



Medium-Term Management Plan (FY2021-2025)  
"Sustainable Technology and Business Development"  
Strategy  
SAF, fuel ammonia, and business development approach

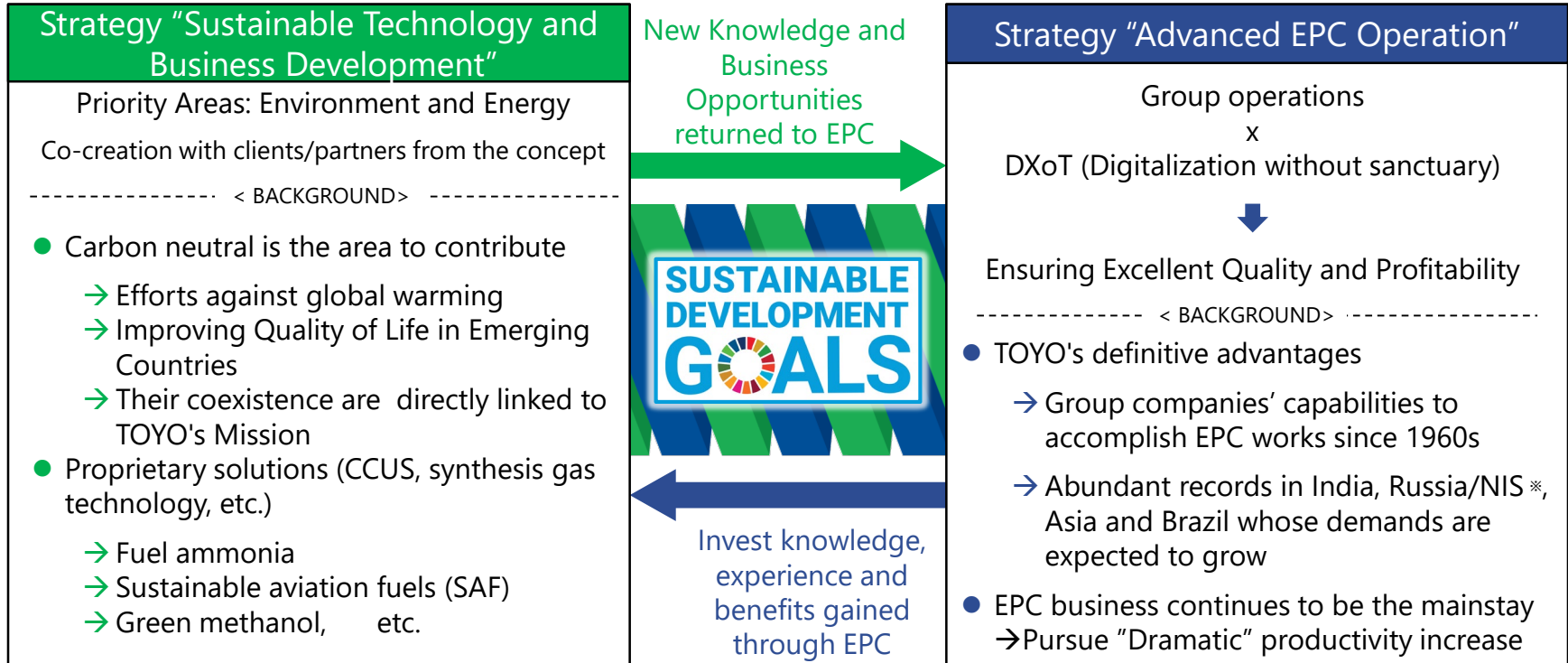
**IR briefing materials**

April 20, 2021

Toyo Engineering Corporation

# Introduction: TOYO's Mid -Term Management Strategy

Achieve both Sustainable Technology and Business Development and Advanced EPC Operation, as well as the Sustainability of the Global Community and TOYO



\*New Independent States (Russia and Emerging independent countries of the former Soviet Union other than the three Baltic countries)

# Today's content

Introduction of the business concept of SAF and fuel ammonia and the business development approach

## Carbon neutral business (Chapters 1 and 2)

### Business domain

SAF  
(Sustainable Aviation Fuel)



### Issues

- Market potential
- TOYO's vision of social implementation roadmap
- TOYO's solutions to major issues for social implementation

【Deep Insight】  
TOYO's technical achievements and knowledge



Business development approach  
(Chapter 3)

- Business model
- Specific examples

## Today's content

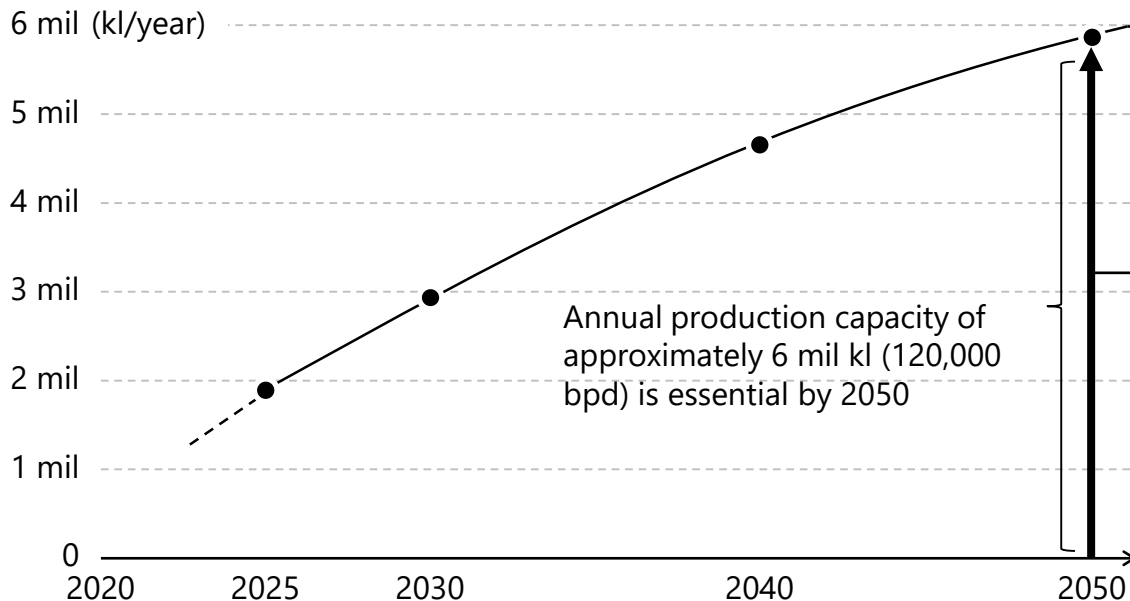
- 1** Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) business
- 2 Fuel ammonia business
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# Market potential (Domestic)

