



# Linde

## Enabling the energy transition

June 2022

Making our world more productive





- The leading industrial gases and engineering company, combining technology and operational excellence
- Formed in 2018 with the merger of Linde AG and Praxair, Inc – two world-class companies with nearly 140 years of shared history and successful achievements
- Best-in-Class Safety Performance

## Our Mission

We live our mission of **making our world more productive every day**. Through our high-quality solutions, technologies and services we are making our customers more successful and helping to sustain and protect our planet.

**100+**  
countries

Enabling strong, complementary positions in all key geographies and end markets

**\$27 billion**  
2020 sales

Established presence where customers are and where their operations are growing

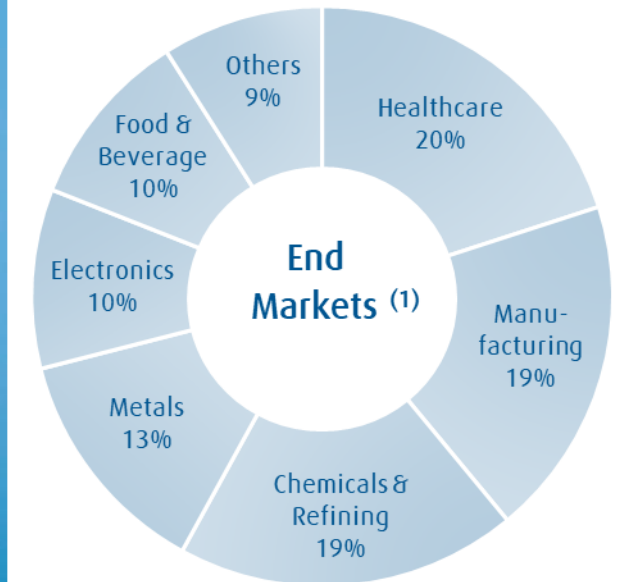
**~75,000**  
employees

Achieving our full potential, individually and collectively

**6,500+**  
active patent assets  
worldwide

Leading with innovative products, solutions and technologies

### 2020 SALES



(1) Total sales excluding Linde Engineering



# Linde's success

Based on engineering and operation synergies



## Linde Engineering Technology focused



6,100 engineers



5,600 operators

## Leveraging Synergies

## Linde Gas On-site Business World class operations



- Position as technology leader with full EPC capability is advantage over other gas companies.
- Complements engineering know-how with the operational expertise required to design and run plants reliably.
- Symbiosis in both directions: Gas Division is the Engineering Division's biggest customer.



# Linde owns & operates >1500 production plants worldwide and thereof >500 production plants in EMEA



>400 On-site  
Production Sites

Thereof EMEA  
approx. 110 Sites

35 countries  
with On-site  
production

Thereof in EMEA  
21 countries

Approx. 5000  
Operations  
Personnel

Thereof EMEA  
approx. 1300 Personnel



>350  
ASUs

Thereof EMEA  
approx. 160 ASUs

>90 HyCO  
plants

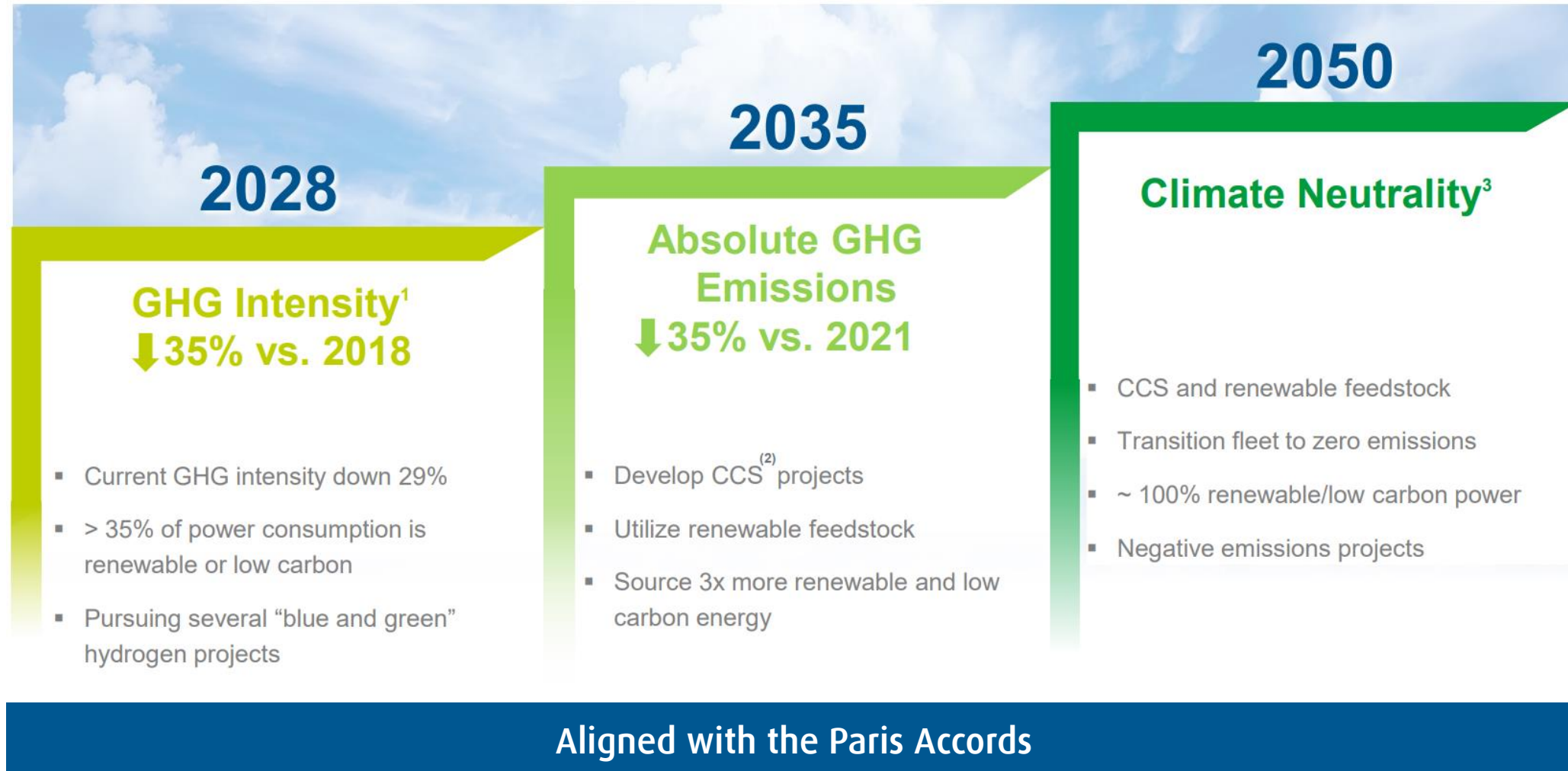
Thereof EMEA  
approx. 50 HyCOs

>950 ECOVAR  
plants

Thereof EMEA  
approx. 400 ECOVARs

>150 CO<sub>2</sub>  
plants

Thereof EMEA  
approx. 40 CO<sub>2</sub> plants

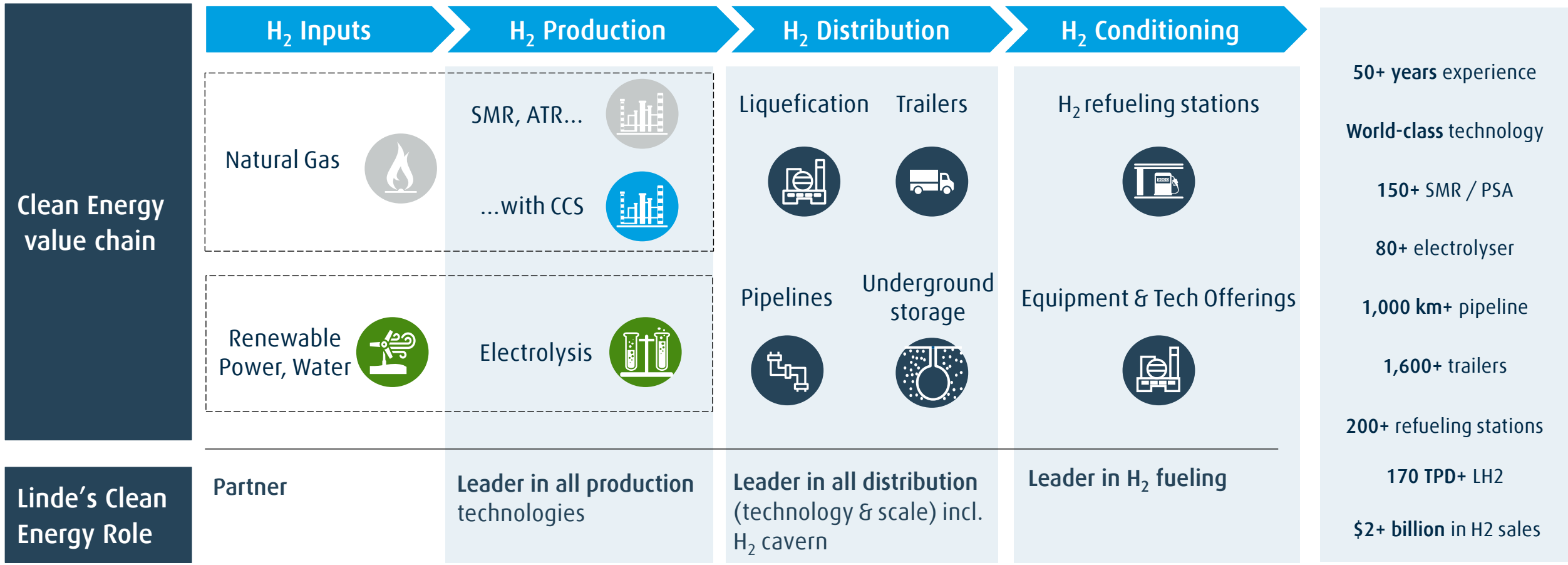


1) GHG emissions / Adj. EBITDA; 2) Carbon capture and sequestration; 3) Requires strong policy and regulatory support

# Linde is uniquely positioned across the Clean Energy value chain



● Grey H<sub>2</sub>  
 ● Blue H<sub>2</sub>  
 ● Green H<sub>2</sub>  
 ● H<sub>2</sub> Distribution, Conditioning & Application



**Linde is a leader across the value chain, agnostic to the hydrogen color, and uniquely positioned with leading technology in all segments**



# Hydrogen Fueltech GmbH for hydrogen mobility

Decarbonize transportation.



