



Nicolas Pocard Director of Marketing Ballard Power Systems



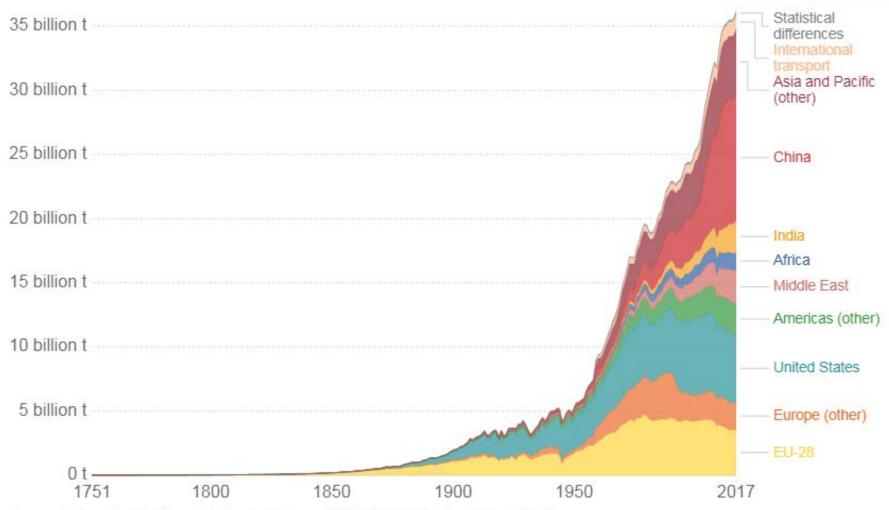




- 1. Introduction and context
- 2. Hydrogen role in the energy transition
- 3. Fuel cell technology and applications
- 4. Where are we today?
- 5. Hydrogen and fuel cell in Canada and British Columbia

Annual total CO2 emissions, by world region





Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC); Global Carbon Project (GCP)

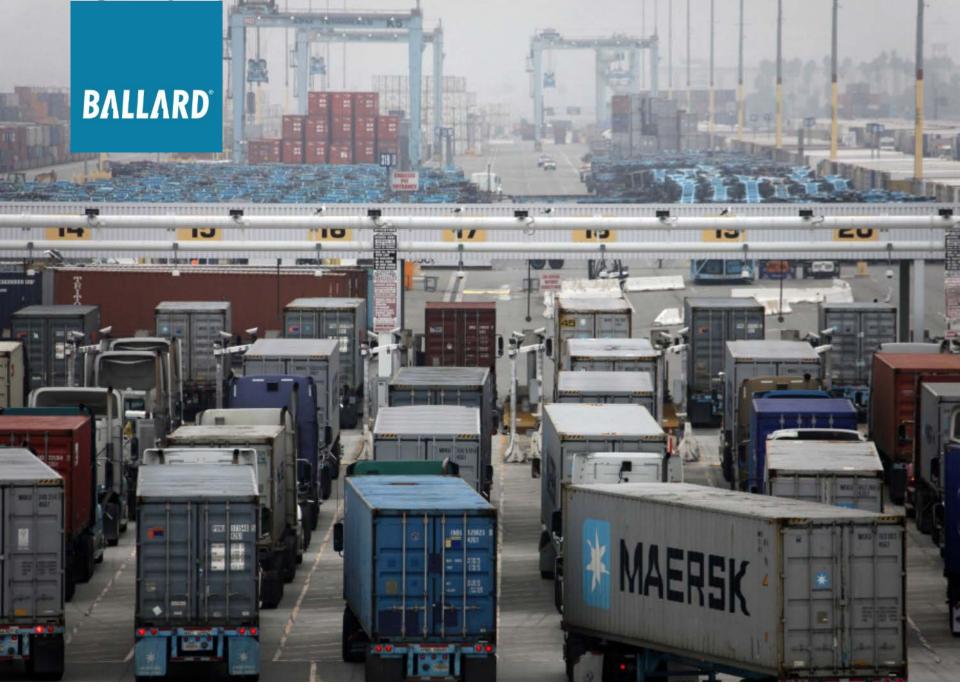
Note: The difference between the global estimate and the sum of national totals is labeled "Statistical differences".

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY











Impact of transportation on the environment

CO2 Emissions by Economic Sector CO2 Emissions by the Transport Sector 21% 34% 11% 22% 40% Electricity and heat production Manufacturing and Construction Transport Residental Automobiles Trucks Aviation Marine = Other Railways

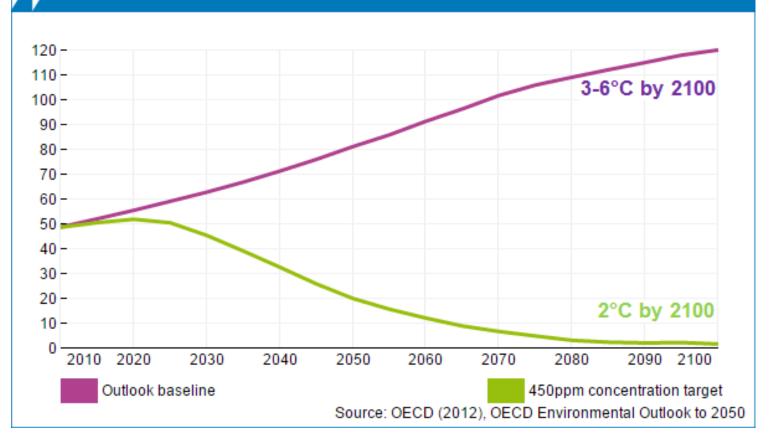






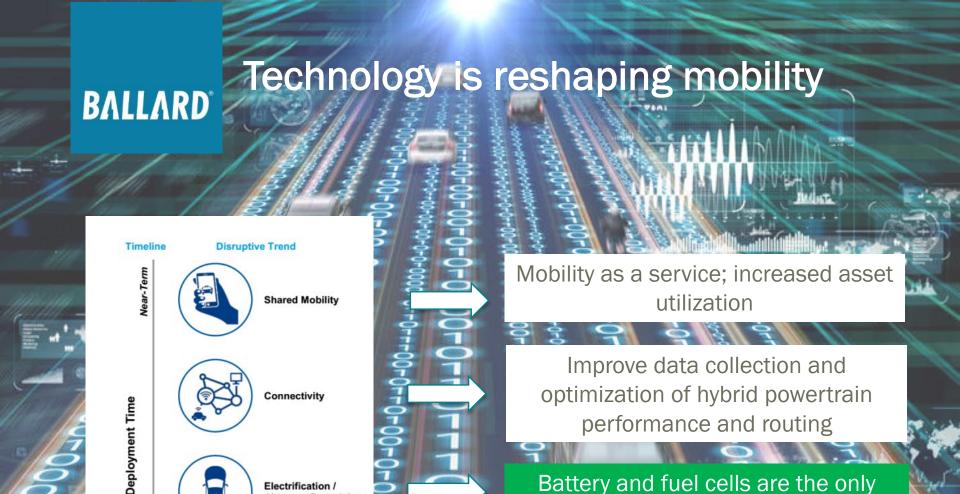


GHG emissions projection, 2010-2050
Baseline scenario (no action) vs targeted concentration level (450ppm)









Electrification / Alternate Propulsion

Autonomous Vehicles

Battery and fuel cells are the only

zero-emission alternatives today

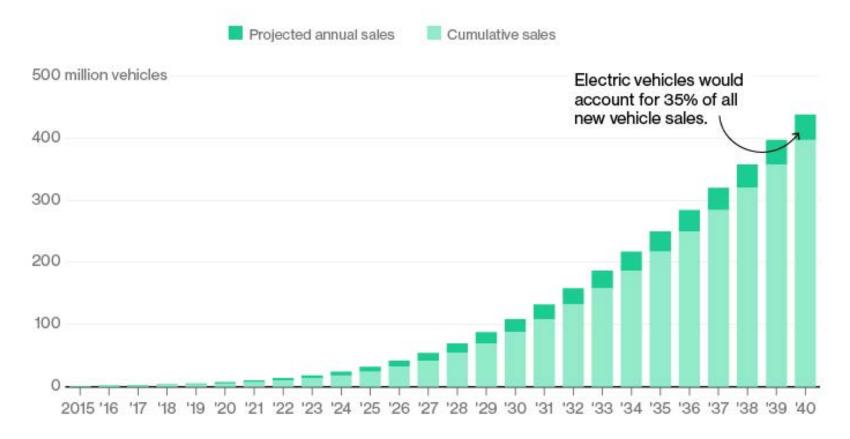
Increase range requirement





The Rise of Electric Cars

By 2022 electric vehicles will cost the same as their internalcombustion counterparts. That's the point of liftoff for sales.