The EPC market is expected to reach a cumulative total of 3.6 trillion yen and the fuel sales market is expected to exceed 600 billion yen by 2050 in Japan

## SAF Demand Forecast by The Scheduled Airlines Association of Japan

It should be noted that the possibility of demand decline by COVID-19 is not counted



## Estimated market size

<SAF Sales (Japan)>

**600 billion yen** per year in 2050

prerequisite

- CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets: Δ50% in 2050
  - SAF requirements: 6 million kl/year
  - SAF price: 100 yen/liter
- ⇒ 100 yen × 6 million kl = 600 billion yen

<SAF production plant investment (Japan)>

**Cumulative total of 3.6 trillion yen** by 2050

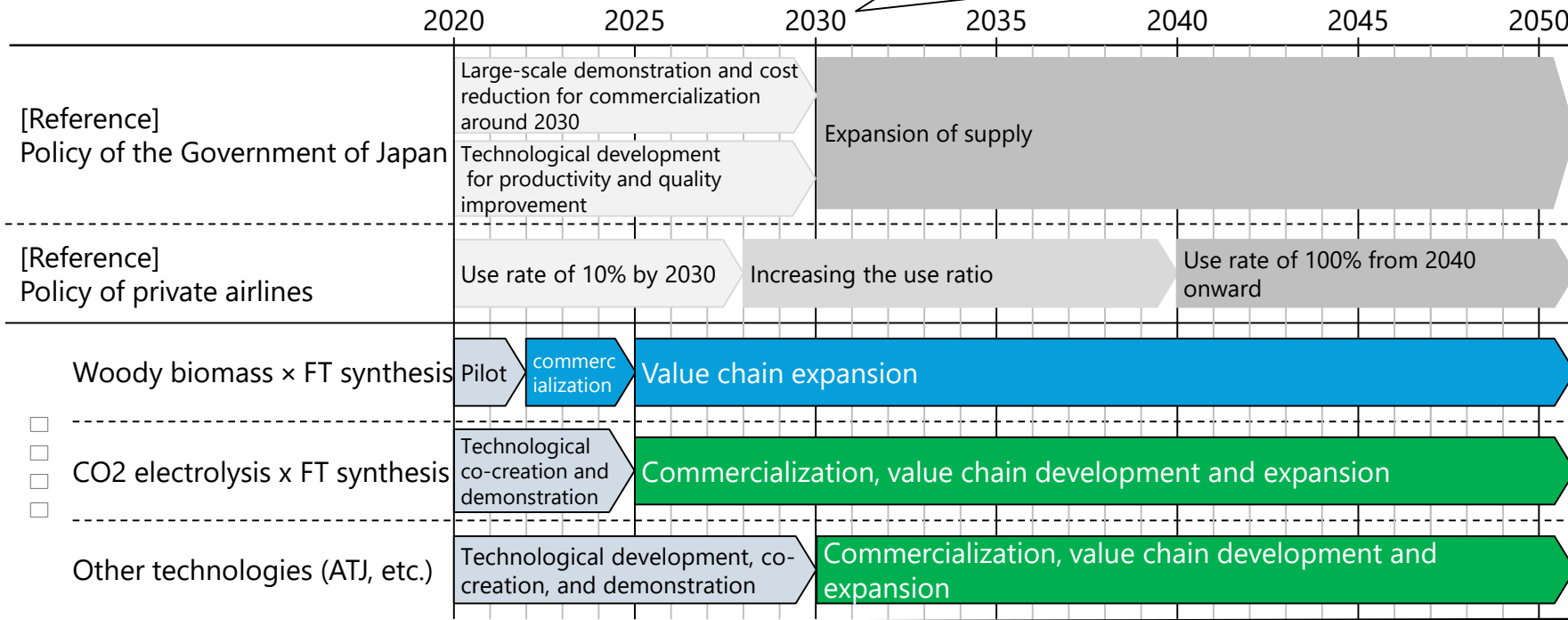
prerequisite

- CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets: Δ 50% in 2050
  - SAF requirements: 120,000bpd
  - Capital expenditures: \$300,000/bpd
- ⇒ \$300,000/bpd × 120,000 bpd = 3.6 trillion yen\*1

# TOYO's social implementation roadmap

Co-creation of manufacturing processes using not only biomass but also CO<sub>2</sub> and other raw materials to expand supply

Target cost: Same price as existing aviation fuel (= 100 yen/liter)



# TOYO's solutions to major issues for social implementation

Overcome three challenges: Reducing manufacturing costs, securing stable supplies of raw materials, and optimizing the purification process of FT crude

SAF Key Issues		TOYO's Solutions (Strengths)
1	<p><b>Production cost reduction</b></p> <p>The production cost of SAF is 2 to 4 times higher than existing aviation fuel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Reduce costs by <a href="#">early realization of large-scale</a> after successful demonstration with NEDO</li> <li>✓ Further co-creation with Velocys, which has been demonstrated at commercial scale, and utilizing <a href="#">feedback from commercial plants</a></li> </ul>
2	<p><b>Biomass raw materials stable procurement</b></p> <p>Various issues for stable procurement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sustainable use of forest resources</li> <li>● Quality stabilization (moisture content, etc)</li> <li>● Processing and distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <a href="#">Create biomass value chain</a> with customers and partners</li> <li>✓ Create value chain considering <a href="#">the other raw materials</a> such as municipal waste and CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>
3	<p><b>FT crude purification process optimization</b></p> <p>Improved profitability by refining products (FT crude) from SAF plants into aviation fuel and petrochemicals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Achieving the integration of SAF purification process through collaboration between <a href="#">our abundant experience in the petrochemical field</a> and petrochemical companies</li> </ul>

**【Deep Insight】**

TOYO's Knowledge of Synthesis Gas Technology



## Production technology development /co-creation theme other than FT synthesis technology

Aiming for early commercialization of FT synthesis at the core, co-creation of synthetic fuel technology for diversification of feedstocks will also be promoted





Production technology	Feedstocks	Technology overview	Companies
<div style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <b>FT synthesis</b>                      Fisher Tropsch process                 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Biomass waste such as wood chips</li> <li>● Municipal solid waste such as waste plastics</li> </ul>	Production of aviation fuel by gasifying waste and liquefying them with catalysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mitsubishi Power, JERA, <b>TOYO</b></li> <li>● Marubeni, etc</li> </ul>
<div style="background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <b>Synthetic fuel</b>                      Power to Liquid                 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> in emission sources such as flue gas</li> </ul>	Production of aviation fuel from carbon dioxide recovered from emission sources with carbon recycling technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Toshiba, Idemitsu, ANA, Japan CCS, <b>TOYO</b></li> </ul>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <b>ATJ</b>                      Alcohol to JET                 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1<sup>st</sup>-generation bioethanol (sugar cane, corn, etc.)</li> <li>● 2<sup>nd</sup>-generation bioethanol (non-edible plants, wastepaper, biomass waste, etc)</li> </ul>	Production of aviation fuel by reforming ethanol with catalysts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Bits (Bio-venture), etc.</li> </ul>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <b>HEFA</b>                      Hydroprocessed Esters &amp; Fatty Acids                 </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waste cooking oil</li> <li>● Beef tallow</li> <li>● Microalgae, etc</li> </ul>	Production of aviation fuel by hydrocracking and reduction of waste cooking oil, etc. under high pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● IHI</li> <li>● Euglena</li> <li>● JGC, etc</li> </ul>

# Superiority of FT synthesis technology

WEF reported a superiority of gasification / FT synthesis with GHG reduction effects



## Comparison of Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of SAF production technology

					
	HEFA	Alcohol-to-jet <sup>i</sup>	Gasification/FT	Power-to-liquid	
<b>Opportunity description</b>	Safe, proven, and scalable technology	_____	Potential in the mid-term, however significant techno-economic uncertainty	_____	Proof of concept 2025+, primarily where cheap high-volume electricity is available
<b>Technology maturity</b>	Mature	_____	Commercial pilot	_____	In development
<b>Feedstock</b>	Waste and residue lipids, purposely grown oil energy plants <sup>i</sup> Transportable and with existing supply chains Potential to cover 5%-10% of total jet fuel demand	_____	Agricultural and forestry residues, municipal solid waste <sup>iv</sup> , purposely grown cellulosic energy crops <sup>v</sup> High availability of cheap feedstock, but fragmented collection	_____	CO <sub>2</sub> and green electricity Unlimited potential via direct air capture Point source capture as bridging technology
<b>% LCA GHG reduction vs. fossil jet</b>	73%–84% <sup>iii</sup>	_____	85%–94% <sup>vi</sup>	_____	99% <sup>vii</sup>

i. Ethanol route; ii. Oilseed bearing trees on low-ILUC degraded land or as rotational oil cover crops; iii. Excluding all edible oil crops; iv. Mainly used for gas./FT; v. As rotational cover crops; vi. Excluding all edible sugars; vii. Up to 100% with a fully decarbonized supply chain

Source: CORSIA; RED II; De Jong et al. 2017; GLOBIUM 2015; ICCT 2017; ICCT 2019; E4tech 2020; Hayward et al. 2014; ENERGINET renewables catalogue; Van Dyk et al., 2019; NRL 2010; Umweltbundesamt 2016



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# Market potential (1/2): Overall

Fuel ammonia is “the second LNG” that supports carbon neutral and energy security

### As direct fuel

Various applications are expected as fuels that do not emit CO<sub>2</sub>

- Co-firing/exclusive firing of thermal power generation
- Ship
- Industrial furnaces, etc

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Significant contribution to carbon neutral in the electric power sector

- Flexible adjustment of supply-demand balance in line with the expansion of the renewable energy
- Inertial force to reduce the risk of blackout



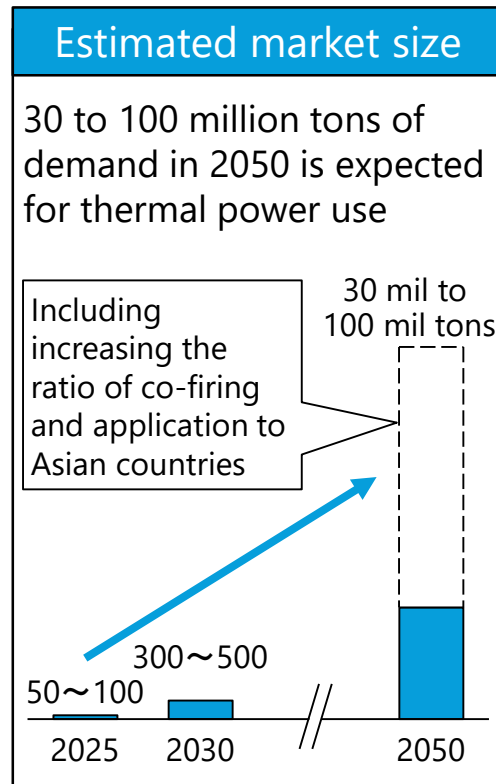
### As a hydrogen carrier

Superiority compared to liquid hydrogen and methylcyclohexane (MCH)

- ✓ The highest hydrogen density (121kg-H<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>3</sup>)
- ✓ Large-scale value chain can be built using existing infrastructure

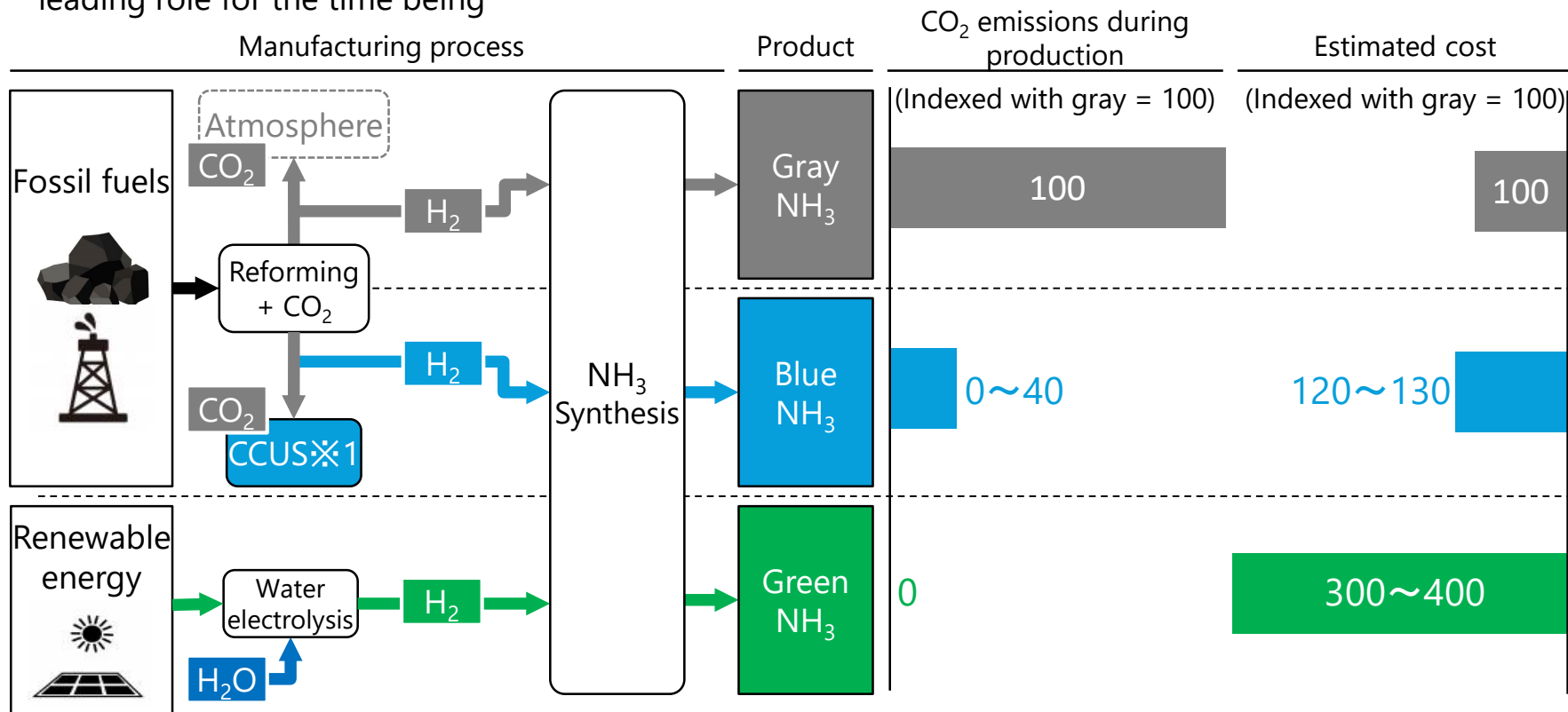
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However, caution should be exercised because of toxicity and corrosivity



