

# **PNE AG**

Conversion and storage of electric power Warsaw, June 21th, 2018





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## WHO WE ARE

### WE ARE A LEADING DEVELOPER OF WIND ENERGY PROJECTS...

 PNE Group, consisting of the companies PNE AG and WKN AG, is a leading wind farm developer located in Northern Germany

#### >2,600 MW realised onshore

 No 2 player in operations & management in Germany with >1,500 MW under management

> > € 9bn euros of investment done or initiated

Active in 13 countries
on 3 continents

### ... WITH A STRONG MARKET POSITION – NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL



Germany's most successful project

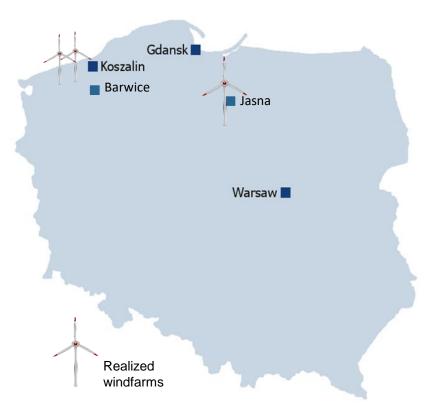


# **ACTIVITIES POLAND**



### WE HAVE A STRONG PARTNERSHIP WITH A LOCAL PLAYER

- WKN AG and the polish consulting engineer AOS have founded the joint venture Sevivon in 2007. Today offices in Koszalin, Gdansk
  >151 MW realised onshore (Karcino, Bardy, Linowo)
- Today two wind projects are at a late stage of development and are planned to be constructed in 2019 and 2020.
  >174 MW ready to built (Barwice, Jasna)
- Poland is a very interesting market for renewable energies with a large growth potential.
- WKN AG will continue to push project development activities in Poland.



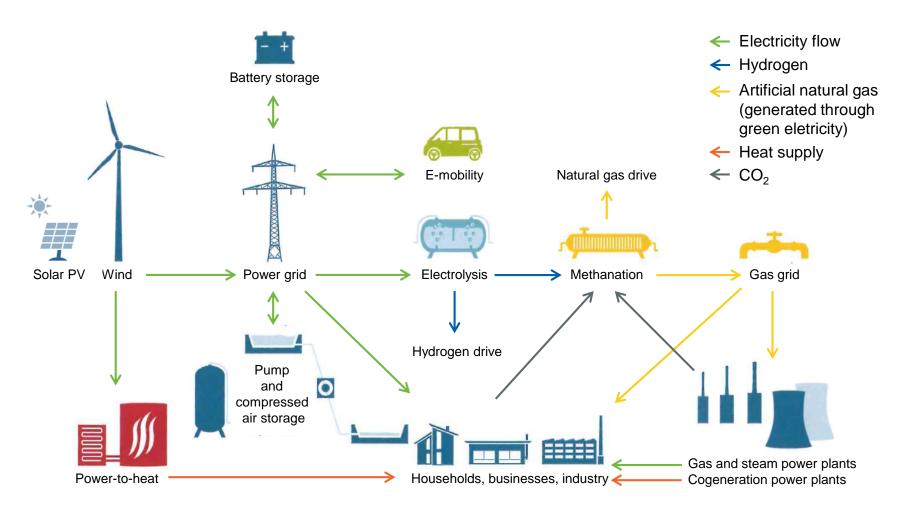


Market changes create challenges...

...as well as **huge** opportunities!

