

RWE

Norway seen with European eyes

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We are one of the leading renewable energy developers globally



Investing more than €50 billion gross in green growth



19 offshore wind farms in operation. Global offshore wind capacity to grow further from 3.3 GW to 8 GW by 2030 (RWE's share only).



Large onshore portfolio comprising more than 12GW in operation



Currently approx. 30 green hydrogen projects in Europe and a target of 2GW in 2030.



Innovation is part of our DNA and thus embedded in everything RWE do.

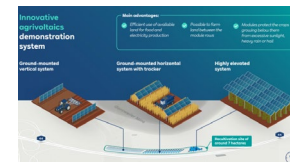
Vibratory pile driving

We are investigating new installation techniques to reduce noise emissions



Agrivoltaics

Construction of PV - plant which simultaneously allows for agricultural use

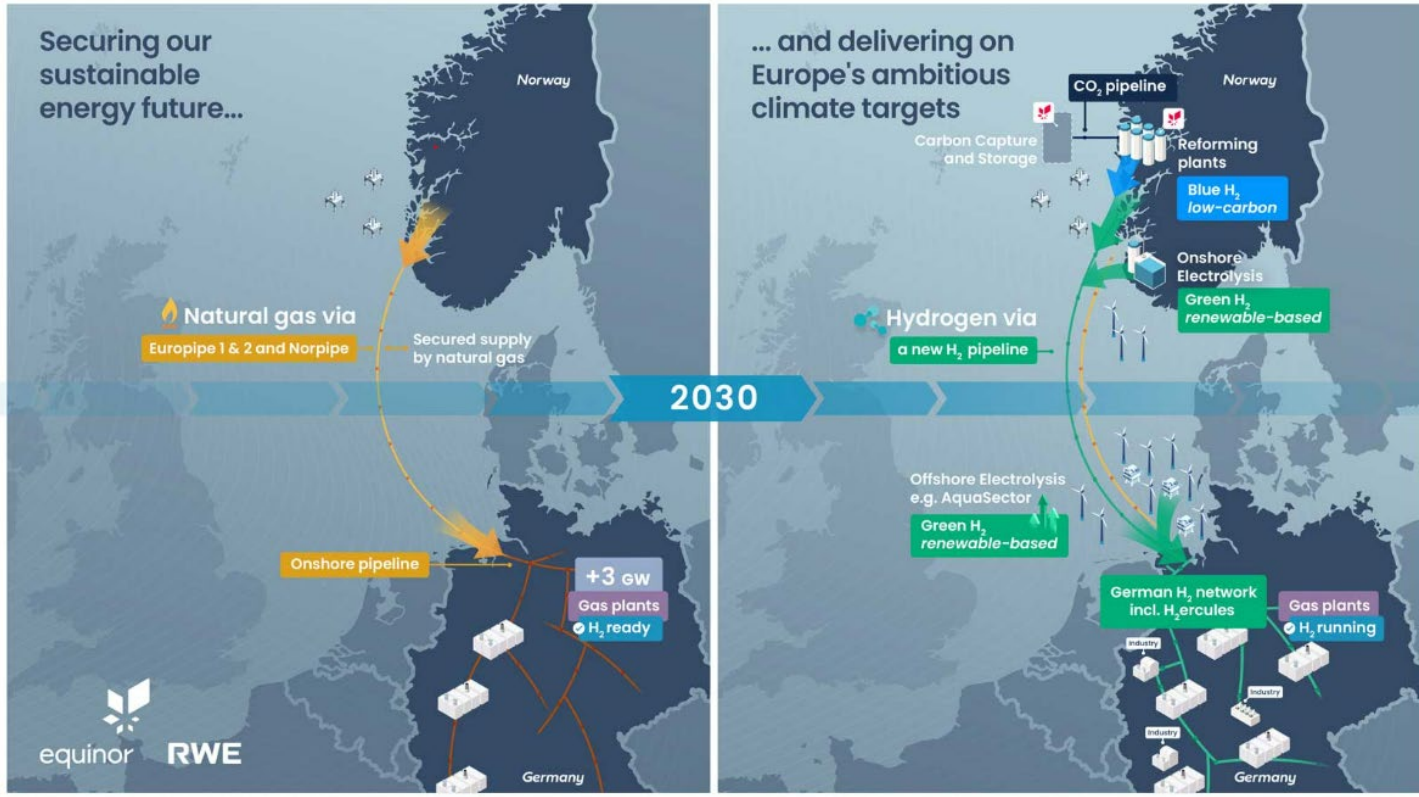


Offshore hydrogen

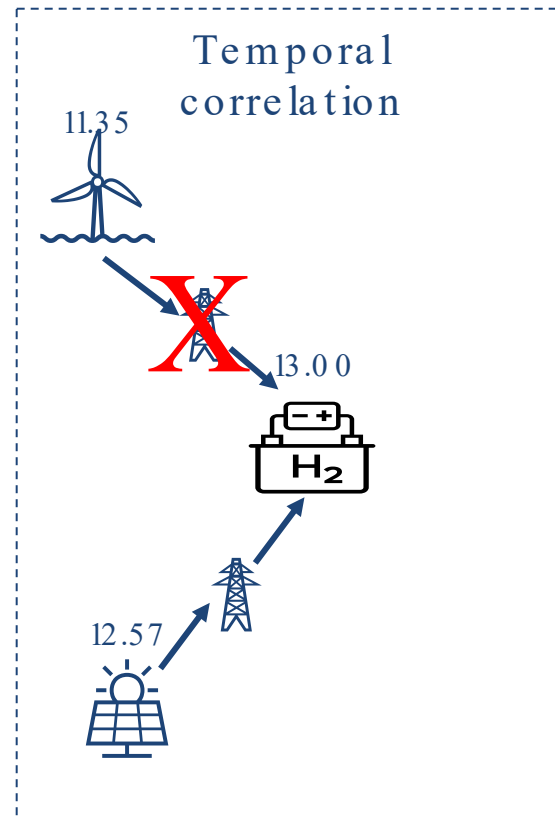
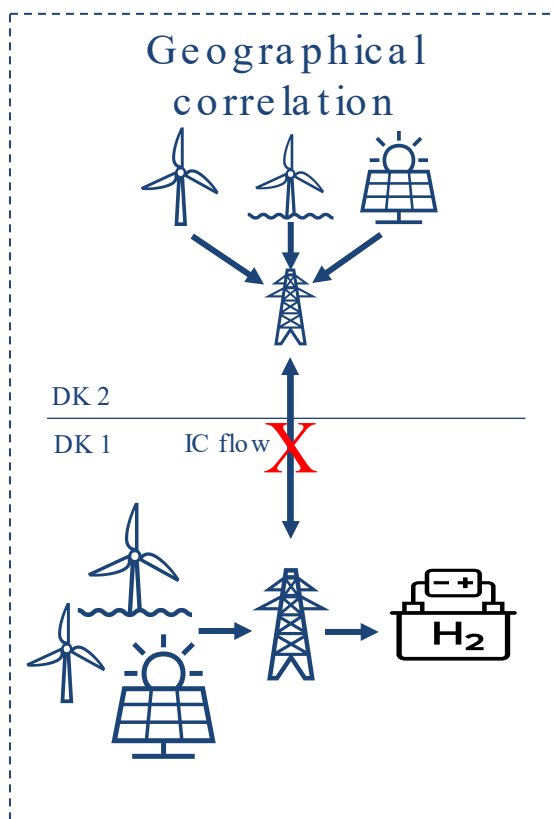
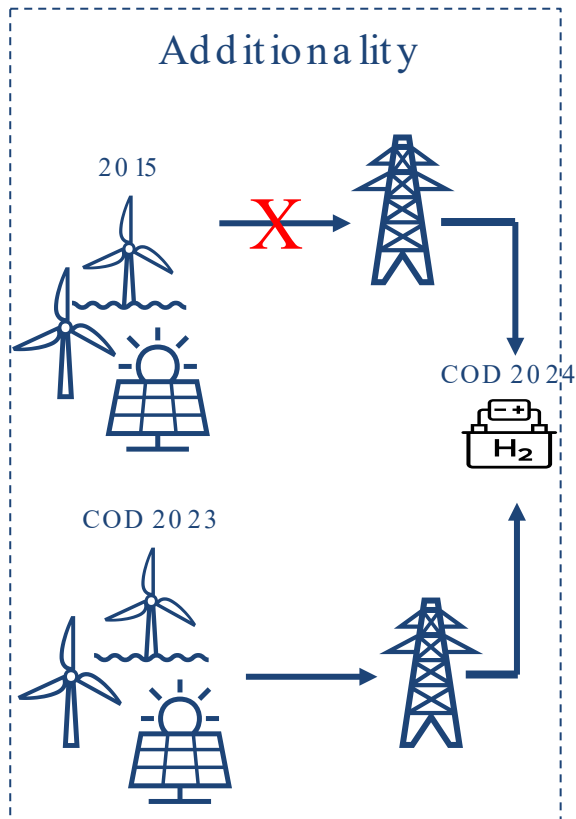
We are part of the Aquaventus initiative driving the production of hydrogen at sea



As part of an existing 40 -year energy partnership between Norway and Germany, RWE and Equinor has part nered up



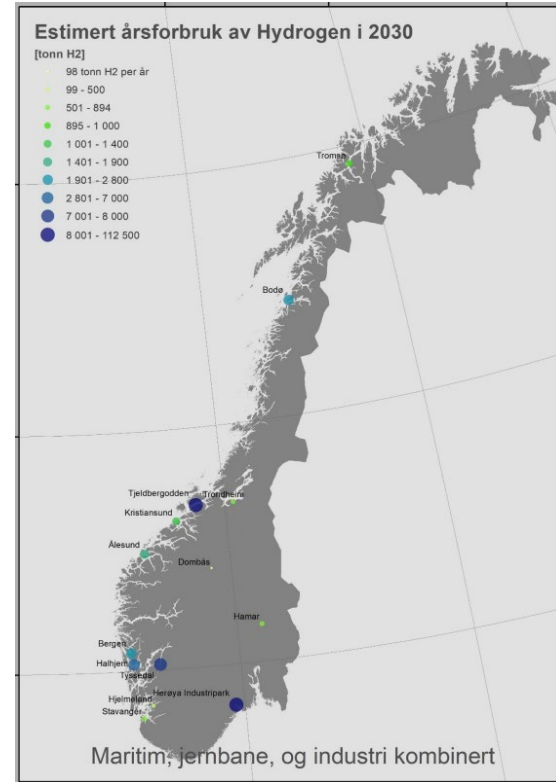
EU-rules important in terms of the final LCOH and competitiveness



Leveraging domestic H2 potential in a short

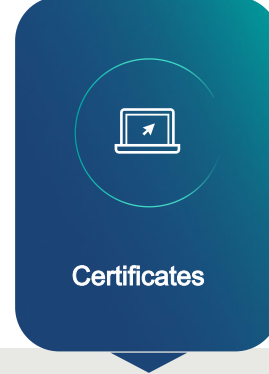
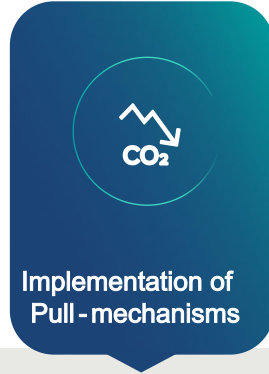
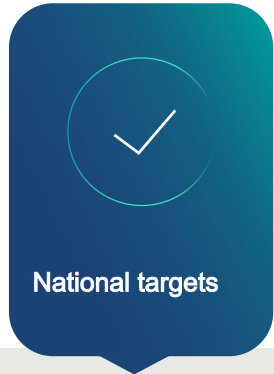
- to midterm period

- Domestic H2 consumption in 2030 estimated to approx. 280.000 tonnes/year.
- Approx. 1.500 – 3.000 MWe electrolysis capacity.
- Approx. 13.5TWh renewable electricity to be consumed annually.
- Eq. of 3.1GW offshore wind.



Source: Produksjon og bruk av hydrogen i Norge. DNV 2019-009

How to leverage the domestic H2 potential



Set national targets with:

- Specification on measures required to realise the targets
- Clear milestones
- Stock takes to ensure compliance

Price gap between grey and green hydrogen still significant which needs to be closed:

- Investment support
- Production support
 - Tax credits

Incentivise uptake of green hydrogen in a short-term perspective:

- CO2-reduction requirements
- Quotas/blending requirements.
 - CCfD.
 - CO2-tax

Will optimise operation of electrolyzers based on price signals and thus reduce the cost base of the public grid:

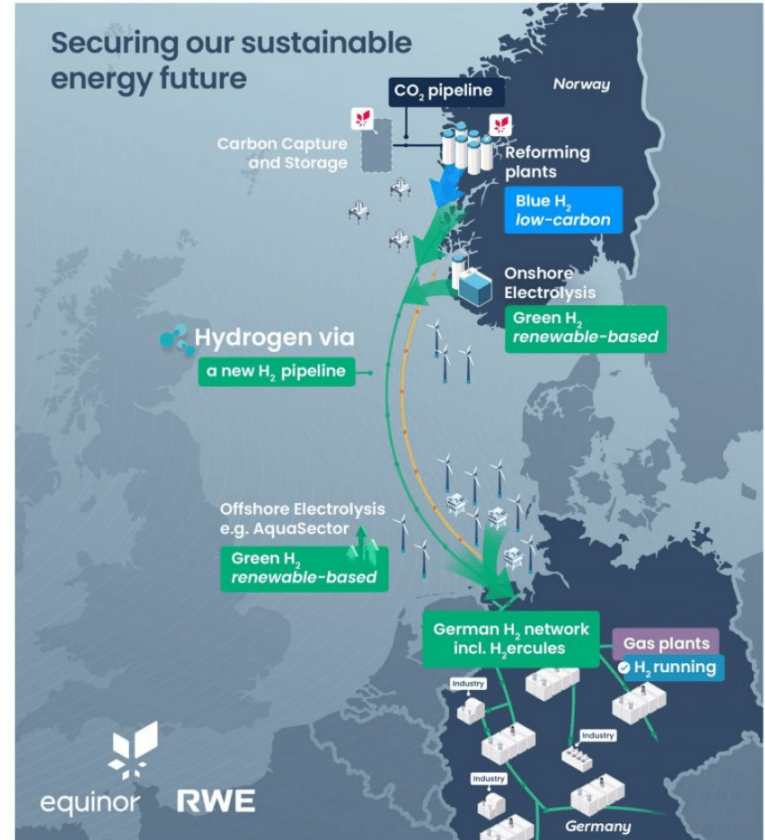
- Direct lines and behind-the-meter configuration
- Reduced tariffs for flexible consumption

Necessary to efficiently and transparently prove the characteristics of such gases and fuels which are being traded:

- Additionality
- 70% CO2-reduction
- Temporal and geographical correlation

Hydrogen pipeline important to leverage the large Norwegian H2 potential.

- The 42% green hydrogen requirement in industry by 2030, will result in a huge demand:
 - 148 TWh/ annually
 - 24-47GWe electrolysis
- Germany alone foresees the need for up to 90 TWh of imported green H2 by 2030



Now lets build that pipe...

A white icon of the chemical formula H₂ inside a circle, set against a dark blue background with a teal gradient.

Bigger is better

Min. 36" eq. of approx.
10GW electrolysis
capacity.



Flexibility

Flexible framework
required in order to
enable longer
amortisation, tariff caps
etc., incl. the under
coverage of the assets in
the ramp -up period.



State guarantees

State guarantees are
most likely necessary if a
FID is to be taken.



**Ensuring
competitiveness**

Direct subsidies can be
considered which has
been implemented
and/or are considered in
other EU MS.



Thank you very much for your attention!

For any questions feel free to contact me:

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