

ENERTRAG makes the energy transition happen





30 years experience as 100% RE Independent Power Producer

Green Electrons

> 1 000 employees in 9 countries

2 GW wind & solar implemented

2 TWh/a electricity production from 1 GW of own assets

> 15 GW wind and solar PV under development globally

Green Power Plants





1 GW green "Verbundkraftwerk" in operation (Wind, solar PV, battery, heat storage, electrolysis)

> 1 000 km own collector grid and collector substations (to 380 kV)

System services (e.g. primary control reserve; black start capability in planning)

> 6 GW in remote control



Green Molecules





Wind-hydrogen plant in MW-scale in operation since 2011

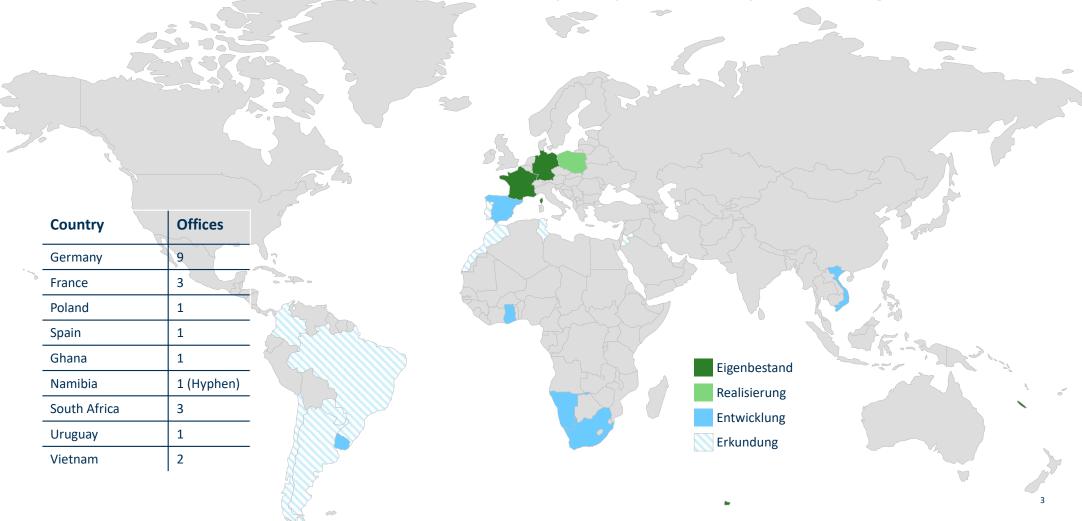
250 t/a Wind/PV-hydrogen for 6 fuel-cell trains from/to Berlin

240 MW electrolysis in H2-IPCEIs

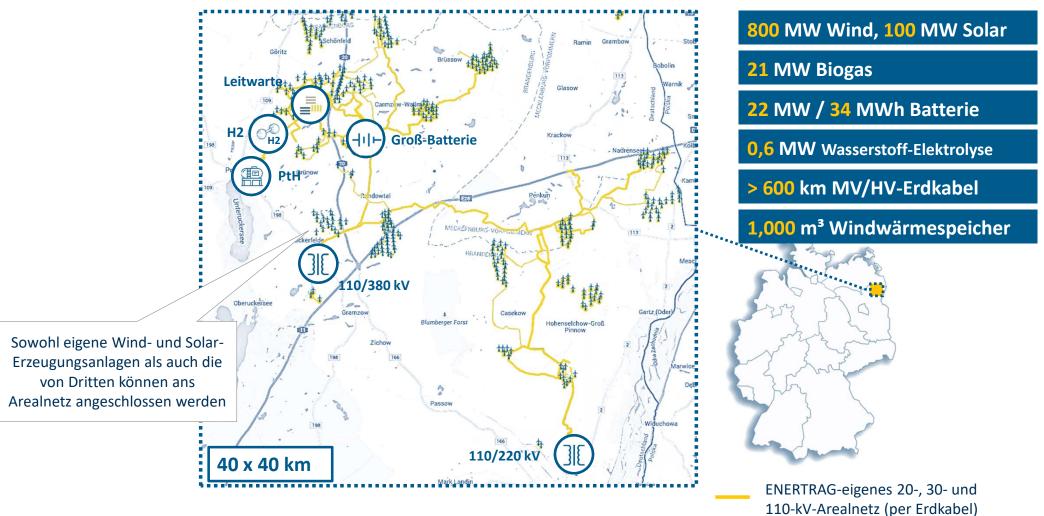
eKerosin from green H2 with CEMEX in DE & Sasol/Linde in ZA

