

ENERGYGIVE

Commercialization Concept

From technology to an industrial energy platform

Technology · ProjectCos · Financing · Industrial partners · International scaling

1. Starting point

ENERGYGIVE is not intended to be viewed solely as a technology project.

The planned commercialization approach goes further:

The objective is to develop an internationally scalable industrial value chain around the technology.

This requires the integration of:

- technology
- intellectual property
- engineering
- industrial production
- project development
- financing
- electricity sales
- operations
- services
- digitalization
- international expansion

The economic model provides an initial framework for this approach.

2. Commercialization objective

The commercialization strategy has three connected objectives:

1. Valuation

Determine the theoretical economic scale of the technology.

2. Structuring

Develop an appropriate corporate, financial and project structure.

3. Partner acquisition

Identify companies, investors and service providers required for implementation.

The resulting chain is:

Technology → Project → Financing → Production → Operations → Energy sales → Scaling

3. Proposed corporate structure

A central energy holding company can serve as the strategic platform.

The holding could bundle:

- technology
- IP
- strategic development
- project development
- software
- procurement
- services
- operations
- international expansion

Individual energy projects would be structured through separate ProjectCos.

4. ProjectCo structure

A ProjectCo is responsible for a specific project or group of projects.

It may cover:

- project development
- site
- permits
- construction
- financing
- plant operations
- electricity sales
- PPAs
- service
- maintenance

This allows project-specific financing and investors to be integrated without necessarily concentrating all risks in one company.

5. Ownership structure

The model considers, for example, a holding-company participation of:

10–20%

in individual ProjectCos.

The remaining equity could be provided by external investors.

Potential investor groups may include:

- infrastructure investors
- institutional investors
- pension funds
- strategic investors
- family offices
- other equity providers

The actual ownership structure must be determined for each individual project.

6. Debt financing

For the 5 ct/kWh scenario, the model uses an illustrative structure of:

65% debt

and:

35% equity

Based on total modeled CAPEX of approximately:

€1.269 trillion

this corresponds approximately to:

€825 billion debt

and:

€444 billion equity.

These figures are model assumptions.

7. Financing as a staged process

The complete target capacity does not have to be constructed on day one.

Instead, a repeatable development process can be established:

Identify project



Establish ProjectCo



Develop project



Structure financing



Construct plant



Secure PPA



Start operations



Refinance or partially sell project



Recycle capital into next project

This creates the possibility of repeating the development cycle.

8. Capital recycling

An illustrative model:

The holding invests:

€100 million

in project development.

The project is developed, financed and constructed.

After commissioning, a long-term electricity purchase agreement is established.

An infrastructure investor subsequently acquires part of the ProjectCo.

In an illustrative example, this could produce a return of:

€150 million

The holding could then reinvest:

€100 million

into new projects.

The remaining:

€50 million

could remain with the holding.

This is an illustrative example only and does not represent a guaranteed return.

9. Asset-light approach

Under this concept, the holding does not necessarily need to permanently own all power plants.

Instead, it can focus on strategic value components such as:

- technology
- IP
- project development
- project management
- platform operations
- software
- services
- global procurement
- project interests

Structurally, this creates a combination of:

energy company

-

infrastructure developer

-

technology and project platform

-

asset-management model

10. Electricity sales

ProjectCos would generate electricity.

Electricity sales could be structured through long-term:

Power Purchase Agreements – PPAs

A PPA can be relevant for financing because it can provide contractual structure around future revenue streams.

The actual structure depends on:

- location
- electricity market
- off-taker
- contract term
- price
- regulatory environment
- financing structure

11. Global value chain

International scaling requires a broad industrial ecosystem.

This includes:

Technology

Development, engineering and IP.

Manufacturing

Production of components and systems.

Infrastructure

Grid connection, sites and technical infrastructure.

Digitalization

Control, monitoring, data processing and software.

Services

Maintenance, spare parts and technical support.

Financing

Project finance, equity and institutional capital.

12. Commercialization strategy

The commercialization process can be divided into several phases.

Phase 1 – Technology

Present the technology and operating principle.

Phase 2 – Economic model

Model production, costs and potential electricity prices.

Phase 3 – Project structure

Develop the holding and ProjectCo structure.

Phase 4 – Industrial partners

Identify companies for the value chain.

Phase 5 – Pilot project

Develop the first concrete project.

Phase 6 – Financing

Structure debt and equity.

Phase 7 – Industrialization

Develop manufacturing capacity and supply chains.

Phase 8 – International expansion

Develop additional projects and markets.

13. Partner roles

A company may participate in different roles, including:

- technology partner
- licensing partner
- manufacturing partner
- engineering partner
- system integrator
- component supplier
- grid partner
- operator
- service provider
- financial partner
- project developer
- strategic investor

The exact partner structure must be determined on a project-by-project basis.

14. Potential holding-company revenue streams

The holding may develop multiple revenue sources, including:

- participation income
- project development fees
- technology revenues
- licensing
- service revenues
- software
- management services
- procurement services
- project sales
- participation sales

This creates a broader economic structure than a company focused exclusively on electricity generation.

15. Long-term structure

The long-term concept can be summarized as:

ENERGYGIVE



Technology / IP



Energy Holding



ProjectCos



Financing



Industrial partners



Power plants



PPAs / Electricity sales



Operations and services



Project sales / refinancing



Reinvestment



New ProjectCos



International scaling

16. Next step

The next concrete step is not immediate global expansion.

The priority is to establish a robust pilot project.

The following points need to be clarified:

- technical performance
- manufacturing cost
- CAPEX
- OPEX
- production capacity
- site
- grid connection
- permits
- PPA structure
- financing
- insurance
- maintenance
- project company
- partner structure

Only then can a robust project-finance case be developed.

17. Conclusion

ENERGYGIVE is intended to develop from a technology project into a structured industrial platform.

The economic model indicates a significant theoretical scale.

The purpose of commercialization is now to connect that theoretical scale step by step with:

technology + companies + financing + manufacturing + electricity off-take

ENERGYGIVE

Technology · Commercialization · Financing · Industrial scaling

Notice: This document describes a potential commercialization and structuring model. It does not constitute a binding financing commitment, company valuation, return guarantee or investment advice.