



# Project REFYHNE at the Shell Rhineland Refinery - Building the world largest PEM electrolyser

*Green Hydrogen Webinar*



**Dr. Frithjof Kublik**  
**Shell Rhineland Refinery**

December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020

# Cautionary Note

The companies in which Royal Dutch Shell plc directly and indirectly owns investments are separate legal entities. In this presentation “Shell”, “Shell Group” and “Royal Dutch Shell” are sometimes used for convenience where references are made to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general. Likewise, the words “we”, “us” and “our” are also used to refer to Royal Dutch Shell plc and its subsidiaries in general or to those who work for them. These terms are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying the particular entity or entities. “Subsidiaries”, “Shell subsidiaries” and “Shell companies” as used in this presentation refer to entities over which Royal Dutch Shell plc either directly or indirectly has control. Entities and unincorporated arrangements over which Shell has joint control are generally referred to as “joint ventures” and “joint operations”, respectively. Entities over which Shell has significant influence but neither control nor joint control are referred to as “associates”. The term “Shell interest” is used for convenience to indicate the direct and/or indirect ownership interest held by Shell in an entity or unincorporated joint arrangement, after exclusion of all third-party interest.

This presentation contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of Royal Dutch Shell. All statements other than statements of historical fact are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management’s current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements concerning the potential exposure of Royal Dutch Shell to market risks and statements expressing management’s expectations, beliefs, estimates, forecasts, projections and assumptions. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as “aim”, “ambition”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “could”, “estimate”, “expect”, “goals”, “intend”, “may”, “objectives”, “outlook”, “plan”, “probably”, “project”, “risks”, “schedule”, “seek”, “should”, “target”, “will” and similar terms and phrases. There are a number of factors that could affect the future operations of Royal Dutch Shell and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this presentation, including (without limitation): (a) price fluctuations in crude oil and natural gas; (b) changes in demand for Shell’s products; (c) currency fluctuations; (d) drilling and production results; (e) reserves estimates; (f) loss of market share and industry competition; (g) environmental and physical risks; (h) risks associated with the identification of suitable potential acquisition properties and targets, and successful negotiation and completion of such transactions; (i) the risk of doing business in developing countries and countries subject to international sanctions; (j) legislative, fiscal and regulatory developments including regulatory measures addressing climate change; (k) economic and financial market conditions in various countries and regions; (l) political risks, including the risks of expropriation and renegotiation of the terms of contracts with governmental entities, delays or advancements in the approval of projects and delays in the reimbursement for shared costs; and (m) changes in trading conditions. No assurance is provided that future dividend payments will match or exceed previous dividend payments. All forward-looking statements contained in this representation are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Additional risk factors that may affect future results are contained in Royal Dutch Shell’s Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2018 (available at [www.shell.com/investor](http://www.shell.com/investor) and [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov)). These risk factors also expressly qualify all forward-looking statements contained in this presentation and should be considered by the reader. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this presentation, December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Neither Royal Dutch Shell plc nor any of its subsidiaries undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information. In light of these risks, results could differ materially from those stated, implied or inferred from the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation.

We may have used certain terms, such as resources, in this presentation that the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) strictly prohibits us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F, File No 1-32575, available on the SEC website [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

---

# The German “Energiewende”



# Climate Protection Plan 2050 with targets set for 2030

Area of action	1990 (in million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent)	2014 (in million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent)	2030 (in million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> -equivalent)	2030 (reduction in % compared to 1990)
<b>Energy Sector</b>	466	358	175 - 183	62 - 61 %
<b>Buildings</b>	209	119	70 - 72	67 - 66 %
<b>Transport</b>	163	160	95 - 98	42 - 40 %
<b>Industry</b>	283	181	140 - 143	51 - 49 %
<b>Agriculture</b>	88	72	58 - 61	34 - 31 %
<b>Subtotal</b>	1.209	890	538 - 557	56 - 54 %
<b>Other</b>	39	12	5	87 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.248</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>543 - 562</b>	<b>56 - 55 %</b>

Source: Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, Bau und Reaktorsicherheit, Klimaschutzplan 2050, 14. November 2016, S.4.



---

## **New Energy Transition Opportunity:**

# **The REFHYNE Project embedded in the Shell Rhineland Refinery**

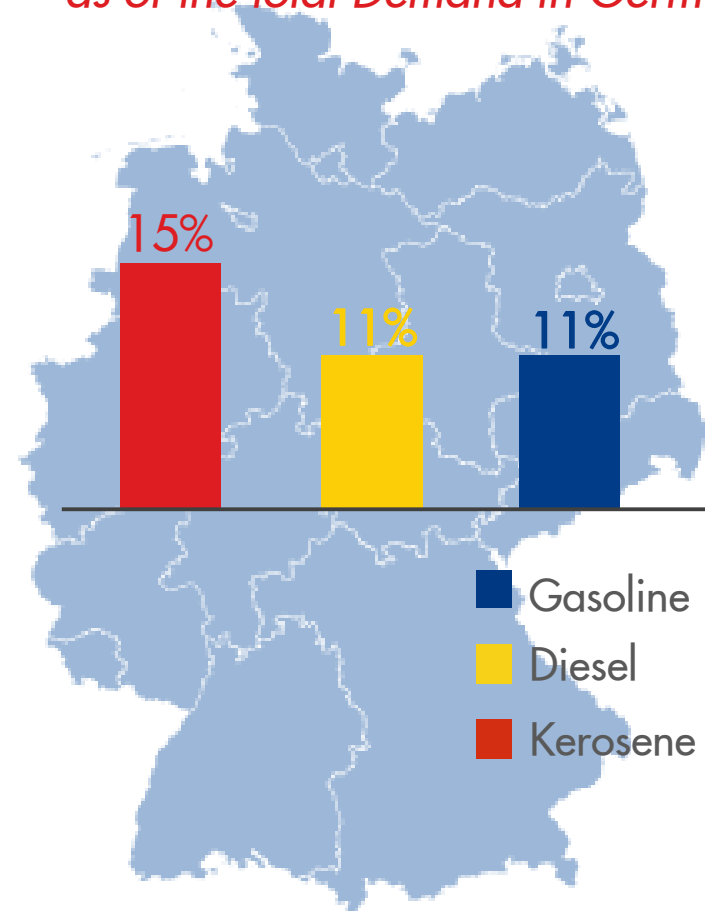
10 MW PEM Electrolyser



# Shell Rhineland Refinery – Major Energy Supply Hub

- Crude Oil throughput of more than 17 million tons per year
  - Largest refinery in Germany
  - Crude arrives via pipeline from Rotterdam and Wilhelmshaven
- Supply Channels from Rhineland:
  - 34 percent via ship and own harbours
  - 28 percent via road
  - 22 percent via pipelines
  - 11 percent via pipelines to neighbour industries
  - 5 percent via rail

*Percentage of the Rhineland Refinery Supply as of the total Demand in Germany*



## About 180,000 tons of annual hydrogen demand in the Rhineland Refinery

*Used for:*

- De-Sulphurisation (Gasoil, Naphtha)
- Cracking (Hydrocracker)

*Produced by:*

- Platformers (Mogas Upgrading)
- Steam Cracker
- Gasifiers
- Steam Methane Reformer (SMR)

About 20-30% is produced through SMRs based on natural gas:

=> This could be potentially replaced by hydrogen from electrolyzers based on renewable power

=> **GREEN HYDROGEN** reducing the refinery CO<sub>2</sub> footprint

# REFHYNE – Building the world-wide largest PEM-Electrolyser

## Investing in the future

- Construction of the world's largest PEM hydrogen electrolysis with ITM
- Completion in 2021
- 10 megawatts
- 1,300 tons of production capacity
- Connection to the existing electricity and water network

## Why lighthouse project?

- First large-scale water electrolyser integrated in a refinery
- Green hydrogen production for the refining process
- Reduction of CO2 footprint of the refinery
- Build experience in grid balancing services
- Stepping stone to and reference for the 100 MW class





# REFHYNE Ground Breaking Event: June 25<sup>th</sup> 2019



Brussels/Cologne, June 25th, 2019

## Construction starts on the world's largest PEM electrolyser at Shell's Rheinland Refinery

Ground-breaking ceremony for a new hydrogen electrolysis plant at the Shell Rheinland refinery in Wesseling, Germany, that will help contribute to a cleaner, lower-carbon energy future.

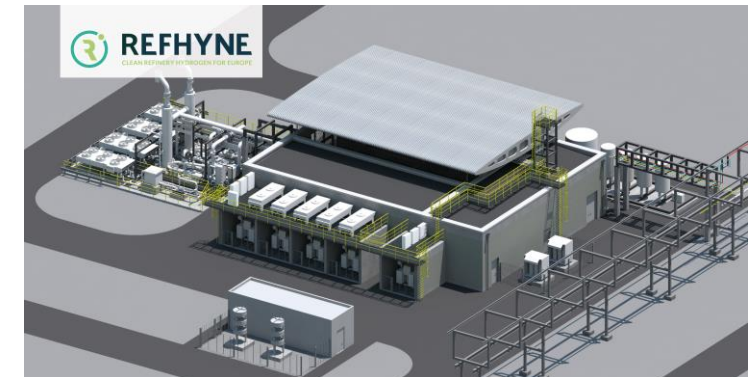
The total investment is at 16 million euros, of which the European Fuel Cell Hydrogen Joint Undertaking contributes 10 million euros, 6 million euros will be contributed by the REFHYNE consortium with Shell, ITM Power, SINTEF, thinkstep and Element Energy.

Construction of the new plant, which features advanced polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) technology, is expected to be completed in the second half of 2020. The plant will produce up to 1,300 tons of hydrogen per year when operating at peak rates.

Hydrogen will be produced using electricity instead of natural gas. Producing hydrogen with electricity generated from renewable power sources could help significantly reduce CO2 emissions from the Shell Rheinland refinery.



# REFHYNE 10 MW Electrolyser – Design

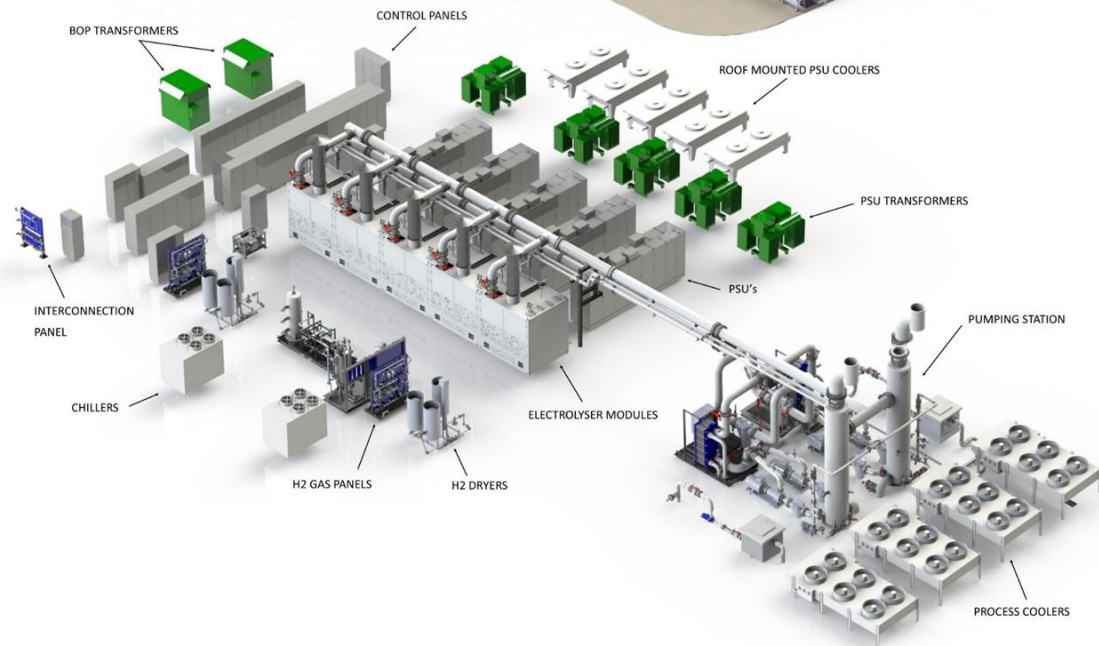
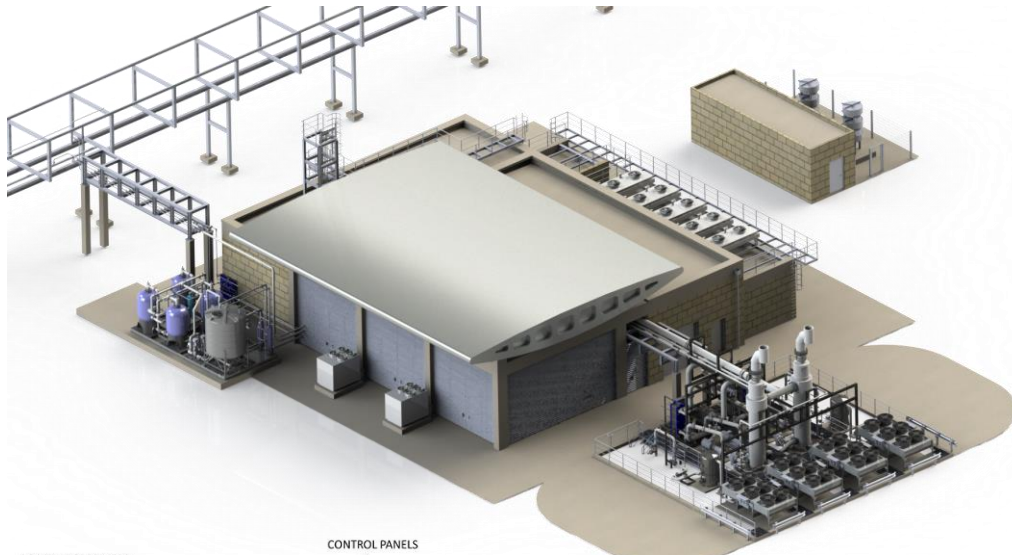


# Visit by the EU Commissioner Kadri Simson and the NRW Minister of Economic Affairs Prof. Andreas Pinkwart on July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2020

Welcome in the Shell Refinery in Corona times visiting the REFHYNE construction site and the inauguration of the first hydrogen car for the refinery



# From Design to Implementation (today)



# Today

- So far in the construction more than 25,000 hours were spent with more than 2,500 tons of concrete and more than 110 tons of steel reinforcements.
- Around 30 staff on site for the ongoing installation
- On target for Shell's Goal Zero target, with no HSE incidents.



# REFHYNE – Platform for New Opportunities

Rheinland Refinery  
-> Industrial Use for Hydrogen  
-> EU RED II Opportunities



Hydrogen for Mobility (HRSs)  
-> cars, buses, trucks, trains, ships



REFHYNE – 10 MW Electrolyser



RVK Cologne (local bus comp.)  
-> 50 H2 buses operat. by end '20



Power Market  
-> Primary/Secondary Grid Balancing



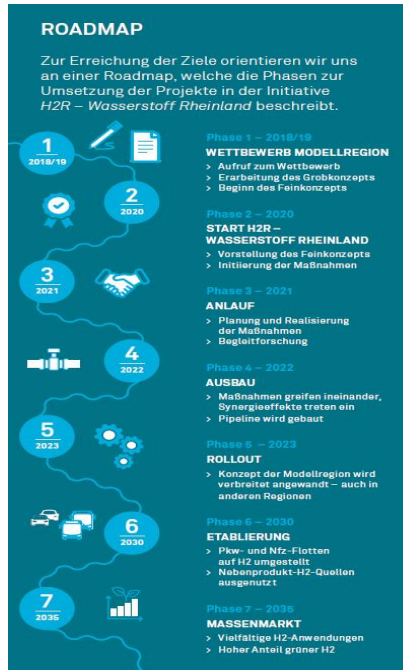
Platform for synthetic  
e-fuels for aviation



Lighthouse Project for the EU FCHJU



# Target: Development of an innovative H<sub>2</sub> Supply Chain for large H<sub>2</sub> consumers like buses, trucks, trains, ships for the H<sub>2</sub> Model Region Rheinland (H2R) and along the river Rhine



## MACHEN SIE MIT!

Wichtige regionale Unternehmen und Akteure unterstützen die Initiative H2R – Wasserstoff Rheinland. Werden Sie Teil und gestalten Sie die Energie- und Verkehrswende in der Region mit!



Gefördert durch:



Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Kontaktaufnahme.

**KONTAKT**  
 Momoko Kristuf  
 kontakt@wasserstoff-rheinland.de  
 +49 (0)221.29 26 95 – 15  
 www.wasserstoff-rheinland.de



To be implemented as of the H<sub>2</sub> Rheinland Region Concept, developed by the consortium, supported by the State of NRW and submitted in September 2020

see also:  
<https://www.wasserstoff-rheinland.de/>