# Market potential (2/2): by manufacturing method

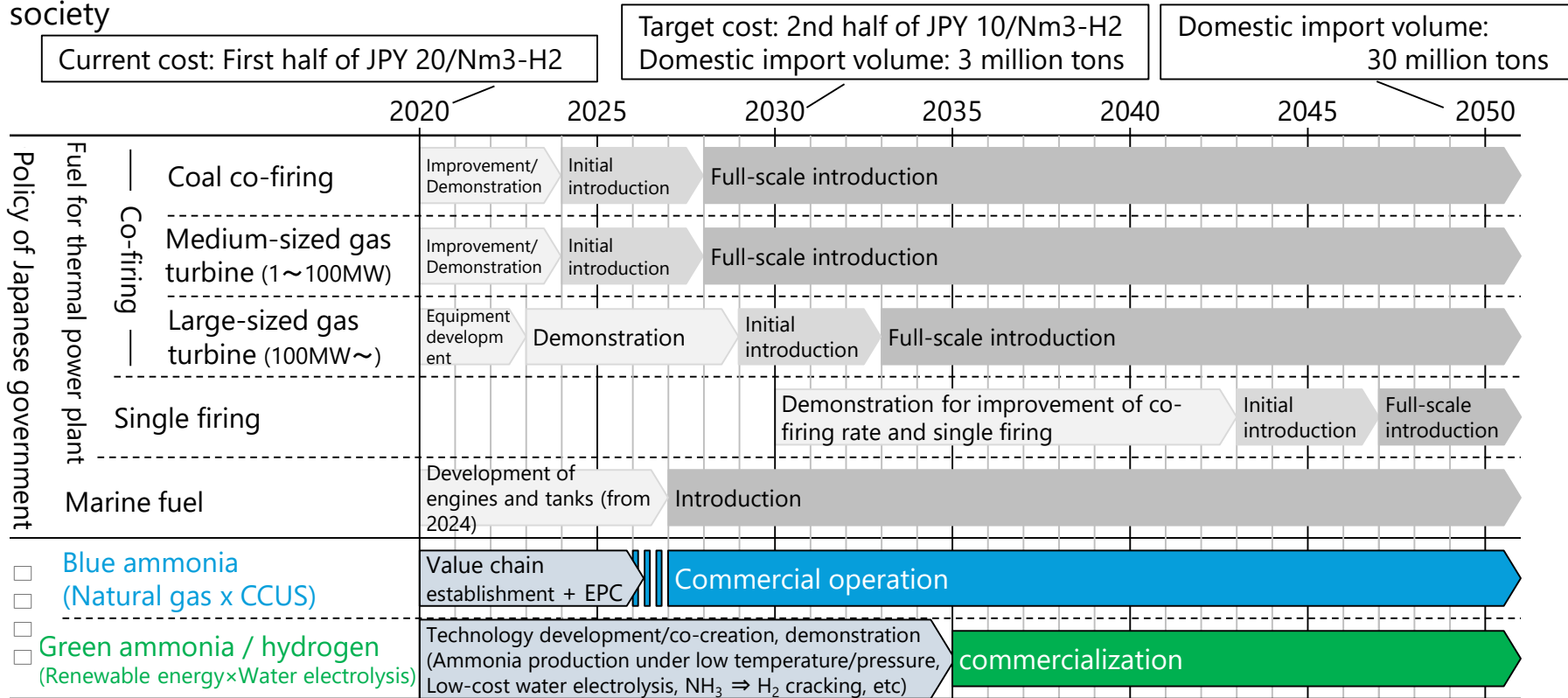
Achieving CO<sub>2</sub>-free production is also essential. "Blue" ammonia, which is cost-competitive, will play a leading role for the time being



※1 □ CCUS □ Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage

# TOYO's social implementation roadmap

Take steps to efficiently invest management resources looking ahead to a future green ammonia / hydrogen society



# TOYO's solutions to major issues for social implementation

Solutions utilizing TOYO's strengths for the social implementation of blue ammonia

Major issues of blue ammonia		TOYO's Solutions (Strengths)
<b>1</b>	<p>Cost reduction for production and transportation</p> <p>Power generation price (/kWh) in case of 20% co-firing with coal-fired is about 1.2 times higher than that of coal single firing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Optimum design backed by an abundant EPC experience of ammonia plants <i>(market share of 11% in the world)</i></li> <li>✓ Alliance with Licensor (KBR) for more than 50 years = plant enlargement by combining technologies</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<p>CO2 utilization by CCUS</p> <p>It is possible to reduce power generation price by monetizing CO2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CO2-EOR※</li> <li>● Carbon credits, etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Realization of CO2 utilization based on the experience and knowledge of CO2-EOR <u>since the 1980s</u></li> <li>✓ Partnership with Baker Hughes to improve the profitability of <u>sub-surface and surface integration</u></li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<p>Securing and diversifying stable suppliers</p> <p>It is necessary to diversify procurement and secure stability from geopolitics viewpoint in case ammonia becomes main fuel for thermal power generation in the future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Abundant project experience in Russia -&gt; Feasibility study of value chain establishment with Irkutsk Oil, JOGMEC, and ITOCHU</li> <li>✓ Many inquiries from <u>Asia, the Middle East, North America, and South America</u></li> </ul>

