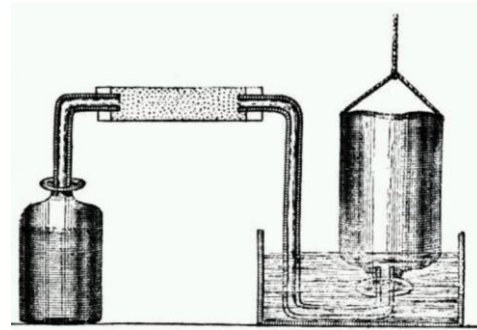


The Hydrogen Landscape

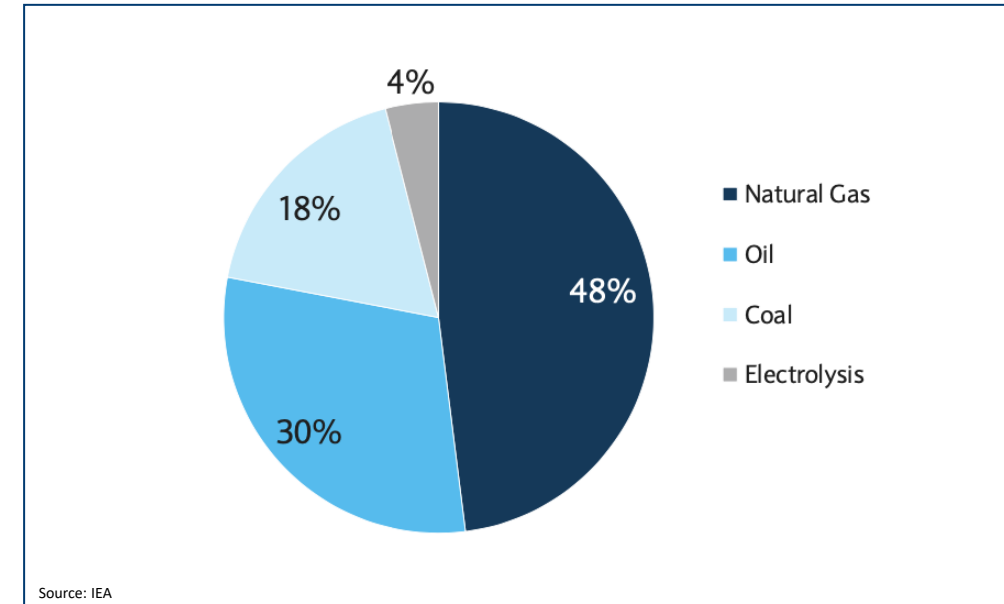




Discovered by Boyle (1671) and Cavendish (1766)



Hydrogen production – today



- Current market c. 70mtpa
- >95% made from hydrocarbons – ‘grey hydrogen’
- Emits 830mtpa CO₂
- Used in refining, chemicals, steel, other industrials