Linde subsidiary (100%), supplier of hydrogen infrastructure solutions  
→ reliable H<sub>2</sub> supplies through state-of-the-art fueling station systems



**Compression**  
(ionic compressor)



**Pumping**  
(cryo-pump)



**Stand-alone dispenser**  
(350/700 bar)



**Integrated dispenser**  
(700 bar mobile fueling)



**Service/Maintenance**  
(smart operation)

✓ >160 fueling stations installed worldwide



Supply for H<sub>2</sub> cars

✓ Supplier of the world's biggest hydrogen bus depot in California



Supply for H<sub>2</sub> busses/trucks

✓ >1.5 million fuelings of cars, buses & forklifts



Supply for H<sub>2</sub> forklift trucks

✓ Supplier of the world's first H<sub>2</sub> station for passenger trains



Supply for H<sub>2</sub> trains



Monomer  
Polymer



Hollow  
Fibers



HISELECT®  
Membrane  
Technology

Combining Gas  
Processing  
Technologies



Process  
Engineering  
Excellence

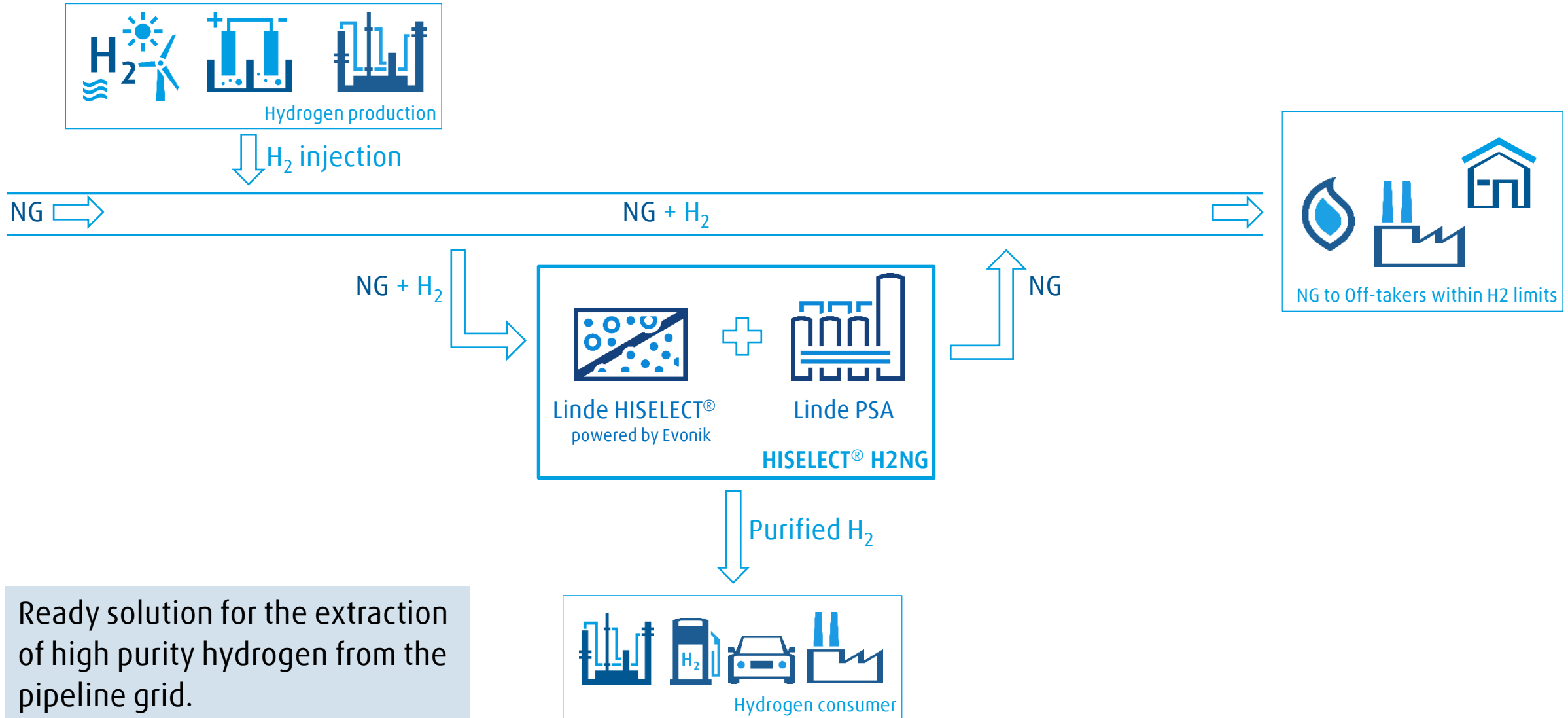


Customised Gas  
Processing Plants

Leveraging synergies by integrating the HISELECT® powered by Evonik high-performance membranes into Linde's gas processing technology portfolio