Sources: Data compiled by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Marklines





electric v hydrogen



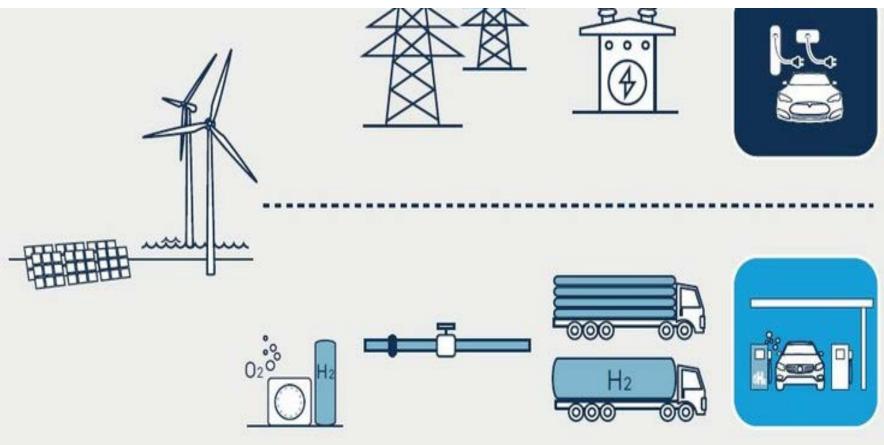


The battle to fuel the future of cars







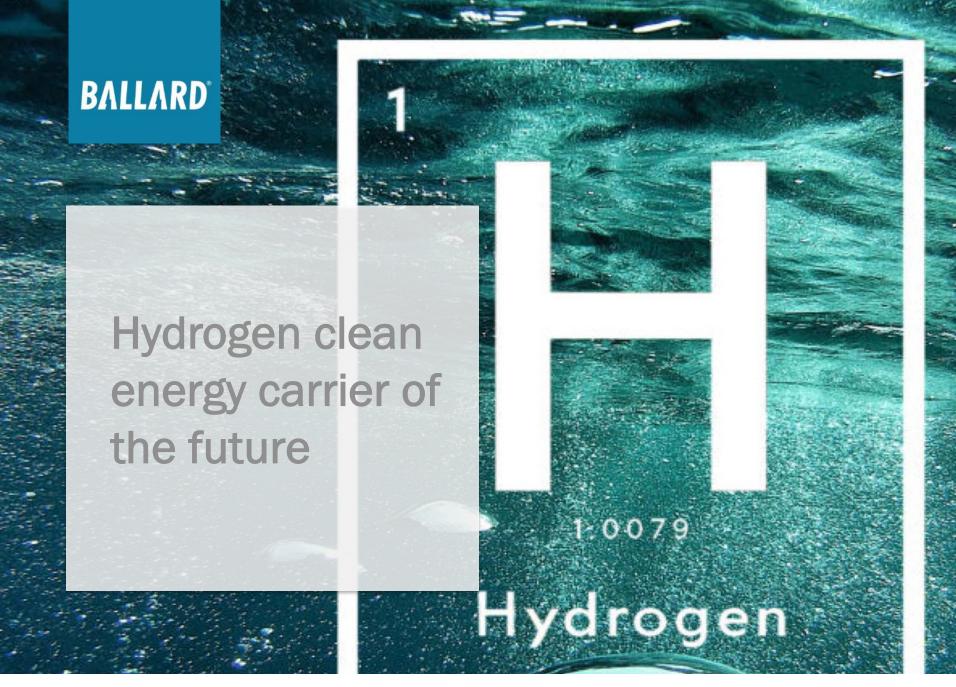




In brief

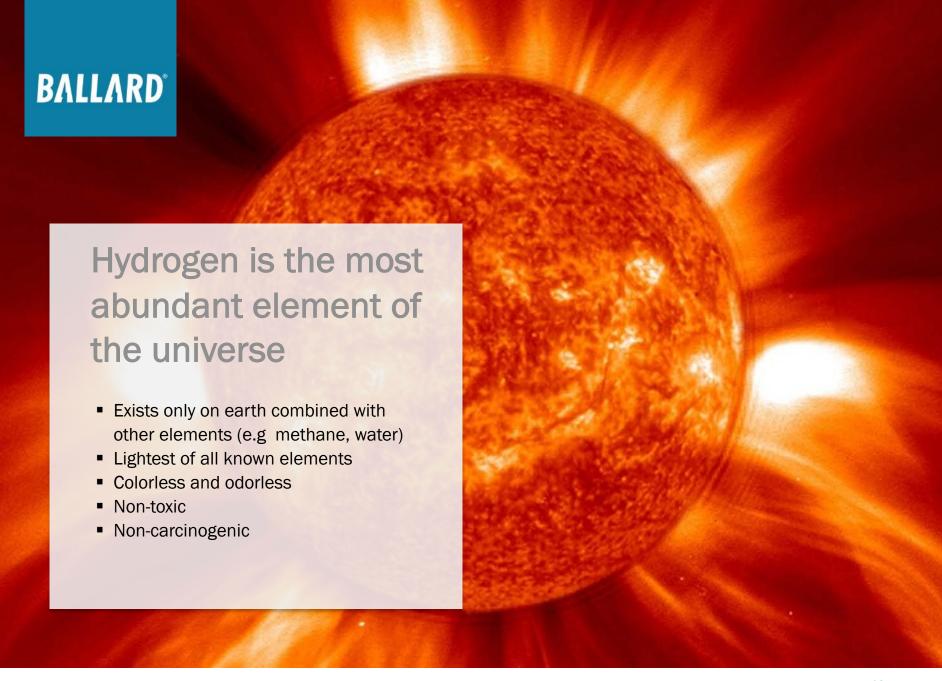
Key messages today

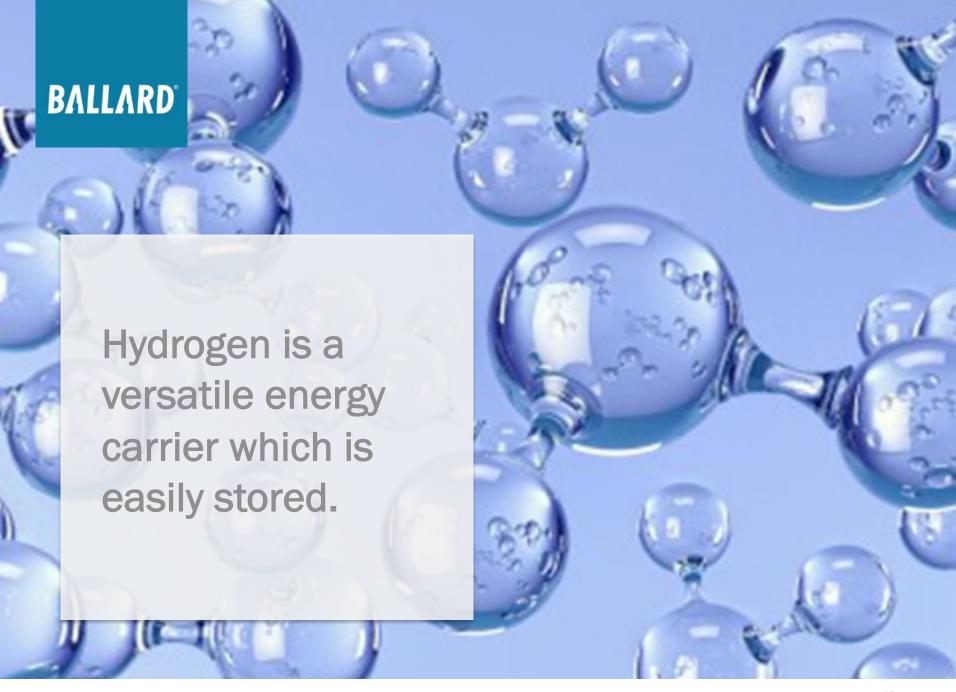
- 1 Hydrogen is required to meet our emission reduction objectives if we are serious about decarbonization.
- 2 Unprecedented global momentum
- **3** Hydrogen potential 10x until 2050
- 4 Low-carbon hydrogen and fuel cell vehicles can be competitive by 2030
- 5 Canada & British Columbia have the opportunity to become global leaders for hydrogen and fuel cells



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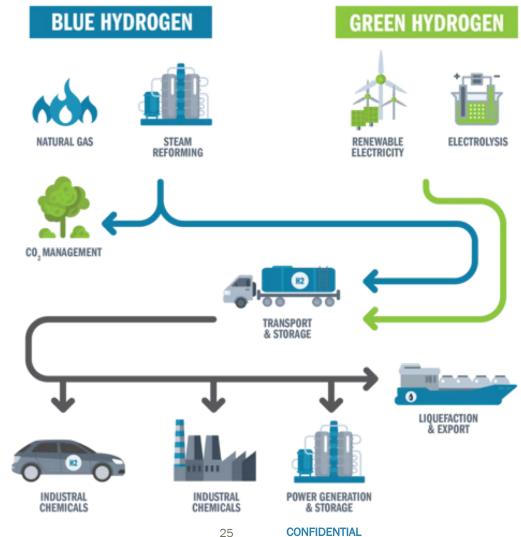
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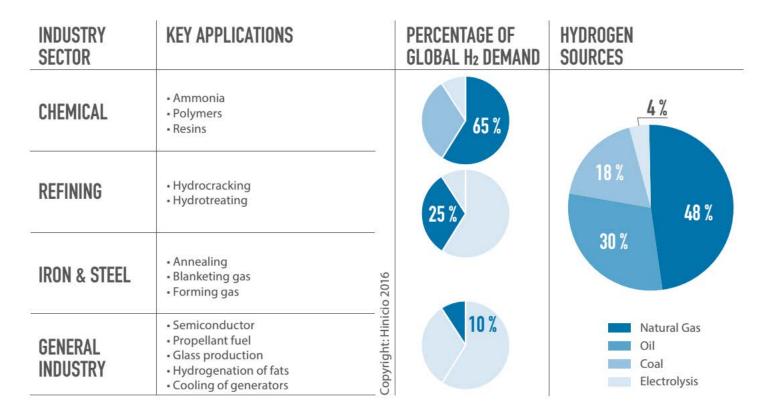


Hydrogen can be generated from various sources





Today 95% of hydrogen is produced from fossil fuel

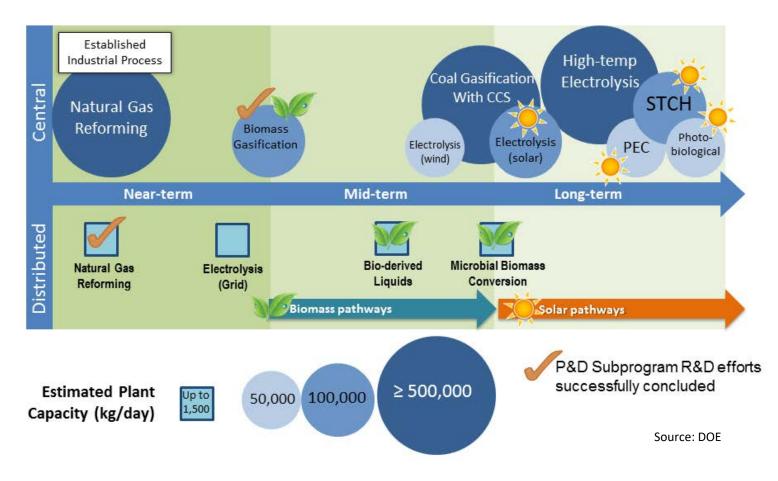


Hydrogen demand in 2017: 8 exajoules - \$115b market

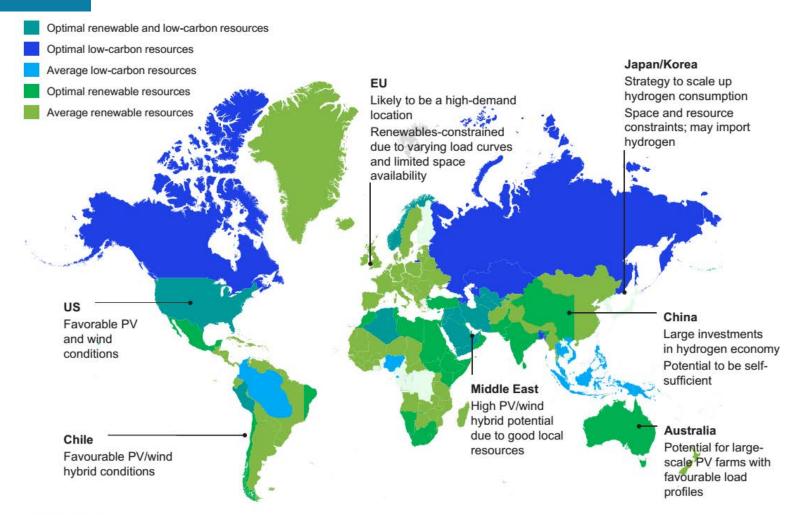




There are several paths to green hydrogen production



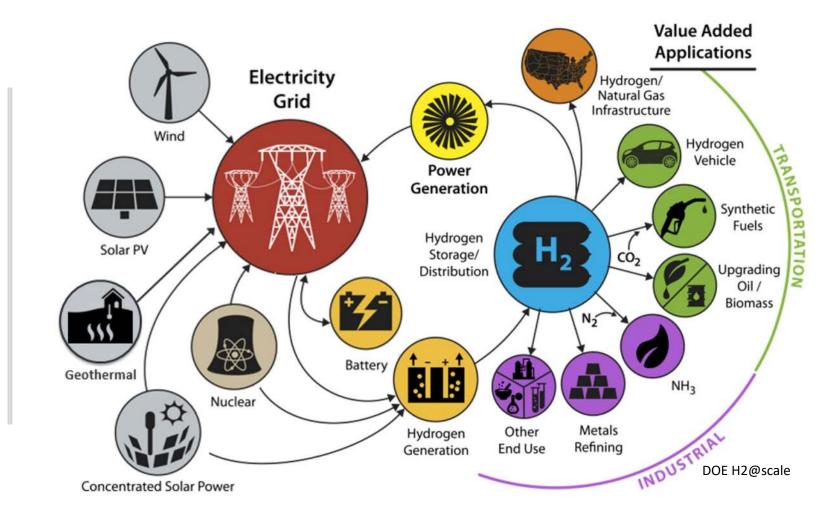
Best source of low-carbon hydrogen **BALLARD** in different regions



SOURCE: IEA; McKinsey

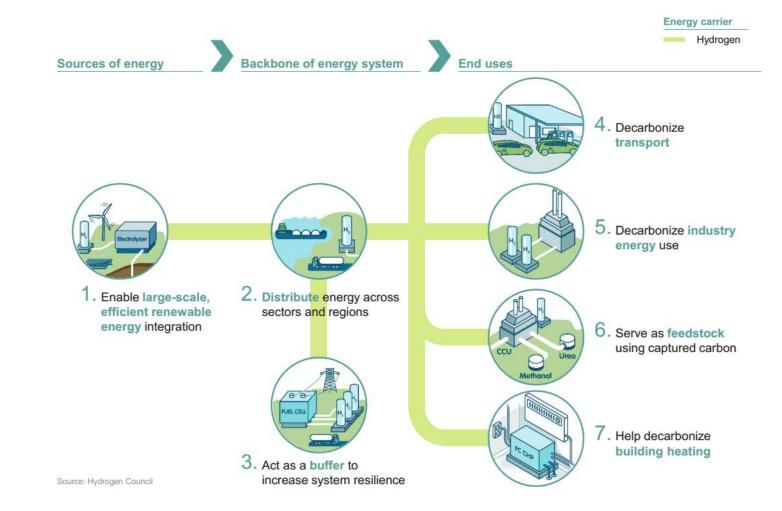


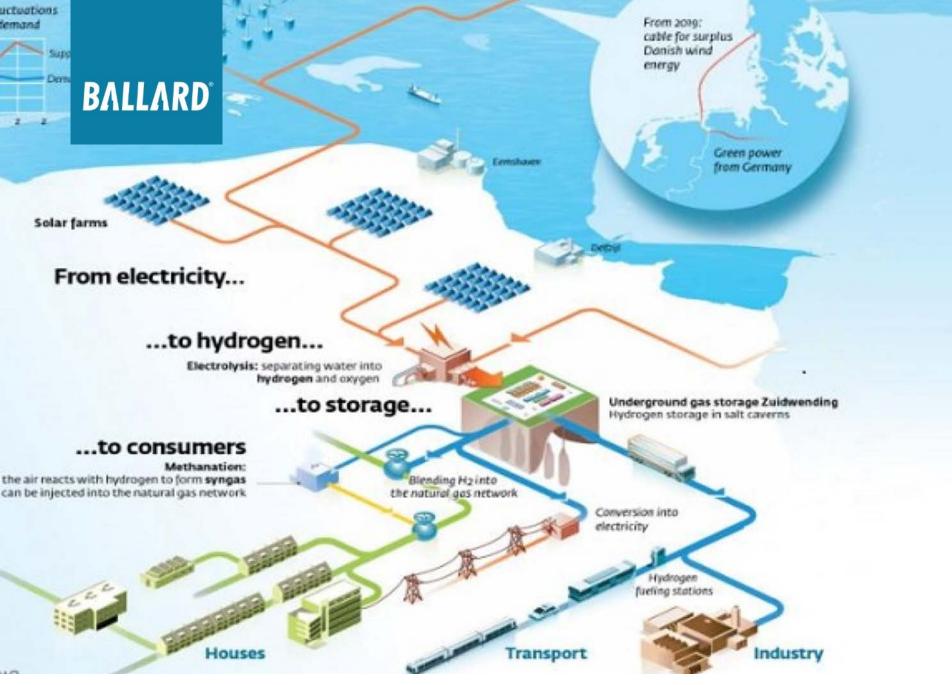
Hydrogen can be used in all sectors of the economy

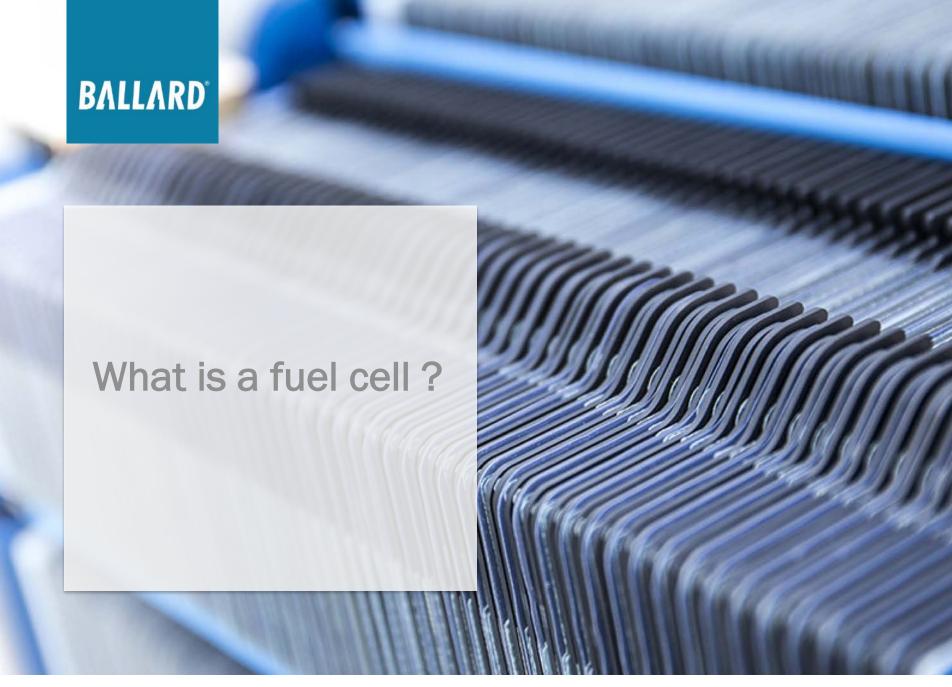




Hydrogen has 7 roles in the decarbonization of the economy

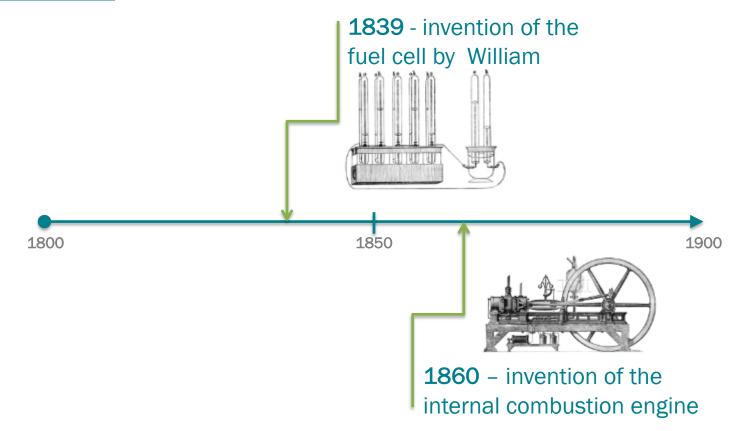




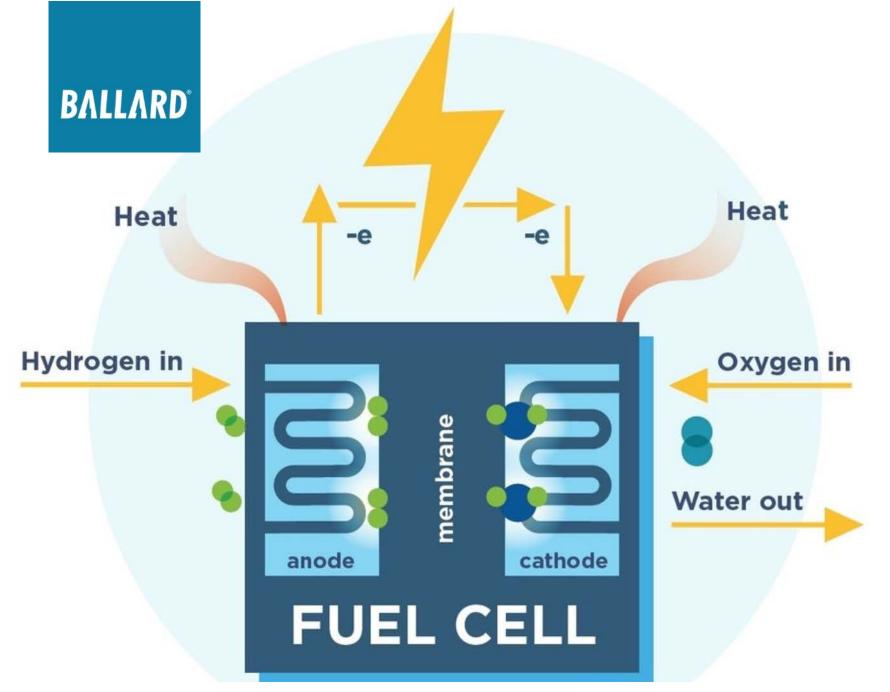




Fuel Cell Technology Pre-dates Internal Combustion Engines

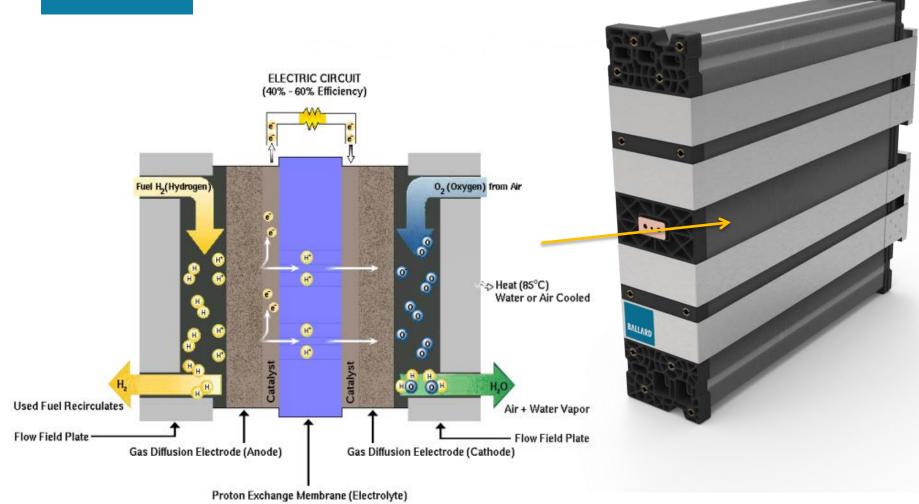


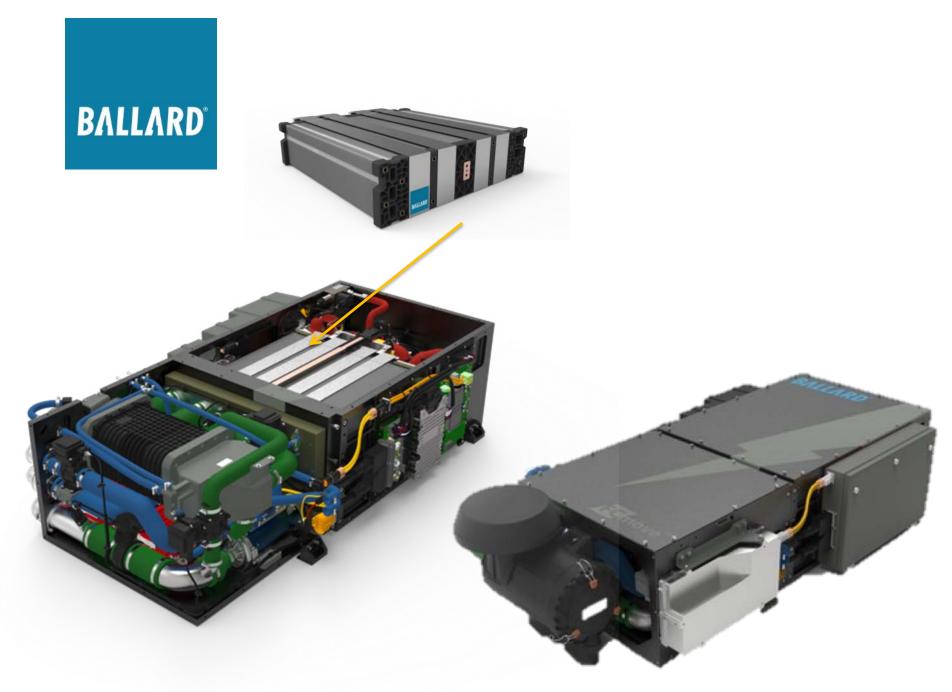
Yet, internal combustion engines have been the dominate form of propulsion for the last century and this century so far.