※CO2-EOR (Enhanced Oil Recovery) is an enhanced oil recovery technology using CO2 injection

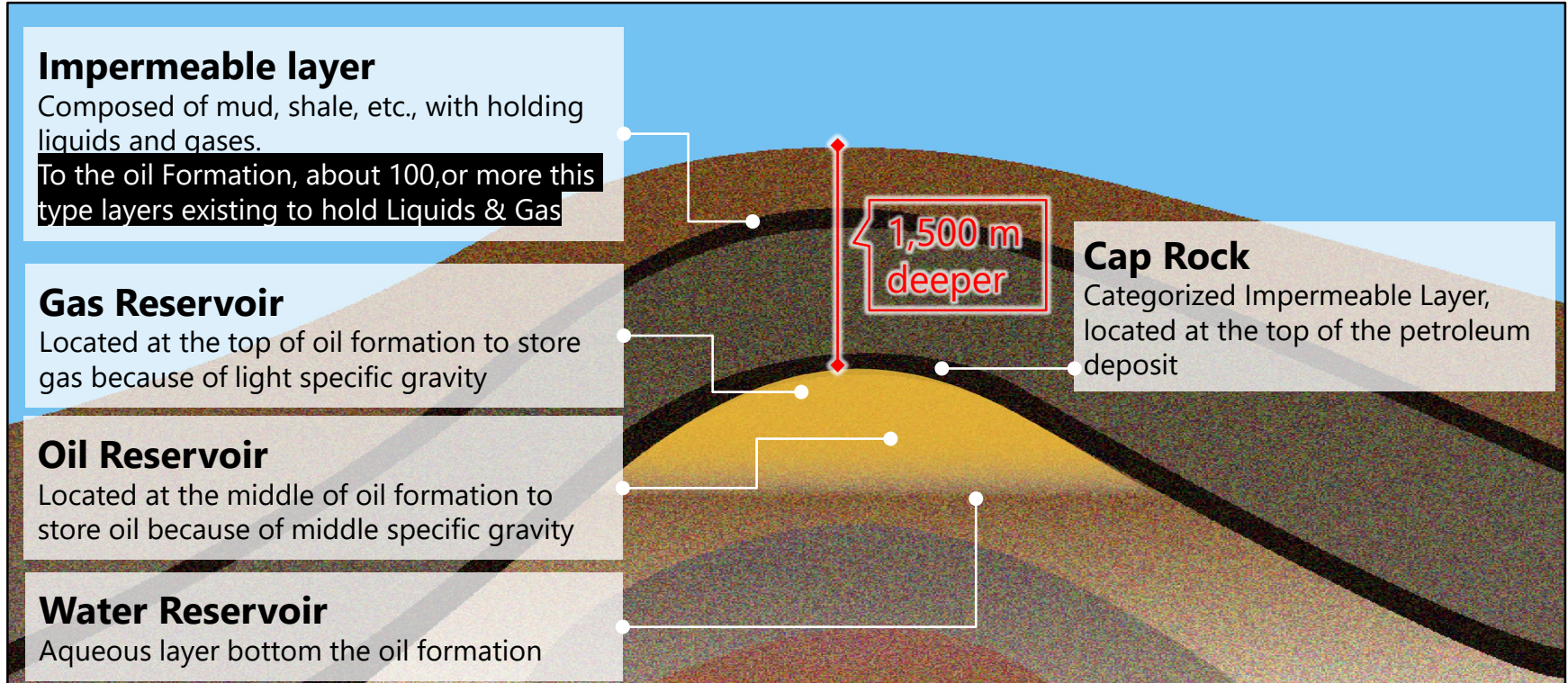
## 【Deep Insight】

TOYO's knowledge of CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR which is the key  
to the social implementation of blue ammonia



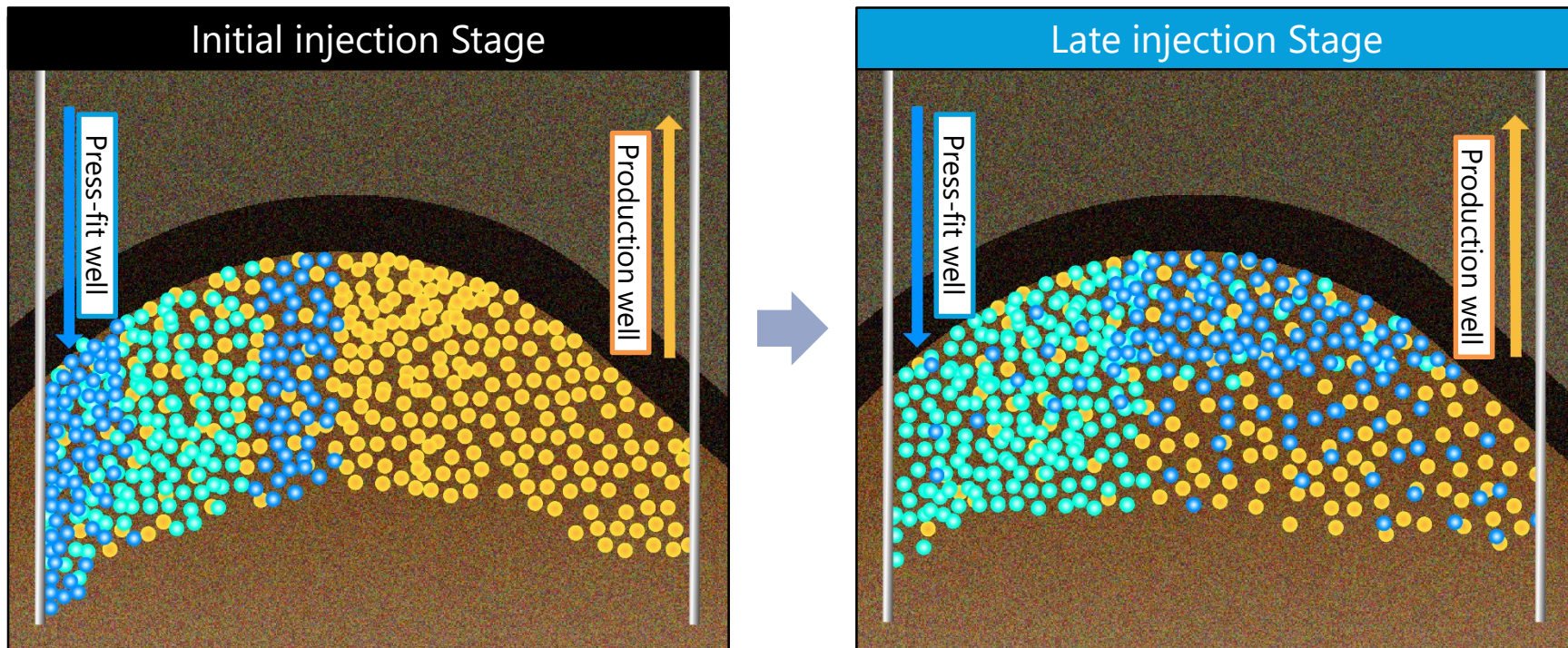
# CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR (1/2): Typical oil field structure

Formation structure to enhance crude oil and gas recovery by injection CO<sub>2</sub> generated from ammonia production into oil reservoir



## CO2-EOR (2/2): CO2 injection image

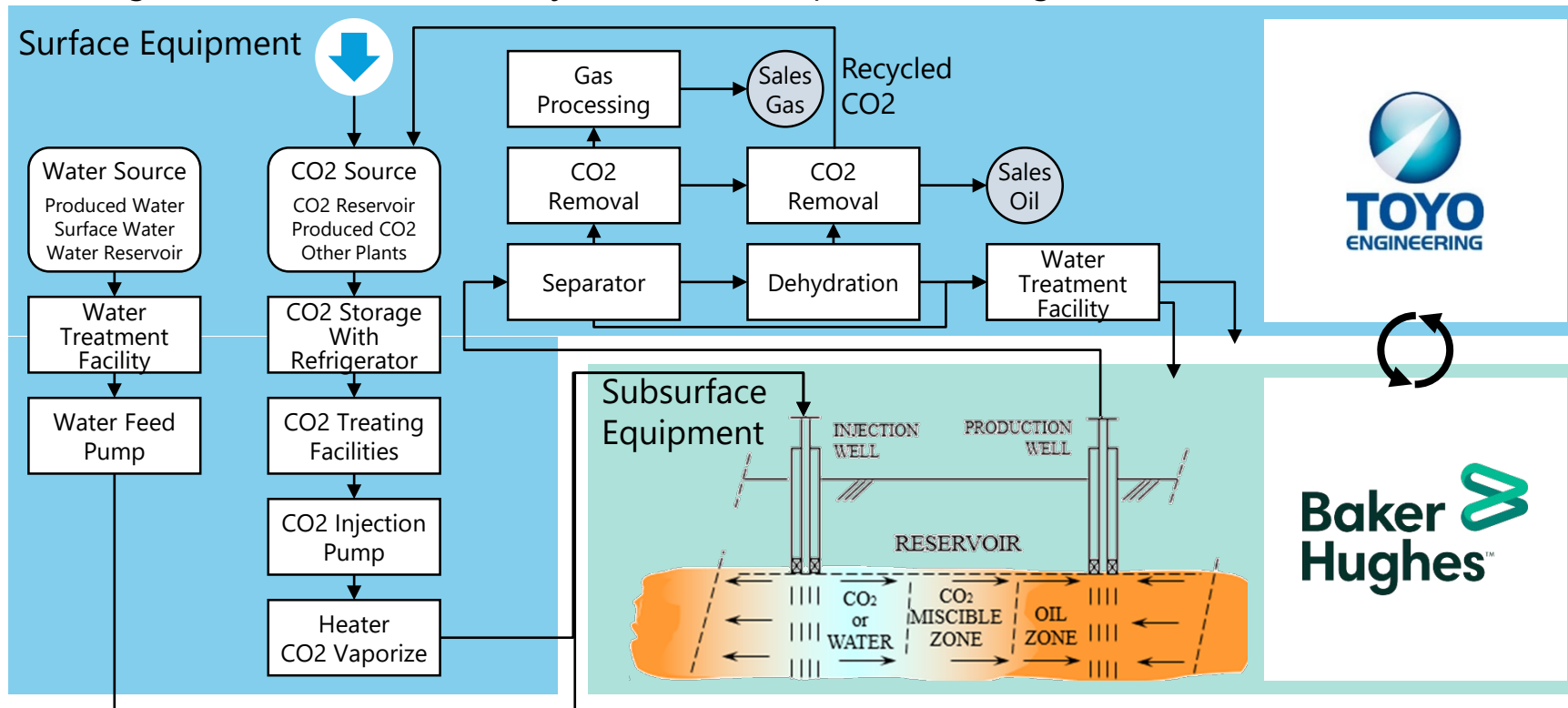
Injected CO2 under high pressure replaces residual crude oil in the pore, to push free oil to production well. Some of high pressure CO2 stays in the pore under CO2 Mineralization Action.