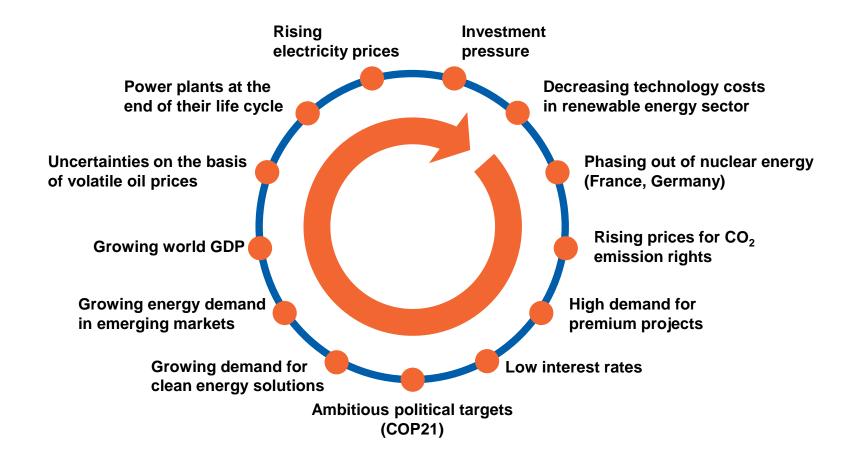


### MARKETS BECOME MORE INTEGRATED...





### ...BUT GROWTH DRIVERS ARE INTACT



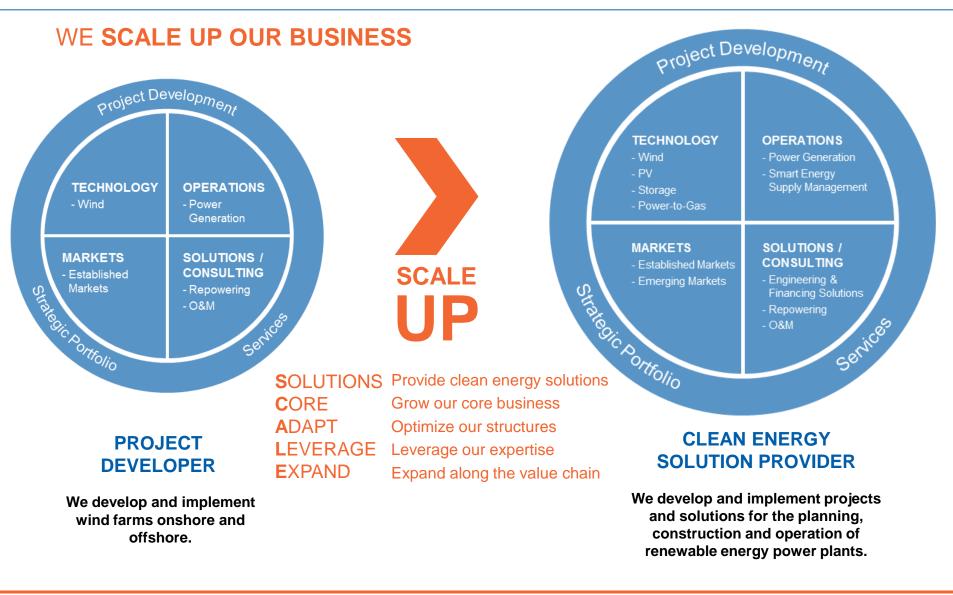


### **OUR ANSWER TO THE MARKET CHANGES:**

We are adapting to become a **Clean Energy Solution Provider** 

# **STRATEGY**





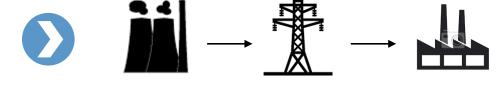
# **CONVERSION AND STORAGE**



### WHAT DOES CONVERSION AND STORAGE MEAN?

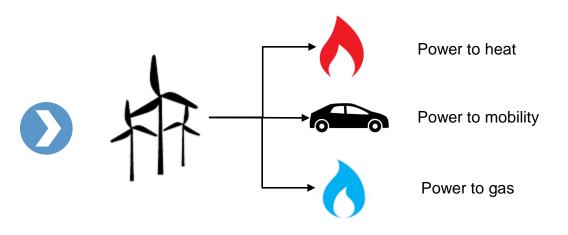
#### Energy Systems: TODAY

- Large central power generation
- Distribution of electricity only via power grid leads to massive problems in the feed-in of fluctuating energy (e.g. Wind)
- Disconnecting renewable energy sources (in case of overload) leads to a great waste of energy



#### Energy Systems: CONVERSION & STORAGE

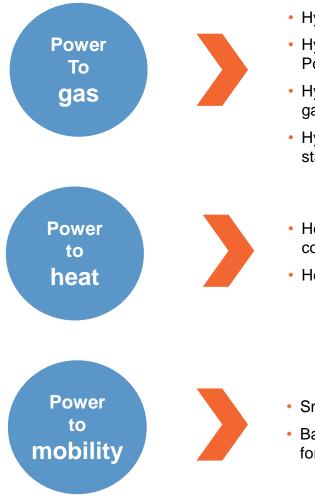
- Small decentralized power generation
- Distribution of electricity is significantly simplified by conversion into other energy carrier (e.g. heat, gas, mobility)
- Large fluctuations of wind and solar generated power can be compensated by conversion and storage in other energy carriers.



# **CONVERSION AND STORAGE**



## COUPLING DIFFERENT SECTORS CREATES NEW BUSINESS MODELS

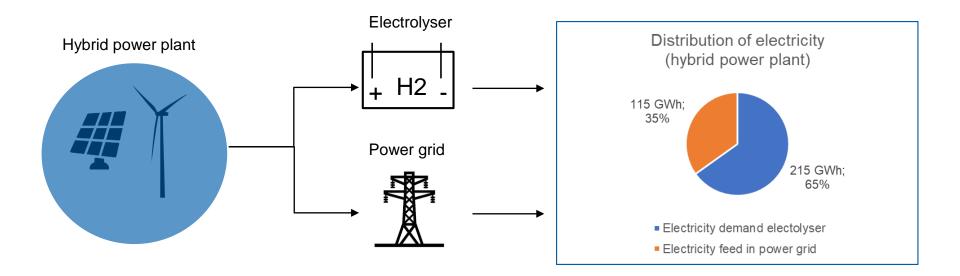


- Hydrogen in mobility: fuel cell vehicles particular in passenger and heavy load traffic.
- Hydrogen in chemical industry: Polymer production especially Polyethylene, Polypropylene, Polyoxymethylene
- Hydrogen in heat supply: Injecting hydrogen into the natural gas grid and use it in the gas heating.
- Hydrogen for reconversion into power: Gas power plants; combined heat and power stations.
- Heat supply: Injecting into heating grid for heating households, commercial companies, industrial facilities.
- Heat to reconversion into power -> "Power to heat to power" -> heat generators.

- Smart charging: Charging for a large number of vehicle batteries
- Balancing power: Electric vehicles can provide their charging capacity on the market for balancing power



### DECENTRALIZED HYDROGEN PRODUCTION WITH WIND & PV POWER

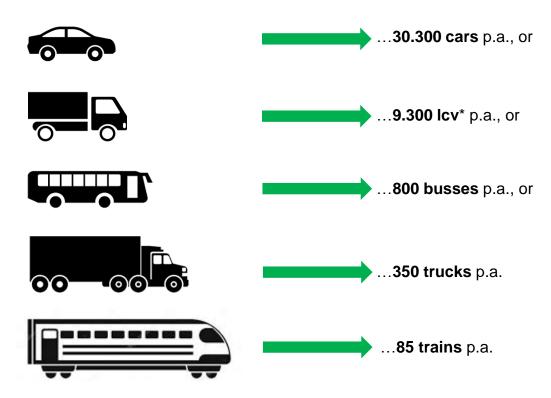


Installed capacity		Produced electricity		Electrolyser output	
electrolyser	35,0 MW	wind	300 GWh	hydrogen production	5.205 t
wind	130,0 MW	solar	30 GWh	efficiency	80%
solar	30,0 MW	total	330 GWh		

# **POWER TO GAS – APPLICATIONS IN MOBILITY**



5,000 tons of hydrogen can power the following mobility applications:











Assumed driving performance p.a.: car = 15.000 km; lcv = 21.500 km; bus = 45.000 km; truck = 100.000 km Assumed hydrogen demand: car = 1,1 kg/100km; lcv = 2,5 kg/100; bus = 14 kg/100km; truck = 15 kg/100km lcv = light commercial vehicle Source: Shell, hydrogen study, Shell Deutschland Oil GmbH, Hamburg 2017

# **POWER TO GAS**



### WHEN WILL HYDROGEN BECOME COST EFFICIENT?



2025	2030	Assumptions	
750 €/kW <sub>el</sub>	500 €/kW <sub>el</sub>	CAPEX Electrolyser	
4,500 h	4,500 h	Full Load Hours	
55 kWh <sub>el</sub> /kg H2	52 kWh <sub>el</sub> /kg H2	Efficiency	
4,00 €/MWh	4,00 €/MWh	Electricity Costs (Offshore)	
10%	7%	WACC	

Source: Department of Offshore Windpark Development , PNE AG, 2017

#### **Results:**

- Long term cost efficiency for hydrogen can only be achieved through eonomies of scale -> Offshore wind is highly suitable.
- Starting 2025, large scale applications will make it possible to achieve the cost targets in mobility.
- In the long run, the business model of hydrogen production will work for offshore and onshore wind



### WHEN WILL HYDROGEN BE AVAILABLE FOR THE MOBILITY SECTOR?

#### More than 5,000 hydrogen refueling stations have been announced global Latest announced investments in hydrogen refueling stations (selected countries) Current global announcements1 ~15.000+ Scandinavia: 5.300 H2Mobility UK: up to 150 up to 1,150 HRS by 2020 HRS by 2030 South Korea: 310 HRS by H2Mobility ~3.000+ 2022 Germany: up Northeastern to 400 HRS 2,800 US: 250 HRS by 2023 by 2027 California: Other Europe: Japan: 900 China: >1,000 100 HRS by ~820 HRS by HRS by 2030 HRS by 2030; 1,100 2020 2030 > 1 million **FCEVs** 375 2017 2020 2025 2030

#### 400 stations in Germany



1 Announcements for shaded countries/regions: California, Northeastern US, Germany, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, UK; Dubai; China, Japan, South Korea

2 Equivalent number of large stations (1,000 kg daily capacity)

SOURCE: Air Liquide: Honda: Hvdrogen Mobility Europe: H2Mobility: E4tech: NREL: web search

Source: Hydrogen Council, Hydrogen scaling up (November 2017)



## **CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK**

- The Energy Transition in Europe is turn-around for the electricity sectors well as the heat, mobility and industry sector
- Coupling energy generation across multiple other sectors accelerates the integrated Energy Transition in Europe.
- Coupling sectors enables an independence of power grid expansions.
- The production of hydrogen makes it possible to link the energy transition in Europe with the world's growing demand of hydrogen.
- Economy of scale effects will provide the required cost efficiency for an inexpensive supply of hydrogen.
- Cost efficiency targets for hydrogen will be reached sooner than initially expected.



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION