



Green Ammonia Project at Duslo in Slovak Republic

50% DECARBONISATION VIA ELECTROLYSER



renewable electricity demand

2 900 000 MWh/year

190 wind turbines (8.4 MWh d/MWp)

or 24 km² of photovoltaic panels (3.38 kWh d/kWp)



electrolysers capacity demand

effective capacity 333 MW

installed capacity 950 MW (35% use of workload)



water demand

1 270 tons per day

460 000 tons per year

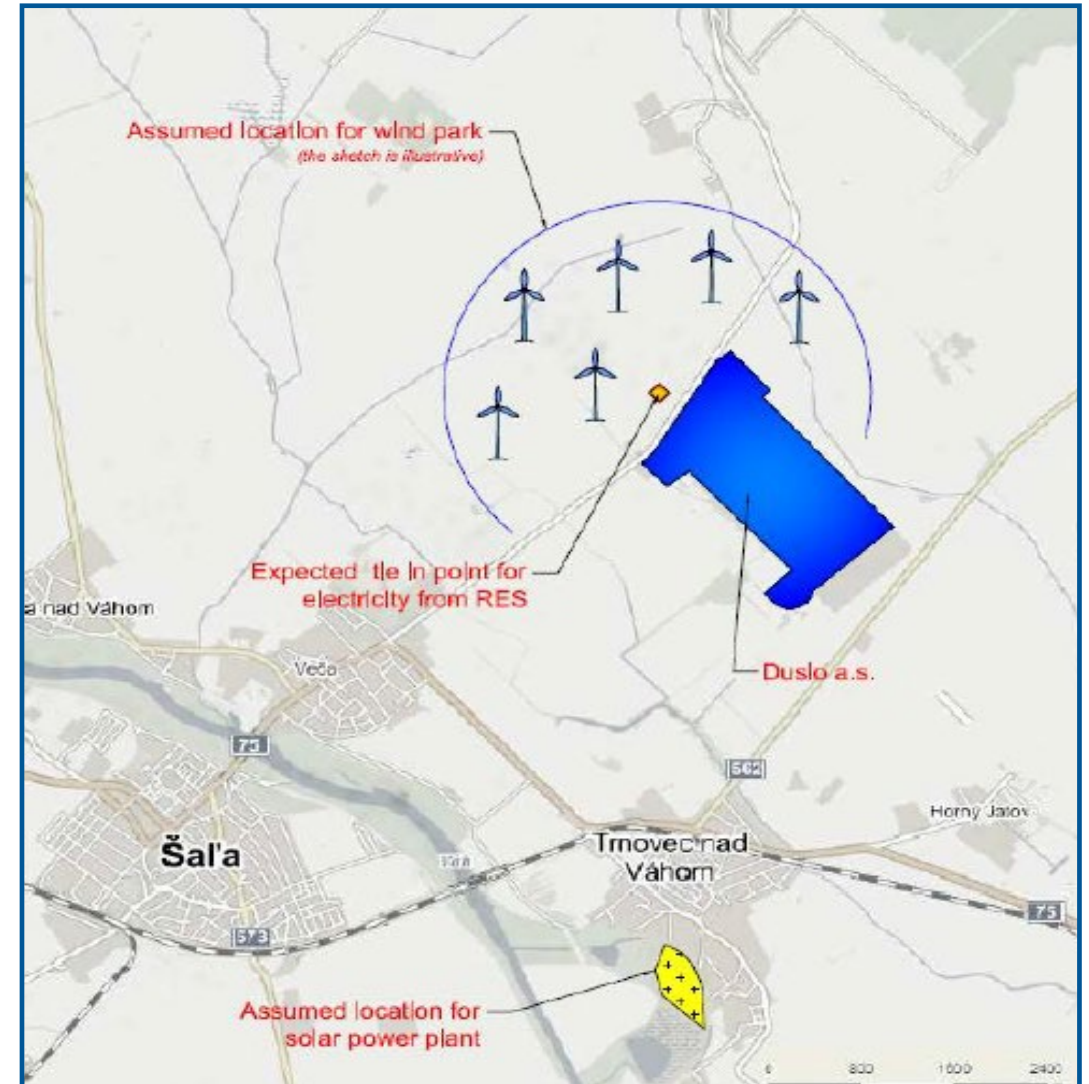
OUR FIRST DECARBONISATION STEP

Renewable energy source

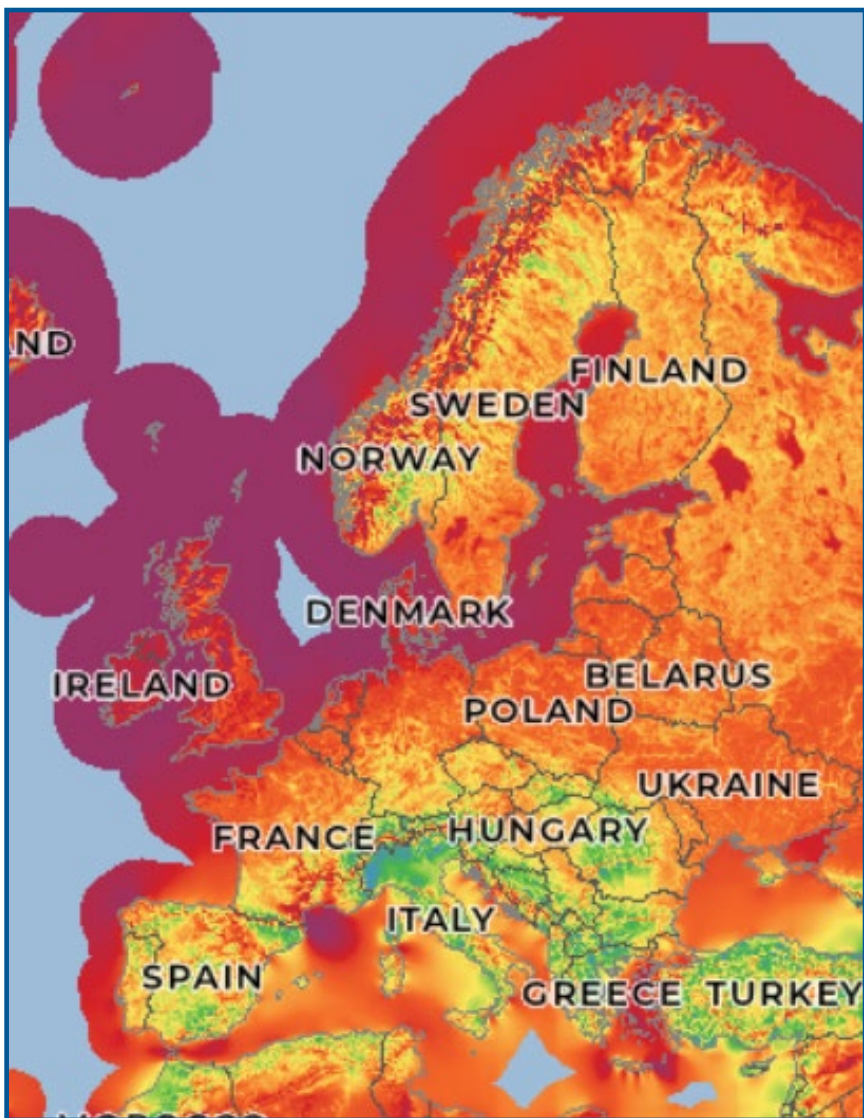
Wind energy	36 MW
Photovoltaics	14 MW
Annual production	130 GWh/y

Green hydrogen production

Electorlyser type	PEM/Alkaline
Installed capacity	20 MW
Predicted full load hours	4,743 h/y
Green hydrogen production	2,100 t/y
Expected start of operation	2027
Grey hydrogen replacement	2 - 3%

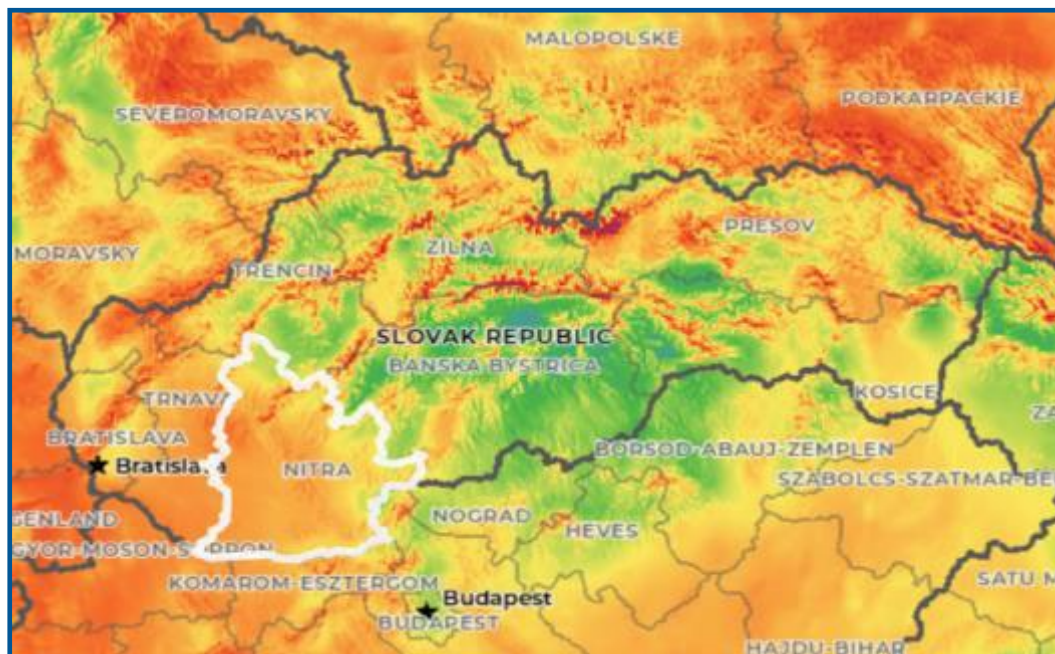


WIND POWER AVAILABILITY

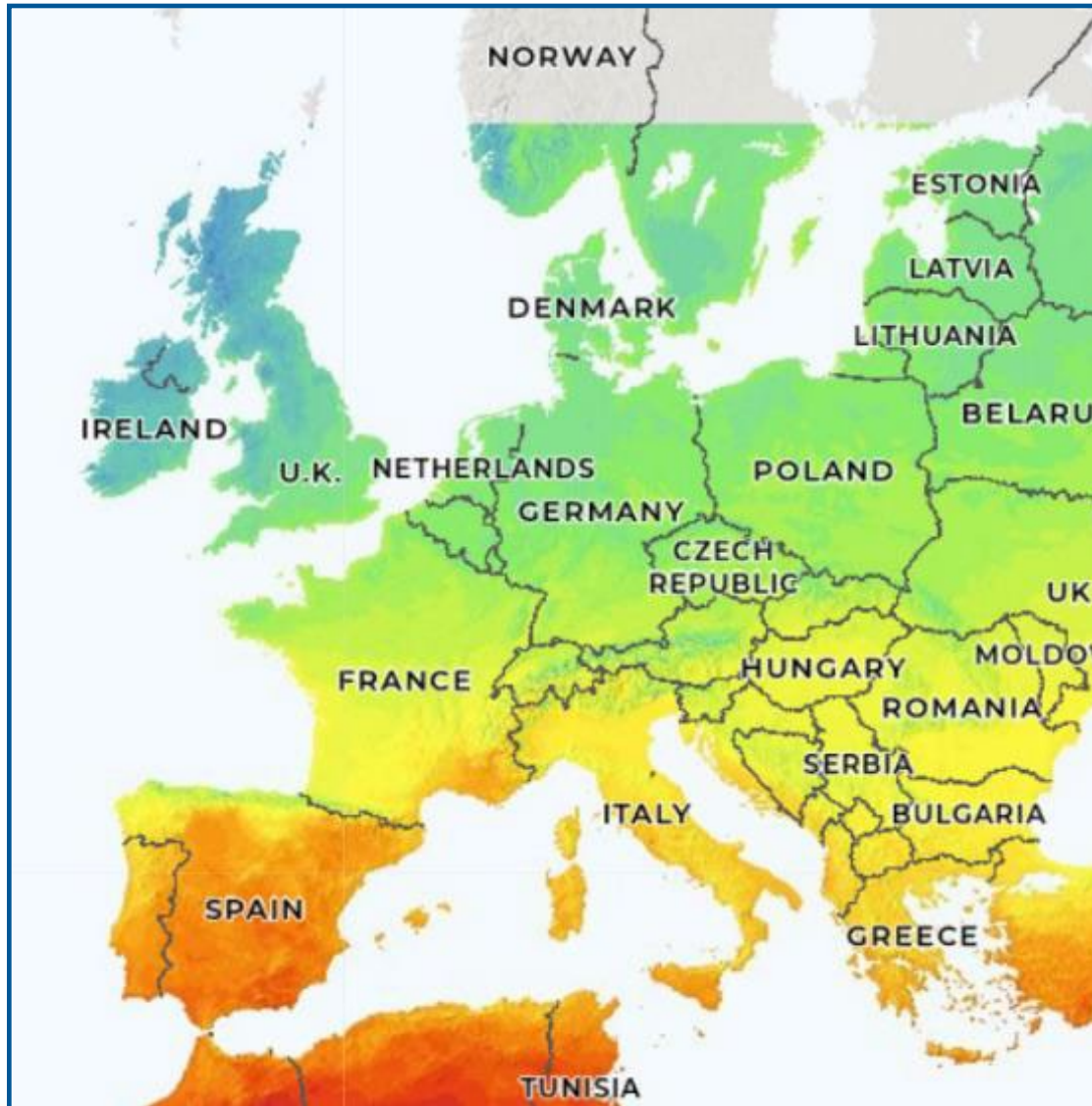


country	mean wind power density @ height 100 m	average wind speed
Slovakia (Nitra)	343 W/m ²	6.6 m/s
Netherlands	692 W/m ²	8.8 m/s
Denmark	799 W/m ²	9.3 m/s

source: Global Wind Atlas



SOLAR POWER AVAILABILITY



country	specific photovoltaic power output PVOUT average / day
Slovakia (Nitra)	3.38 kWh/kWp
Spain	4.35 kWh/kWp
Italy	3.91 kWh/kWp
Greece	4,11 kWh/kWp

source: Global Solar Atlas

There are countries with good solar conditions

There are countries with good wind conditions

There are countries with bad solar & wind conditions,
like Slovakia

CHALLENGES TOWARDS DECARBONISATION

natural circumstances

- ⊖ limited potential for renewable energy production
- ⊖ limited area for renewable energy available
- ⊖ local RES cannot cover future electricity demand
- ⊖ very limited possibility for CCS
- ⊖ further decarbonisation needs either:
 - ⊖ competitive off-site electricity
 - ⊖ competitive low-carbon off-site hydrogen
 - ⊖ new low carbon use of fissile raw materials

unclear future legal situation







- ⊖ many regulations addressing hydrogen – ETS, Taxonomy, RED III
- ⊖ different conditions by different regulations for the same topic – green hydrogen / ammonia
- ⊖ policies are developed on EU level at the same time the producers need to develop their projects
