



Investor Relations 2021

Doosan Fuel Cell Q2 2021 Earnings Release

2021.07



Disclaimer

The information herein is provided for your information purposes only and contains preliminary figures which may be materially different from the final figures.

Forecasts and projections contained in this material are based on current business environments and management strategies, and they may differ from the actual results upon changes and unaccounted variables. We make no guarantees and assume no responsibility for the use of information provided. We trust your decisions will be based on your own independent judgment.

Financial data in this presentation is on a IFRS separate basis.



Contents

- 2021 Q2 Earnings
- Order and Outlook
- Strategic Focus
- Appendix

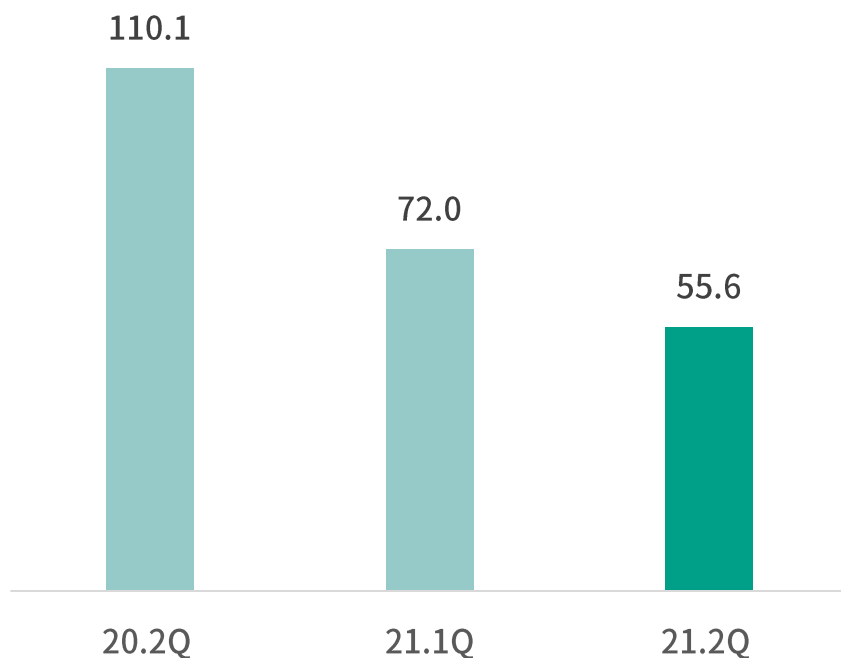
Q2 2021 Earnings

Sales revenue of 55.6 bn won and Operating income of 1 bn won

- Revenue and operating income slow down YoY due to temporary cease of new orders in Q3 2020
- Despite soft revenue, better product mix improved profitability QoQ

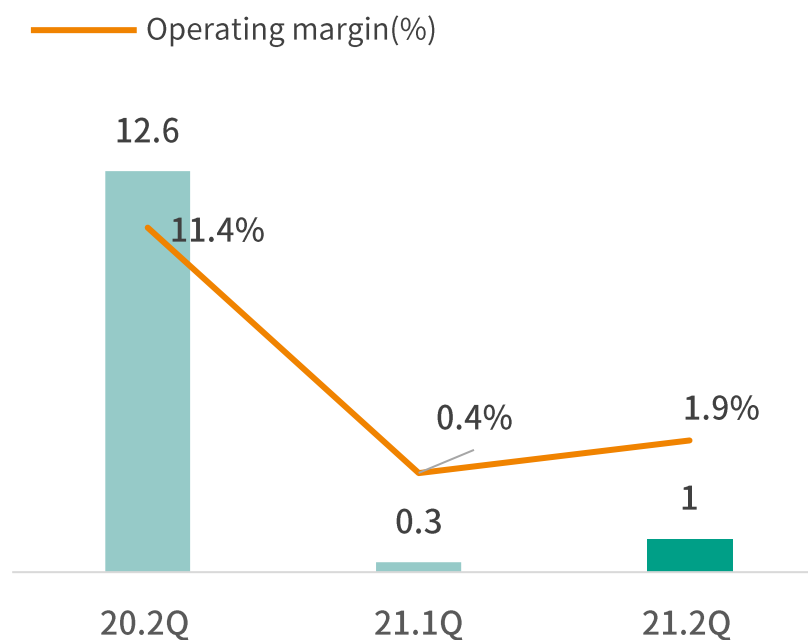
Sales Revenue

(Unit: KRW in billions)



Operating Income

(Unit: KRW in billions)

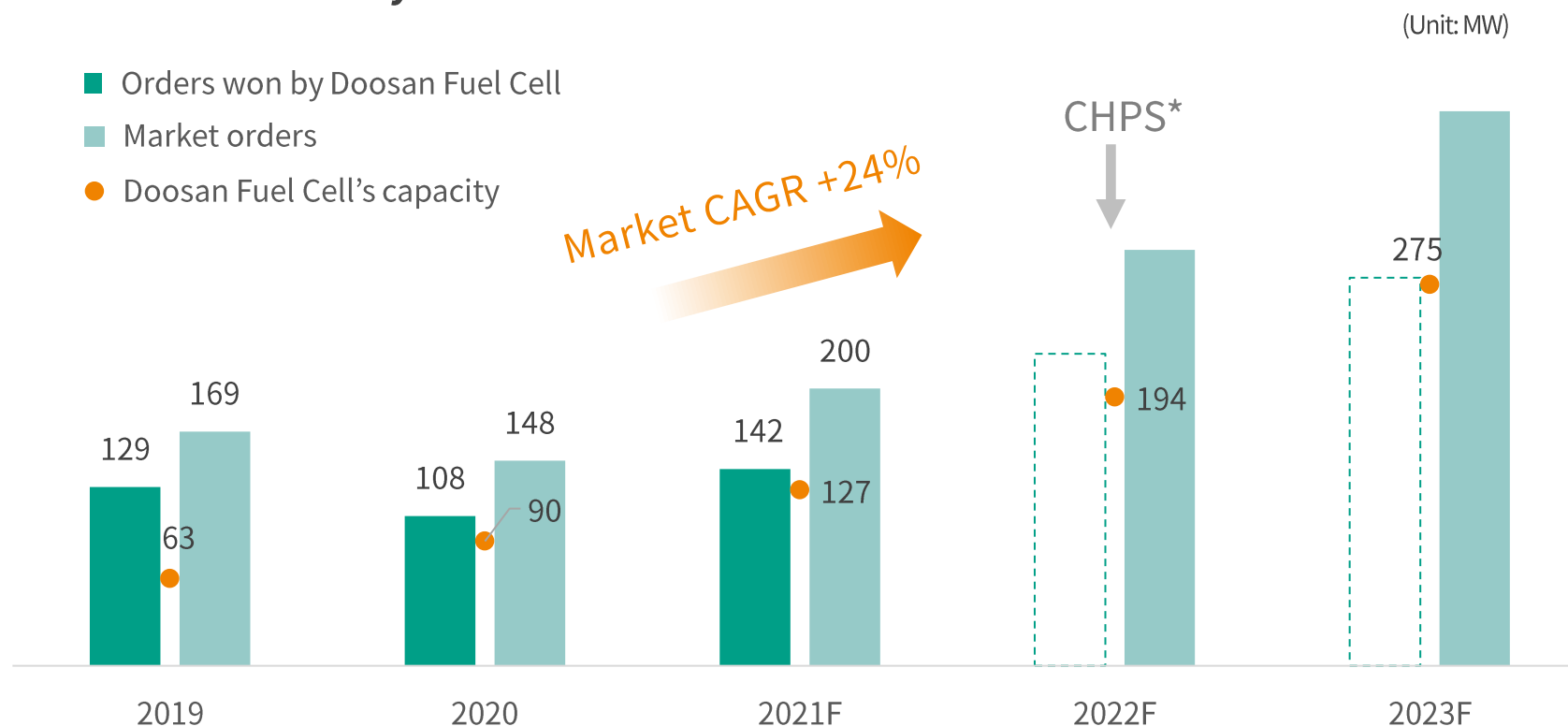


New Orders for Stationary Fuel Cells and Outlook

Stable growth driven by government policy materialization

- New orders are expected to come in the second half of 2021 under RPS
- Expanding capacity to meet the market demand

Forecast for stationary fuel cells in Korea



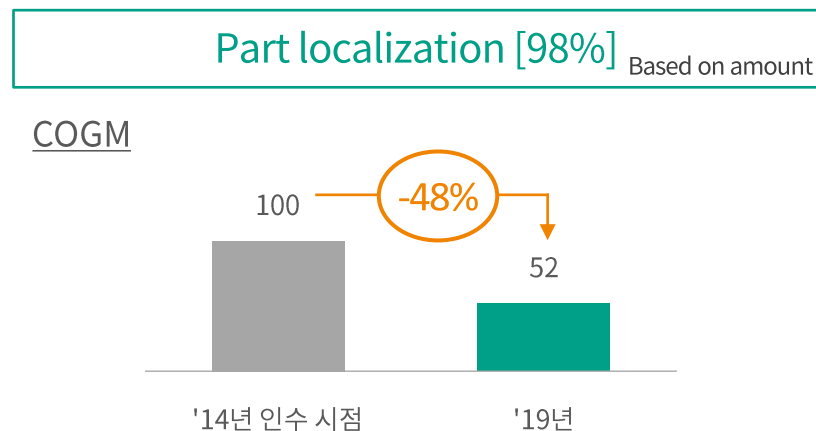
*CHPS: Clean Hydrogen Portfolio Standard

Back-up: Key Advantages of Our PAFC Technology

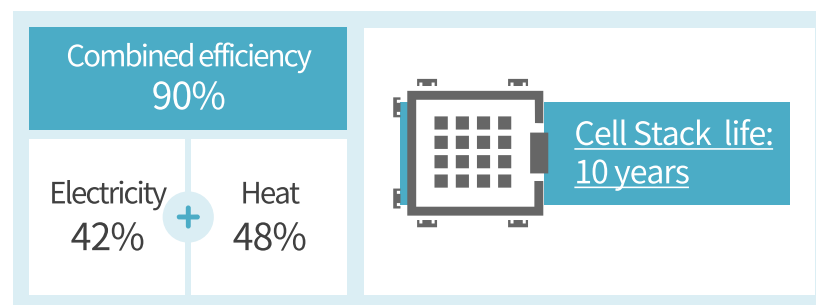
Our PAFC serves the government green initiatives

- 1) higher localization rates and combined efficiency, 2) structural merits for supporting easy convert to H₂ model

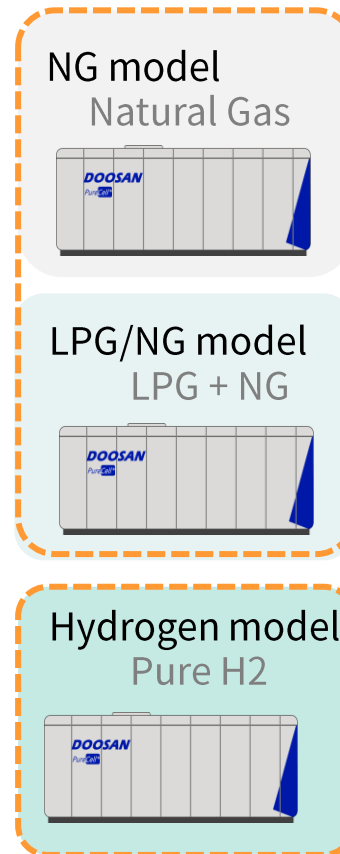
✓ High localization & combined efficiency



High combined efficiency & long lifespan



✓ Easy convert to H₂ model



“Hydrogen Ready”
Legacy models are
convertible to
hydrogen model

First commercialized
to usher in Green H₂
economy

Tri-Gen Model for H₂ Charging Station

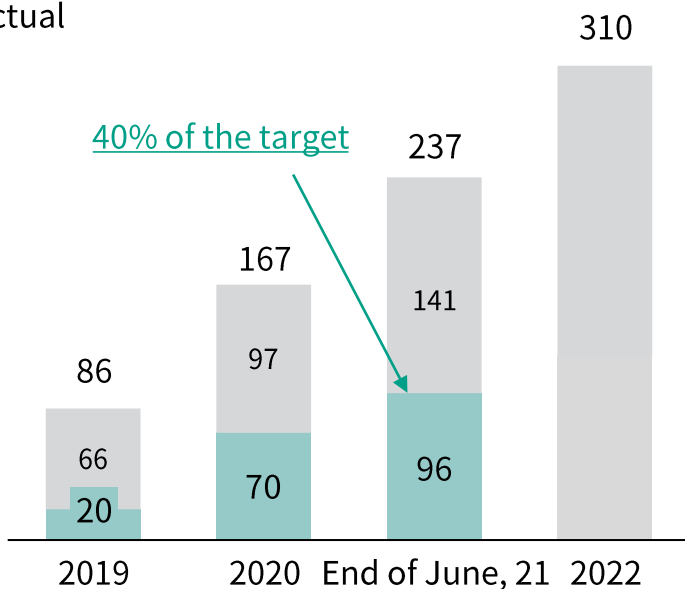
Working on Tri-Gen model to fulfill national charging station scheme

- On-site tri-gen to ensure H₂ transportation cost cuts and economics

National Target for H₂ Charging Station

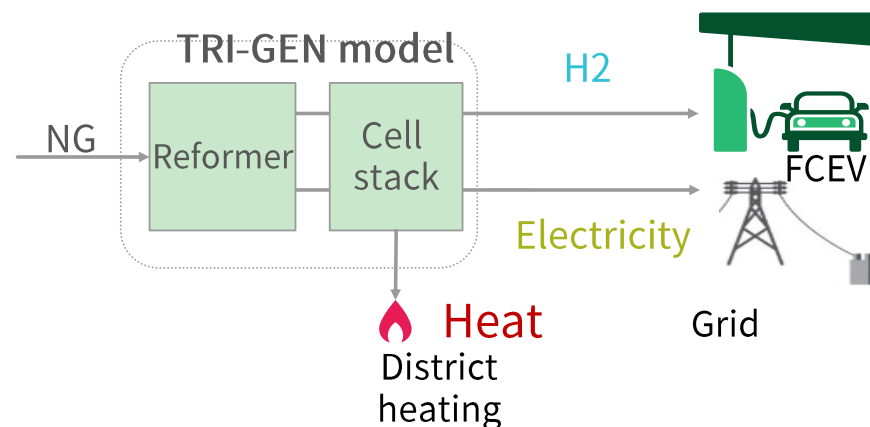
(Accumulative)

■ Target
■ Actual



Source: Ministry of Environment

Development Status & Strategy

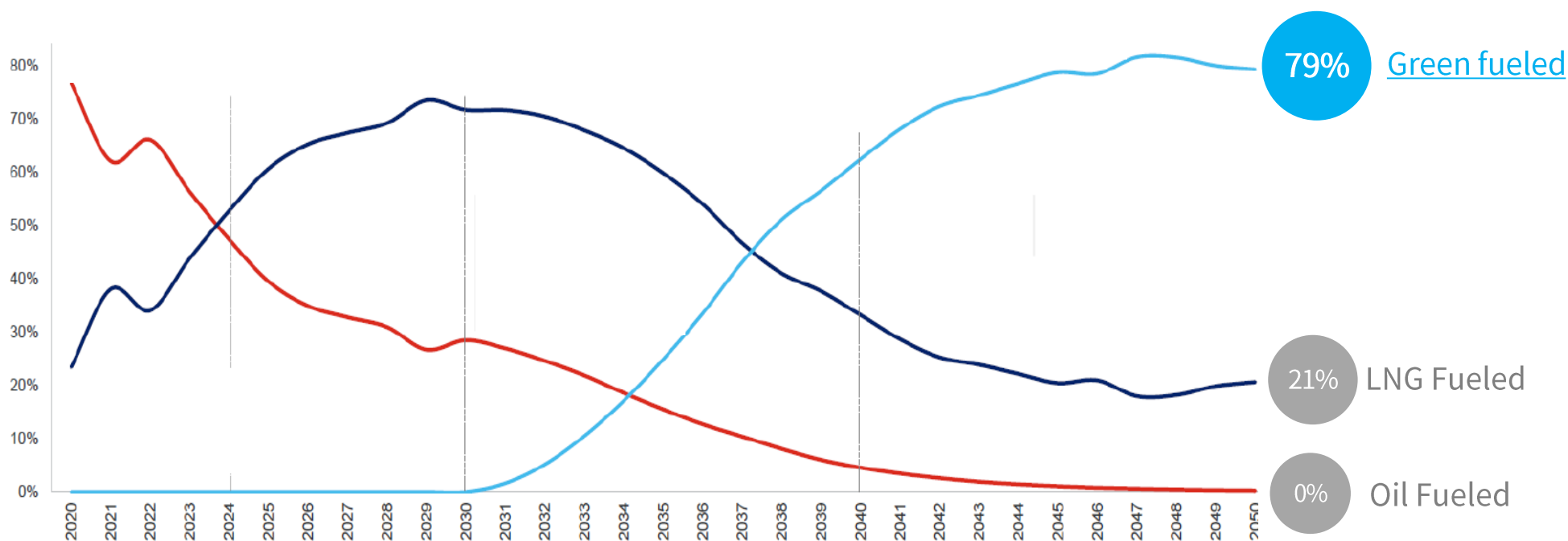
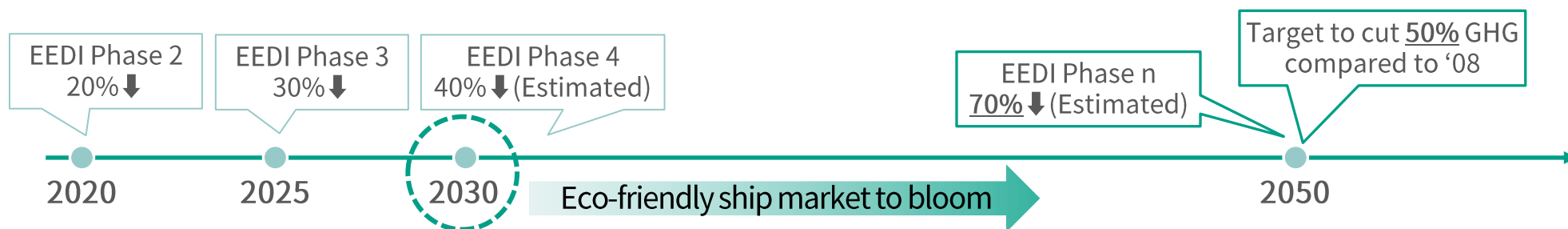