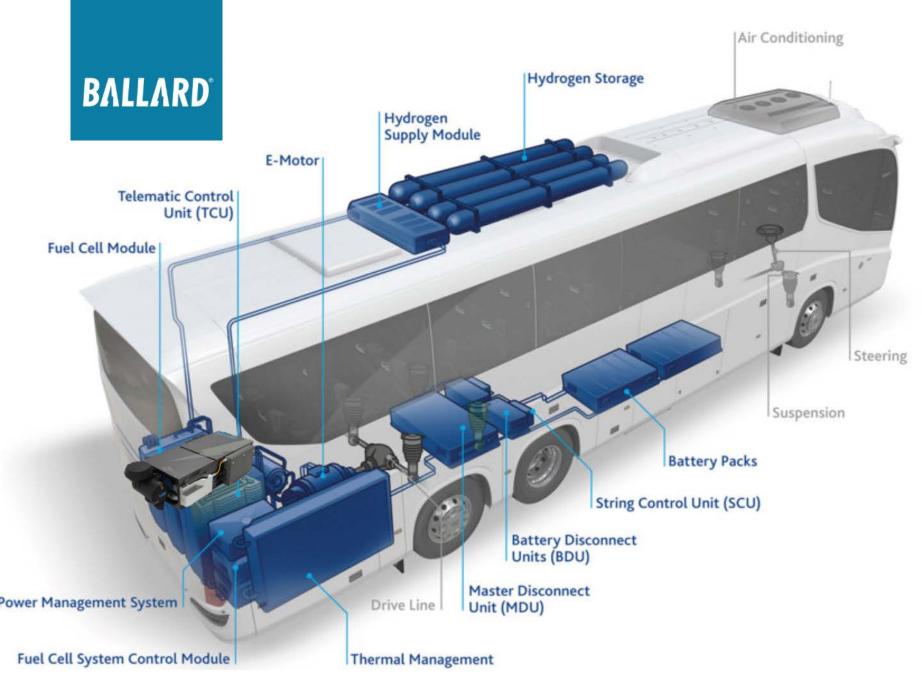


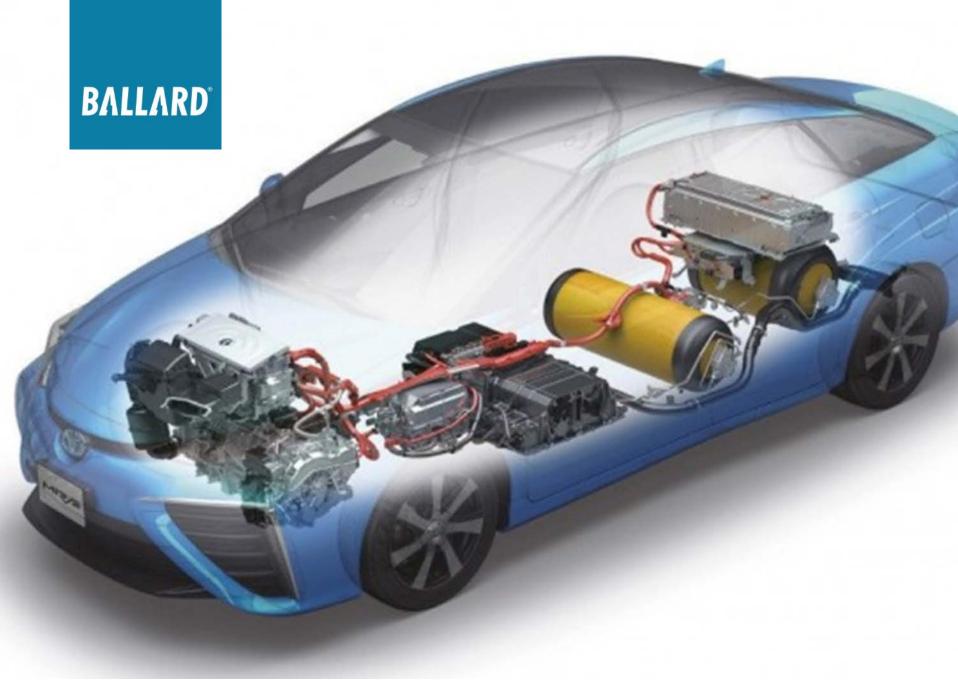


BALLARD From cell to stack



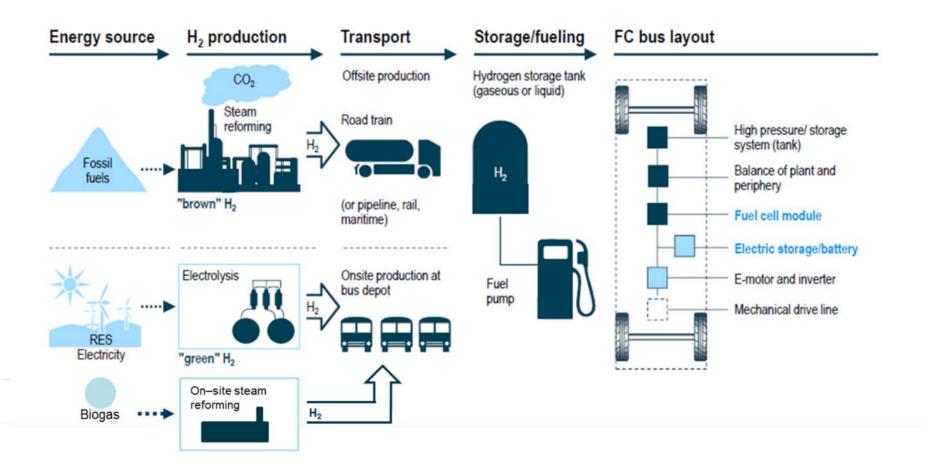






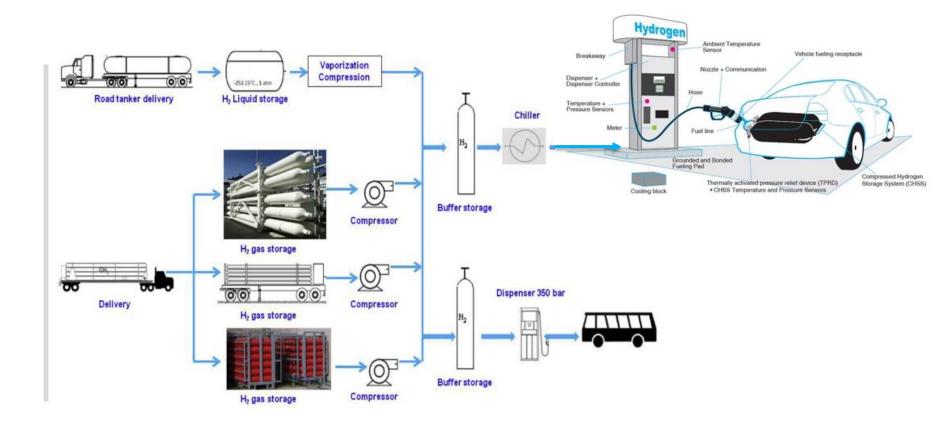


Hydrogen from well to wheel





BALLARD Hydrogen fueling station



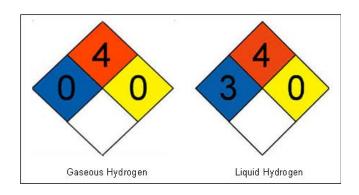
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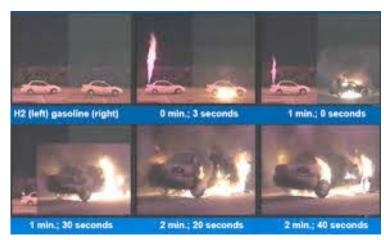




Hydrogen is no more or less dangerous than other flammable fuel

- Hydrogen is lighter than air and diffuses rapidly
- Hydrogen flames have low radiant heat
- Hydrogen is non-toxic and non-poisonous
- Hydrogen gas burns quicker than natural gas or gasoline
- Codes and standards have been developed to ensure safe use of hydrogen





Hydrogen vs gasoline car fire



Why fuel cells?

Gasoline ICE

- GHG emissions
- Imported fuel

Fuel Cell

- + Long-range
- + Quick refueling
- + Limited weather impact
- + Scalable to wide range of vehicle sizes

- + Zero emissions
- + High fuel efficiency
- + Instant torque
- + Quiet
- + Domestic fuel source

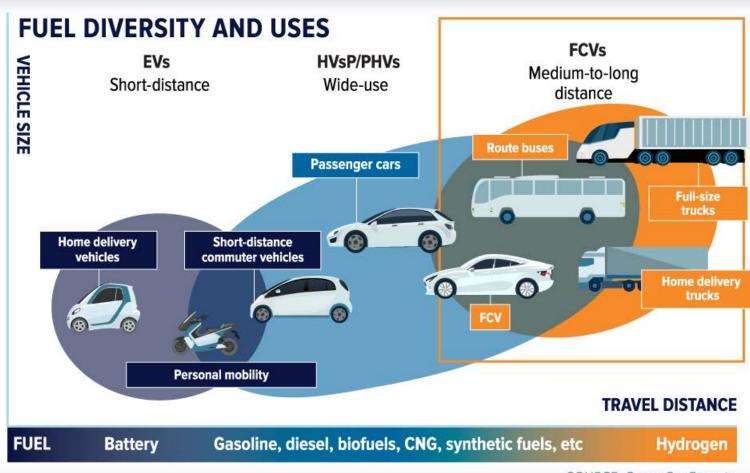
Battery EV

- Limited range
- Charge time
- Packaging (battery space)
- Performance affected by weather



Fuel Cell Vehicles (FCVs)

powered by hydrogen, are no-compromise and emissionfree, offering long operating range and fast refueling.

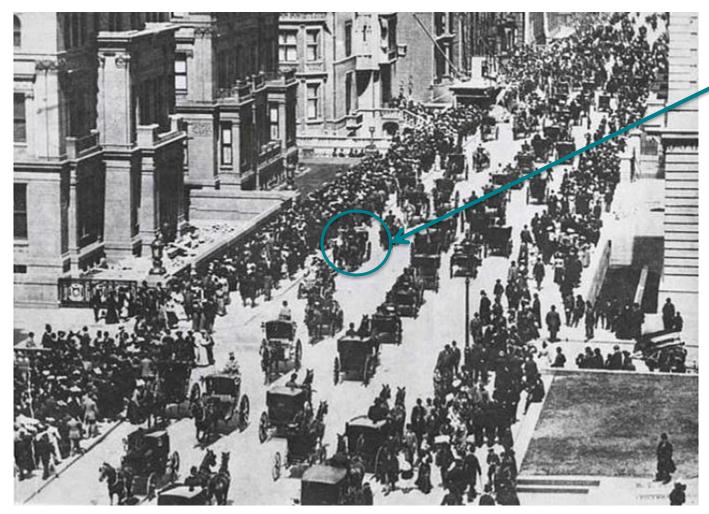


SOURCE: Green Car Reports





5th Av, New York City, April 15th 1900 Where is the car?



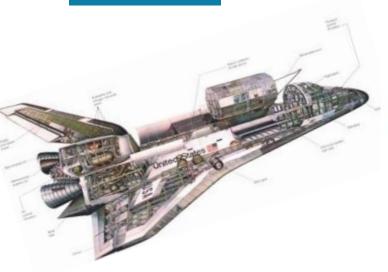


5th Av, New York City; Easter 1913 Can you spot the horse?



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Early Motive Fuel Cell Applications















BALLARD Growth similar to PV and wind

Fuel Cell, Solar PV and Wind Turbine Annual Production (MW)

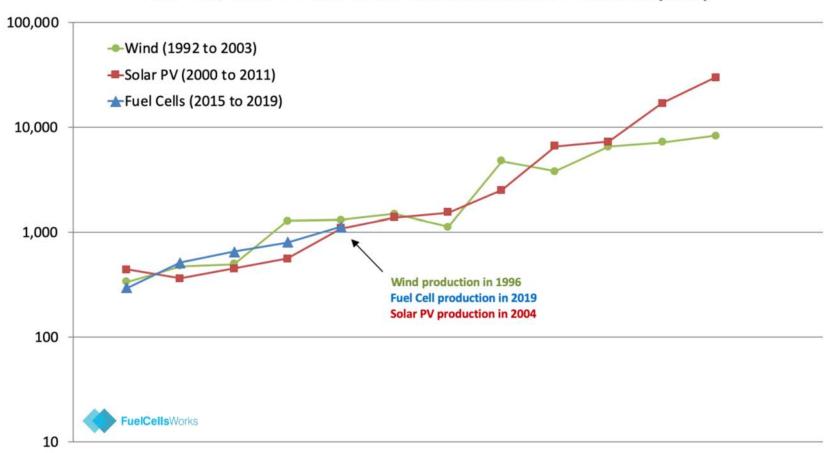


chart: Matthew Klippenstein (@ElectronComm). Data: Wikipedia, Fuel Cell Industry Review 2019. www.fuelcellindustryreview.com



BALLARD Why hydrogen now?

Drivers of renewed interest in hydrogen



Stronger push to limit carbon emissions

10

Years remaining in the global carbon budget to achieve the 1.5°C goal

66

Countries that have announced net-zero emissions as a target by 2050



Falling costs of renewables and hydrogen technologies

80%

Decrease in global average renewable energy prices since 2010

55X

Growth in electrolysis capacity by 2025 vs. 2015

Indicators of hydrogen's growing momentum



Strategic push in national roadmaps

70%

Share of global GDP linked to hydrogen country roadmaps to date¹

10 m

2030 target deployment of FCEVs announced at the Energy Ministerial in Japan



Industry alliances and momentum growing

60

Members of the Hydrogen Council today, up from 13 members in 2017

30+

Major investments announced² globally since 2017, in new segments, e.g. heavy duty and rail

- 1. Based on 18 country roadmaps announced as of publication
- Not exhaustive

There are now > 13,000 FC cars on the road and more than 2,500 buses and BALLARD trucks on the road with over 300 HRS





















40.000 vehicles on the road in Japan by 2021 Japan roadmap

200 fuel stations in California by 2025

50,000 FCVs in service, in China, among which 10,000 units are FC commercial vehicles, and 40,000 units FC passenger cars by 2025 China road map 2018

2025

10 million Fuel Cell Vehicles

6 million FC car produced by 2040 Korea road map 2019

1 million FC vehicles on the road in China by 2030 China road map 2018

2030

ALC: Y

800,000 FCEV in Japan by 2030

30,000 fuel cell forklifts in daily

2019

12.000 fuel cell cars on the road

operation

2,500+ fuel cell buses and trucks in service

>350 FCEBs on the road in Europe (JIVE)

2020

100 FCEBs at **Tokyo 2020 Olympics**

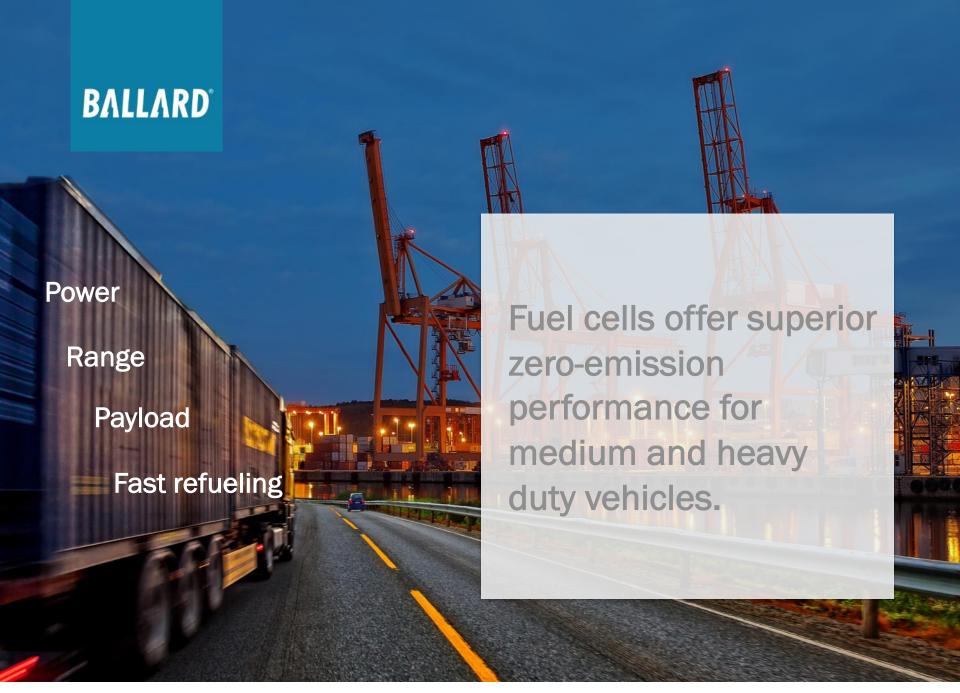
+600 FCEBs on the road in Europe **H2Bus Project**

2.000 fuel cell buses in **Shandong Province** Weichai

1,600 FC trucks in Switzerland 10 to 15 million fuel cell cars and 500,000 trucks on the road 1 in 10 trains on non-electrified tracks Hydrogen Council vision

15,000 Fuel Cell Vehicles







Best applications for fuel cells



Hydrogen is **less** competitive compared to conventional options

Hydrogen is **more** competitive compared to conventional options

Source – Hydrogen Council Report – "Path to Hydrogen Competitiveness: A Cost Perspective", January 2020

BALLARD°

All current market
drivers for
electrification are
fueling unprecedented
fuel cell activity for
mobility.



Hamburg



ICE vehicle ban

Country	Current government proposals to ban ICE only vehicle sales
China	Actively considering and studying a ban
France	2040
Germany	2030
India	2030
Ireland	2030
□ □ □ Israel	2030
Netherlands	2030
Norway	2025
Scotland	2032
UK UK	-2040- 2035



GAS





BALLARD IEA Report: The Future of Hydrogen

- The time is right to tap into hydrogen's potential to play a key role
 a clean, secure and affordable energy future.
- Hydrogen can help tackle various critical energy challenges.
- Hydrogen is versatile.
- Hydrogen can enable renewables to provide an even greater contribution
- There have been false starts for hydrogen in the past; this time could be different.
- Hydrogen can be used much more widely
- However, clean, widespread use of hydrogen in global energy transitions faces several challenges. (Currently mostly carbon based, infrastructure needed, ongoing regulatory effort...)









Hydrogen Council









































































































































































64









"In less than 10 years, it will become cheaper to run a fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) than it is to run a battery electric vehicle (BEV) or an internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicle for certain commercial applications."

Deloitte- Ballard report 2020



Exhibit 20 | TCO trajectory of trucks TCO for trucks FCEV BEV → ICE USD/ton per km MDT for regional HDT for long-haul LCV for urban transportation transportation transportation Maintenance 0.22 0.22 0.22 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.18 0.18 0.18 Assembly 0.16 0.16 0.16 0.14 0.14 0.14 Fuel and 60% 0.12 0.12 0.12 infrastructure 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.08 0.08 0.08 Powertrain 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.02 0.02 0.02 powertrain 30 2020 30 40 2050 2020 30 40 2050 2020 40 2050 Cost build-up Range Range Range for a medium duty in tank: in tank: fuel cell truck in 2030 in tank: 300 km 500 km 600 km

SOURCE: McKinsey Center for Future Mobility; CARB Advanced clean truck; ICCT

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2030

100%
decarbonized
hydrogen fuel for
transport











Thousand's of fuel cell buses will be on the road.

500,000 trucks will be powered by hydrogen.

1-10 trains sold for currently non electrified railways could be powered by hydrogen.

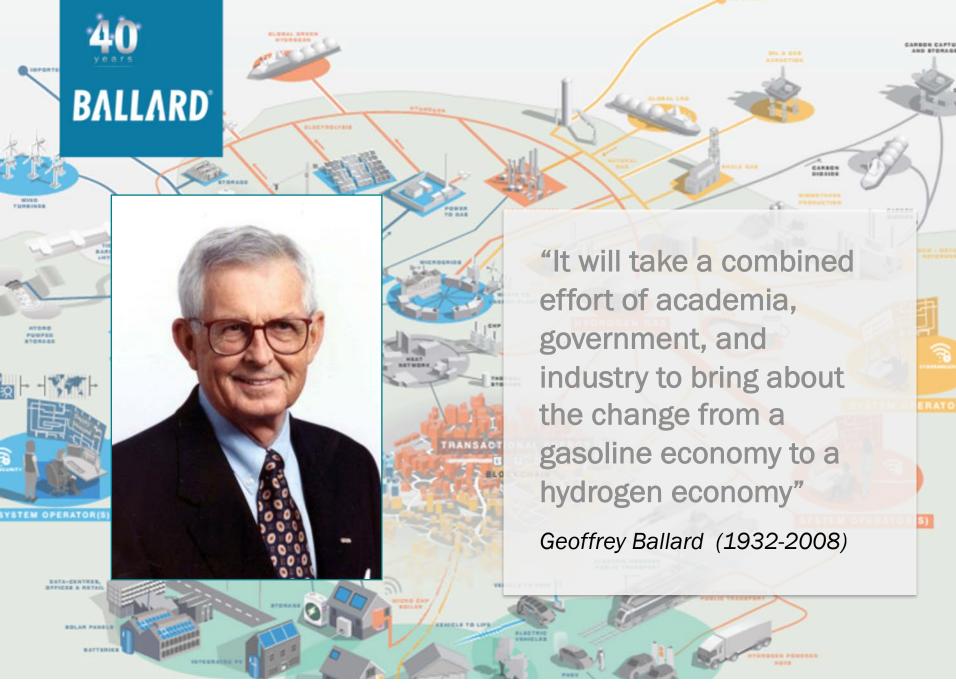
The first hydrogen powered cruise ships will be in service.

The vision of the Hydrogen Council is achievable



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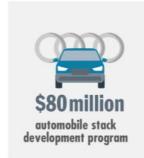




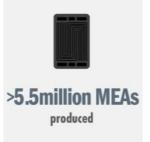










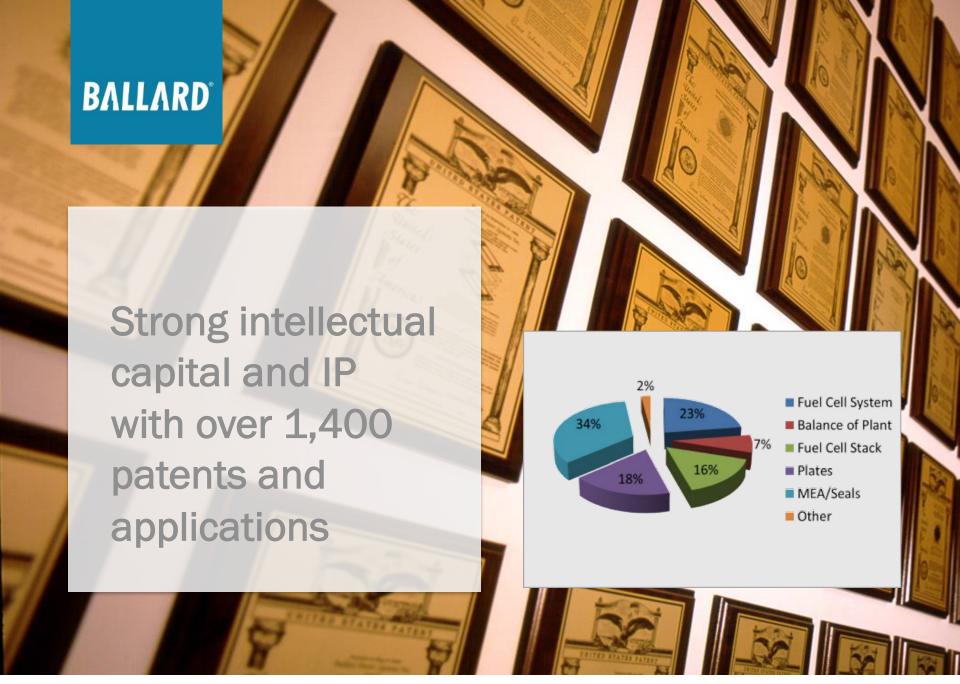




experience

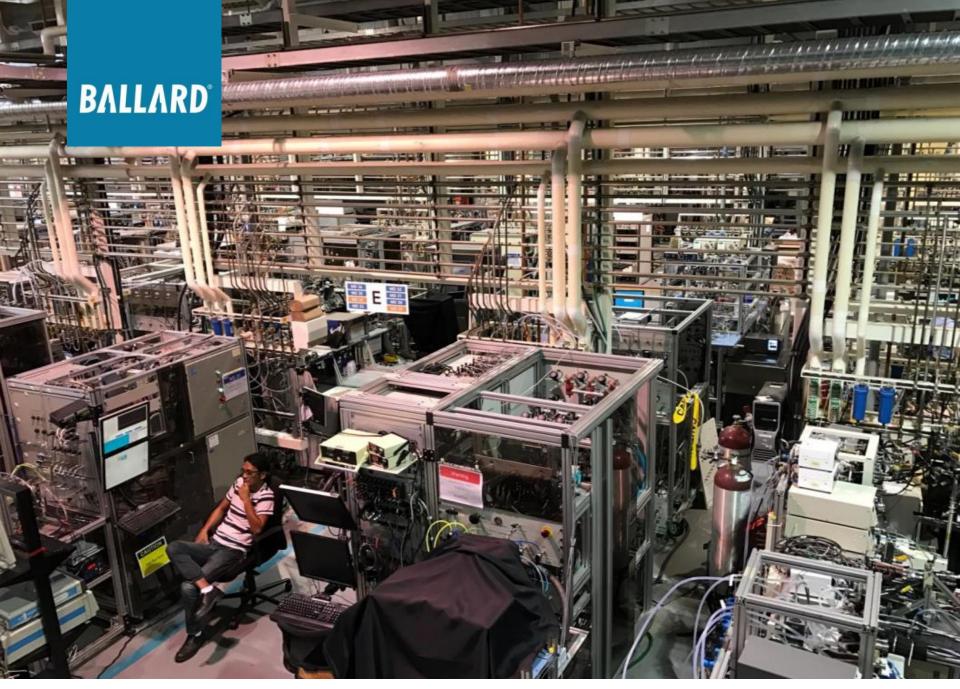






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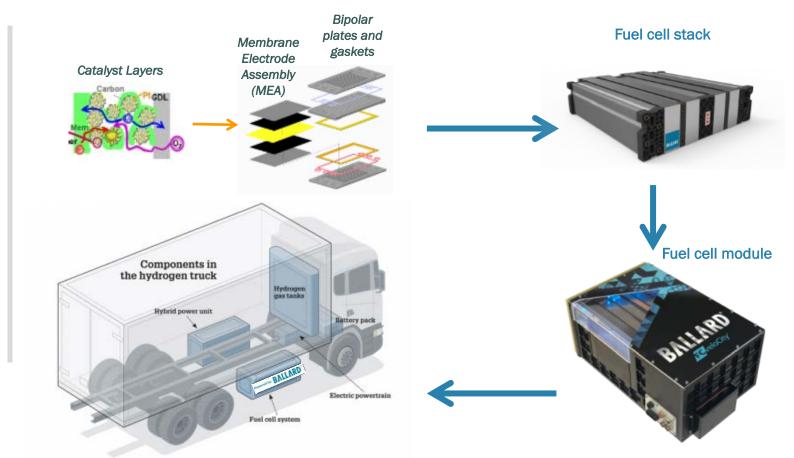
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Ballard-Powered Fuel Cell Vehicles

Unit cell stack components





Powered by Ballard



























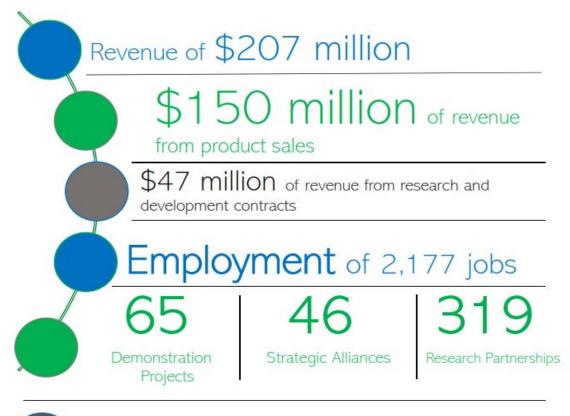
Fuel cell truck for Alberta







Canadian Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Sector









Canada hydrogen and fuel cell industry









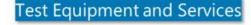
















































































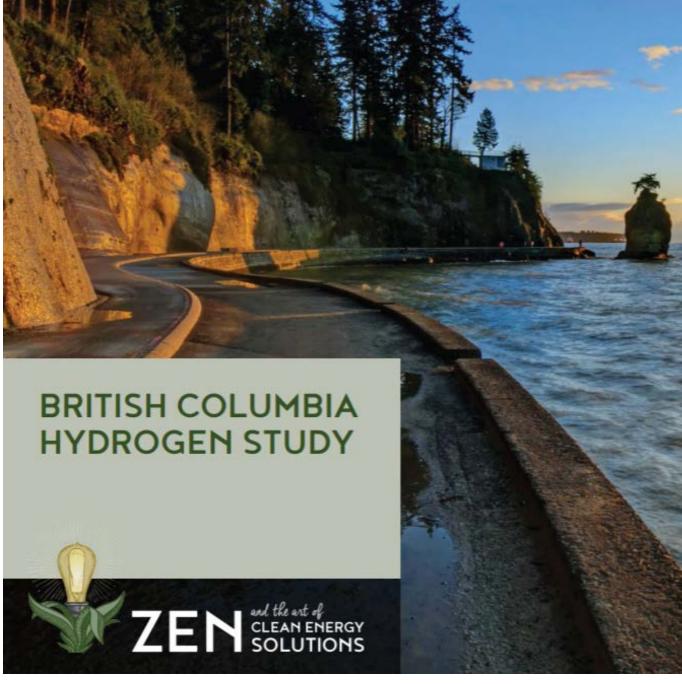








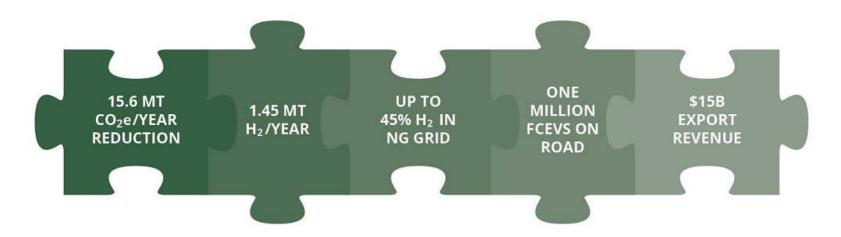






Vision for 2050

BC can be a global leader by adopting policies that promote and support all sides of an emerging hydrogen economy including demand, supply and technology development. Through a combination of policy and investment, hydrogen can play a major role in the Province by 2050.



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HYDROGEN PRODUCTION PATHWAYS IN BC Industrial ByProduct Low CI Hydrogen **INDUSTRIAL** GAS Green Hydrogen: Hydrogen GREEN HYDROGEN produced from Renewable Energy Sources clean or renewable WIND electricity. Electrolysis CO2 Capture and Sequestration HYDRO Gasification and (A)E Water Gas Shift **BLUE HYDROGEN** Purification and Blue Hydrogen: CO2 Capture Hydrogen **BIOMASS** produced from natural gas and Reforming / biomass which is Fossil Fuels Water Gas Shift net carbon neutral (00) using carbon Thermal Pyrolysis capture and **BLUE HYDROGEN** storage. Purification NATURAL Plasma Pyrolysis GAS

Carbon Sequestration - Carbon Black



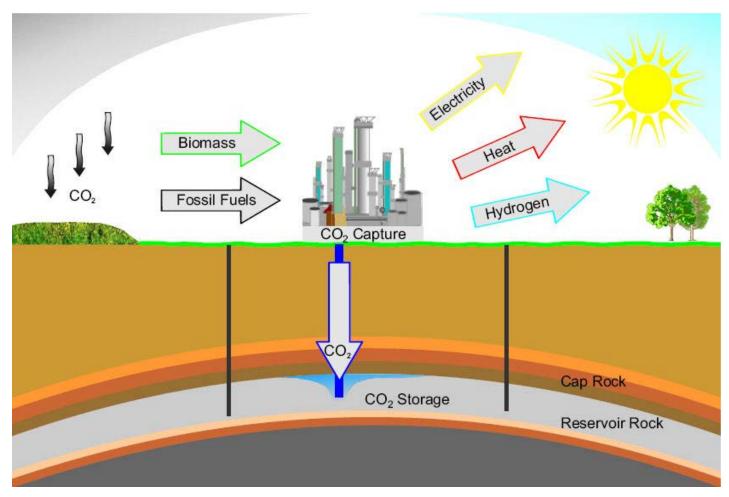
BALLARD Recommendations

The top ten recommendation themes for the 2020 – 2025 timeframe are to:

- 1. Identify and communicate hydrogen as priority sector for the Province.
- 2. Priorities development of large-scale, low carbon intensity hydrogen supply infrastructure and strategic hydrogen liquefaction and distribution assets in the Province.
- 3. Adopt policy that specifies the carbon intensity of hydrogen, rather than limiting to renewable only. This includes updating the defining of renewable natural gas in BC's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Regulation to include low carbon intensity hydrogen.
- 4. Set longer-term objectives for transition to renewable hydrogen supplies through establishing tired thresholds of required renewable content over tie.
- 5. Develop flexible, lower cost electricity rate schedule to encourage production of Green Hydrogen.
- 6. Support lighthouse projects that will demonstrate the potential of hydrogen in critical end use applications.
- 7. Adopt recommended policies and regulatory framework for light and heavy-duty FCEVs and support the build out of hydrogen refueling infrastructure.
- 8. Support research, development and deployment in the Province to ensure the local hydrogen cluster maintains competitive global advantages and remains an important economic sector within the Province.
- 9. Support initiatives related to developing an export market for hydrogen, particularly those that can leverage international investment to develop local supply of hydrogen.
- 10. Priorities a strategic investment fund to support the above recommendations.



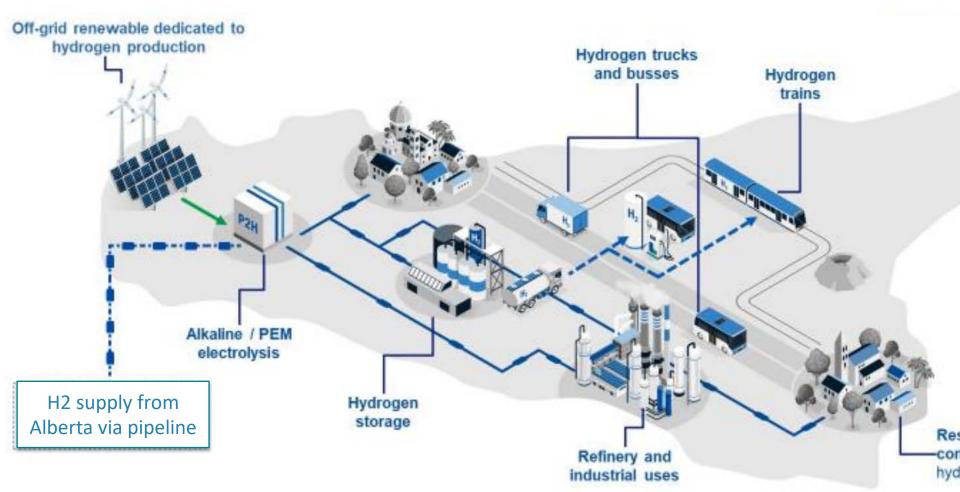
Opportunity for BC and AB with production of low carbon H2

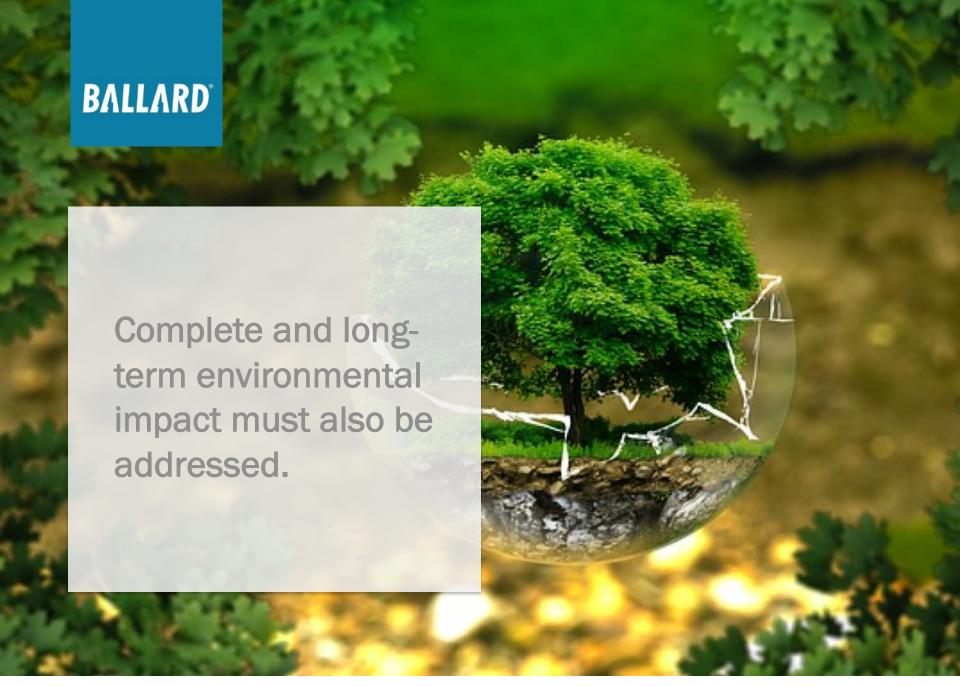


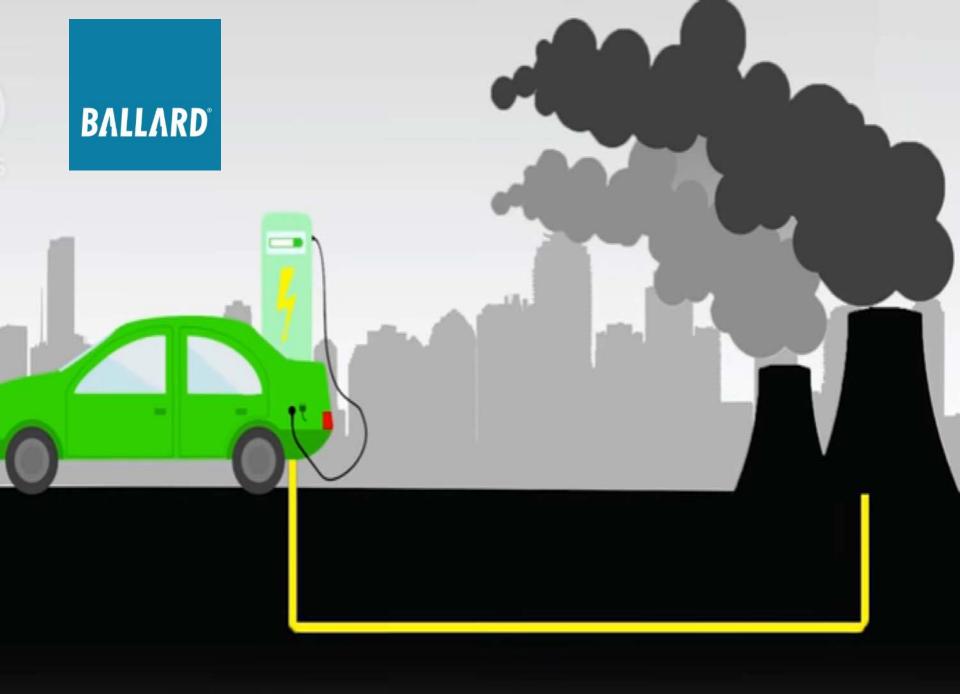




BALLARD In the future...



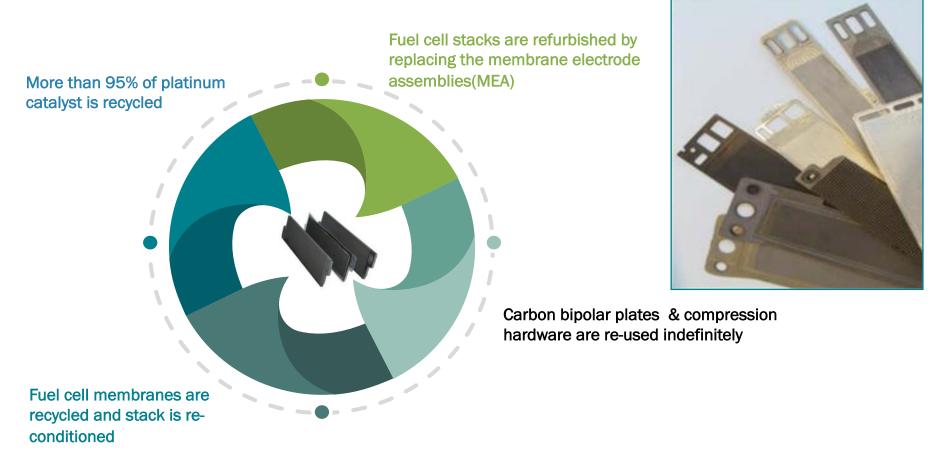








Fuel cell have a lower environmental impact



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Fuel cell fueled by green hydrogen is the cleanest zero emission transport solution





Take away

- 1 Hydrogen is required to meet our emission reduction objectives if we are serious about decarbonization.
- **2** Unprecedented global momentum driven by 4 underlying trends decarbonization, falling renewable costs, strategic government push and industry coordination.
- **3** Hydrogen potential 10x until 2050 Growth in feedstock, transport, buildings, industrial heat, and electricity.
- 4 Low-carbon hydrogen can be competitive by 2030 Green and blue hydrogen can beat grey hydrogen by 2030. Step-change in scale would unlock trucks, cars, steel and others.
- 5 Canada & British Columbia have the opportunity to become global leaders for hydrogen and fuel cells