- ⊖ financial support is crucial, but the sources look to be underestimated, at least in Slovakia

CHALLENGES TOWARDS DECARBONISATION

technical problems

- ⊖ decarbonisation targets are too strict given the:
 - ⊖ availability of RES
 - ⊖ duration of usual project development schedule
- ⊖ decarbonisation of ammonia production needs substantial changes along whole process
 - ⊖ if the electrolyser capacity is added step-by-step, also whole process needs to be rebuilt in many steps
 - ⊖ for big steps there is not enough RES nor financial sources
- ⊖ local water balance shall be considered carefully
 - ⊖ a water cycle will be much longer than in case of fuel cells
 - ⊖ hydrogen atoms (future water) will be moved with fertilizers to distant places

CONCLUSIONS

-  yes, we can decarbonise nitrogen fertilizers production
-  the low-carbon process will not be more energy efficient than conventional one
-  the green transition will take time, turning 50% of hydrogen into green by 2030 is highly unlikely
-  decarbonisation based on local RES or local CCS will not work for some countries
-  clear and sensible regulations are needed
-  all consequences of green transition shall be considered

WE KNOW OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT, BUT DEEP AND CRITICAL CONSIDERATION OF ALL ASPECTS OF DECARBONISATION PROCESS IS ALSO A PART OF BEING RESPONSIBLE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !