

Huawei: Leading provider of ICT infrastructure and smart devices





Vision & mission

Bring digital to every person, home, and organization for a fully connected, intelligent world



employees

170+ countries and regions

No. 96 on Fortune Global 500

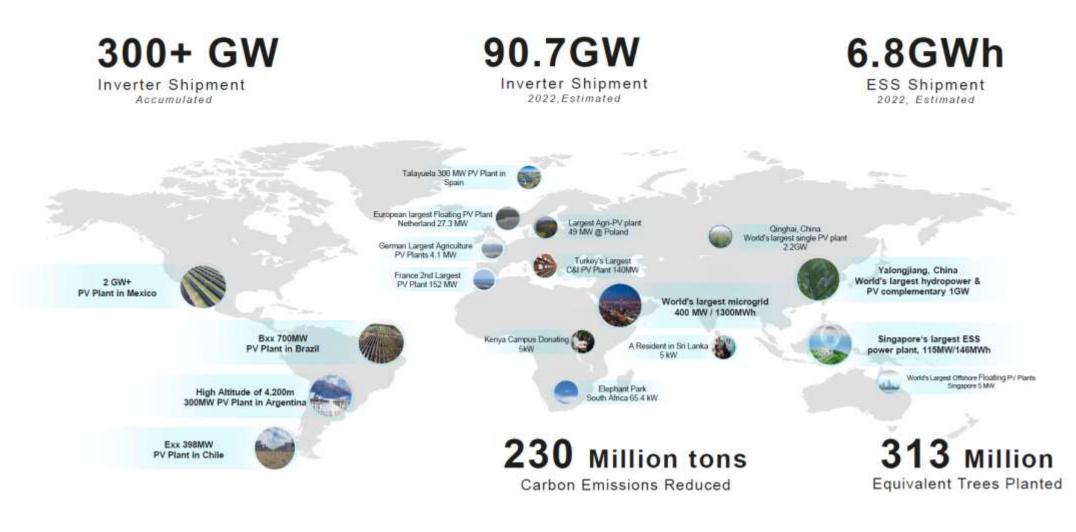
No. 2 in R&D investment

54.8% of employees are in R&D

Huawei company milestones



FusionSolar Continuously Building a Greener and Better Future Together with Our Global Customers







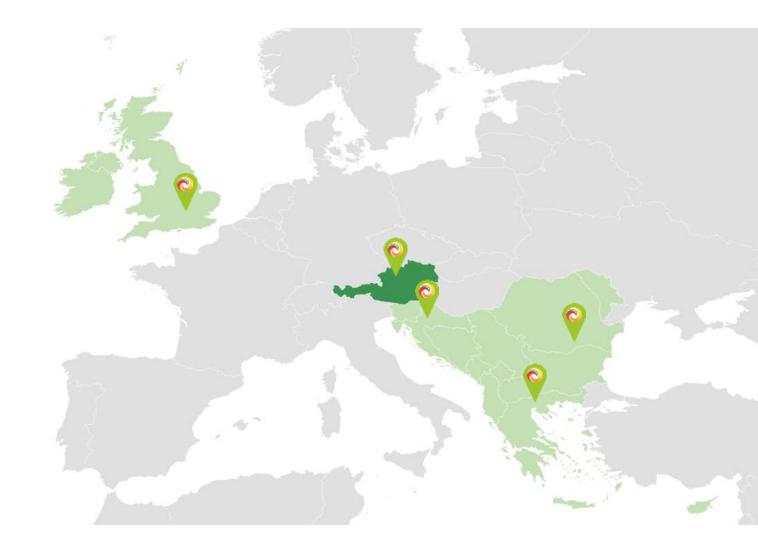
SKE | Huawei Value Added Partner in CEE

16 SKE Countries

Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Kosovo, Croatia, Moldova, Montenegro, Northern Macedonia, Austria, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Cyprus