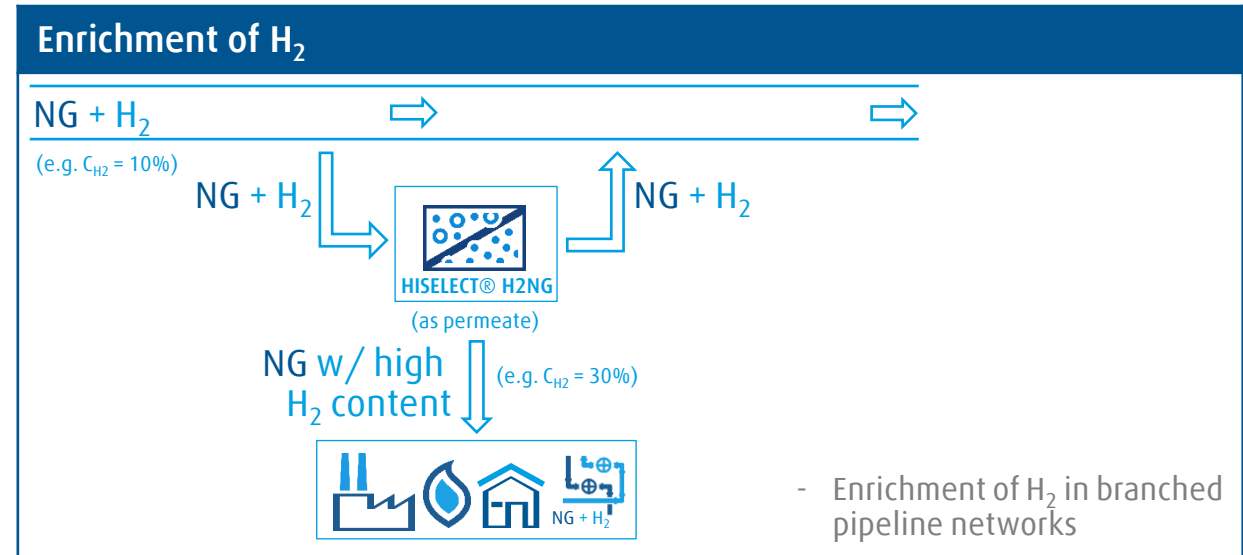
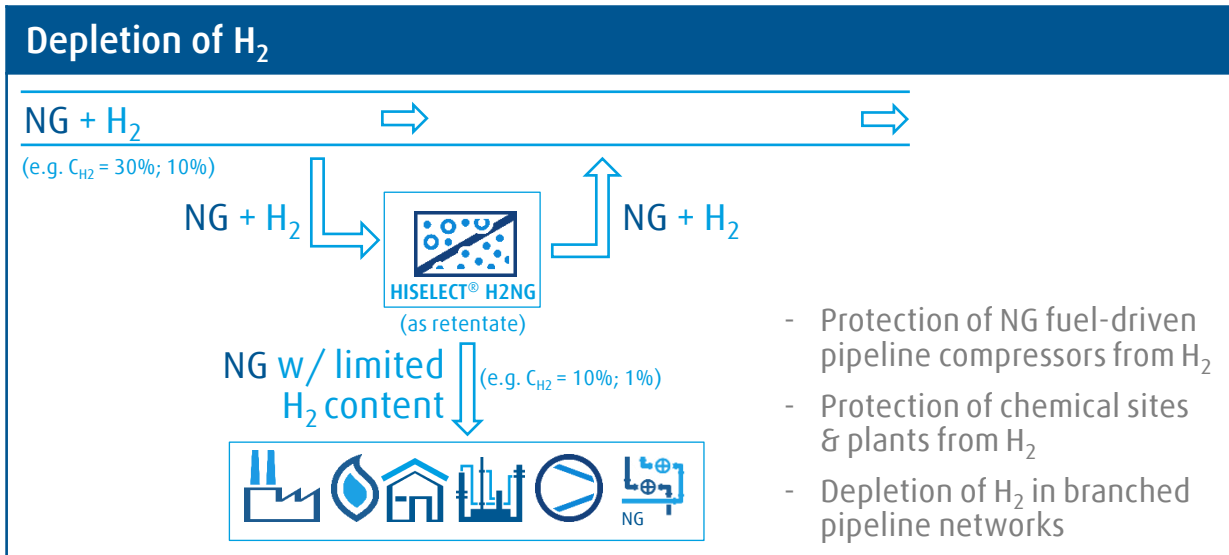
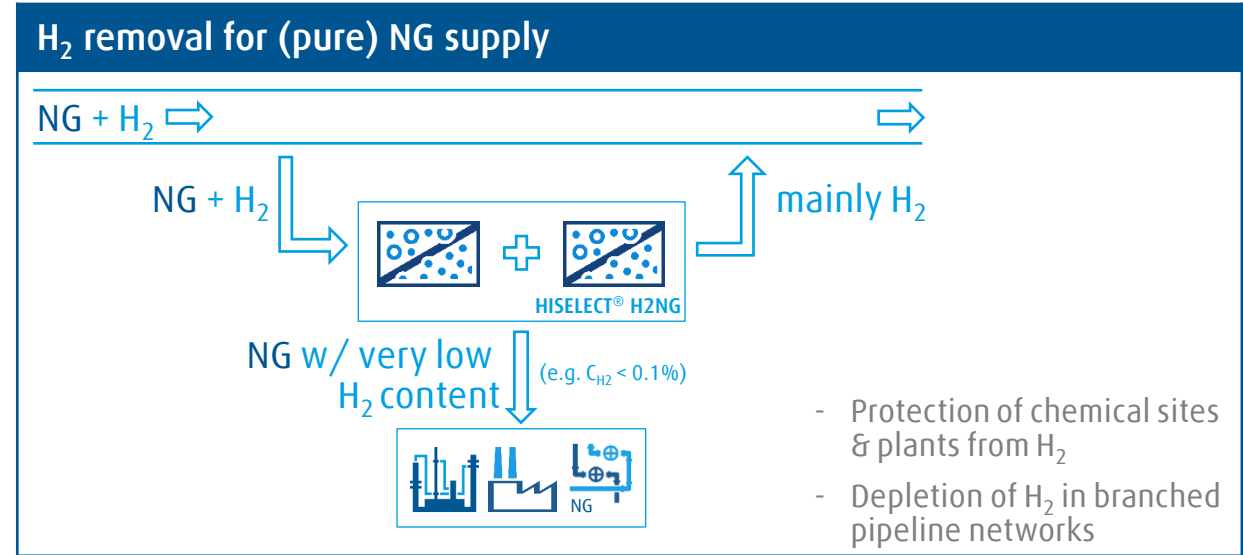
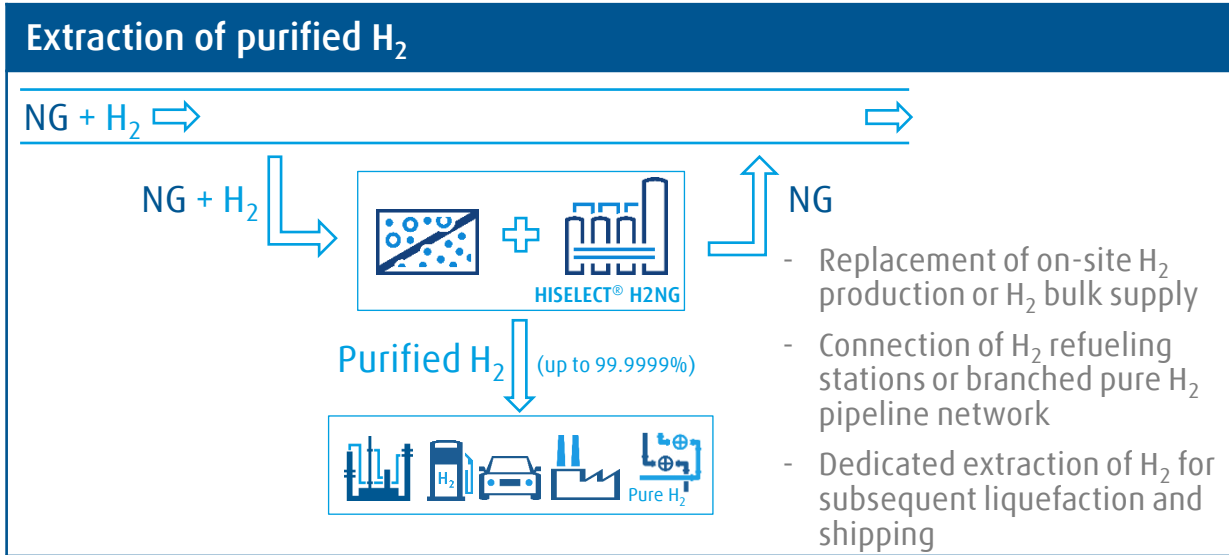
# Hydrogen extraction from hydrogen blended natural gas by HISELECT® H2NG. Basic concept.



Ready solution for the extraction of high purity hydrogen from the pipeline grid.

# Hydrogen extraction from hydrogen blended natural gas.

Four major use cases & example applications – tailored to the requirement.



Making our world more productive



# Enabling the energy transition



# FOCUS ON GERMANY: OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT AND COOPERATION IN THE GERMAN HYDROGEN ECONOMY




**WATERSTOFNET WEBINAR, 30.06.2022**

Raphaël Goldstein (Dipl.-Ing. Univ.)  
Senior Manager Investor Consulting  
Chemicals & Materials  
[www.gtai.com](http://www.gtai.com)



# Growth in Renewables

Feed-in tariff creating fast growth

-  Wind energy
-  PV
-  Biomass

The circle **diameter** is proportional to the electrical capacity.

Year 2020: >1,900,000 units

Sources: 50HertzT, TenneT, Amprion, TransnetBW, internal data © GTAI 2

## Energy

69%



Germany imported 69% of its primary energy consumption. 92% of it is based on fossil resources (oil, gas and hard coal)

## Chemical industry

18%



Approximately 18% of these fossil resources are used as raw material (mostly crude oil and gas). The chemical industry is also the largest consumer of natural gas followed by the metal sector

# What about emissions?

## The opening balance sheet for climate protection

“...The previous climate protection measures are insufficient **in all sectors**...”

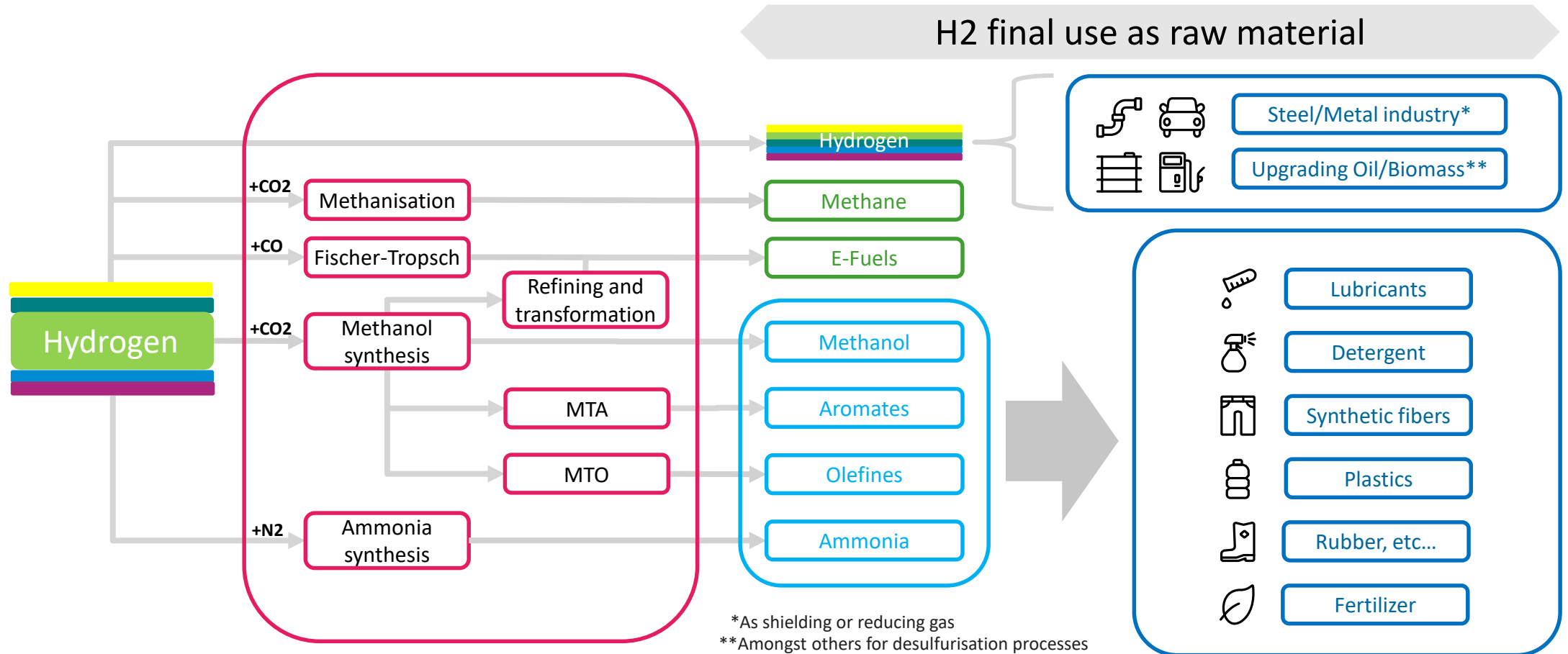
“...we need to **triple the speed of our emissions reductions** and do a lot more in less time...”

