

Low-emission Hydrogen- Sucre		
<b>Sector</b>	Private	
<b>Entities/Areas</b>	Sucre Government	
<b>Project Name</b>	Low-emission hydrogen	
<b>Contributing Partner</b>	INTI ENERGIA INTELIGENTE SAS ESP	
<b>Project Name</b>	Low-emission hydrogen	
<b>Plan Strategy National development to which it points</b>	Aim: Productive Economy through reindustrialization and the bioeconomy.	
<b>Target SDGs</b>	Sustainable Cities and Communities.	
<b>Description of the Project</b>	<b>Purpose of the project</b>	Creation of a plant to produce low-emission hydrogen
	<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The proposal consists of creating a production plant to produce green hydrogen, starting from energy crops, so that Colombia will achieve a large production of hydrogen, which is essential in the creation of fertilizers for the agricultural sector, being net Zero by committing to the preservation of the environment.</p> <p>It will also enable Colombia to have an infrastructure for the creation of their own fertilizers at better prices and therefore agricultural products, which will allow Colombians to have a better access to access to agricultural products at better prices.</p>
	<b>Geographic Area of Influence</b>	San Onofre due to its proximity to the port and for Afro-descendant community involvement



Project Name																			
	It is included in the NDP goals:	Yes__ No_x_																	
	Structuring Phase																		
	Goal:	Construction of the hydrogen plant for local consumption and export																	
	Located in a protected area or with indigenous/ Afro-descendant communities:	Yes_x_No_____Which_____																	
<b>Duration by Phases</b>	Ammoniac Production																		
	Payments & Weeks																		
	Activities	1st year						2nd year											
		1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m	9m	10m	11m	12m	13m	14m	15m	16m	17m	18m
	Executive draft																		
	Analysis																		
	Studies																		
	Basic engineering																		
	Permits																		
	Import of equipment																		
	Adequacy																		
	Feasibility																		
Commissioning																			
Start of operations																			
<b>Contributions</b>	Total Value	250,000,000 USD																	
	National Contribution	\$																	
	Contribution from Territorial Entities	\$																	
	Private Contribution	\$250,000,000 USD																	
<b>Opportunity to Investment</b>	Company: INTI ENERGIA INTELIGENTE SAS ESP Nit 901502825-2 Address: Cra 51 No 104B 70 Edificio torres de palo blanco Phone 3212008437 E-mail: intienergiainteligente@gmail.com Legal representative Estimated investment amount: \$250,000,000 USD																		
<b>Analysis of Market</b>	Long-term evolution of hydrogen demand: All reports predict moderate but steady growth in hydrogen demand until 2030, for different reasons. In the best-case scenario, the necessary infrastructure will be built in parallel with the growing demand for hydrogen at decreasing costs to ensure that by 2030 hydrogen can be marketed and transported in the required quantities. Hydrogen demand is expected to increase from 2030 onwards and another sharp increase from 2035 onwards in all medium and high ambition scenarios. To achieve the Paris climate change targets, infrastructure planning must start now.																		



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Projections Financial	<b>INVESTMENT</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>
	CAPEX	\$ 229,100,000.00	\$250,000,000.00
	OPEX	\$ 20,900,00.00	
	Table expressed in U.S. dollars.		
Considerations of Sustainability and ESG	The project must process the environmental licenses required for the plant start-up, no and there is no property commitment because of that the properties will be the property of the nation.		



**Project Name**

Evaluation and Mitigation of Risks	Detail of Risks		Mitigation Proposal
	Property risks	Risk of non-availability of the land on which the school is built.	The schools that do not have ownership of the land will not be subject to the project and its associated improvements.
Environmental risks	Risks related to the non-obtaining or the delay in the processing of the environmental license for reasons attributable to the private or contractor	In anticipation of this situation, the project envisages making the investments that depend on these licenses up to 5 years after the start of the contract.	
Social reserves	Risk of occupational accidents	The project will comply with all the requirements of law in labor matter	
Design risk	Risks of failure to comply with specifications techniques required by the grantor in the terms and conditions of the contest or omission of correction thereof by the private	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
	Risks of failures in the designs offered by the private	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
	Risks of design failures imposed by the grantor	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
Risks of construction	Risks of cost overruns in construction price variation units or an increase in the number of constructions initially planned	The project provides for a design phase that will reduce uncertainty and provide detailed budgets for building improvements.	
	Risk of extension of the construction deadlines established in the contract	The risk is low considering that it is an activity intermediate framed in several years of preparation and several years of subsequent use, added to the fact that the efficiency of resources is linked to the locative improvements	
	Risk of delay in the partial approval of the works due to causes attributable to the private or the granting	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
	Risk of non-compliance with the technical specifications of design according to the approved technical	The project must comply with the NTC 4595 and NTC 4596 standards, in addition to laws Retie and all those associated with the sustainable construction	
	Risk of change in the designs by decision of the grantor	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
	Inadequate inventory risk with respect to the service network affected by the construction	Responsibility of the consetionary	
	Risk of detection of non-compliance with orders of the environmental authority	Responsibility of the consetionary	
	Risk of non-issuance of the receipt certificate by the grantor	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
Counter party risks	Risks of late collections	Expands on the feasibility	
Financial risk	Financial risk	Expands on the feasibility	
Risk of operation and maintenance	Risk of cost overruns in maintenance activities by the increase in the constructed are with respect to the initial construction approved or due to increased costs units of operating activities	The project has been audited and supervised by the contracting party in order to draw up closure certificates.	
Risks due to force majeure	Risks due to force majeure	Expands on the feasibility	
Regulated risk	Risk of regulatory change	Expands on the feasibility	
Other risks	Risk of early termination	Expands on the feasibility	
	Political risk	Expands on the feasibility	
	Risk of inflation	Expands on the feasibility	
Security risk	Security risk due to theft or vandalism	Expands on the feasibility	

**Project Team and Experience**

**Information additional**  
In the market, banks are interested in leveraging this type of green initiative projects, among other alternatives, due to the global interest in mitigating climate change, in addition to being projects with high volumes of profitability, national entities such as Davivienda, Banco de Occidente, Bancolombia have made available to the market green lines, it should be noted that the bankability of the project depends.



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largely on the correct allocation of risks.