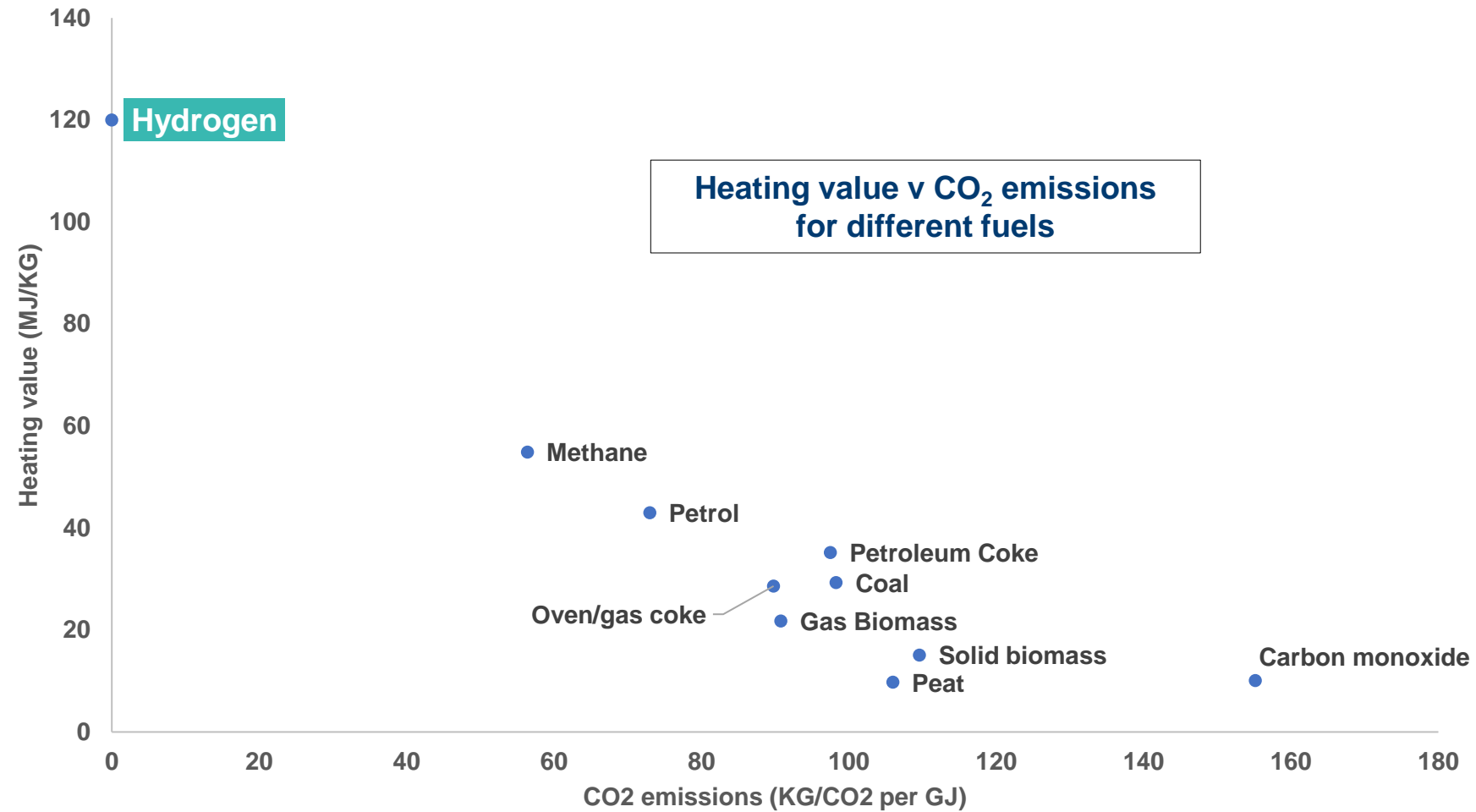


HydrogenOne
CAPITAL | FUTURE FUEL. NOW

- ## >90 membership of hydrogen council

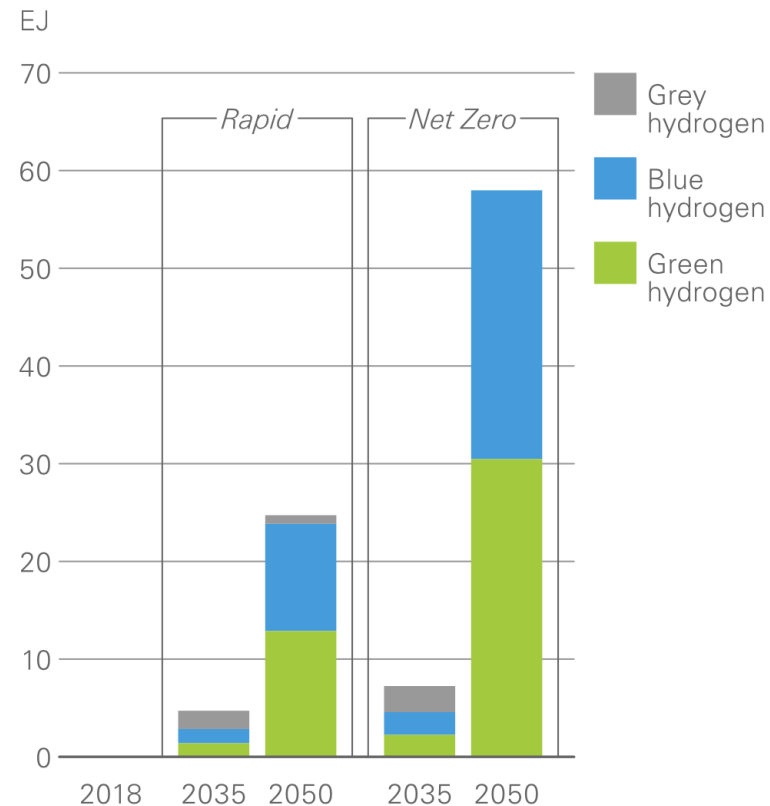


Hydrogen potential as a clean fuel and feedstock



Source: RVO.NL

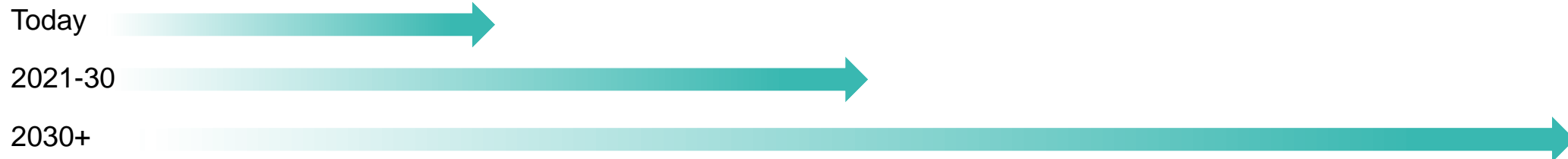
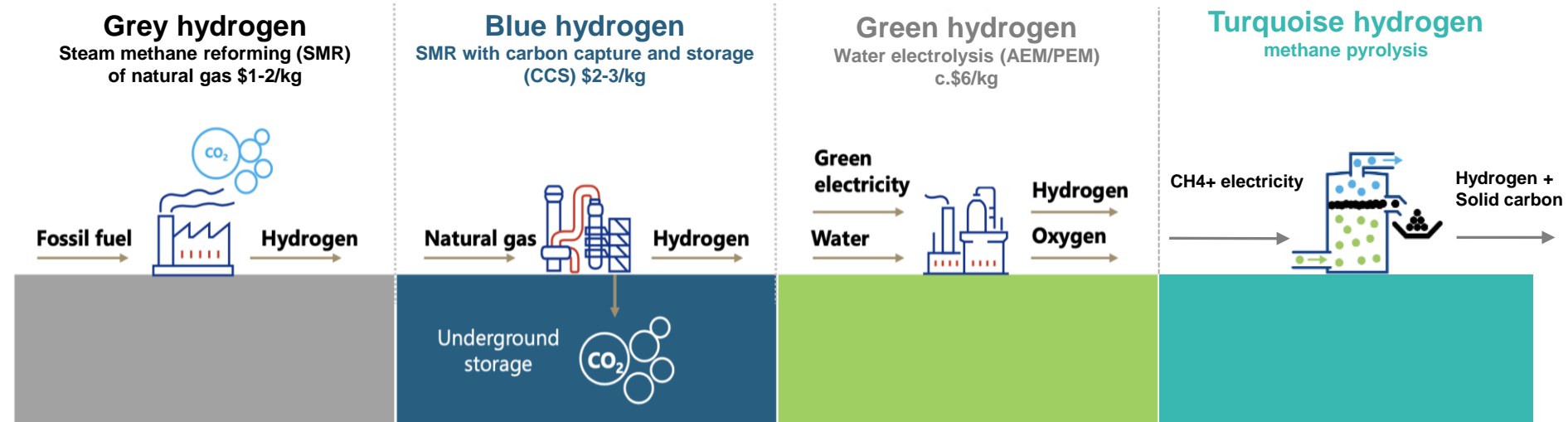
Hydrogen production - outlook



Source: BP energy Outlook 2020

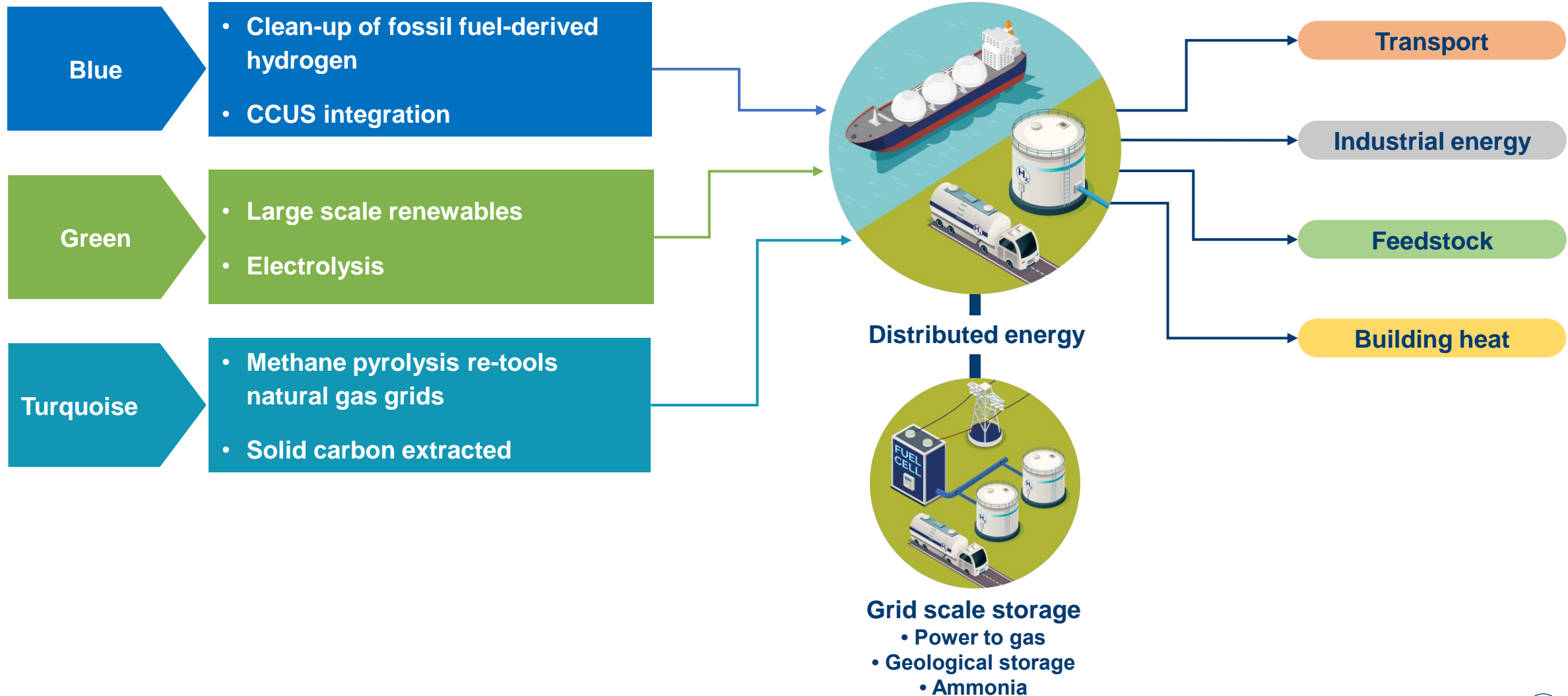
- Increasing importance of hydrogen
 - Decarbonising the energy system - “Net Zero”
 - Improving urban air quality; health - conscious COVID world
 - Innovation leading to clean hydrogen supply sources
- Hydrogen could reach 7-16% of energy consumption 2050
 - 575mtpa potential 2050 (8X today’s levels)
 - c. \$500bn capital cost

Hydrogen supply sources



- Multiple potential sources of hydrogen
- Innovation to extend traditional portfolio asset lives: oil & gas facilities, pipeline networks
- Potential for blending and premium markets for clean hydrogen

Hydrogen's role in decarbonising the energy system



Hydrogen's role in cleaner air

4.2 million deaths worldwide every year are attributed to **ambient air pollution**

91% of the world's population live in places exceeding WHO air quality guidelines



Battery electric (BEV) and fuel cell vehicles (FCV) are zero-emission 'tailpipe'

- they have no smog-related or greenhouse gas tailpipe emissions
- FCV advantaged over BEV in heavy and long distance applications: trucks, buses, trains, forklift



Major contribution to air quality

Blue hydrogen and CCUS

Blue hydrogen

- CO2 capture at traditional hydrogen manufacturing sites
- CCUS solution cleans hydrogen

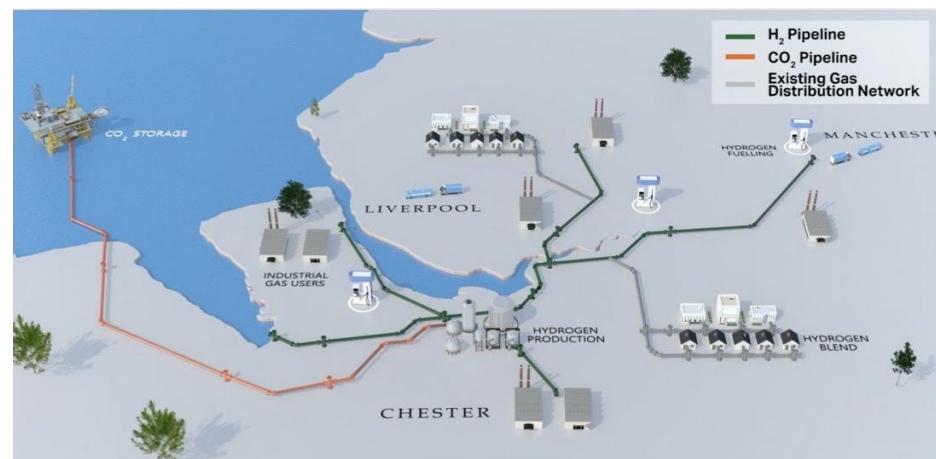
Established and deployed technologies

- Shell Quest (Canada AOSP) 2015; 900 tonnes/day blue hydrogen + CCS
- Valero/Air Products (Texas Port Arthur) 2013; 500 tonnes/day blue hydrogen + EOR
- Saudi Aramco / Japan 2020: blue ammonia export demonstrator; first cargo 40 tonnes + EOR

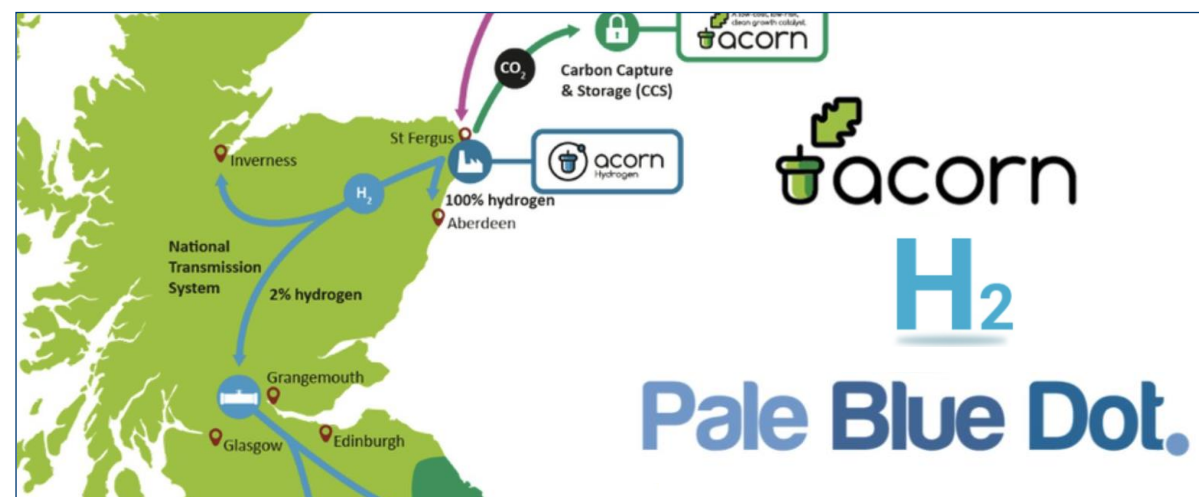
Large project pipeline

- Multiple projects proposed 2022+

Hynet (North West UK). 200t/d blue hydrogen project (2025)



Acorn UKCS (Chrysaor, Shell and Total) CCS + 200 MW hydrogen plant 2025



Green hydrogen and electrolyzers

Green hydrogen

- Renewable electricity and electrolyzers
- O₂ and heat by-products

Pilot and small-scale deployment

- 1MW installed 2010 reached 25MW in 2019. Increased project size to 1-5MW (IEA)
- >100GW projected by 2050 (Barclays, 2020)

EU Roadmap 2020

- 6GW electrolyzers / 1mt hydrogen by 2024
- 40GW electrolyzers / 10mt hydrogen 2030
- Further 40GW electrolyzers with export to EU

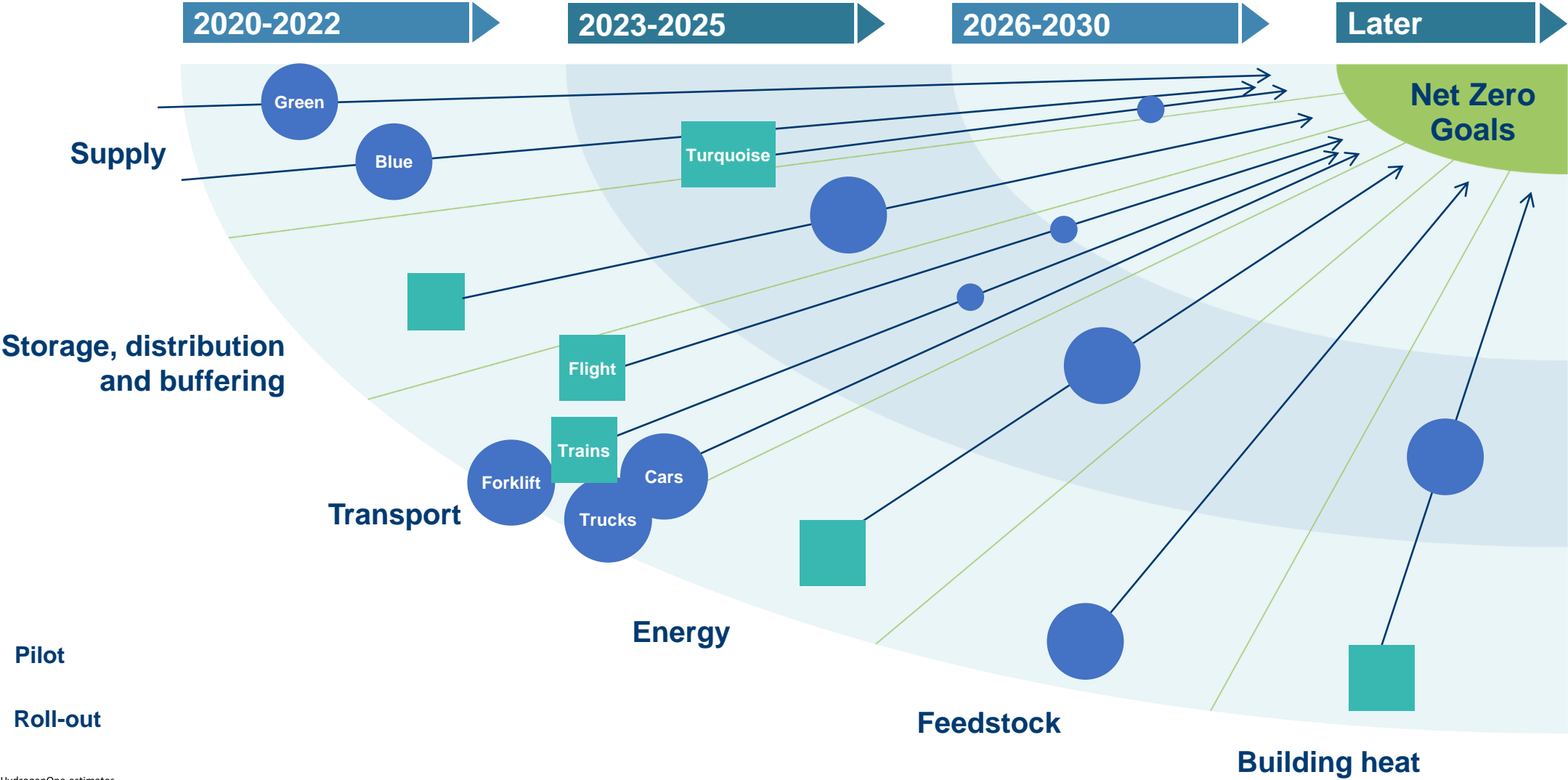
Japan FH2R (Toshiba/Tohoku/Iwatani) 10MW solar. 2020 start-up



Shell Rhineland SMR replacement. 10MW
2020 start-up



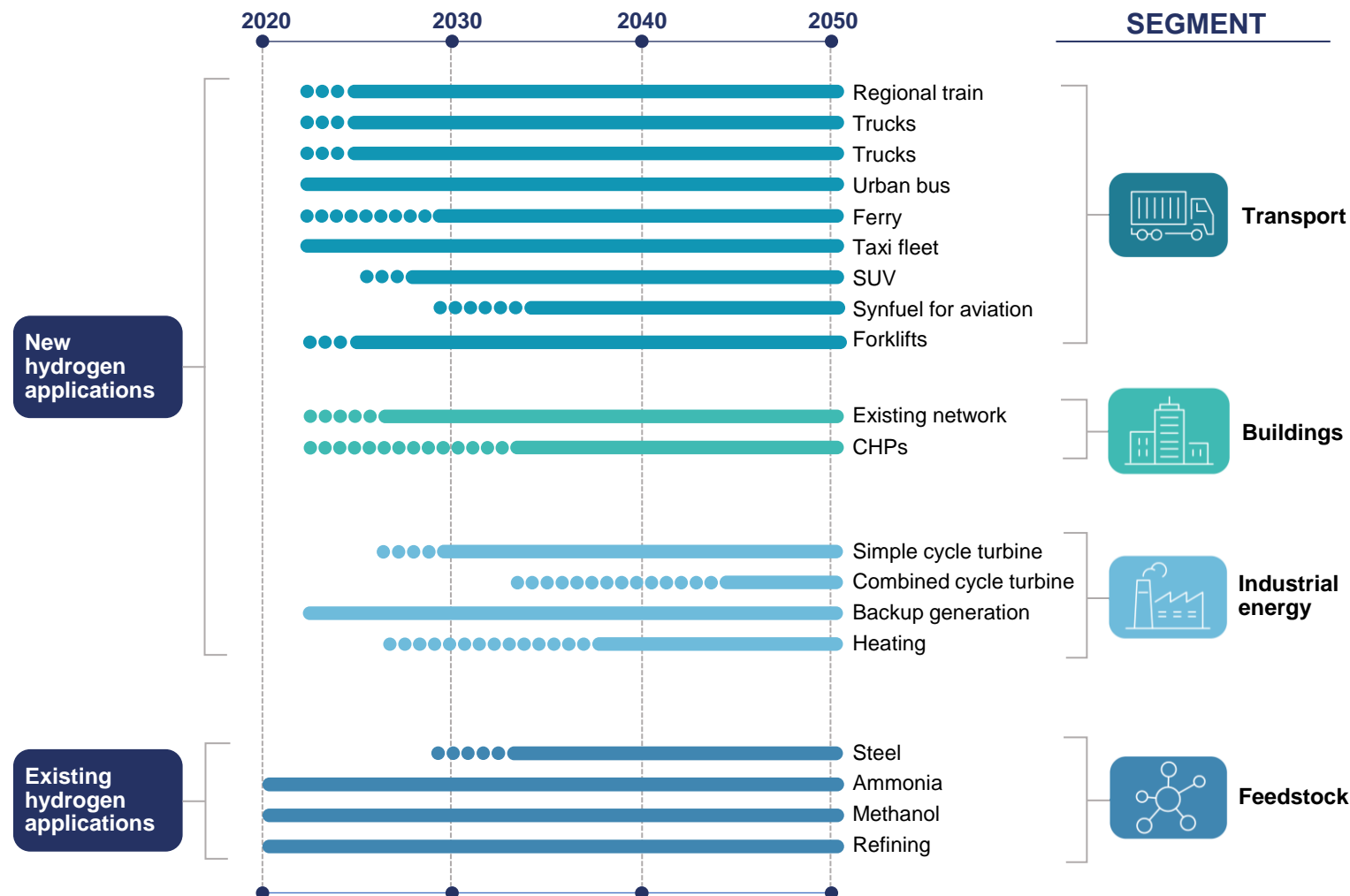
Hydrogen applications build-out



Source: Hydrogen Council, FCHEA, HydrogenOne estimates

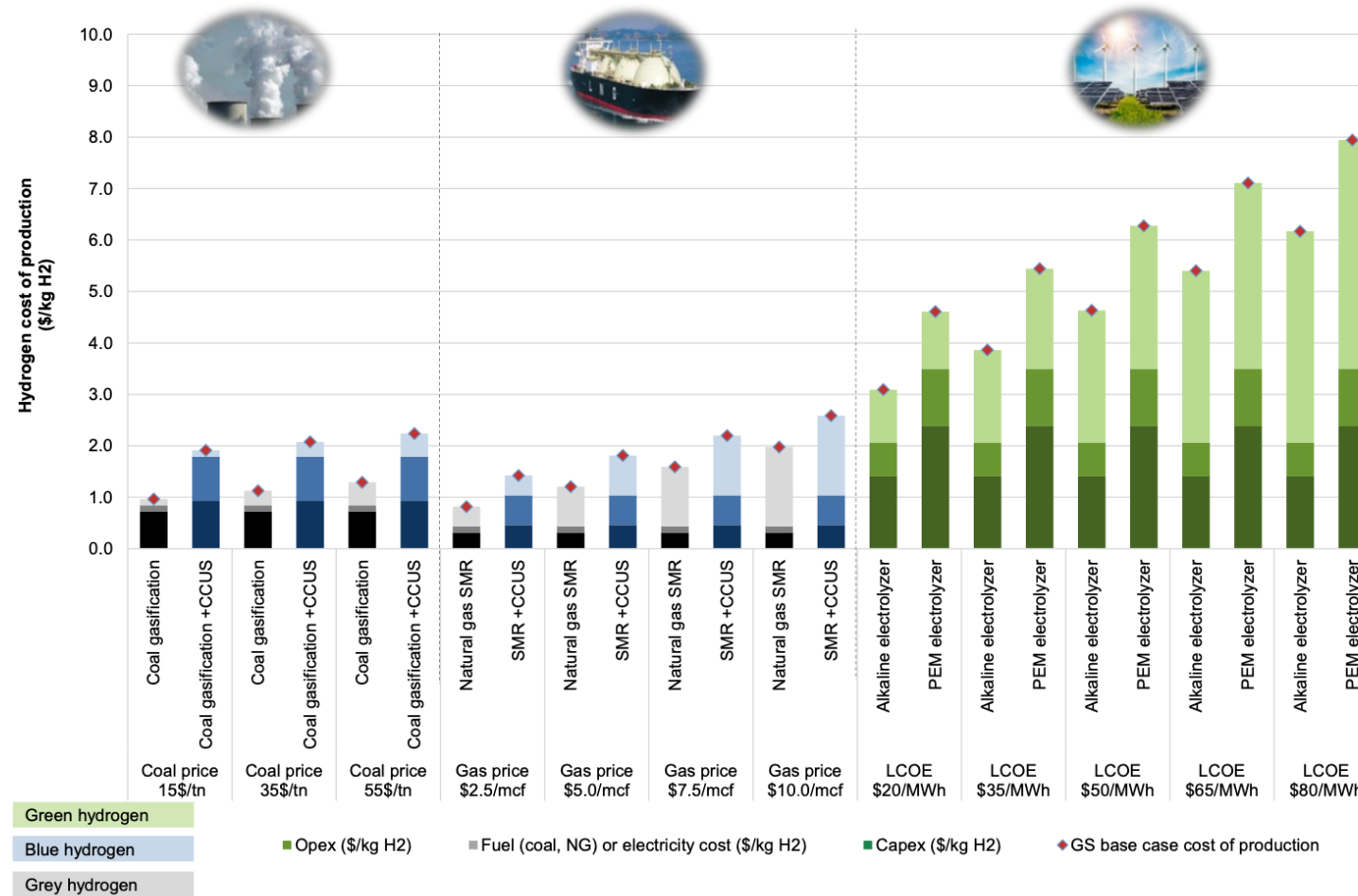
Cost competitiveness in hydrogen applications

- The 2020 cost of green hydrogen is \$6/kg, expected to fall to \$2/kg over the next 10 years
- Hydrogen is already becoming competitive for forklifts, heavy transport and backup power
- Hydrogen expected to be cost competitive with a number of conventional alternatives by 2030
- Hydrogen could be the most competitive low-carbon choice for almost all applications by 2050



Source: Hydrogen Council 2020/HydrogenOne Capital

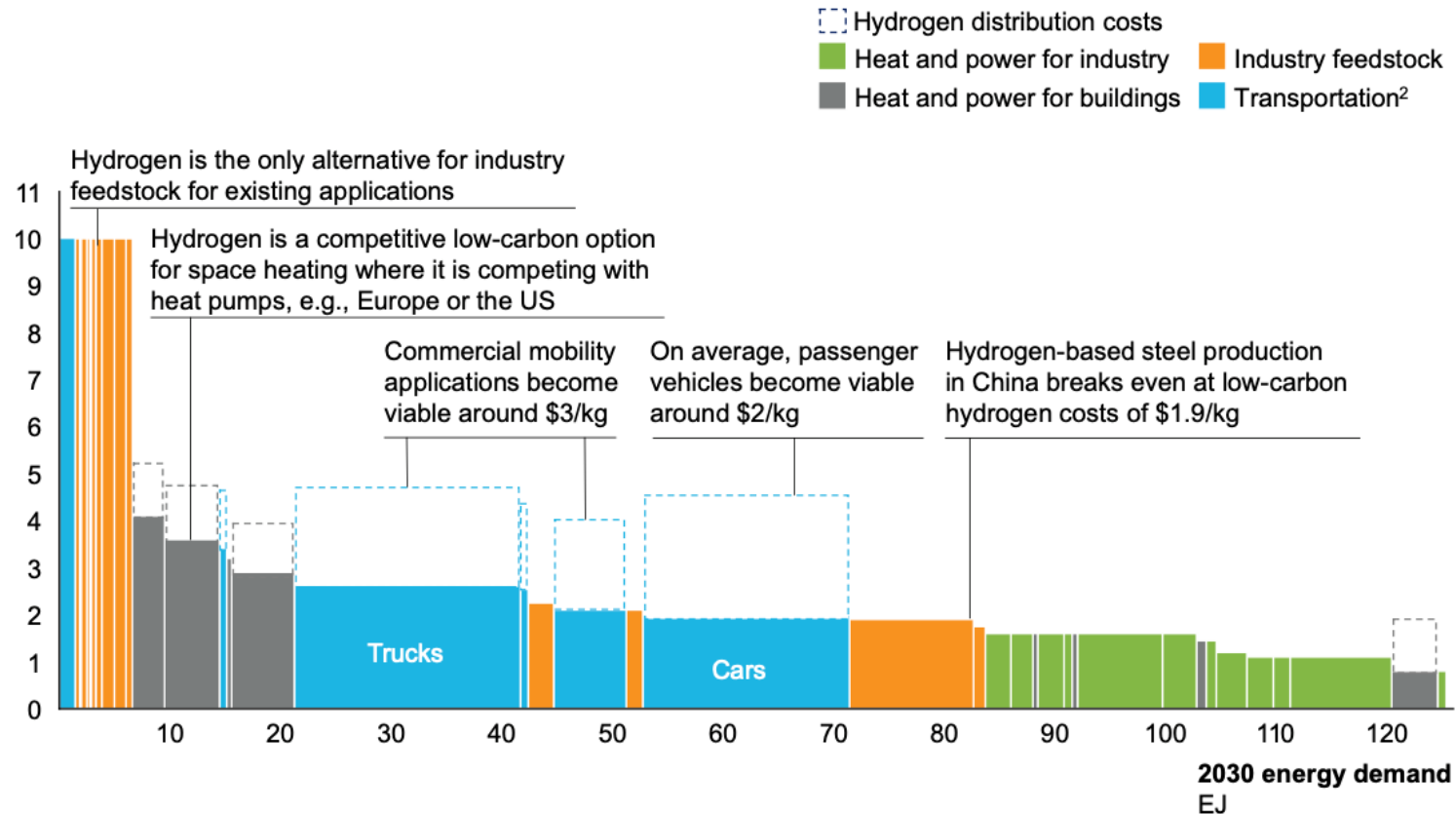
Hydrogen cost structure - supply



Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Hydrogen cost structure – end user

Breakeven hydrogen costs at which hydrogen application becomes competitive against low-carbon alternative in a given segment
USD/kg

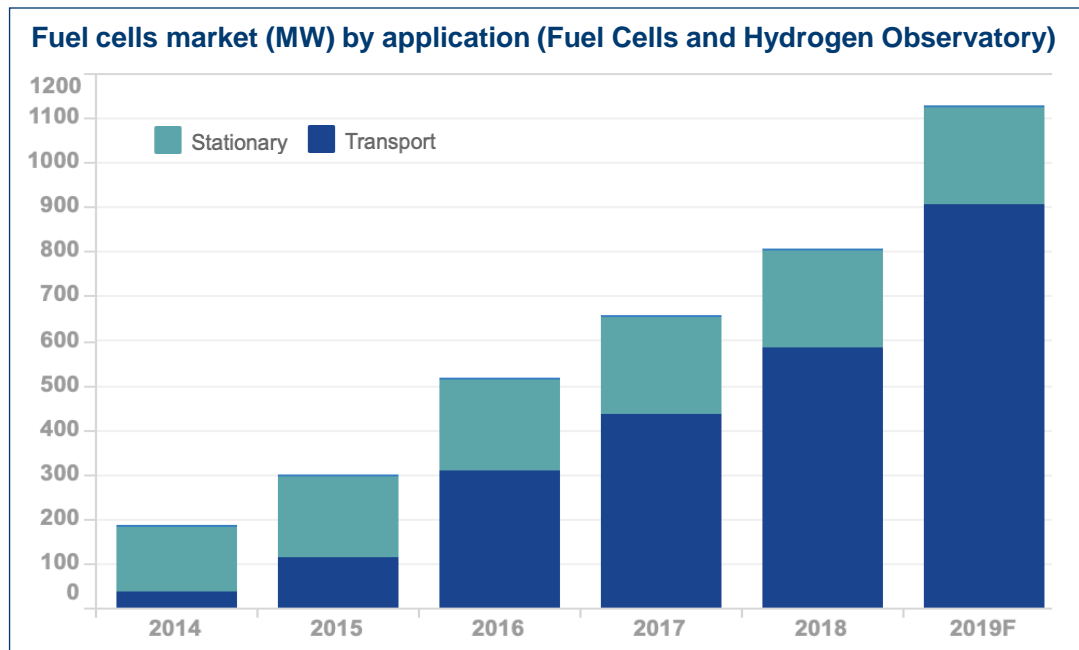


1. Regions assessed are the US, China, Japan/Korea, and Europe
2. Transportation segments breakeven calculated as weighted average

SOURCE: McKinsey; IHS; expert interviews; DoE; IEA

Fuel cells market growth

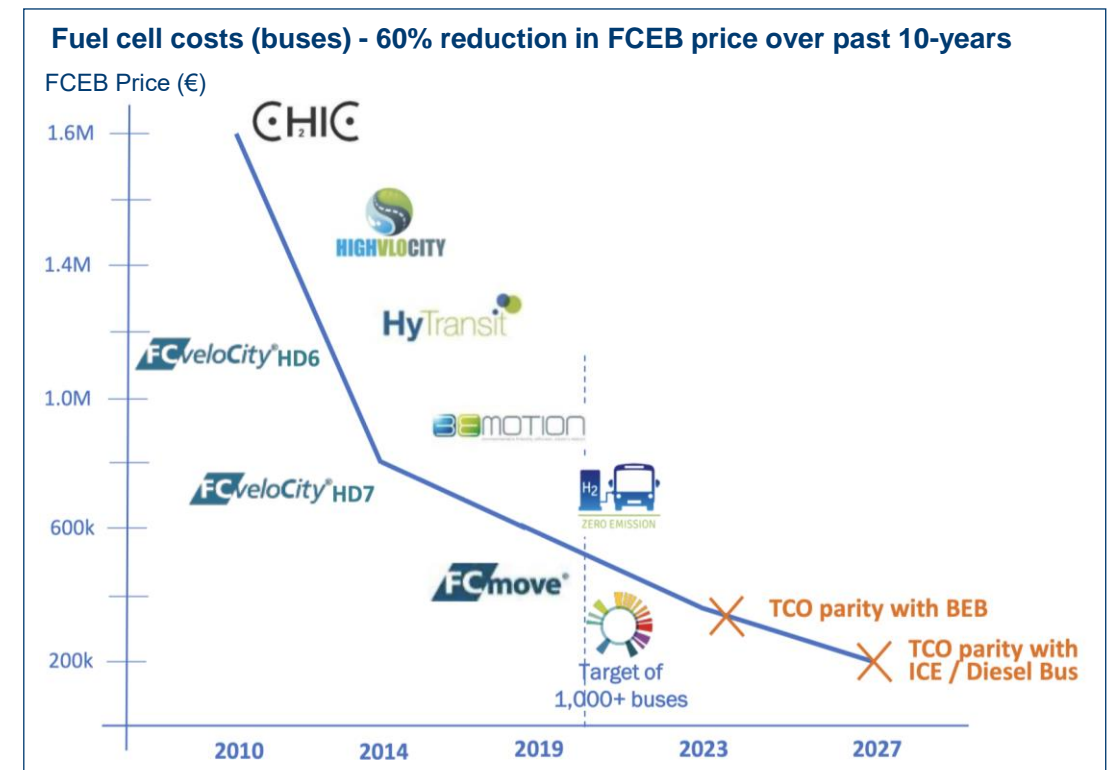
- 5X increase in fuel cell sales since 2014
- Market could reach 133GW by 2030 (\$12bn/year)
- Growth in heavy transport applications (trucks, trains, forklift)
- Combined heat and power (CHP) 1GW potential 2030 and 18GW 2050



Source: Bernstein, Hydrogen Highway 2020, Ready for prime time, August 2020. Panmure Gordon, The Fuel Cell Market, September 2020.

Cost and scaling opportunities

- Fuel cell costs are set to drop 80% from US\$200kW to US\$30kW
- Japan, China, South Korea dominate today
- Europe and US potential



Source: Ballard

Fuel cell vehicles outlook

Current and future number of FC vehicles by type and geography



		Passenger vehicles	Buses and Coaches	Trucks	Forklifts	Refuelling stations
US	Current	7,271	35 active, 39 in development	Prototype test	>30,000	~42 online
	Target		5,300,000 FCEVs on US roads by 2030		300,000 by 2030	7,100 by 2030
CHINA	Current	0	2,000+	1,500+	2	23
	Target	3,000 by 2020 1,000,000 by 2030	11,600 commercial vehicles by 2020			100 by 2020 500 by 2030
EUROPE	Current	~1,000+	~76	~100	~300	~152
	Target	3,700,000 by 2030	45,000 fuel cell trucks and busses by 2030			~3,700 by 2030
JAPAN	Current	3,219	18	N/A	160	127: 10 in progress
	Target	40,000 by 2020 200,000 by 2025 800,000 by 2030	100 by 2020 1,200 by 2030		500 by 2020 10,000 by 2030	160 by 2020 900 by 2030

Source: Ballard/Deloitte, 2020. Fueling the future of mobility. Hydrogen and fuel cell solutions for transportation

Europe fuels cells bus potential

Fuel cell buses Europe



225

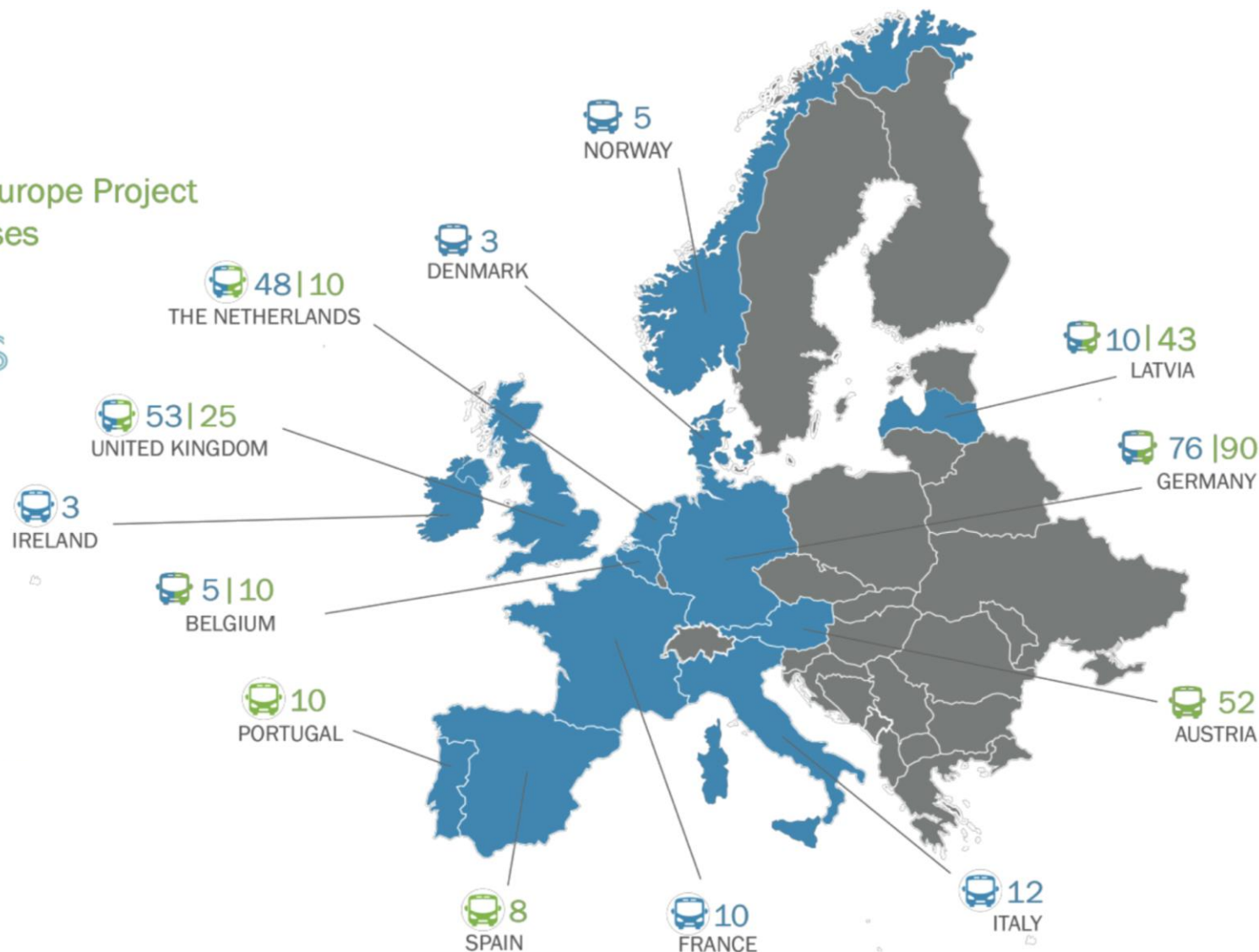
Fuel cell buses in revenue service or contracted



248 + 600

Fuel cell buses in planning

H₂ BusEurope Project
600 Buses



China fuel cell vehicles potential

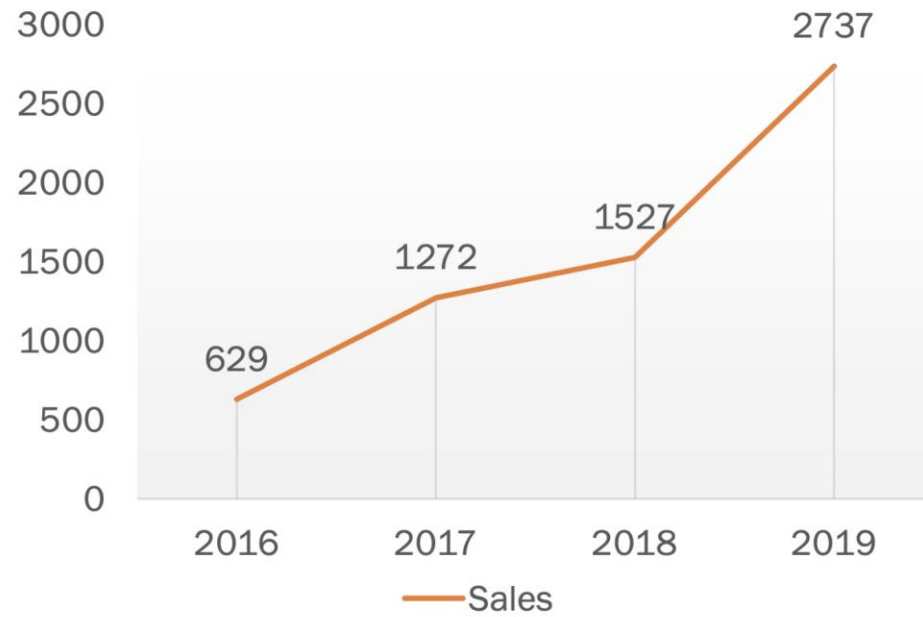
China FCV Roadmap (2020-2030)

Year	2020	2025	2030
Number	5,000	50,000	1,000,000

China HRS Development Plan

Year	2020	2025	2030
Number	100	300	1,000

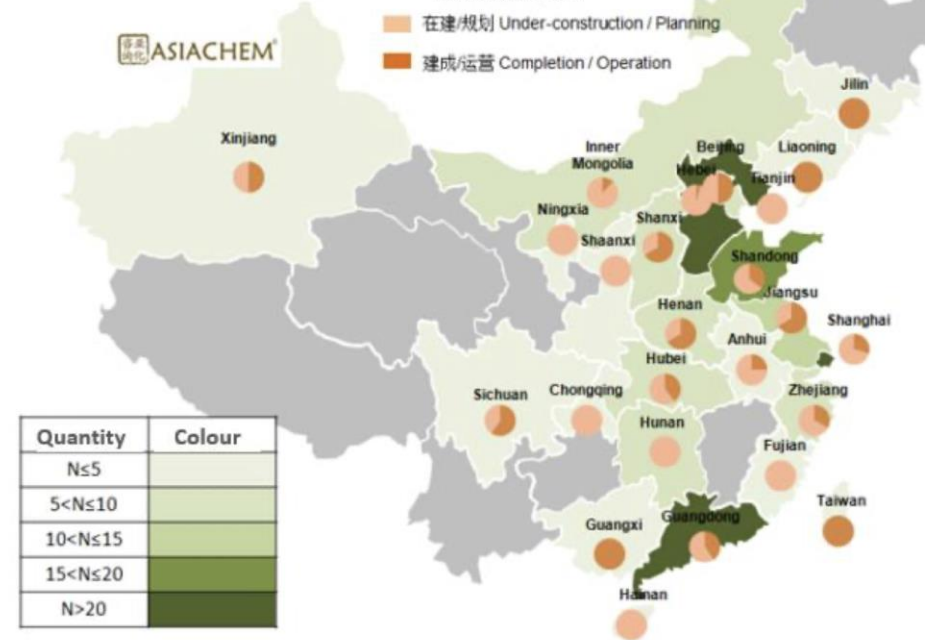
FCEV Sales Volume in China 2016-2019



Source: CAAM

China HRS Construction Distribution

As of June 2020



Hydrogen timescales typical of new energy roll-out commercial deployment underway

- **1960s** – NASA fuel cells on Gemini and Apollo
- **1966** – GM makes first the first FCV
- **1970s** – oil crisis stimulates renewables + hydrogen R&D. First commercial wind farm 1975
- **1980s** – hydrogen used in distributed powergen
- **1990s** – PEM fuel cells emerge for vehicles
- **Early 2000s** - oil spikes and climate change stimulate renewables and hydrogen funding (US/EU)
- **2011-14** onwards – China and Japan hydrogen strategies
- **2014-15** – Toyota and Hyundai launch commercial FCVs
- **2015-present**
 - Modern renewables (wind, solar) reach c.3% of primary energy supply
 - >50,000 FCV and fuel cell forklifts
 - Germany launches first hydrogen trains
 - 5X increase in fuel cell sales
 - Blue and green hydrogen pilots successfully deployed for ‘next-gen’ supplies
 - Wide uptake of hydrogen in country and corporate ‘Net Zero’ strategies

Hydrogen economy accelerating

Key role in the energy mix

8x growth potential in hydrogen supply 2020-2050

Growth driven by net zero targets and air quality improvement policies, combined with lower costs

Hydrogen could be **10%** of energy supply by 2050: 575mtpa
\$500bn projected capital cost by 2050

Hydrogen picks up the pace

5x increase in fuel cell sales since 2014 to 1.1GW: 133GW projected by 2030 (\$12bn/year)

80% decrease in renewable energy prices since 2010

40x targeted increase in electrolyser capacity to 2030 EU
6 billion tonnes/year **CO₂**

potential abatement by 2050

>**50** green hydrogen projects globally announced 2020

Policies and momentum

Government **policy** and industry planning underway. It's a collaborative sector

Trading hubs, blend standards to emerge

Export agenda for renewables from sunny and windy regions eg Middle

East, Australia. **Jobs**

EU targeting 14% hydrogen by 2050

The Hydrogen Landscape