“...What we are doing now lays the foundation for **bringing climate protection and prosperity together**...”



# From basic to final product

## Greening the whole value chain with H2 and new processes





# Germany's National Hydrogen Strategy

Supporting the development of hydrogen markets



## H<sub>2</sub> production

- Expected H<sub>2</sub> demand of 90-110 TWh by 2030
- 2030 target of up to 10 GW of H<sub>2</sub> capacity



## Transport sector

- Priority on air and maritime
- Transport sector renewable energy target beyond EU Directive
- 2% e-kerosene quota by 2030



## Industrial sector

- Carbon Contracts for Difference
- Markets for climate-neutral products
- H<sub>2</sub>-based long-term decarbonisation strategies

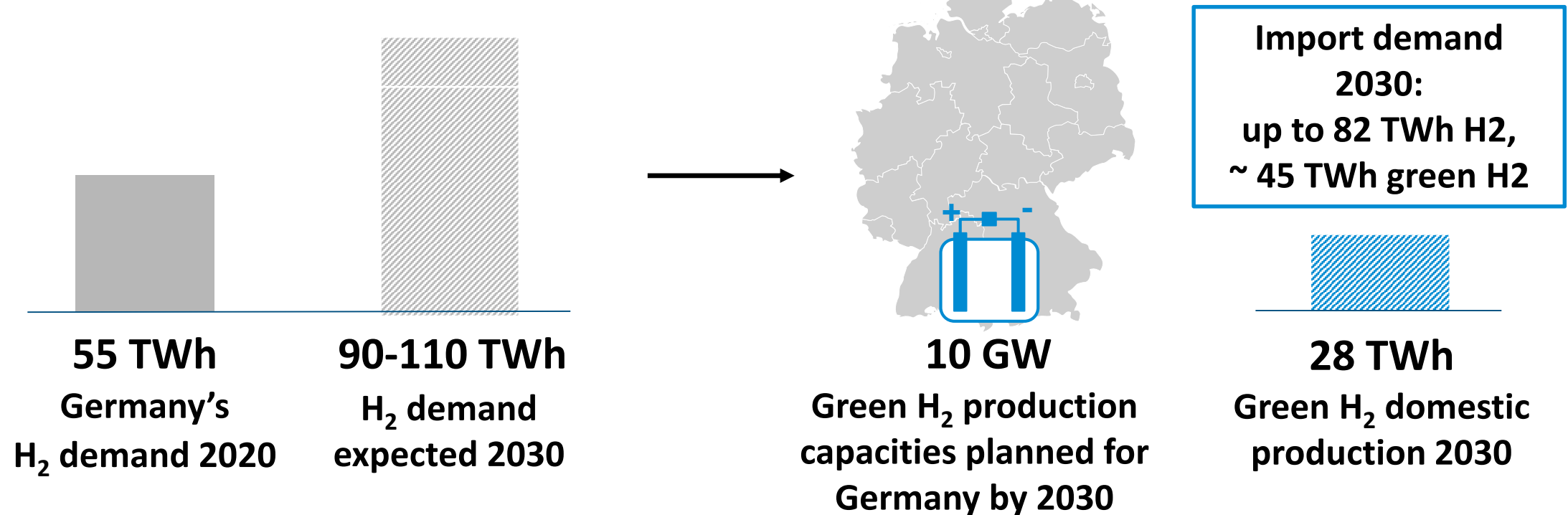


## International cooperation

- Importing renewable energy from beyond EU
- €2 bn in funding for pilot projects in partner countries

# Domestic hydrogen market and import demand

Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>) volumes foreseen for 2030



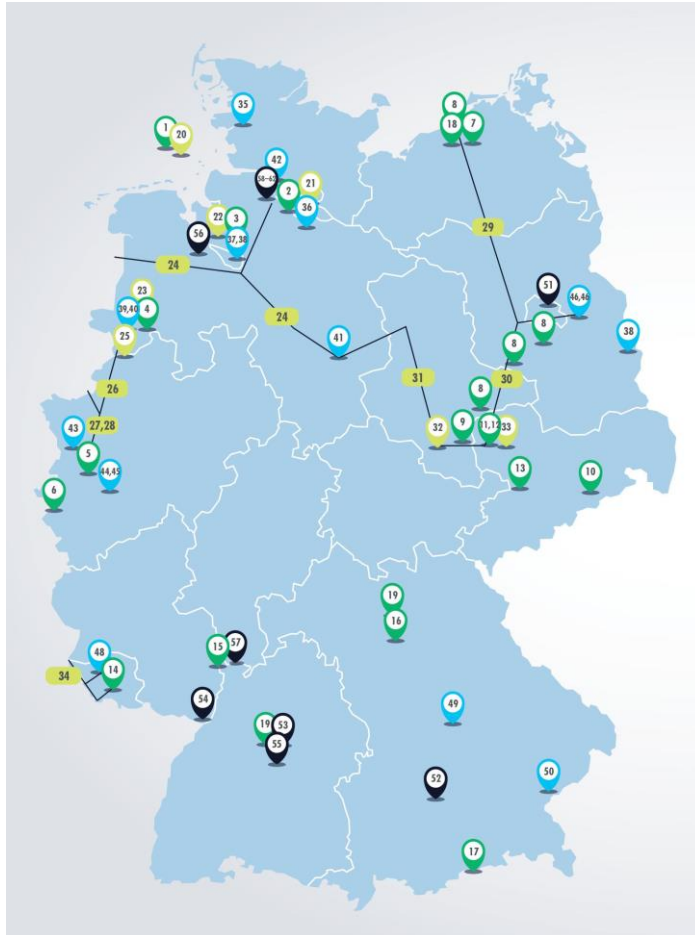
# Hydrogen-IPCEI

## Important projects of common European interest

### Implementation of the National Hydrogen Strategy

- BMWK and BMDV have selected 62 large-scale hydrogen projects to receive government funding
- Over 8 billion EUR available in federal and state funding
- The projects represent the entire value chain of the hydrogen market
- They represent the starting points of the German H<sub>2</sub> economy

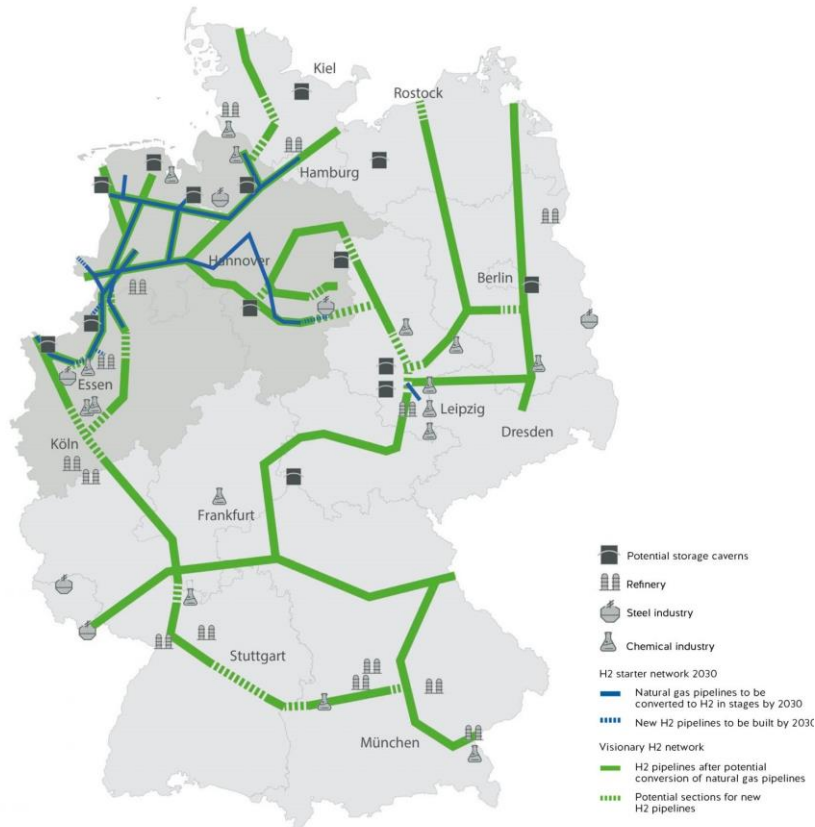
-  H<sub>2</sub> Production
-  Infrastructure
-  Industry Use
-  Mobility Use
-  Pipeline