5 SKE Offices international

Austria, United Kingdom, Croatia, Romania, Greece





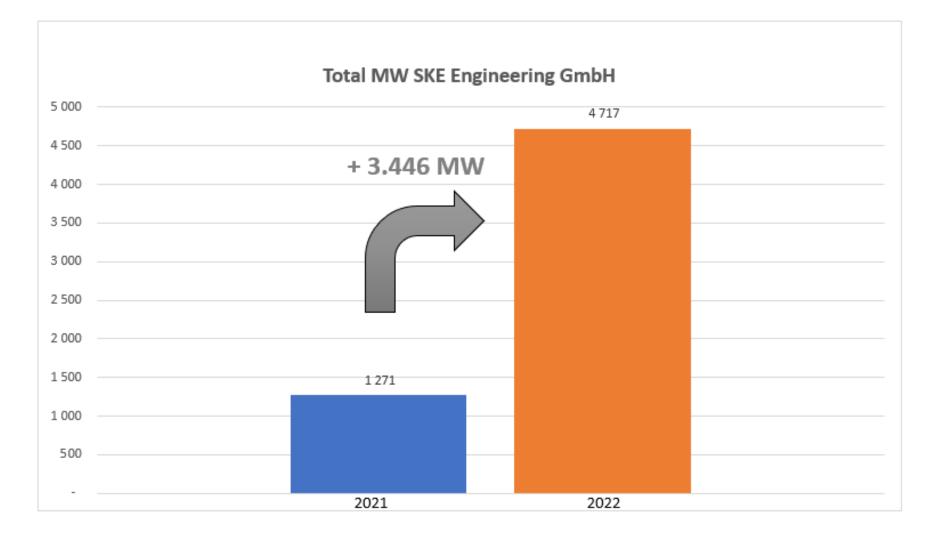
SKE | Warehouse and Logistic

- Warehouses
 Austria, Romania, United Kingdom
- Up to 250 MW available in stock
- 2,000+ Orders processed per year
- 2,500+ Deliveries sent annually





SKE | Total sales in MW





SKE SOLAR INVERTERS SRL SKE Romania - Company overwiew

- 500MW sold in 2022
- Bucharest office + 2 warehouses (+1500 pallets capacity)
- + 12000 inverters on stock
- 10 Employees (including 2 x Solution Managers + 1 x Service Engineer)
- 1 fully functional laboratory



ske-solar.com #weareonefamily



SKE SOLAR INVERTERS SRL SKE Romania revenue





ske-solar.com #weareonefamily





SKE | Service areas & Product range

Huawei FusionSolar **Residential**

PV for residential & living areas



Huawei FusionSolar Commercial & Industrial

PV for commercial & industrial infrastructures



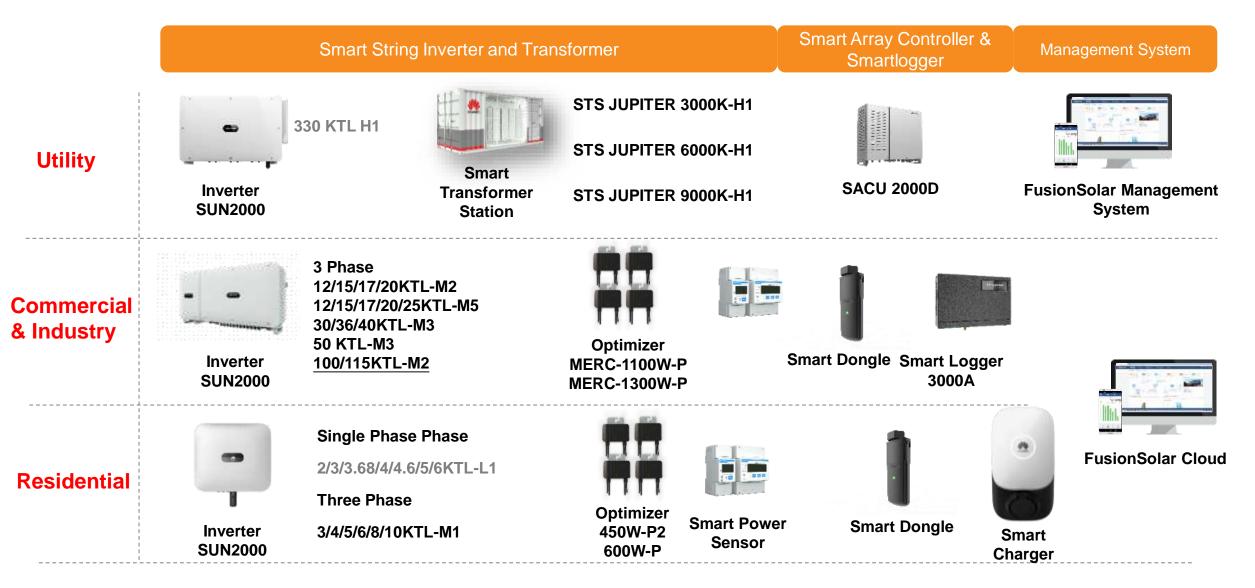
Huawei FusionSolar Utility Scale

Large-scale photovoltaic systems





FusionSolar, Smart PV Solution for All Scenarios





FusionSolar, Storage Solution for All Scenarios

Commercial & Industrial Residential



LUNA2000 5-10-15 kWh 7-14-21 kWh







Smart PCS (100 kW)

Utility



LUNA2000-2.0MWh-1H0/1H1/2H1



SmartACU2000D **Smart Array Controller**

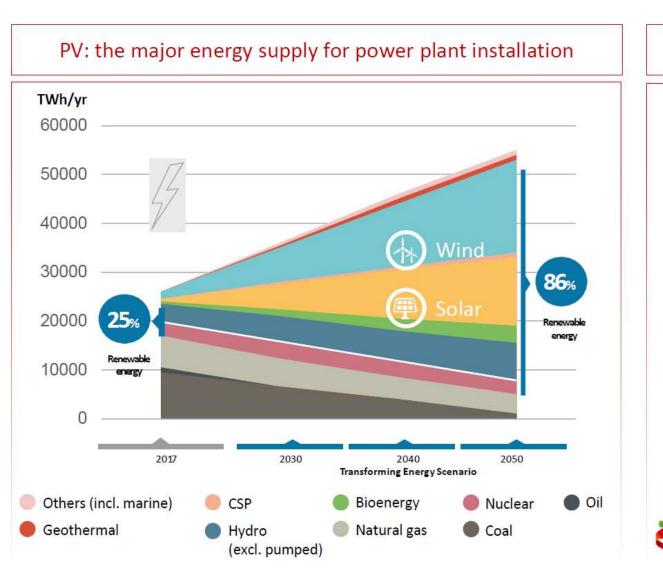




DC LV Panel

Energy Strategy Transformation: Promoting solar & wind to become the major energy





Governments & corporations specify low-carbon targets



China

EU

Carbon neutral realized in 2060 Peak value by 2030, 20% renewable energy



Carbon neutral realized in 2050

GHG emission -60% by 2030, 32% renewable energy

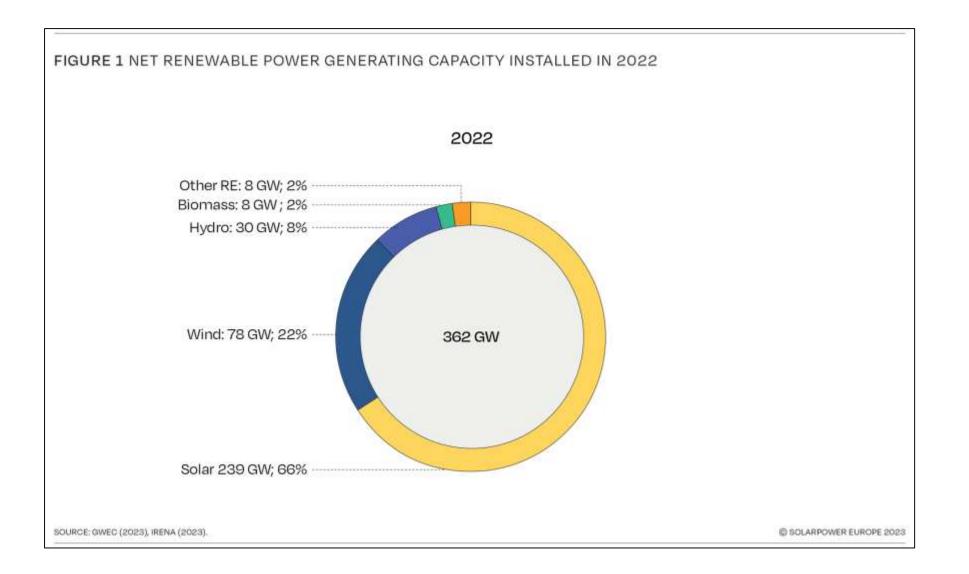
Strategic transformation of energy giants accelerate Carbon Neutral

Various Power consumption companies join RE100 & promise to achieve 100% renewable energy power consumption

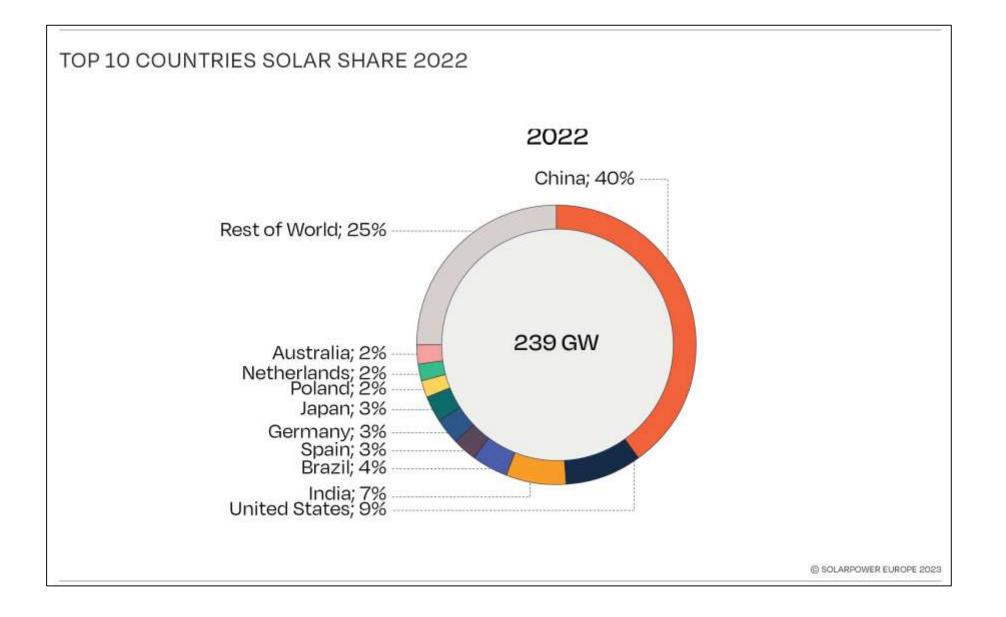


Google Coogle

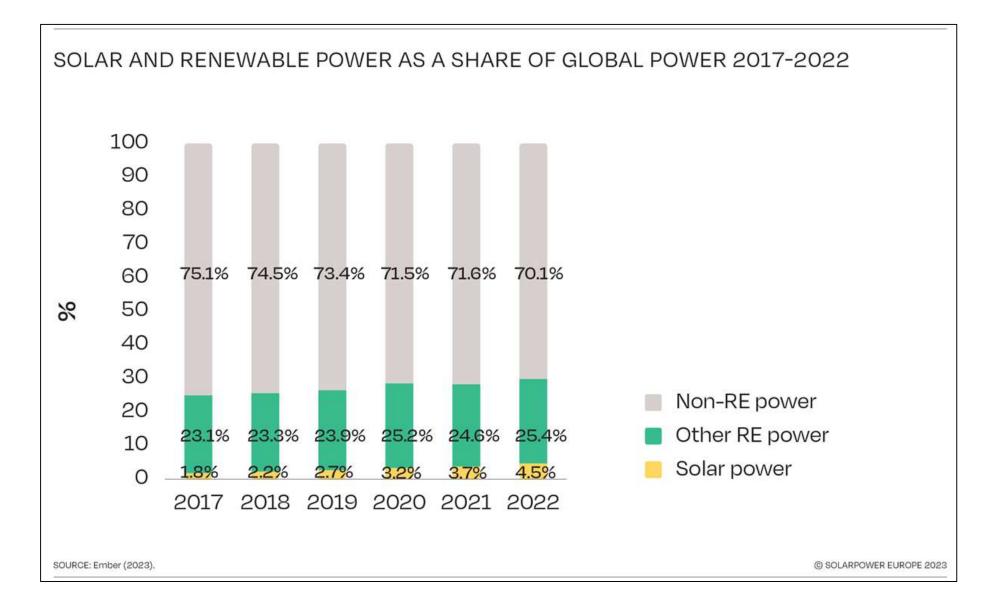








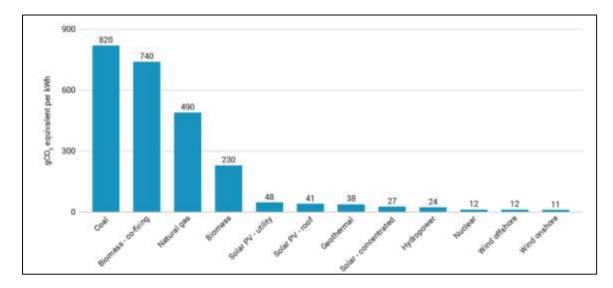






Carbon Dioxide Emissions From Electricity

gCO2 per kWh per energy source.	Min	Median	Max
Wind onshore	7	11	56
Nuclear	3,7	12	110
Wind offshore	8	12	35
Hydropower	1	24	2200
Concentrated Solar	8,8	27	63
Geothermal	6	38	79
Solar PV—rooftop	26	41	60
Solar PV—utility	18	48	180
Biomass-dedicated n	130	230	420
Gas	410	490	650
Biomass-cofiring n.	620	740	890
Coal	740	820	910





LCOE defining the trends Helsinki, Finland 2020 : € 29/MWh 2030 : € 25/MWh 2050 ; € 15/MM . Toulouse, France 2020 : € 30/MWh 2030 : € 18/MWh Munich Nominal WACC : 7% WACC 2020 : € 33/MWh Assume : 100MWp PV plant 2030 : € 21/MWh 2050 · € 11/MWh 2050 : € 13/MWh CAPEX : 2020 :420 € / kWp CAPEX : 2030 :280 € / kWp Malaga, Spain Texas CAPEX : 2050 :170 €/ kWP 2020 : € 22/MWh . 2020 : € 21/MWh OPEX: 2020: 9 € / kWp /a 2030 : € 14/MWh 2030 : € 13/MWh 2050 : € 9/MWh OPEX: 2030:6 € / kWP /a 2050 : € 8/MWh OPEX: 2050: 4 € / kwp / a . India Inflation: 2% 2020 : € 22/MWh Lifetime : 30 years 2030 : € 14/MWh Initial degradation : 2 % 2050 : € 9/MWh Continued degradation : 0.5 % / a Australia Chile 2020 : € 21/MWh 2020 : € 15/MWh 2030 ; € 10/MWh 2030 : € 13/MWh S.Africa 2050 : € 6/MWh 2050 ; € 8/MWh 2020 ; € 19/MWh * 2030 : € 12/MWh 2050 : € 7/MWh

Huawei Confidential

Major steps in technology development cost drivers for anticipated utility-scale PV system LCOE:

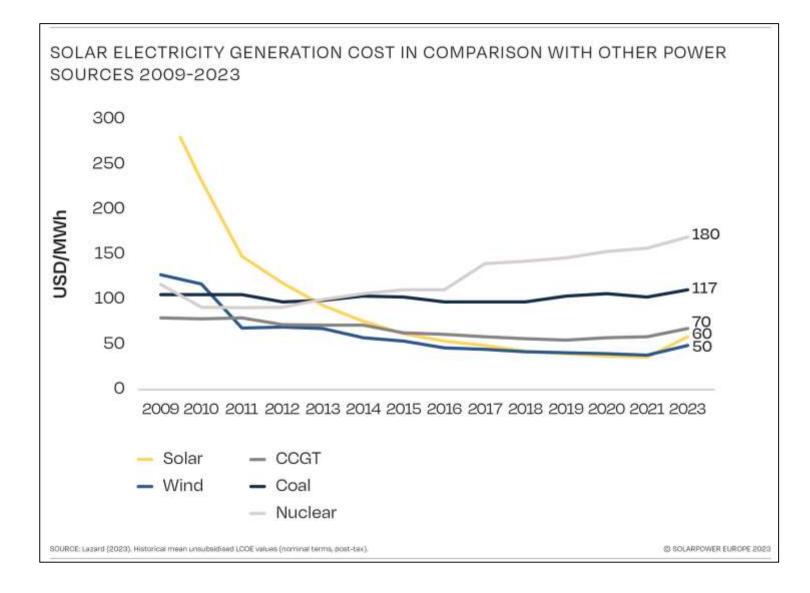
- PV module average efficiency will increase from the current 18% to ~30% by 2050. Several factors are increasing the efficiency. Main drivers being:
 - · tandem and multijunction cells
 - · passivated contacts leading to lower losses
 - · new materials, better light management
- Less expensive material use; e.g. silicon cost will be reduced by ~ 80% by 2050 and silver replaced by copper or aluminum
- Larger batches and better manufacturing process leads to higher throughput
- Better optimization and design of the whole PV system and O&M
- Consolidation and value chain logistics optimization; healthy competition will continue
- · Bifacial modules increase the yield

Summary of PV technology trends up to 2030

- · Share of monocrystalline PV cells to increase to 90% half of mono will be n-type
- · PERC dominating tandem, heterojunction and IBC cells to increase share to 25%
- Bifacial cells to increase market share up to 70% and bifacial modules to 35%
- Half cells to increase share to 60% quarter cells will also come to the market
- 5 busbars dominating, increasing to 6+ eventually busbarless cells will overtake
- 72-cell modules will take over from 60-cells reaching 60% share
- · Frameless modules will increase market share to 25%



LCOE comparison





Calugareni 63MWp

- 88 ha area
- Substation: 63MVA 20kV/110kV
- 8 x Huawei STS 6000K-H1
- 248 x Huawei-215KTL-H0 inverters
- 16, 17 or 18 strings/inverter
- 27 pcs of 535W or 540W JASolar panels/string
- Total numbers of panels:116.991
- Single-axis (East-West) tracker system





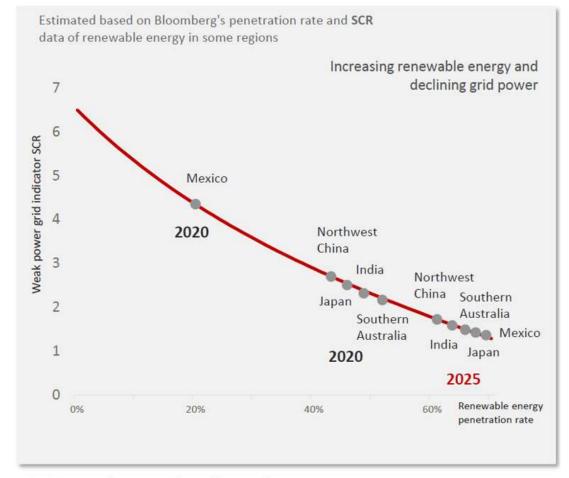
Calugareni 63MWp





Power grid stability declines, Energy Storage has emerged as a flexible grid-balancing tool

In the next five years, half of global power grids will be declining.



SCR = short-circuit ratio



As Renewable Energy Penetration Rate Rises, Weak Grid Problem Becomes a Global Challenge

to achieve.

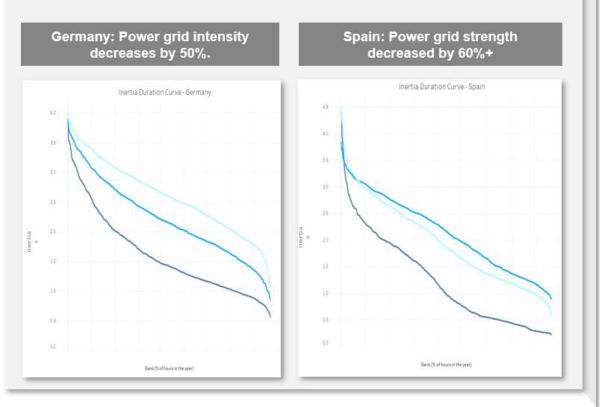
Voltage

Stabilized

In the next five years, renewable energy capacity will increase rapidly, and the global power grid strength will decrease.



Entso predicts: The system strength of major EU countries will decline rapidly in the next five years.



High proportion of renewable energy will pose severe challenges to grid stability

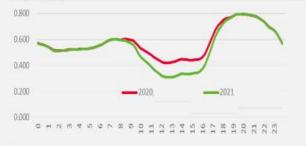
Peak and frequency regulation

y Thermal power is approaching the limit of peak regulation

^e Transient voltage

Significant HVDC overvoltage problem

The transient voltage control capability of new energy is weak. During the HVDC fault period, 130% + overvoltage occurs. The power grid limits the power of new energy generation.



The thermal power operation of a province has reached the limit (40%

peak adjustment depth), and no new energy peak adjustment can be

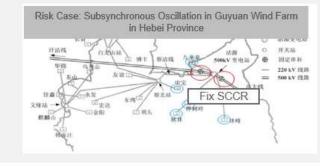
performed. The new energy target in 2021 is expected to be impossible

Insufficient new energy support capability asts for 100 ms

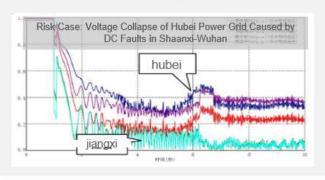
Wide frequency oscillation

Risk of long-distance transmission oscillation

After the proportion of synchronous power decreases, the stability margin decreases, and low frequency/ Subsynchronous/supersynchronous oscillation risks and power grid restrictions



The new energy has transient power and insufficient voltage support. After the HVDC is faulty, the power is transferred in a large area, causing voltage collapse. Power grids limit new energy



Smart String Energy Storage System Solution has been applied SKE globally



promoting the smart string ESS solution with optimal LCOS globally.



Red Sea, Saudi Arabia PV + ESS Microgrid Project

Capacity: 400 MW / 1.3 GWh Serving 100% PV + ESS power supply for 1 million people in Red Sea new city Grid Forming enabling the world's largest

100% PV & ESS microgrid project

COD: 16 MWh ready around Dec. 2022, others shall be ready around middle of 2023.



Thank You!

SKE | lead the change