Green ammonia in NAM (2 Mt/a)

ENERTRAG Worldwide: 9 active countries plus preliminary screening

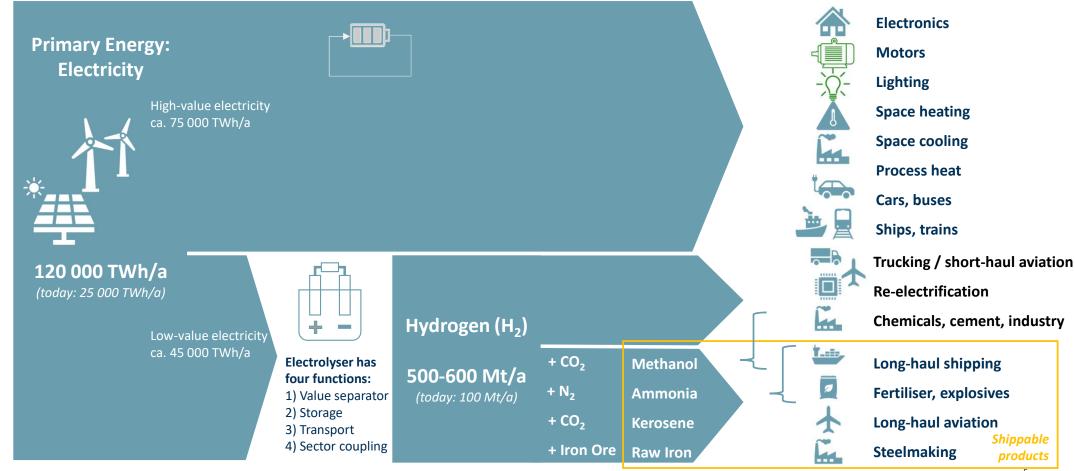


In Betrieb: ENERTRAGs Verbundkraftwerk Uckermark mit Arealnetz



Sun + Wind + Hydrogen = Global Energy System in 20xx

Potential global energy system in the end state



Easily shippable products alone require 300 Mt/a of green hydrogen

Green **Ammonia**

$$H_2 + N_2 = NH_3$$

Fertilizer



Global demand: 170 million t/a

→ H₂ demand: 30 million t/a

Focus of Hyphen project in Namibia

Green Methanol

$$H_2 + CO_2 = Methanol$$

Shipping Fuel



Global demand: 500 million t/a

→ H₂ demand: 90 million t/a

Sustainable **Aviation Fuel**

$$H_2 + CO_2 = Kerosene$$
 Aviation Fuel



Global demand: 400 million t/a

→ H₂ demand: 80 million t/a (assumption: 50% PtL and 50% bio-based)