● Injected CO2 ● Trapped CO2 ● Oil

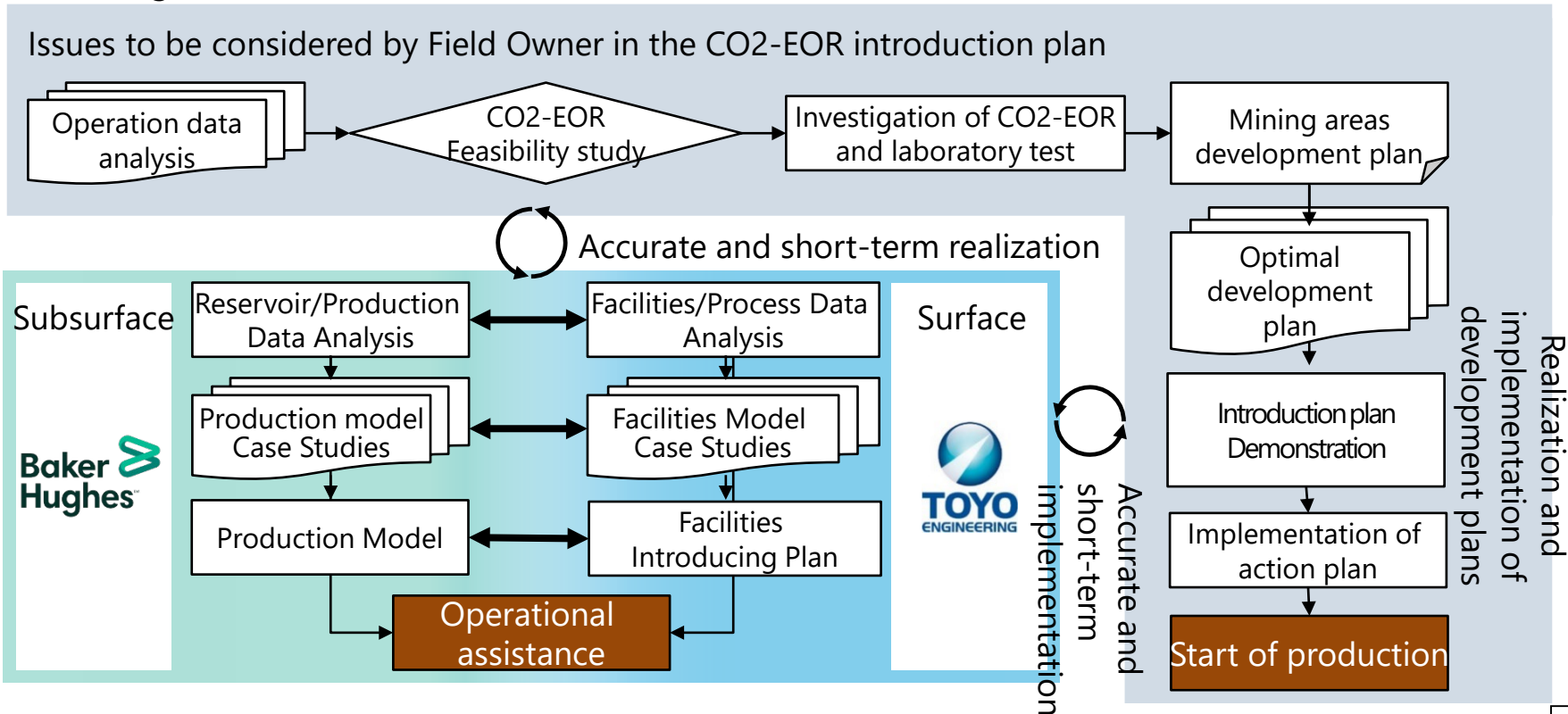
# CO2-EOR Process (1/2): Subsurface and surface integration

One of the most effective Methods in EOR Application to Oil Field by integrated actions by surface facilities plan/design (TOYO) and subsurface injected formation plan (Baker Hughes)



# CO2-EOR Process (2/2): Subsurface and surface integration

Effective Methods by integrated actions for surface plan/design (TOYO) and subsurface information plan (Baker Hughes)



## TOYO's performance on IOR/EOR = 50 or more

IOR is applicable in all over the world, depending on the size of the oil and gas field



# TOYO's performance on IOR/EOR

✓ = TOYO

Covering from the project concept development stages of oil and gas field to operation support after EPC

	Project Concept planning stage			Subsurface analysis planning			Planning and design of surface equipment			Operation	
	Initial Planning	Type Selection	Application Plan	Analysis	Drilling	Production Model	Planning	Design	Const-ruction	Planning	Super-visory
Turkey	Owner	With Owner	✓	Customer	✓	With Owner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Europe	Owner	✓	✓	✓	Owner	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Japan	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	Owner	✓	✓	✓	✓	Owner
Southeast Asia	✓	BH	With BH	BH	Owner	Owner	✓	✓	Owner	With BH	✓
Central America	✓	BH	With BH	BH	Owner	Owner	✓	✓	Owner	With BH	Owner
South America	✓	BH	With BH	BH	BH	—	✓	—	—	With BH	—
Russia	Owner	✓	✓	Other partners	Other partners	✓	✓	✓	—	✓	—

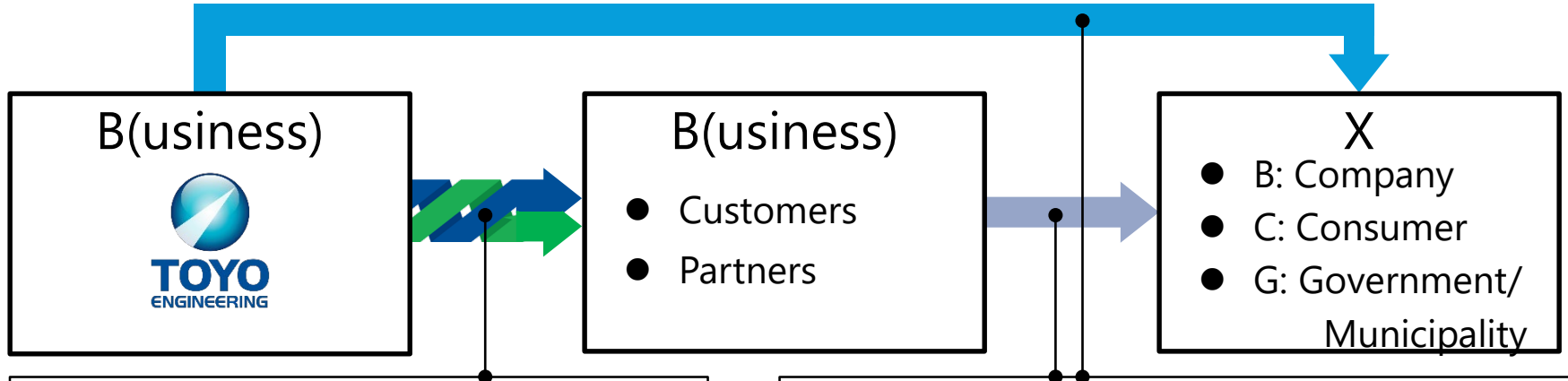


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# New business model (e.g., B2B2X model)

Expand business models beyond EPC through collaboration with customers and partners



Up to now: Expanding the Value Chain between TOYO and customers

R&D → FS → FEED → IPMT → EPC → O&M

← More Toward Upstream →

Image of "Award = single-job" and competitiveness was the issue



From now on: Co-creation of business structures, rules, regulations, etc involving "customer's customers" in addition to the reinforcement described on the left

