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Toyo Engineering Corporation

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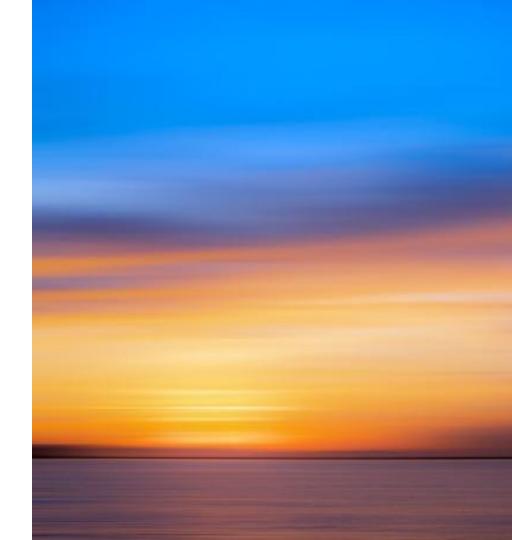




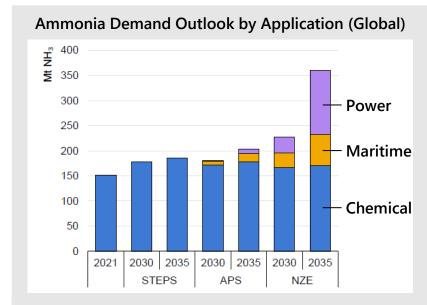
1. Ammonia Demand Outlook

- 2. TOYO's Strengths in Ammonia
- 3. Value Chain Development Initiative:

Hybrid Green Ammonia Project "GAIA" in Indonesia



Ammonia (NH₃) Demand Outlook by Application



Key Figures for NZE Scenario in 2035:

Power Generation :125Mt-NH₃

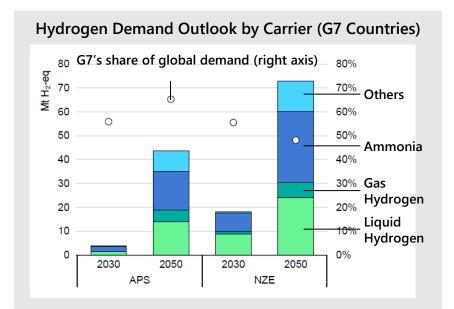
Total 195Mt¹⁾-NH₃

• Maritime Fuel :

70Mt-NH₃ J

1) Mt = Million tons

Assuming EPC costs are 150 billion JPY/Mt, the total EPC market is: $150Bn JPY/Mt \times 195Mt = 29 trillion JPY$



Estimated NH₃ Demand as H₂ Carrier for NZE Scenario:

- 2030: ~10 Mt-H₂-eq = ~56 Mt-NH₃²⁾
- 2050: \sim 30 Mt-H₂-eq = \sim 169 169Mt-NH₃²)

If converted to plant EPC value, the EPC market for G7 countries alone will be <u>8Tn JPY</u> in 2030, <u>25Tn JPY</u> in 2050



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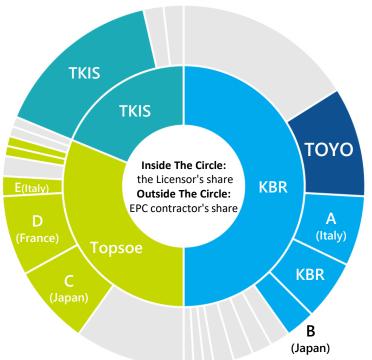
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TOYO's Strengths I: Ammonia EPC Global Market Share (Number of Projects, After 2001)

TOYO Will Be the EPC Market Leader, Even in the NH₃/H₂ Era

Gray indicates Chinese, Korean, or local companies (local etc.). It is estimated that each of these companies undertakes 1-2 small projects.



Market Characteristics

- Due to the complexity of handling high-temperature and high-pressure systems, a limited number of engineering companies in Japan and Europe hold significant market shares.
 - → Japan: TOYO, MHI, KHI
 - → Europe: TKIS (Germany), Tecnimont (Italy), Technip (France), Saipem (Italy) *US: KBR has withdrawn from EPC activities.
- Although advancements in low-temperature, low-pressure technologies are progressing, high-temperature, high-pressure systems continue to dominate as the mainstream choice for large-scale and liquefied fuel transport applications.
- In the case of ammonia for power generation, electric utilities place a
 particularly strong emphasis on manufacturing reliability and stability.
 Consequently, Japanese and European engineering companies with
 extensive track records are attracting significant number of inquiries.
- As plants become larger and more complex in the future, a virtuous cycle is expected to emerge, where "extensive experience" leads to "new orders", which further enhances "extensive experience".

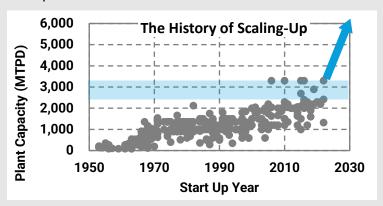
Similar to LNG, this market has the potential to be dominated by Japanese engineering companies.

TOYO's Strengths II: Cost Reduction in Ammonia Production Plants

TOYO leverages its extensive EPC experience and expertise to achieve significant cost reductions

Plant Scaling-Up

- The current mainstream capacity stands at approximately 3,000 MT¹/day, with future plants anticipated to scale up to 6,000 MT/day or even 10,000 MT/day.
- Based on historical rules of thumb, the expected CAPEX²⁾
 reduction effect can be approximated as expansion rate ×
 0.6 power.



Cost Reduction Measures Beyond Scaling-Up

- Building plants with the same production capacity in parallel reduces overall CAPEX
 - → Reducing Design Man-Hours by Leveraging Repeatability
 - → Consolidating orders results in lower costs for equipment and materials
 - → Cost reduction through shared utility facilities
 - → Flexibility for future expansion
- Selecting sites with low construction and tax costs, with existing OSBL (Outside Battery Limit) facilities, including CO₂ pipelines.
- Utilizing a flexible vendor list that balances QCD (Quality, Cost, and Delivery) and prioritizing vendors with cost competitiveness.
- Modularization should only be employed when construction site risks are high, as it generally does not contribute to cost reductions.

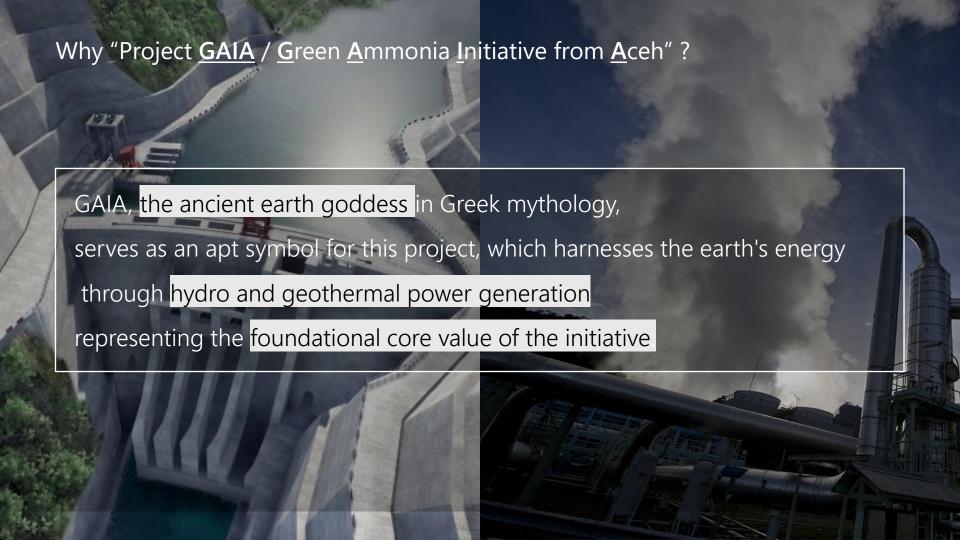
Source: TOYO 1) Metric Ton (MT) 2) Capital Expenditure



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Project Value

- World's First and Indonesia's First
 Hybrid Green NH₃ Production & Maritime Bunkering Value Chain
- Promotion of New Energy Export
 Leveraging existing ammonia plants under PUPUK INDONESIA (PI) to develop green ammonia production for export
- Domestic and Global Business Expansion (Future)
 Collaborating with PI's internal facilities to develop further business opportunities
 Exporting this business model to other countries with existing ammonia plants

Support from the Indonesian & Japanese governments accelerates the GAIA project



TOYO

In addition to executing the GAIA project through EPC, TOYO aims to generate stable and recurring business profits from its operations.





Unique Points of the Project

Enhancing the value of existing plants by leveraging TOYO's specialized expertise



Over 50 Years of **Ammonia Operation Know-how and Expertise**

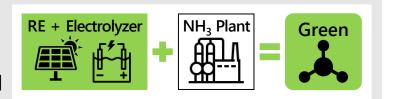
More than 60% of Pl's Existing Ammonia Plant **EPC Track Record**



QUICK

Utilize PI's existing facilities

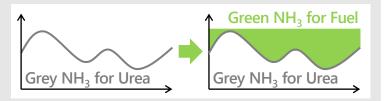
- → Add electrolyzers to NH₃ plants
- → Source RE electricity from the grid





Minimize CAPEX and OPEX

- **ECONOMIC** \rightarrow Utilize unused NH₃ capacities
 - → Level out NH₃ annual production



Estimated Schedule

Focus on the success of GAIA first, and then, expand the business

Aug. 2024 ~ Mar. 2024 1H FY2024 FY2027 FY2028 ~ FEED* JVC Final Investment Commercial Expansion Establishment to PI's other plants has started Decision (FID) Operation Date [Target] (ongoing) (Target) (Target) (Target)



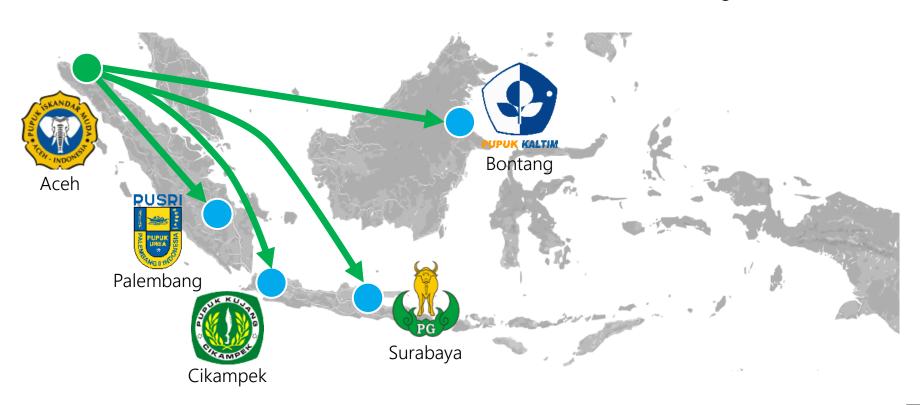
Public announcement of the signing of Joint Development Agreement at AZEC in August 2024



Public announcement of the signing of Shareholders' Agreement at COP29 in November 2024

Future Expansion Opportunity

Expand the success of PJ GAIA to other existing NH₃ plants





Toyo Engineering Corporation URL https://www.toyo-eng.com/jp/en/

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The forecasts given above are based on information available at the time of compilation and are inherently subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary significantly from forecasts due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the economic or business environment and exchange rate fluctuations.