# A new hydrogen infrastructure

## A pipeline network to supply the German industry

### H<sub>2</sub> starter network 2030

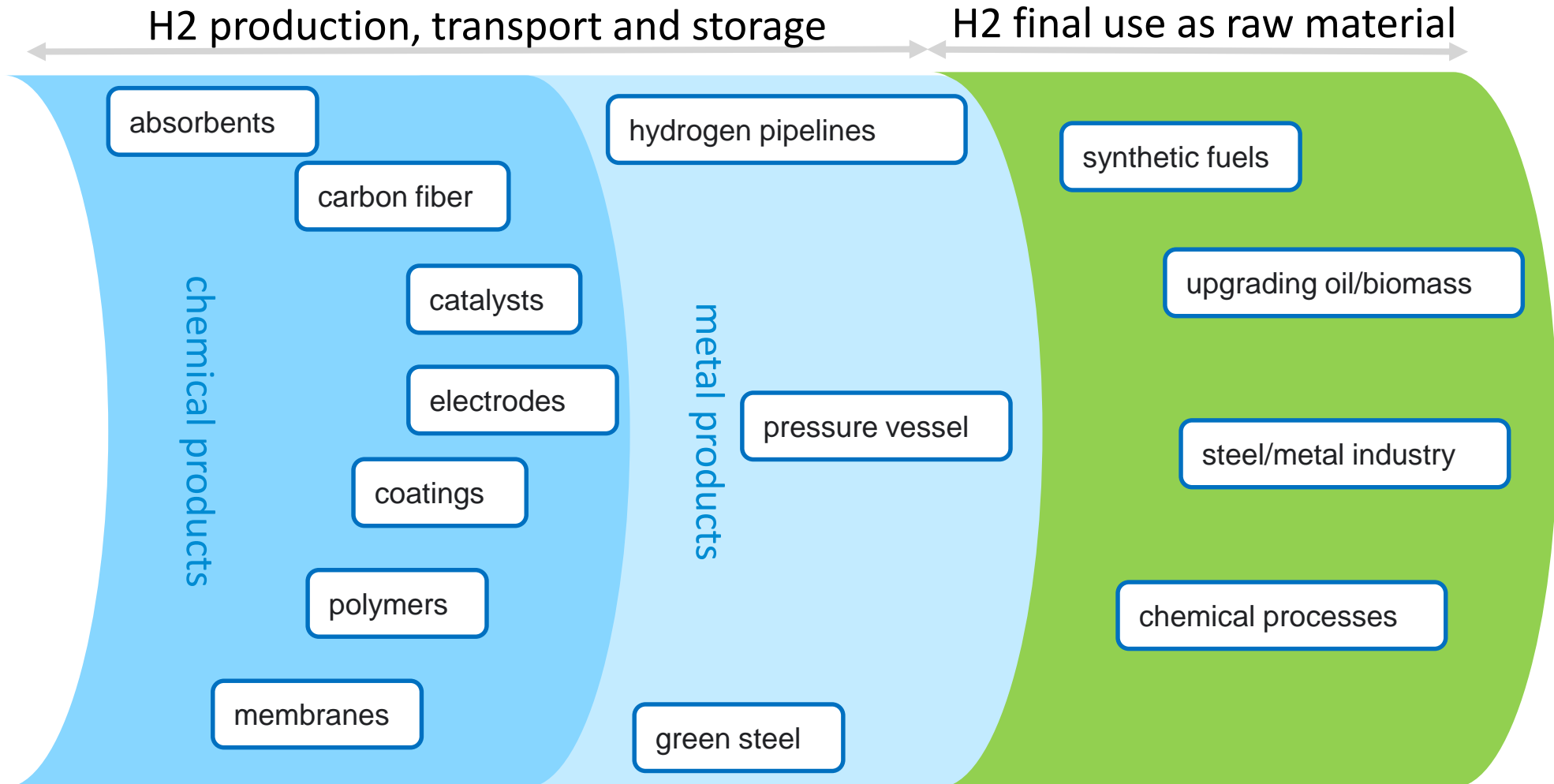


- Wind (offshore) will play an important role for the generation of H<sub>2</sub>
- The NG infrastructure will be repurposed for hydrogen transport in connection with the European hydrogen backbone
- Storage capacity and 2 H<sub>2</sub> pipeline networks already exist and will be further developed
- H<sub>2</sub>-ready LNG terminals are being built to import gas and H<sub>2</sub> from overseas



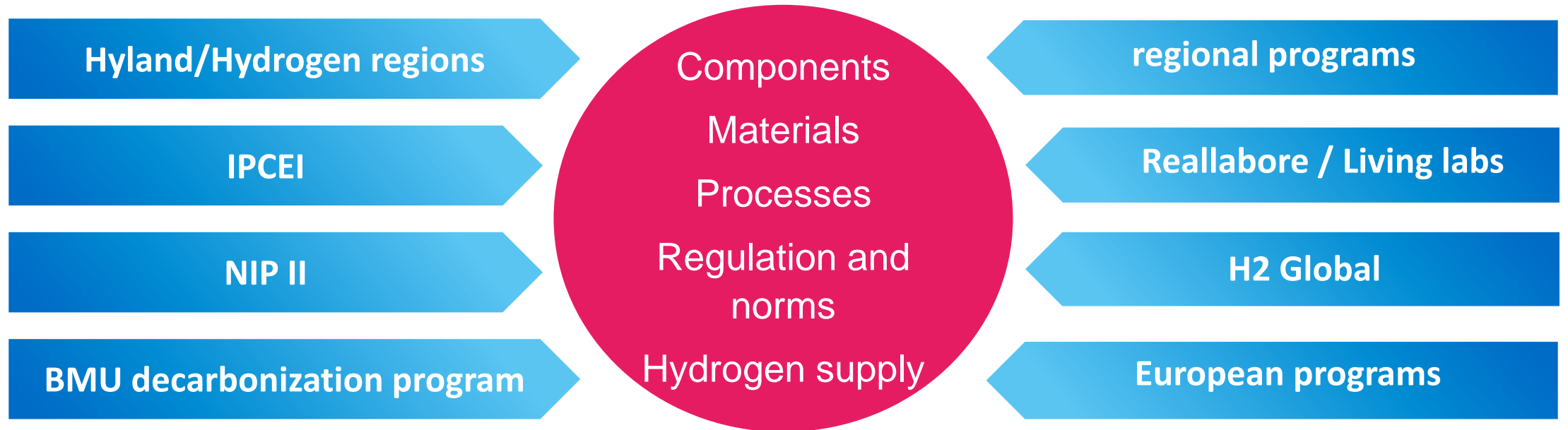
# Investing in the H2 economy

From H2 production to H2 final use, from materials to devices



# Cooperation is key to decarbonize industry

Many funding possibilities for investment or RnD

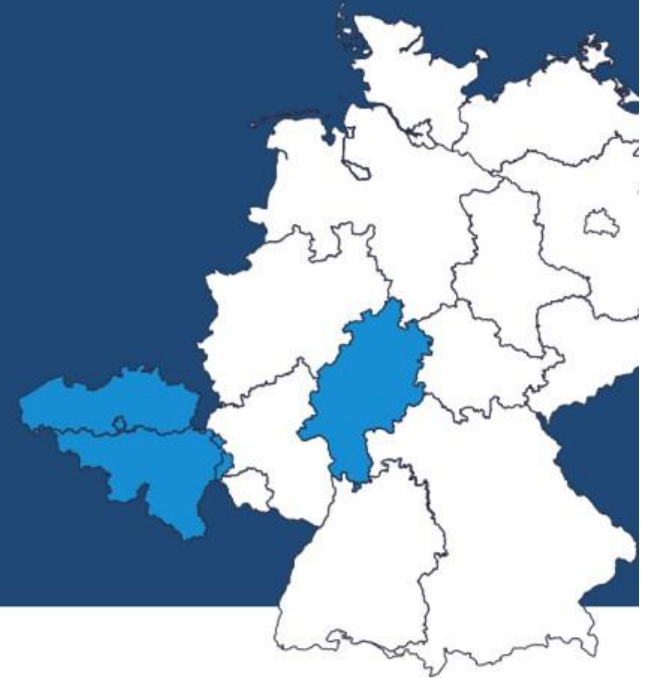


# "Groene Waterstof en mobiliteit"

Neem deel aan de zakenreis  
van 17–20/10/2022  
en ontdek de waterstof-sector  
in Middel-Hessen, Duitsland!

Meer informatie:

<https://www.energiewaechter.org/belgian-french-registration>



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on the basis of a decision  
by the German Bundestag



# Contact Us

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SUPPORTED BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND ENERGY  
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*All market data provided is based on the most current market information available at the time of publication.*

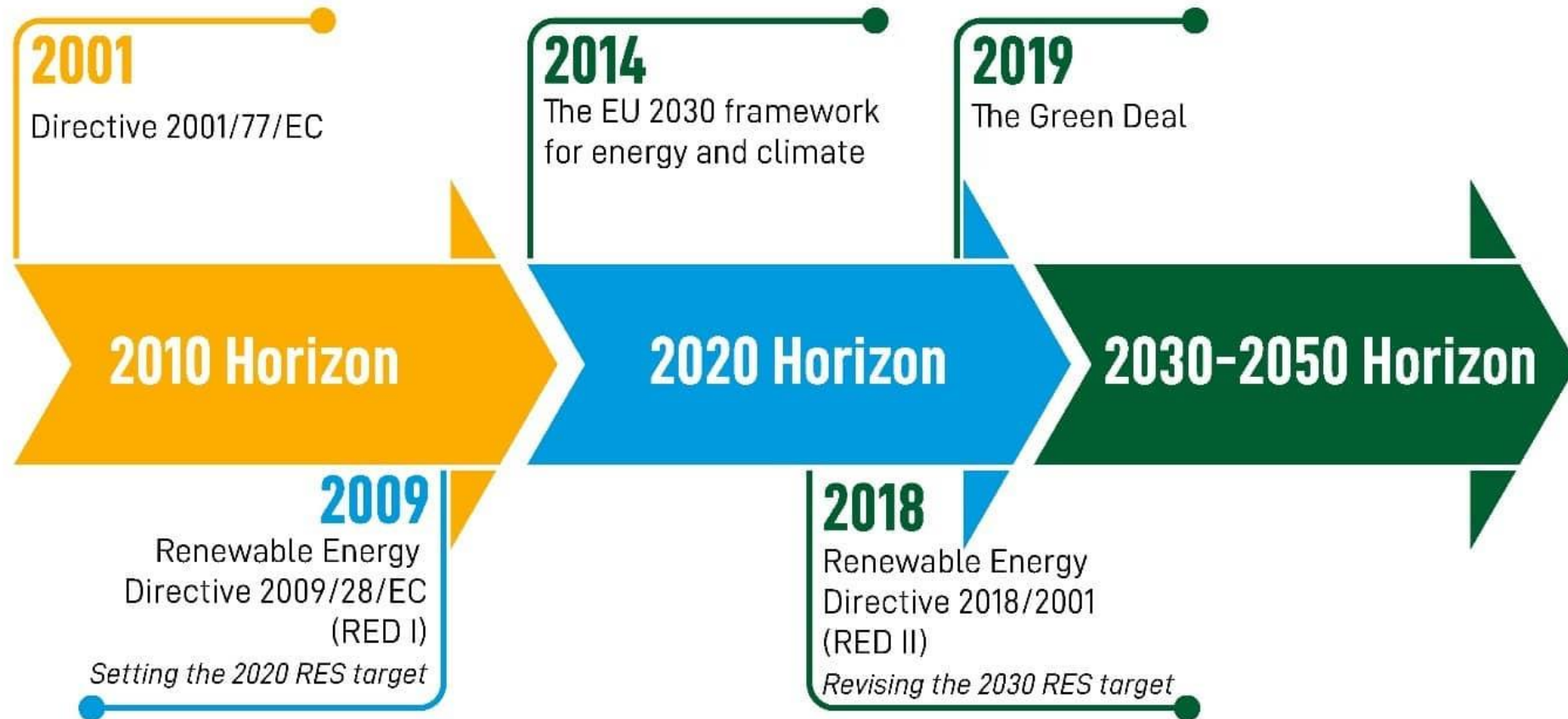
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# Additionality principle & the Renewable Energy Directive

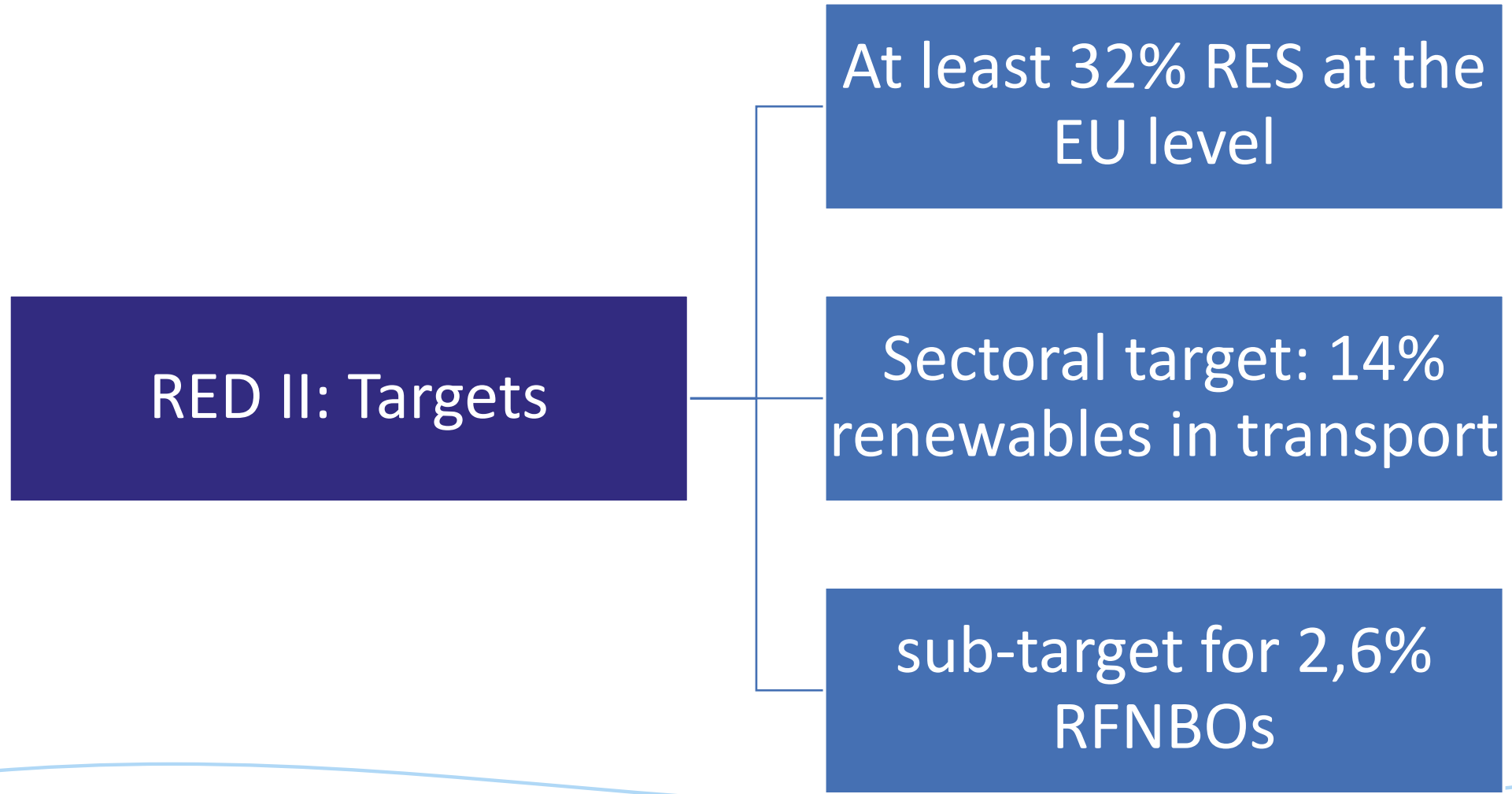
## reactions from the hydrogen community



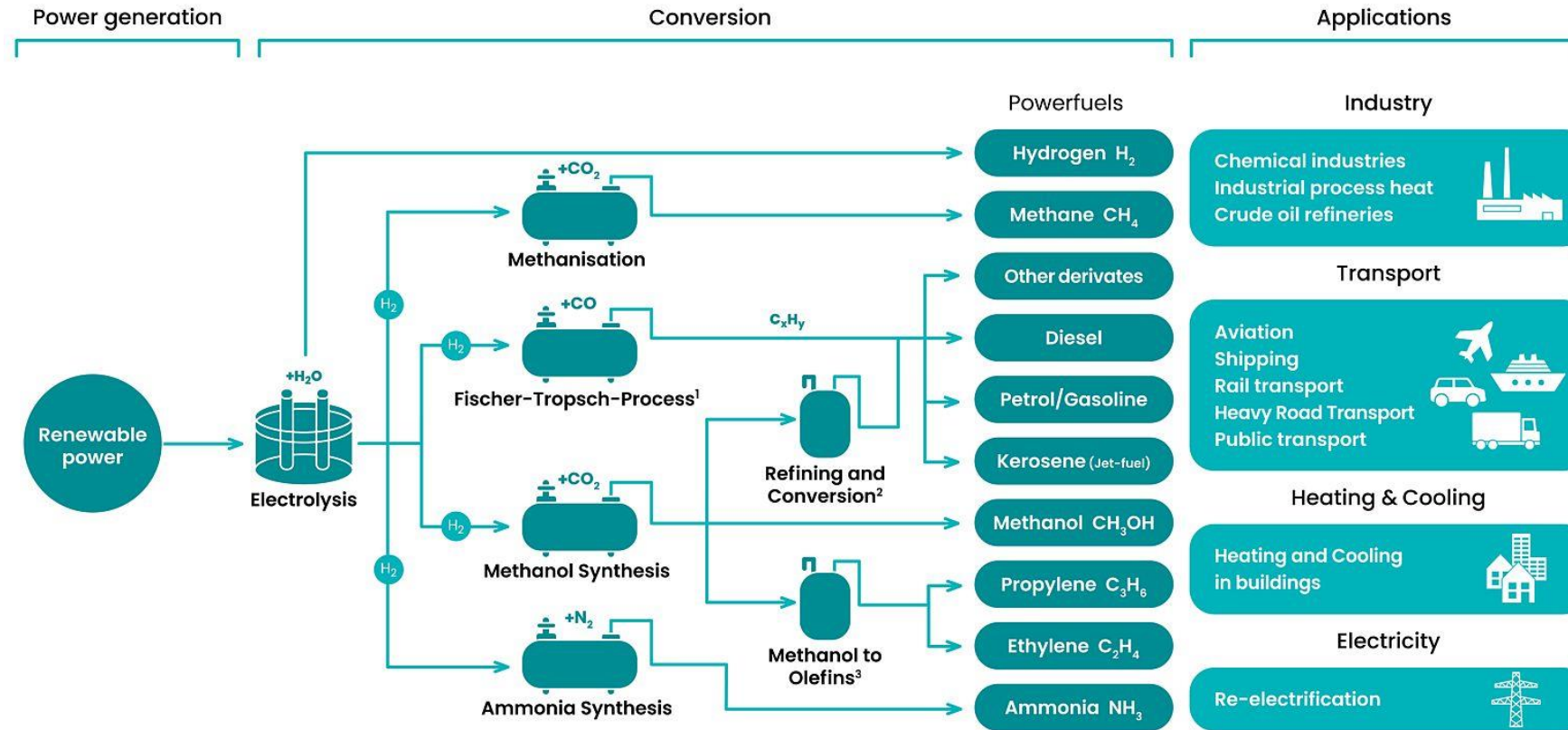


Source: Florence School of Regulation, “Renewable Energy in the European Union”, <https://fsr.eui.eu/renewable-energy-in-the-european-union/>