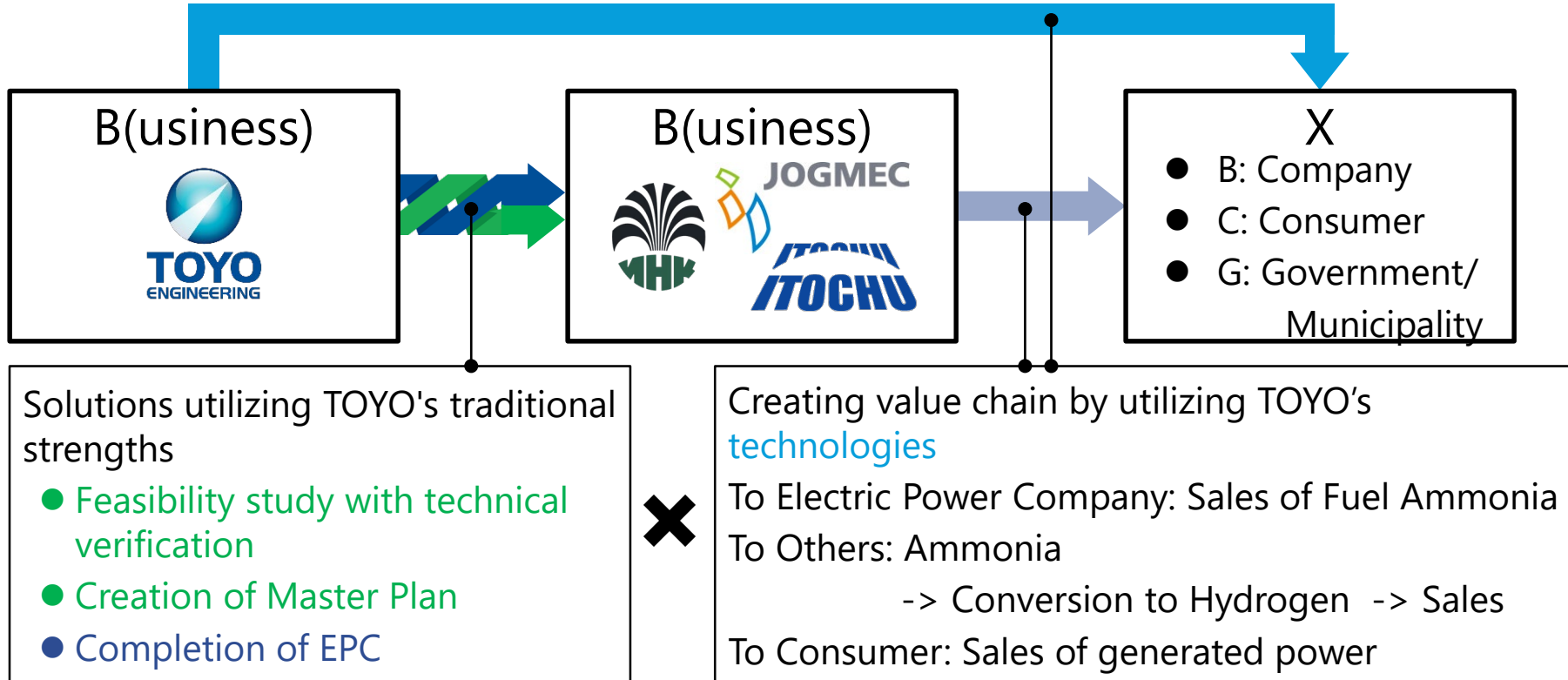
-> The world is changing discontinuously  
= The biggest business opportunity

Encourage the creation of business with customers and partners



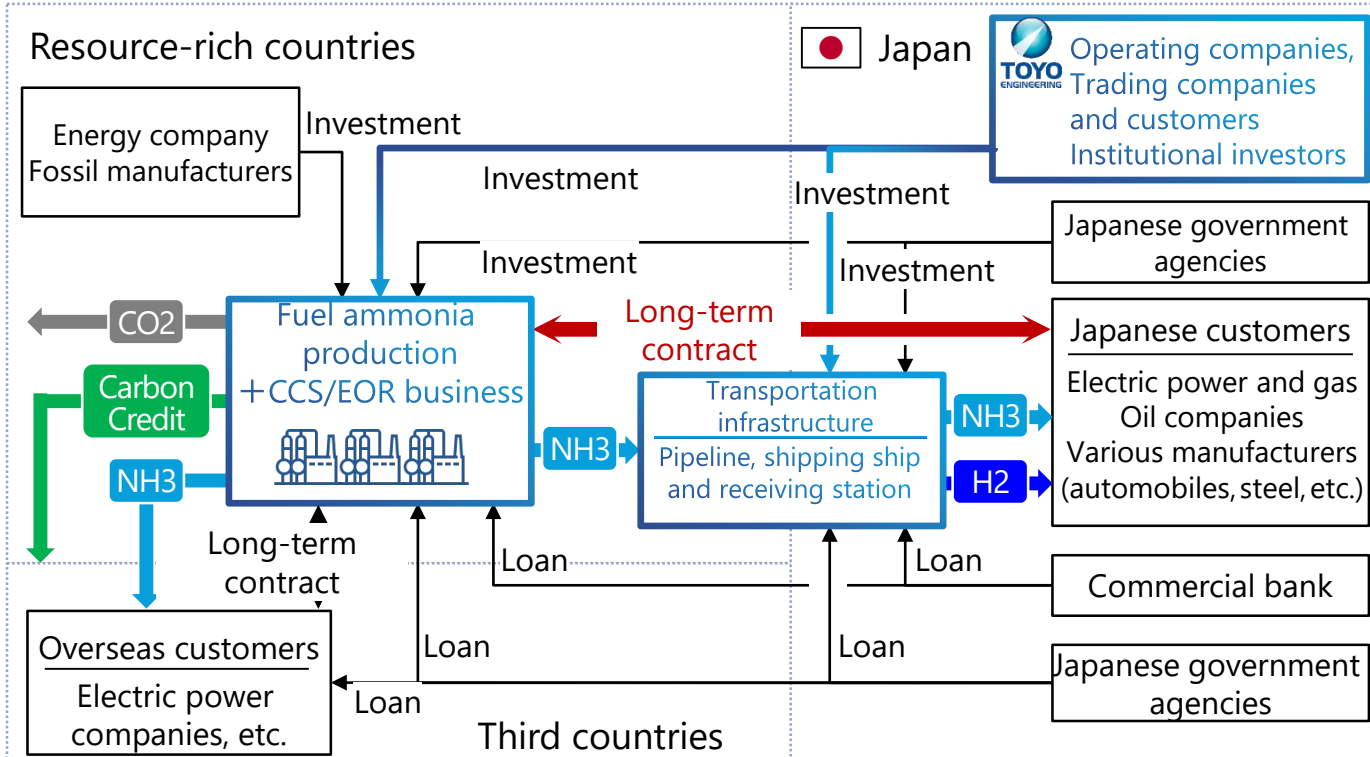
# Example of B2B2X Model: East Siberia fuel ammonia project

Feasibility study with Irkutsk Oil, JOGMEC, and ITOCHU to create a value chain



# Fuel Ammonia value chain concept and major issues

Co-creation from demand to value chain with partners by leveraging knowledge from resource development, EOR, and EPC



### Major Issues

Creating demand

↓

Realization of economical import prices

↓

1. Cost reduction of ammonia production & transportation
2. To secure customers for CO2 credit
3. Making a long-term trading model
4. Improvement of carbon credit market
5. Preferential tax treatment
6. On a long-term, low-interest basis Financing



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