Focus of HyShiFT project in South Africa

Green Steel

$$H_2 + Fe_2O_3 = Fe + H_2O$$

Green Steel

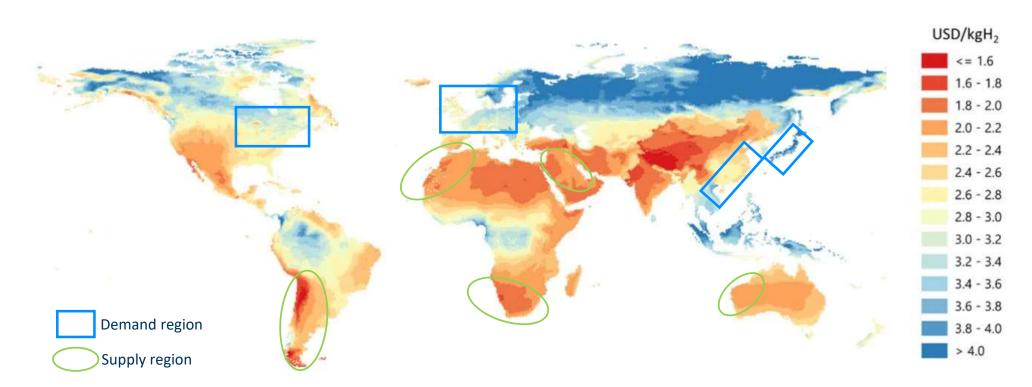


Global demand: 2 000 million tons/a

→ H₂ demand: 100 million t/a

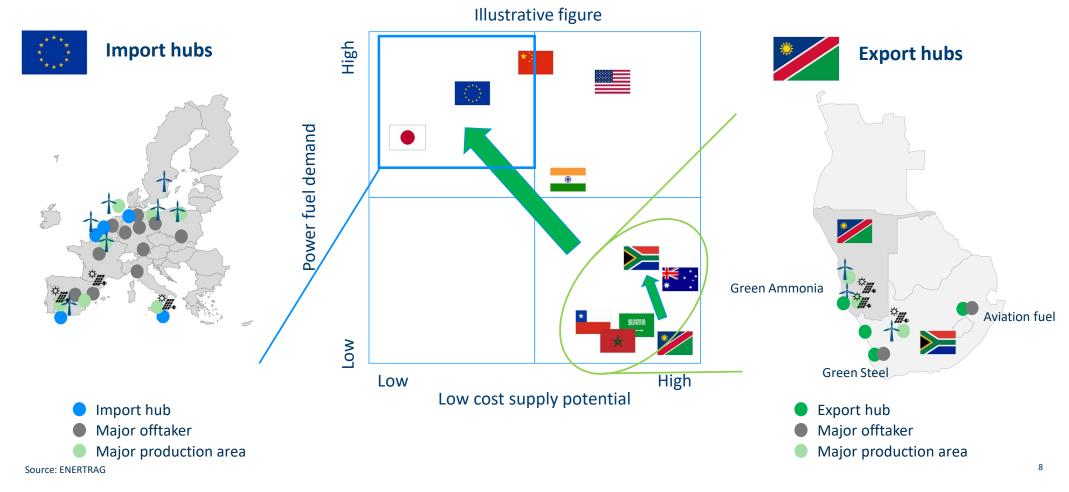
Hubs to provide access to low-cost hydrogen-derivatives supply

Hydrogen costs from hybrid solar PV and onshore wind systems in the long term

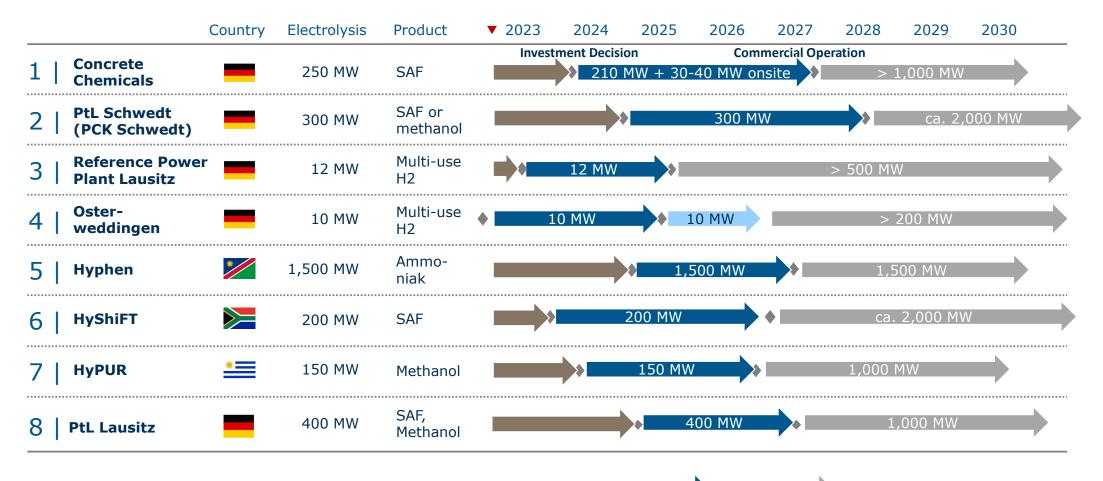


Source: IEA

Natural import and natural export hubs for green-hydrogen derivatives should work together to establish mutually beneficial energy-trade partnerships

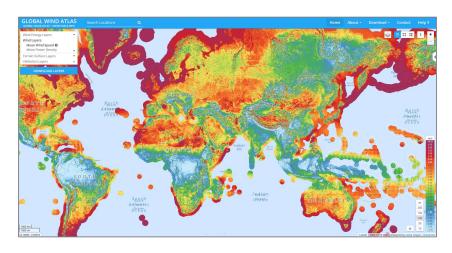


ENERTRAG-H2-Pipeline Großprojekte: GW-Skala in Deutschland & international

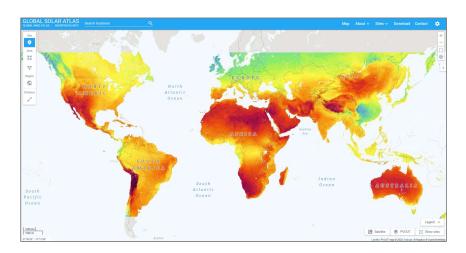


Un-depletable African resources: wind, sun, land, coastline, biomass

WIND Extremely good wind resources in the North and South



SOLAR
Extremely good solar resources all over

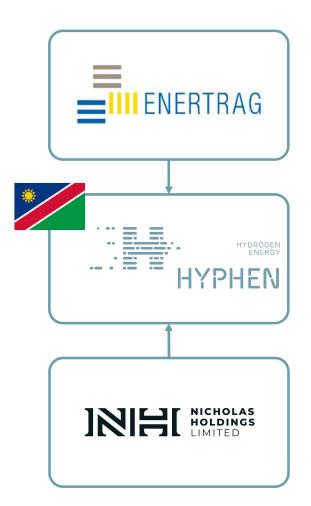


Wind, solar, available land resources, coastline and biomass are all competitive advantages for Africa over many other regions globally to produce very competitively priced green hydrogen and derivatives

With a focus on easily tradable, hydrogen-rich products (ammonia, aviation fuel), a large export potential exists



Hyphen signed concession agreement with Namibian government in May 2023



"Hyphen": joint venture German ENERTRAG and Nicholas Holdings

- ENERTRAG: One of largest renewables players in Germany (> 900 employees, 1 GW assets) with global footprint, operational green-hydrogen facility since 2011, 10 GW development pipeline
- Nicholas Holdings: > 30-year track record as infrastructure investor in sub-Saharan Africa, majority shareholder of largest private train operator in Africa (Traxtion)

Hyphen is preferred bidder in competitive tender by Namibian government in, awarded at COP27 in 2021

- Tender scope: Development, implementation and operation of first GW-scale green hydrogen plant on government land in Namibia
- Six international consortia participated
- Evaluation done with help from NREL (USA) and by experts sponsored by the EU Commission

Tuesday, 23 May 2023: Namibian cabinet approved signature of Feasibility & Implementation Agreement

Friday, 26 May 2023: Signature of Feasibility and Implementation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Namibia and Hyphen

HYPHEN

Der Weg zum Abschluss der FIA-Vereinbarung

Der Prozess, den Hyphen bis zur Ernennung zum bevorzugten Bieter für die Entwicklung des Projekts durchlaufen hat, ist in der Publikation "Traction – Namibia's Green Hydrogen Overview" ausführlich dokumentiert.

18. März **2021**

Der Harambee Prosperity Plan II wird vom namiblischen Präsidenten ins Leben gerufen und legt ehrgeizige Ziele fest, um die regionale und globale Dekarbonisierung im Zuge der Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI) und las Tiel des Economic Advancement Pillar zu unterstützen.

23. Juni 2021

Die Regierung von Namibia startete einen Marktsondierungsprozess, der wertvolle Attraktivitätspotentiale für Entwickler definiert sowie Empfehlungen gibt, welche Projektstruktur Namibia und seine Menschen in den Mittelpunkt des Projekts rückt.

September 2021

Das allen Bietern offenstehende, nationale Ausschreibungsverfahren endet am 16. September. Sechs Bieter reichen neun separate Gebote für die beiden Grundstücke ein.

Ein staatliches Ausschreibungskonfibe leifat das Vergabeverfahren und wird von zwei unabhängigen Expertenorganisationen unterstützt: das MREL (National Renewable Energy Laboratory), ein nationales Labor des US-Energiemisteriums, sowie zwei technischen Experten, die von der Global Technical Assistance Facility on Sustainable von der Global Technical Assistance Facility on Sustainable pergy der Europäischen Union ernannt wurden.

Die daraus resultierenden Ergebnisse und Empfehlungen werden dem Green Hydrogen Council (GHC) vorgelegt, der wiederum seine Empfehlungen dem Kabinett zur Genehmigung vorlegt.

Das Green Hydrogen Research Institute wird nach Genehmigung durch das Kabinett an der Universität von Namibia gegründet.

September 2022

Die Regierung von Namibia führt einen Marktsondierungsprozess für ein Teilprojekt durch, welches als Referenz für nachfolgende Projekte in der Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI) zur gemeinsam genutzten Infrastrukturnutzung dient, um die schnelle Skalierbarkeit der Produktion von grünem Wasserstoff vor Ort zu ermöglichen.

23. Mai 2023

Das Kabinett von Namibia stimmt der FIA-Vereinbarung zu

2020

Die Regierung von Namibia beginnt mit der Entwicklung seiner grünen Wasserstoffstrategie bei der grüner Wasserstoff ein wichtiger Bestandteil der langfristigen nationalen Planung ist.

23. Mai 2021

Auf Initiative des Präsidenten von Namibia wird der Green Hydrogen Council als interministerielles Gremium zur Überwachung der Entwicklung von grünem Wasserstoff gegründet.

Die Southern Corridor Development Initiative (SCDI) mit Sitz in der Tsau, dem Khaeb Nationalpark (Sperrgebiet) wurde als erstes Proje in Namibia ausgewählt.

3. August 2021

Veröffentlichung einer Ausschreibung für die ersten beiden Grundstücke innerhalb der Southern Corridor Development Initiative.

02. November 2021

Die Regierung Namibias ernennt Hyphen als bevorzugten Bieter für zwei Landkonzessionen in der Tsau || Khaeb National Park. Der Prozess zwischen Regierung und Hyphen zur Vorbereitung der FIA-Vereinbarung beginnt.

01. June 2022

Die Regierung von Namibia genehmigt die Zusammensetzung und Ernennung des Regierungsverhandlungsteams, das zum Abschluss der FIA-Vereinbarung zusammengestellt wurde.

September 2022 bis Mai 2023

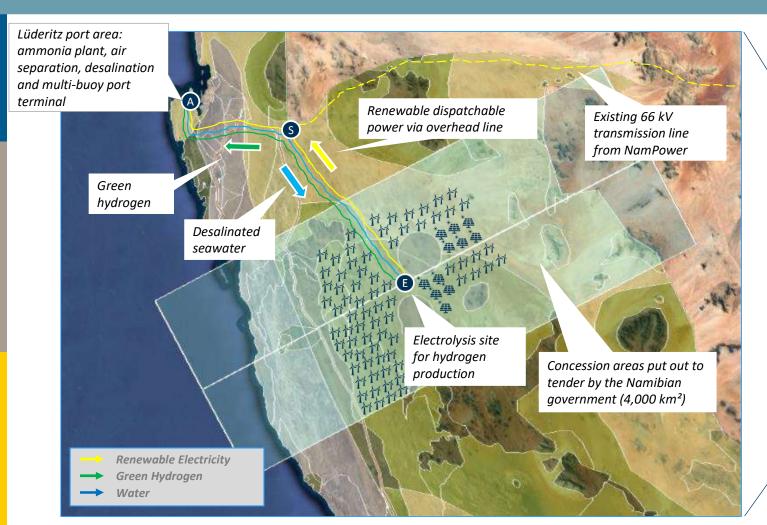
Hyphen unterzeichnet mit einer Reihe potenzieller Kunden in Europa und Korea Absichtserklärungen, die die Lieferung von über 1.000.000 Tonnen grünem Ammoniak pro Jahr vorsehen.