- On-site H₂, electricity, and heat supply for FCEVs and EVs
- Offset expensive H₂ transportation
- Pilot test planned within '21 and commercialization in '22

SOFC Maritime Fuel Cell (1): New Ship Order Outlook

Toughen EEDI¹⁾ will promote green shipbuilding market in 2030

- Green vessels are expected to account for 79% of new vessel orders in 2050



Source: Clarksons Research (March 2020)

1) EEDI: Energy Efficiency Design Index

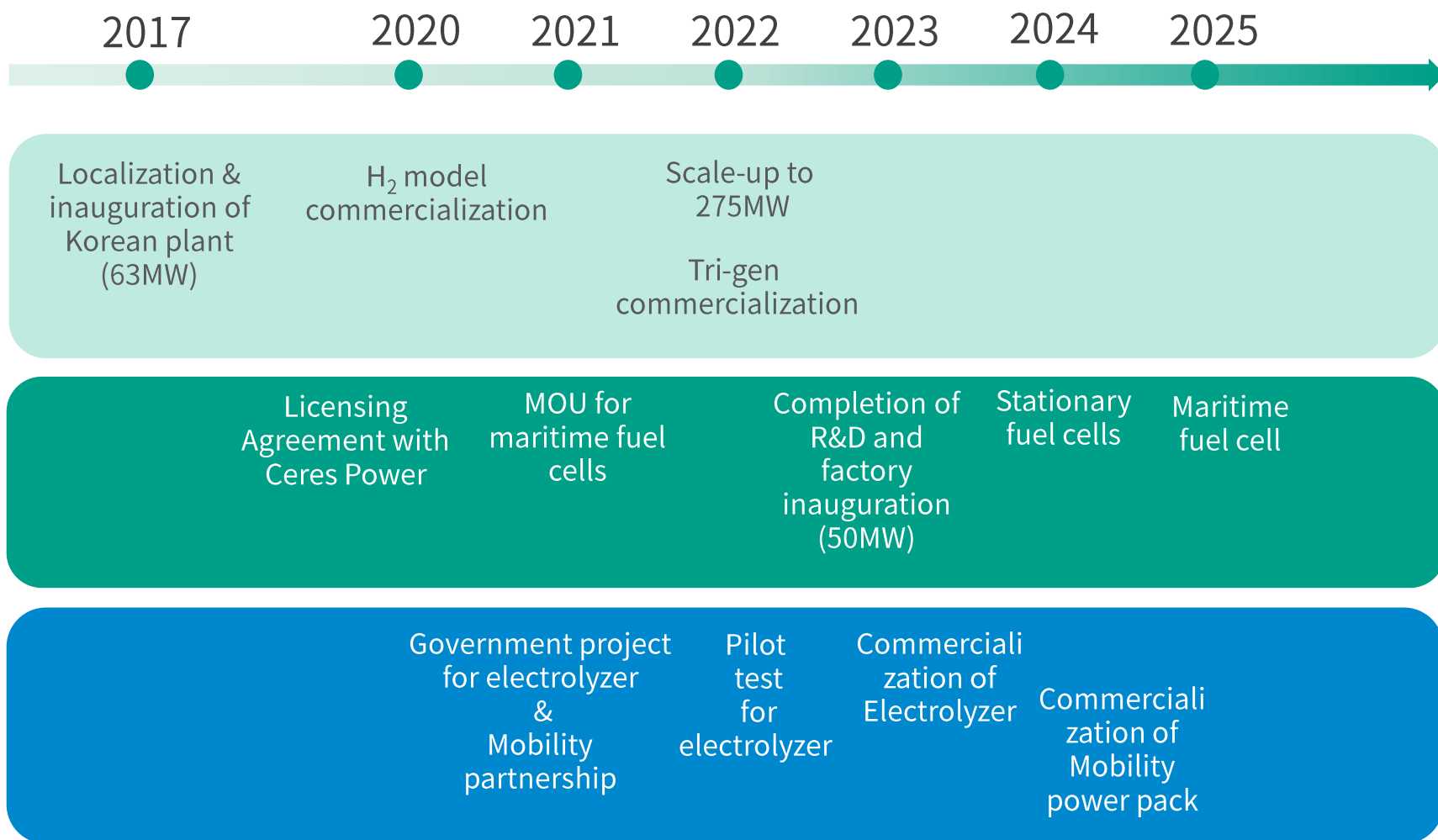
SOFC Maritime Fuel Cell (2): Why SOFC?

SOFC is considered the most promising green technology to meet tougher restrictions in the mid term

- Higher efficient and greener to meet EEDI than competing technologies

	LNG Engine (Dual Fuel, DF)	SOFC (LNG)	Ammonia Engine (Dual Fuel)
EEDI Response	EEDI Phase 3 compliant	EEDI Phase 4 compliant (convertible to Ammonia)	Above EEDI Phase 4 compliant
Status & tech limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DF engine use is spreading • Need to develop reliable high pressure fuel facilities • Methane slip issue (25X GHG effect than CO₂) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable technology proven by stationary fuel cells • Maritime system development underway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have emission reducer to deal with increasing NOx • Further R&D required due to slow single combustion and high ignition point
Operating efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propulsion engine: 50% • Aux engine: 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% or above (based on Doosan developing SOFC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propulsion engine(forecast): 40-45% • Aux engine: 40%
TCO perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite inexpensive engine, low operating efficiency elevates fuel consumption and emission cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite expensive equipment and maintenance, higher operating efficiency cuts fuel and emission cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest fuel cost, lower equipment, maintenance and emission cost • Need to develop cost effective infrastructure

Strategic Focus





APPENDIX

Appendix. Summary of Financial Position

(Unit: KRW in billions)	21.Q1	21.Q2	Change
Total Assets	769.4	867.3	97.9
Current Assets	621.5	706.4	84.9
Non-current Assets	147.9	160.9	13.0
Total Liabilities	261.1	358.8	97.7
Current Liabilities	241.0	336.1	95.1
Non-current Liabilities	20.0	22.7	2.7
Shareholder's Equity	508.3	508.5	0.2
Share Capital	769.4	867.3	97.9
Leverage Ratio	51%	71%	
Debt	99.0	99.0	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents*	336.4	367.1	30.7
Net Debt**	-237.4	-268.1	-30.7

* Cash and cash equivalents + ST financial instruments + ST financial assets

** Debt- Cash and cash equivalents and etc.

Appendix. Summary of Income Statement

(Unit: KRW bn)	'20.2Q	'21.1Q	'21.2Q	YoY	QoQ
Sales Revenue	1,10.1	72.0	55.6	-50%	-23%
Operating Income	12.6	0.3	1.0	-92%	233%
Margin(%)	11%	0%	2%		
EBITDA	14.4	2.2	3.0	-79%	36%
Margin(%)	13%	3%	5%		
Income before Tax	11.8	2.0	0.6	-95%	-70%
Net Income	9.1	-4.3	0.4	-96%	Turned black

Q&A Session



PureCell®

Power You



Productive

IR Contacts

Tel. 02-3398-1248 / 02-3398-3853

E-mail. sukjoon.kim@doosan.com / ran.heo@doosan.com