>	Storage plant construction:	End of 2023 (expected)
>	Commissioning:	2025 (expected)
>	Hydrogen supply partner:	Covestro Deutschland AG (industrial by-product)
>	Hydrogen storage (max.):	1,800 H ₂ tpa [5 H ₂ tpd]
>	LOHC load:	< 39,430 m³pa



supported

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Industry, Climate Action and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia





TRACK RECORD

German IPCEI pre-candidates

LOHC supply chain Sweden <> Netherlands <> Germany LOHC hub in South Bavaria/Danube triangle



Hydrogenious LOHC

Northern Green Crane & Green Hydrogen@ Blue Danube

Building the LOHC infrastructure within Europe, erecting several storage & release plants

Both projects qualified in Germany in the IPCEI pre-selection process (among 62 others in Feb 2021) along with partner applications in Sweden and the Netherlands (part of fast moving RHATL wave)

1st German LOHC hub for Eastern Europe GER/South Bavaria



Hydrogenious LOHC

Green Hydrogen @Blue Danube

Vision of green H₂ production in Eastern Europe

Storage in LOHC with transport via river Danube to off-takers in Austria and Germany

Initial roll-out in the South Bavarian Danube river triangle, establishing regional LOHC infrastructure (ReleasePLANTs as well as StorageBOXes for driving the field testing and further development of the release systems)

Verbund



H2A

H2A bundles suite of multiple import projects that will be developed

The initiative initiates and supports consortia by defining, scoping and executing projects

Open for all safe and efficient technologies on the edge of system integration

Port of Amsterdam-Hydrogenious-Evos

NTL/Port of Amsterdam

Up to 1 mn green H₂ tpa imports final size

> Fea	asibility study:	Conducted in previous H2Gate project with LOHC as ideal H_2 carrier option	
> Pro	ject consortium:	↔ Port of Amsterdam =VOS	
> Co	mmissioning:	Before end of decade	
> Hyo trai	drogen storage and nsport:	Up to 30 H ₂ ktpa [~100 tpd]	







Joint Cooperation ADNOC-Hydrogenious-Jera-Uniper

Integrating our storage plant systems and associated LOHC logistics/infrastructure

Sea transportation via crude oil carrier

Feasibility study finished

TRACK RECORD

ADNOC-Hydrogenious-Jera-Uniper UAE/Abu Dhabi

10,000 - 180,000H₂ tpa imports

>	Status:	Feasibility study finished in March 2023
>	Hydrogen supply partner:	ADNOC
>	Hydrogen storage, transport and release:	t ~7-10 H ₂ ktpa [20-30 H ₂ tpd]
>	Ports of destination:	Wilhelmshaven/GER Rotterdam/NTL, tbd
>	Storage plant construction:	Abu Dhabi area
>	Commissioning:	2027 (planned)







Cooperation Greenergy and Hydrogenious

Shipping low-cost green hydrogen from Canada to the UK using LOHC

Joint pre-feasibility study ongoing

Greenergy as committed partner for the build up of a viable supply chain

Greenergy

Panel Discussion



Slide 121 © Watson Farley & Williams 2023





JULY 2023 PROJECT TEASER - PRE NDA

Project Nujio'qonik

Harnessing Canada's vast wind and water for global green hydrogen

Giraffe

Advisory



With our pioneering and independent advice, we help our clients accelerate the energy transition at scale



More than **EUR 36 bn** funding raised over **13 yrs** of specialised advisory



130+ professionals globally in 10 offices in 10 countries on 5 different continents



294 transactions or projects **>239 GW** total capacity

A global and independent financial advisory firm launched in 2010

- Part of the Green Giraffe Group, providing finance solutions for capital intensive renewable projects and energy transition initiatives
- Pioneer from the early days and today the largest financial advisor specialised in the energy transition
- One integrated team acting on a global scale

An ambition to provide high quality, specialised advice

- Proven track record in renewable and energy transition technologies
- High value-added from our specialised expertise on all our missions
- We build long-term relationships with our clients

Green Giraffe Advisory follows a simple strategy

- Provide a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach, coupling sectorspecific tasks and traditional debt or M&A advisory services
- We are connected locally and globally to industry expertise, and we bring this pool of knowledge to you
- We are committed to the industry, we believe in the countries we are active in, and we have the skillset it takes to **get deals done**





We are proud to be actively supporting various hydrogen and e-fuels projects globally







Project Nujio'qonik



Nujio'qonik is one of the **first Canadian, commercial-scale, green hydrogen production facilities** powered by onshore wind farms with a grid connection (155 MW)



Upon completion, it will produce up to **1,100 k MT of green ammonia (210 k MT of green hydrogen) from 3 GW of wind farms** along Newfoundland and Labrador's low-density populated west coast



The power will be converted into green hydrogen, which will then be converted to green ammonia for transport to **global markets**



The **electrolyzer and ammonia facilities** will be located at the Port of Stephenville, which offers deep-water shipping access to the world



The project will be developed and financed in stages with a **staggered delivery schedule** for Port au Port and Codroy wind farms. Full commissioning of Port au Port project is expected early 2026





