

## Vattenfall's value chain











#### **Production**

#### Production from

- Hydro
- Nuclear
- Coal
- Natural gas
- Wind
- Solar
- Biomass
- Waste

Actively phasing out fossil-based production

### **Electricity distribution**

- Guarantees secure supply via wellfunctioning distribution networks and smart network solutions
- Enables customers to feed self-generated electricity into the grid ("prosumers")

## Sales of electricity, heat and gas

- Sells electricity, heat and gas to consumers and business customers
- Focuses on various price and service models, and gives customers the opportunity to reduce their environmental impact

### **District heating**

- Drives the transformation towards fossil-free heating and cooling solutions together with cities and regions
- One of Europe's largest producers and distributors of district heating

## Energy services & decentralised generation

Offers energy services

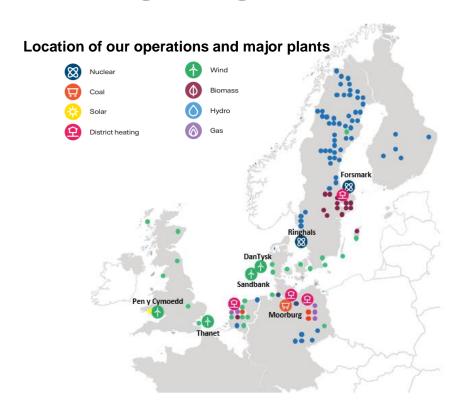
- Heat pumps
- Solar panels
- Charging solutions for electric vehicles
- Battery storage
- Network services
- Smart meters

Provides marketplaces and access to marketplaces where customers can buy and sell electricity



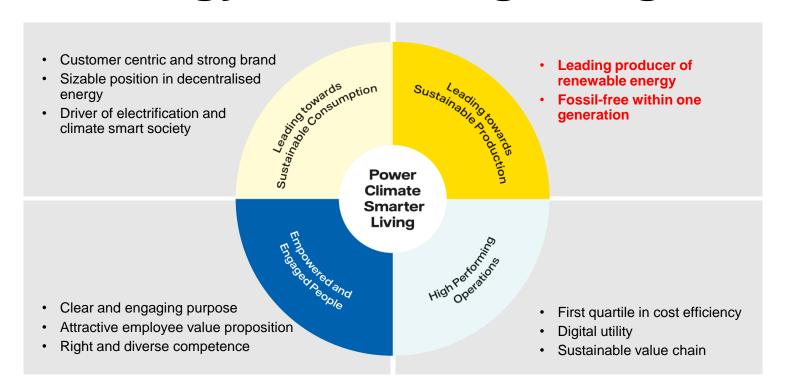
## Introduction to operating segments

- Customers & Solutions Responsible for sales of electricity, gas and energy services in all of Vattenfall's markets
- Power Generation comprises the Generation and Markets Business Areas. The segment includes Vattenfall's hydro and nuclear power operations, maintenance services business, and optimisation and trading operations
- Wind Responsible for development and operation of Vattenfall's wind farms as well as large-scale and decentralized solar power and batteries
- Heat Responsible for Vattenfall's heat operations including sales, and gas and coal-fired condensing
- Distribution Responsible for Vattenfall's electricity distribution operations in Sweden and in Berlin, Germany