027 Ziel ist es, bis Ende 2027

nillion ren. s Ende 2029 solle jährlich zwei Millionen

Hyphen in Namibia: Project area and connection to Lüderitz port





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Average wind speed: > 10 m/s (like offshore)

Solar: 2 600 – 2 800 fullload hours p.a. (only 1 000 in Germany)

Link to Hyphen video: https://hyphenafrica.com

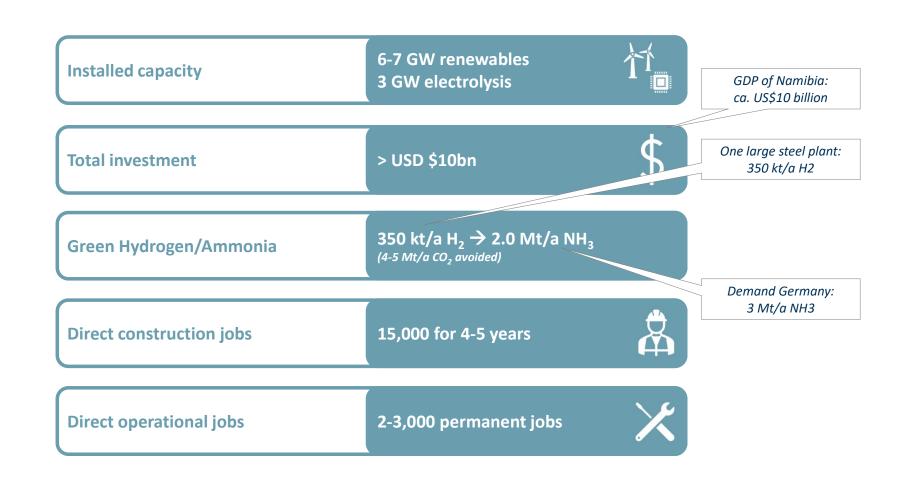
Hyphen project video





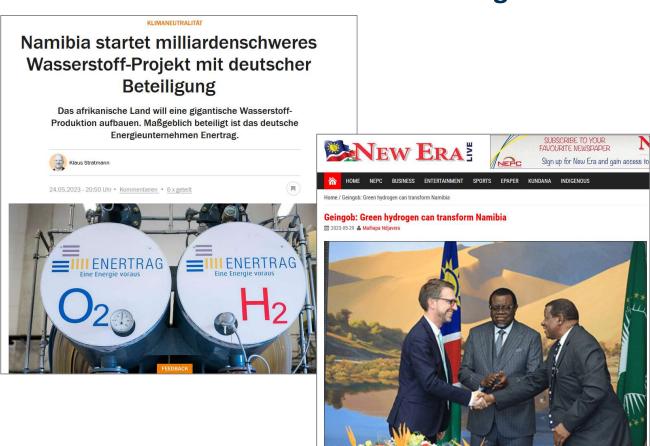
Link to Hyphen video: https://hyphenafrica.com

Hyphen will bring investment to the tune of the Namibian annual GDP





Medien-Echo von Ende Mai zur Vertrags-Unterzeichnung in Namibia







Status quo: Sasol's Secunda site produces synthetic fuels (including kerosene for aviation) from coal and emits 57 million tons of CO₂ per annum







Sasol's Secunda site today converts large quantities of coal into fuels (incl. certified aviation fuel), chemicals – and ${\rm CO_2}$

It is one of the largest CO₂ point sources globally: 57 Mt/a

The site is located in the middle of South Africa's coal region, next to 40 GW of Eskom coal-fired power plants

The site employs approximately 20,000 people and is a <u>significant</u> economic factor for the region

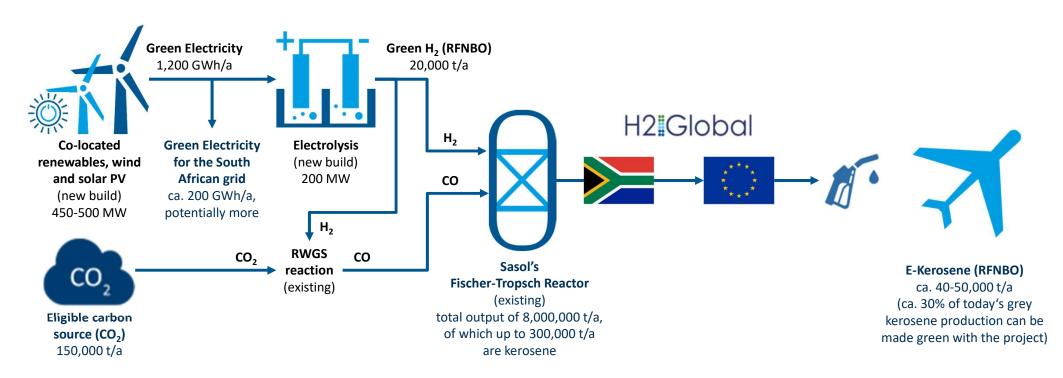
Fischer-Tropsch reactor in Secunda is the largest one in the world that produces certified synthetic aviation fuel today

The entire site can be <u>converted fully</u> from coal input to green hydrogen input, but that can only be done gradually



Project HyShiFT: Industrial-scale E-Kerosene production to kick-start the industry







Wind and solar development completed

- Land secured for 300 MW solar PV and 200 MW wind nearby Sasol Secunda
- Wind measurement completed (above-average wind speeds in the area)
- Environmental permitting processes completed for 2 out of 3 individual renewables projects, third environmental authorization expected soon

Namibia come Works Wo

Work on electrolyser integration into Secunda started

Technical integration studies ongoing

Total investment: almost €1 billion

Ca. 2,500 full-time jobs during 2 years of construction,

Ca. 200 permanent jobs for operations of solar, wind, grid, electrolysers

Commercial operation possible as early as 2026/27



Opportunity for new energy trade partnerships in green hydrogen between Europe and Africa



What does Germany / Europe want?

- Rapid <u>decarbonisation</u> of industry and Quick and lasting <u>independence of Russian energy imports</u>
- But not enough own resources for green hydrogen \rightarrow diversify energy supply base and partner with countries that share the same values

Many African countries have the resources to produce large quantities of low-cost green-hydrogen derivatives

These new export opportunities can achieve long-term sustainable growth, because

- they are un-depletable (unlike oil/gas/minerals),
- cover a large part of the <u>value chain</u> (oil = wind/sun; refined and oil-based products = green ammonia) and
- every large green-hydrogen project automatically brings large <u>co-benefits</u> (surplus electricity is a design feature, desalinated water can be over-dimensioned at low cost, hydrogen at marginal pricing, ammonia for import substitution of fertiliser)

Main objective must be to increase bankability of the projects as much as possible, measurable in the amount of non-recourse project-finance

Support desirable for the mutually beneficial creation of new energy trade partnerships in following dimensions

- Offtake & price certainty for market ramp-up (e.g. H2Global or similar insurance-like long-term instruments on volume/price)
- <u>Certification</u>: Clarity around green hydrogen or green-hydrogen-rich products definition (certification) and <u>participation of supplier countries</u>
- <u>Industry build</u>: Capacity building in supplier countries to build/grow renewables and chemicals industries (up- & downstream)