Key project highlights

Site characteristics

- World-class wind resource: strong and sturdy wind (10 m/s+), will allow the project to deliver cost-competitive hydrogen
- **Hydro-powered grid** will be used to optimize electrolyzer utilization maintaining green credentials, and mitigating capex
- Access to fresh and good-quality water, which is key for hydrogen production and electrolyzer efficiency production

Project team

- World-class execution team with local roots: experienced developers who will leverage their home-grown oil & gas and hydro development expertise, and their knowledge of local markets and concerns
- **First Nations partnerships:** MOU with Qalipu First Nation, Three Rivers and anticipated from Benoit, Flat Head and Indian Head First Nations
- Globally best-in-class team of advisors with upto-date industry views

Geographic location

- Deep-water marine facilities in the region uniquely suited to hydrogen production & offloading
- Attractive region with existing skilled labour in fisheries, offshore oil & gas, energy / hydro
- Located in a country with ambitious hydrogen targets, the development of an at-scale, clean hydrogen economy is a strategic priority for Canada

Global market opportunity

- The significant supply-demand imbalance in green hydrogen and ammonia provides substantial opportunity for the project as demand from Europe - in particular - is expected to increase rapidly
- **Innovative leaders:** Nujio'qonik will be one of the first large-scale projects to produce green hydrogen and export it to global demand centres, such as Europe



Port au Port site (phase I)

Project highlights

Project name	Nujio'qonik ('where the sand blows')
Developer	World Energy GH2
Onshore wind	Up to 1,000 MW
Grid connection	155 MW
Energy storage	350 MWh
Electrolyzer	600 MW
Hydrogen storage	14 MT hydrogen storage
Hydrogen production*	About 70 k MT per year
Ammonia production*	About 360 k MT per year
Expected COD	2026 (first green hydrogen in 2025)

MT= metric ton, tpd= metric ton per day *Anticipated production, being refined

Project location





Nujio'qonik's location, speed to market, and volumes are attractive to offtakers

Europe has defined the amount needed by 2030 and beyond to reach their climate and independency goals

- Import 10 M MT of hydrogen annually by 2030
- This is significant and requires 100 to 150, 1-2 GW facilities to produce this amount

Nujio'qonik is targeting both the US and EU markets where near-term offtake options include

- Industrials, including fertilizer and steel manufacturers
- Commodity traders
- Power utilities, O&G companies
- Ports, maritime fuels

Financial support is needed to kick start the industry

From local to internationally traded commodities

- The majority of all grey hydrogen and ammonia is produced and consumed onsite. In contrast, the green variants will predominantly be produced in areas of low RE costs, and shipped to the demand centres
- Grey ammonia has been traded for decades, about 20 M MT of ammonia is traded annually (10%). There's a very well-established grey ammonia market, with spot prices in various regions (e.g., Western Europe, Tampa Bay, the Caribbean, and the Middle East)
- There is no green hydrogen / ammonia commodity market yet, hence the need to link pricing to project economics and sign bilateral offtake agreements for the first projects - it's how the LNG market first developed
- These long-term agreements will include pricing (including a fixed price portion) and requirements for the green certification of the hydrogen / ammonia



German-Canadian partnership will boost the number of offtake agreements between the two countries

- Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz signed a joint declaration of intent on August 23rd at the Project Nujio'qonik site in Stephenville, Newfoundland & Labrador, to create a transatlantic green hydrogen supply chain between Canada and Germany with first deliveries aimed for 2025
- The agreement outlines Germany's intent to import windgenerated hydrogen from Canada as they intend to decrease dependency on Russian imports and find a long-term solution towards decarbonization
- Chancellor Scholz: "Germany expects a need of 90 to 110 terawatt-hours of hydrogen in 2030"
- Germany will spend more than EUR 4 bn on the scheme in the coming years. The first round will use EUR 900 M split roughly evenly between renewable ammonia, e-methanol and sustainable aviation fuel, while EUR 3.6 bn has been budgeted for future tenders







Financing – Export Credit Agencies will be key

Participation by ECAs might significantly enhanced the financing structure

- Reduced cost of debt, comfort for lenders and suppliers, increase appetite and competition
- Can support technologies not yet mature

Pre-FC development expenditures would be supported by Project sponsors and Canadian banks	ECAs will cover the debt risk over the Construction, Operation, and Long term phases		
Development	Construction	Operation	Long term
 Support pre-FC development expenditures Port enhancements and other required infrastructure Deposits for long lead items to lock in manufacturing slots Permitting, environmental and engineering studies would be fully covered by the sponsors 	 EUR ECAs, help fund construction Given project size & complexity, the Project will not benefit from a single full-wrap, fixed price EPC contract Credit support for local contractors Cost overrun facility 	 Lower overall cost of debt by offering affordable and subordinated debt capital If applicable, finance uncontracted production on reasonable terms 	 Upon conservative price curves, assume post-offtake credit risk This would lengthen the debt amortization runway beyond the initial offtake period Would allow a lower \$/ton price to the market which enhances project viability

Due to commercial banks requirements in the construction and operations phases, there is a need for support from ECAs to mitigate the debt risk during these phases



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