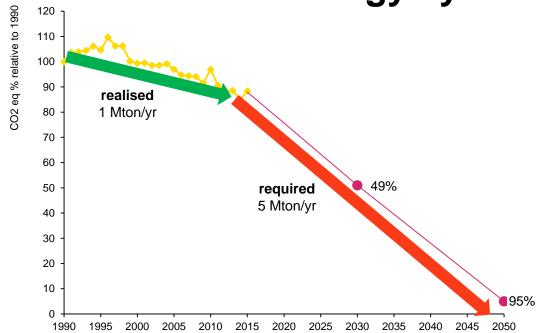


## Strategy and strategic targets





# Towards a CO<sub>2</sub>-free and reliable energy system in NL

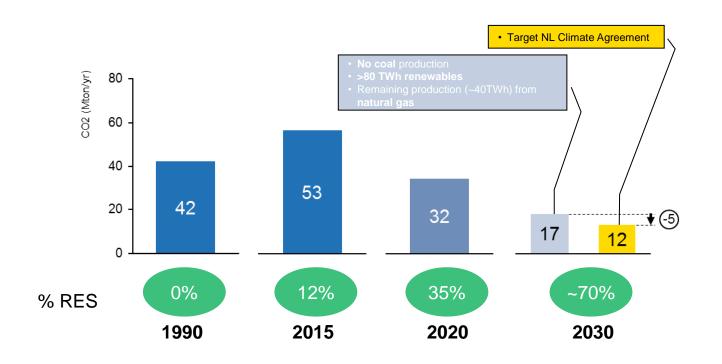


Visit Australian delegation 14.02.2019

### Our main challenges:

- Achieve deep CO<sub>2</sub> reduction
- Accelerate
- Keep the energy system stable

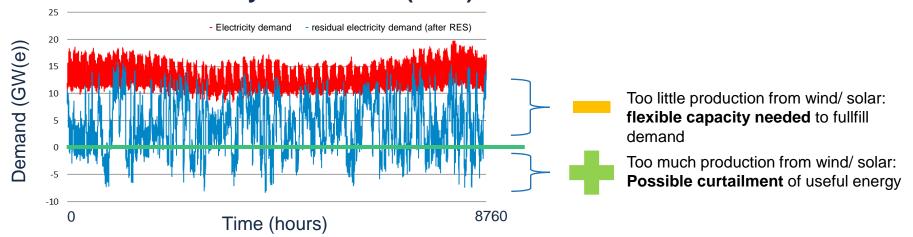
# Approximately 30% of CCGTs need to be decarbonized to realize the 2030 20 Mton reduction target for the NL power sector



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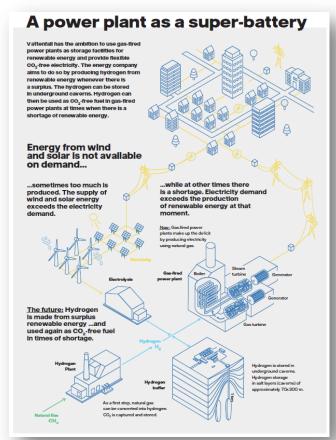
# NL CCGTs will provide flexible capacity to balance VRES, but need to be CO<sub>2</sub> free

### **Electricity demand NL (2030)**

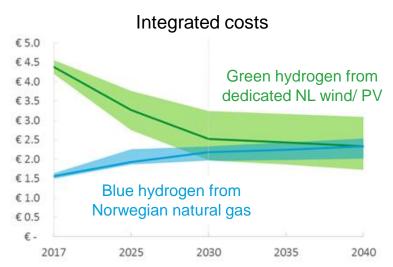


# Decarbonization options for controllable flexible power are few Use of H<sub>2</sub> in CCGTs is preferred option for Vattenfall

- Options to deliver CO<sub>2</sub>-free controllable flexible power are few:
  - o Post-combustion CCS on (existing or new) CCGTs
  - Biomass in new plants or existing coal plants, which can not fire coal after 2030 anymore
  - Use of CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral H<sub>2</sub> (blue/ green) in CCGTs
- Use of H<sub>2</sub> in CCGTs:
  - o Decarbonizes Vattenfall's generation portfolio
  - Provides long-term value to the Dutch energy system
- H<sub>2</sub> can be an important element in future Dutch energy system, with multiple applications.
  - Green H<sub>2</sub> from excess electricity is only limitedly available until after 2030<sup>1</sup>
  - Blue hydrogen can kick-start a hydrogen economy, enabling realisation of a hydrogen infrastructure

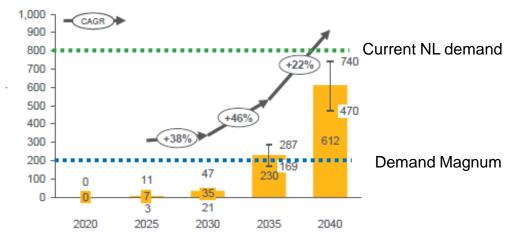


## 100% green H<sub>2</sub> not yet feasible on short to medium term



From: CE Delft "Waterstofroutes Nederland - Waterstof ketens voor blauwe en groene en import"

### Hydrogen production potential from "excess electricity"



From: Navigant study (proprietary) into development of excess electricity in The Netherlands; (NL with interconnection: basispakket 49% scenario)