# Renewable Energy Directive II



# Renewable Fuels of Non Biological Origin



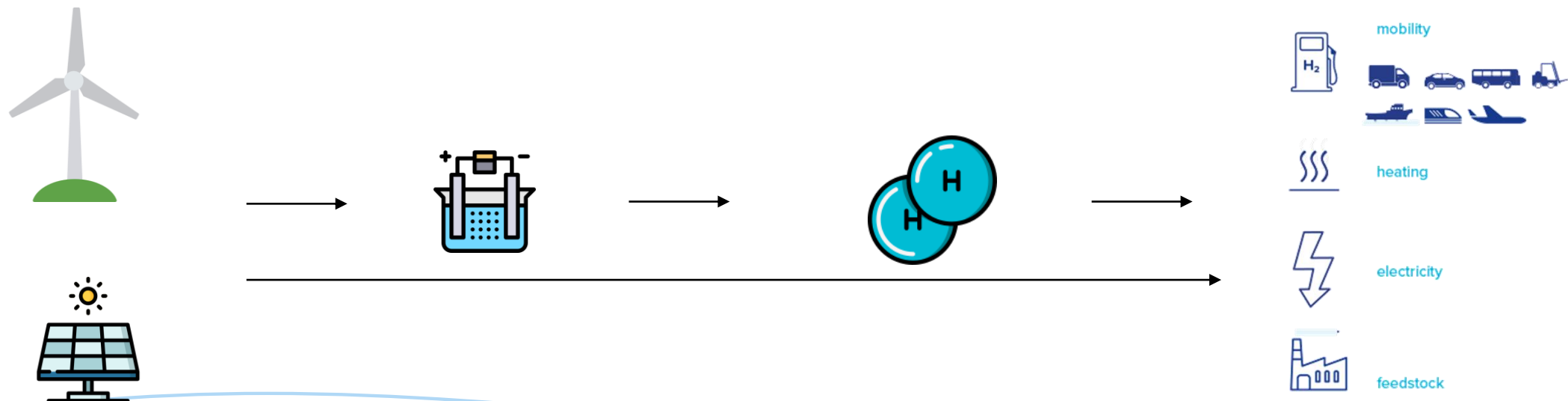
<sup>1</sup> Includes: Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, hydrocracking, isomerization and distillation.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: DME/OME synthesis, olefin synthesis, oligomerisation and hydrotrating.

<sup>3</sup> Methanol-to-olefins process.

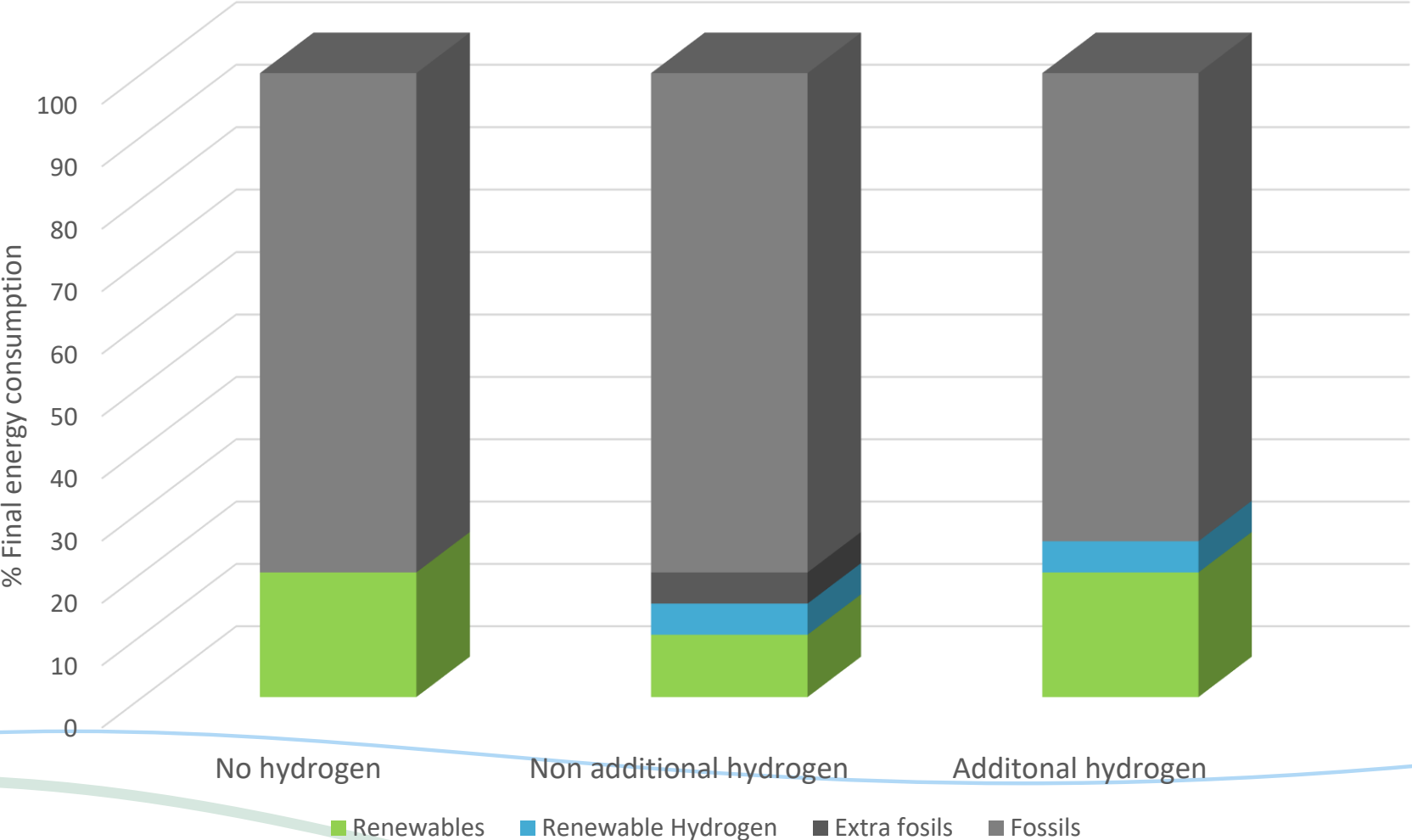
# The additionality principle

- States that green H<sub>2</sub> should be produced from **new (additional) renewable electricity capacity** to avoid an indirect increase in demand for fossils due to **conversion losses**
- The principle was introduced in RED II, but the exact methodology for how it shall be implemented was published in a **delegated act** (May 2022)
- The proposed delegated act was open for **public consultation** until 17 June



# The reasoning (simplified):

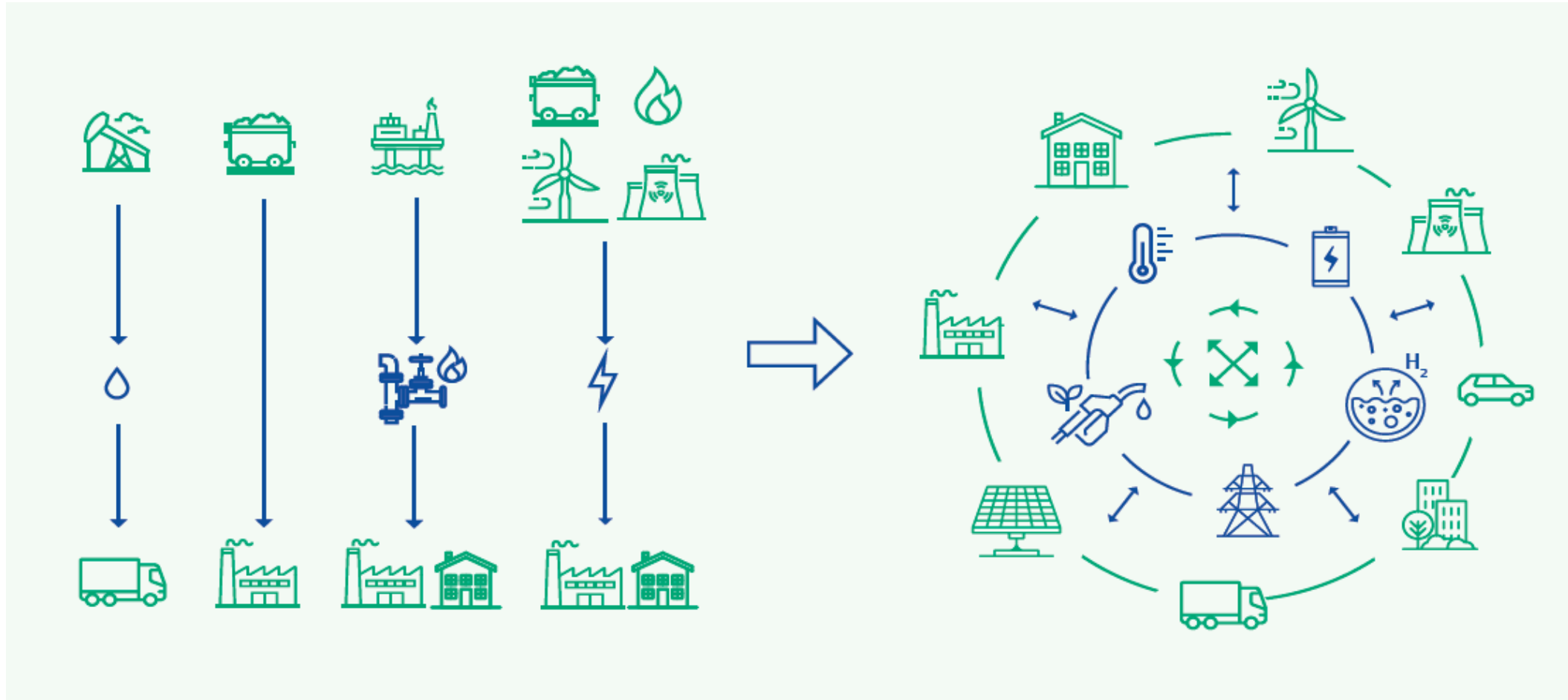
The additionality principle





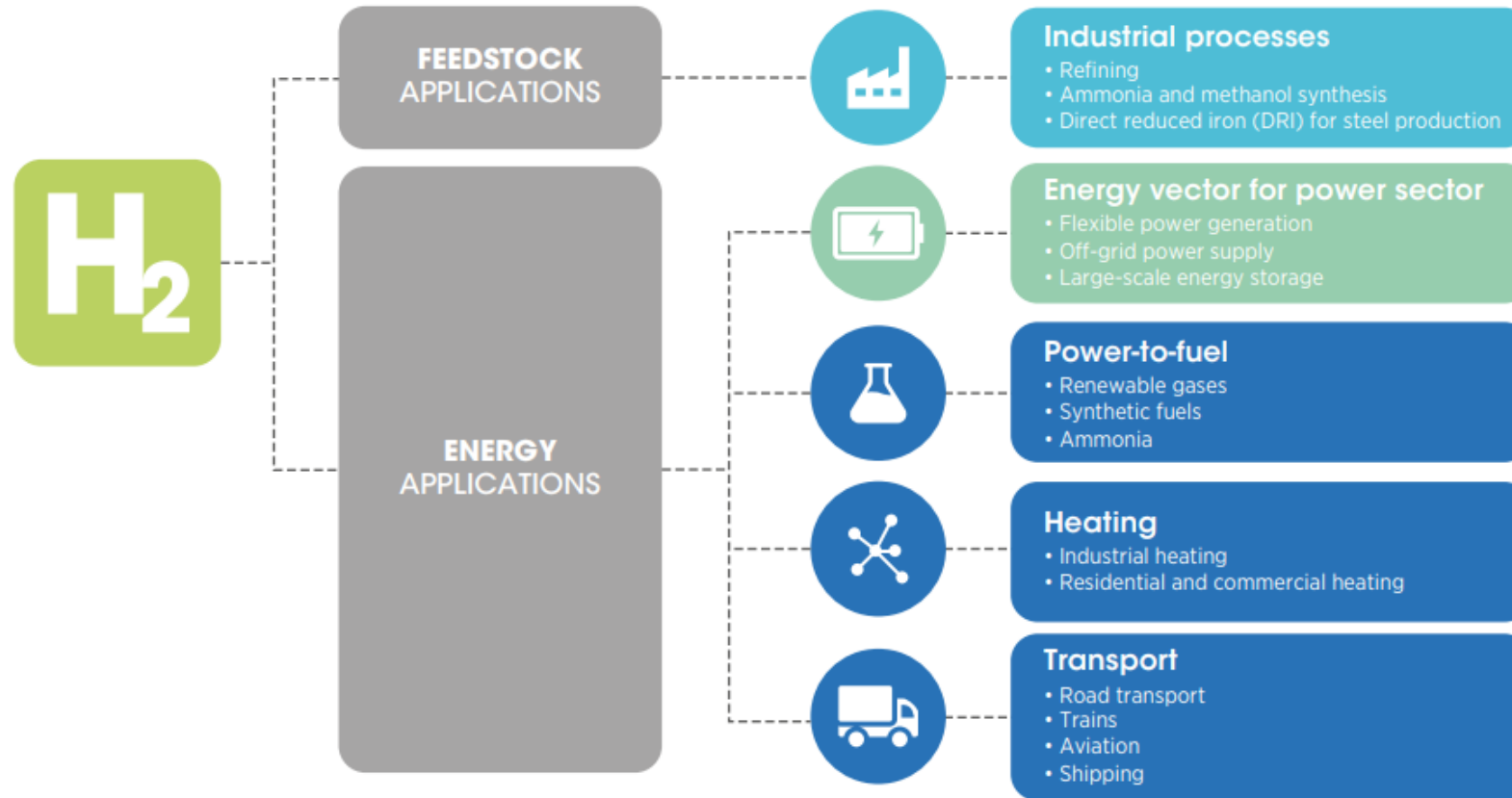
# Energy system efficiency

## Energy system integration & hydrogen as a key enabler



# Hard to abate sectors

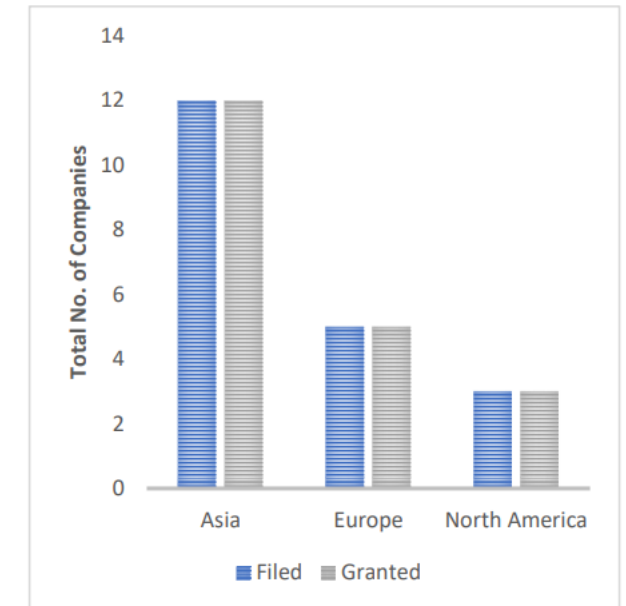
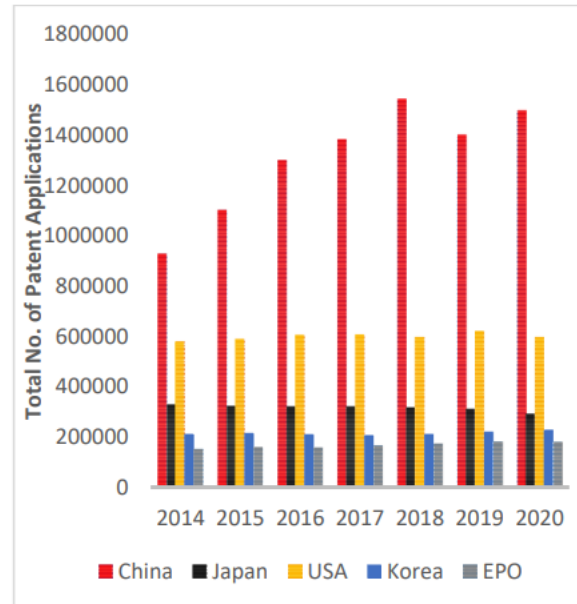
**Figure 1:** Potential market opportunities for green hydrogen identified by IRENA Coalition for Action



# Innovation and technological leadership



Figure 3.1.2: Published patent applications by top 5 offices for the years 2014 to 2020.



Source: Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Observatory <https://fchobservatory.eu/sites/default/files/reports/Chapter%205%20-%20Patents%20-%202022%20Final.pdf>

# Emission Trading System

- ETS already covers applications of electricity sector
  - → thus already protects against “excessive” production of hydrogen relative to the available renewable electricity, through market mechanism
  - Other sectors do not abide by these rules
- Power Purchase Agreements and Guarantees of origin to proof the use of renewable electricity should be enough

# Summary of arguments against the additionality principle

- Hydrogen could allow for the **uptake of more renewables** through
  - Avoided curtailment
  - Avoided congestion
  - → hence increasing the efficiency of the energy system as a whole
- Hydrogen technologies will **need to be developed now** if we want to reach climate neutrality, as they are especially important for the hard to decarbonise sectors
- And: electrolysers are still **highly innovative**; developments could be hampered by administrative burden at this stage
- Rules highly debated, mostly with regards to the strictness of
  - Temporal correlation
  - Geographical correlation
  - Small installations
  - Etc.



# Delegated act RED article 27.3

- In case of direct connection to RES
  - RES must come into operation **max. 36 months before start hydrogen production**
- In case of grid connection, three main options:
  - RE in energy mix of the bidding zone was **>90% in previous year**
  - Power Purchase Agreements of Green electricity provided that:
    - The RES did not receive operational or investment support (**from 2027 onwards**)
    - Temporal correlation: **production within the same hour**, either:
      - A) een **actual hourly correlation** of the RE covered by the PPA (**monthly**)
      - B) **Interposition of storage** charged during the same hour as RE production (**monthly**)
      - C) production during an hour when **electricity prices are lower than 20€/Mwh or 0,36 of the CO2-price**
    - Geographical correlation: elec. from neighbouring bidding zones only **when elec. prices are equal or higher** or in concerns an **offshore bidding zone**
  - Proof of **downward redispatching by the TSO**.
- **Transitional clause (art. 7)**
- **Grandfathering clause (art. 8)**

## WaterstofNet calls on the Commission:

- To **suspend all requirements** laid out in this Delegated Act until an Impact Assessment has been made.
- Or, **at least, extend grandfathering** to
  - Include contents of transitional clause, and
  - To installations built until 2030 instead of 2027
- A review of the Delegated Act by 2030 could then **re-evaluate the need** for and impact of the delegated act based on experiences from the first projects
- **Exception for small installations** (e.g. up to 25 MW) for compliance with all rules



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Bedankt voor uw aandacht!  
Thank you for your attention!

