

Strategy update

Odd Strømsnes, CEO

29 March 2023

The green supermaterial of the future



Agenda

1. Executive summary
2. Key concepts
3. Technology
4. Market
5. The way forward



Executive summary

Electrify better, manufacture stronger



Making CO₂ a valuable resource

Pure play CCU material company enabling clean carbon for green manufacturing



We make clean carbon from harmful, excessive greenhouse gasses



CCU¹ is an alternative to carbon capture and storage, securing control of raw material delivery



Fully funded strategy with NOK 293 million cash balance

1) CCU=Carbon Capture and Utilization

OUR JOURNEY

- 2016 BCS founded
- 2020 Growing organization
- 2021 New HQ in Bergen
- 2021 IPO, listed on OSE Euronext Growth
- 2022 New Chairman of the Board
- 2023 New CEO
- 2023 Positioning for industrialization



The team



Jon André Løkke
Board Chair



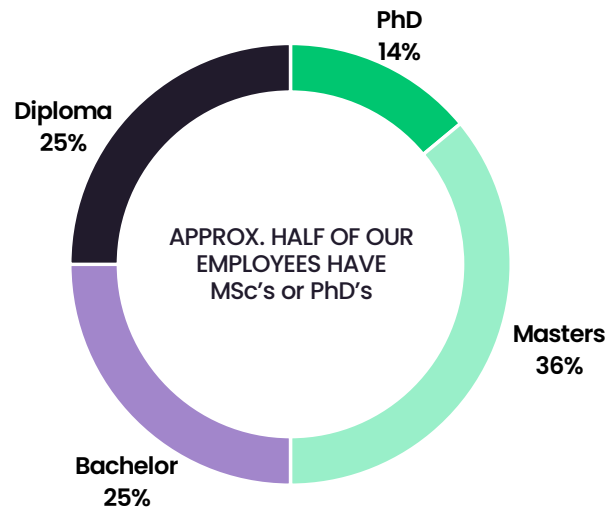
Odd Strømsnes
CEO



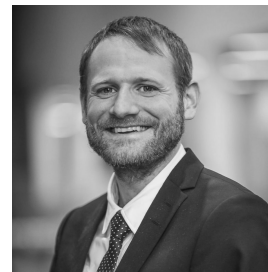
Karina Brudeseth
CFO



Finn Blydt-Svendsen
COO



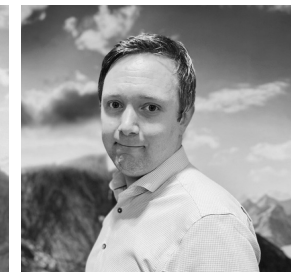
Hammad Majeed
CIRO



Håvard Husby
CTO



Jeanette Solheim
CHRO

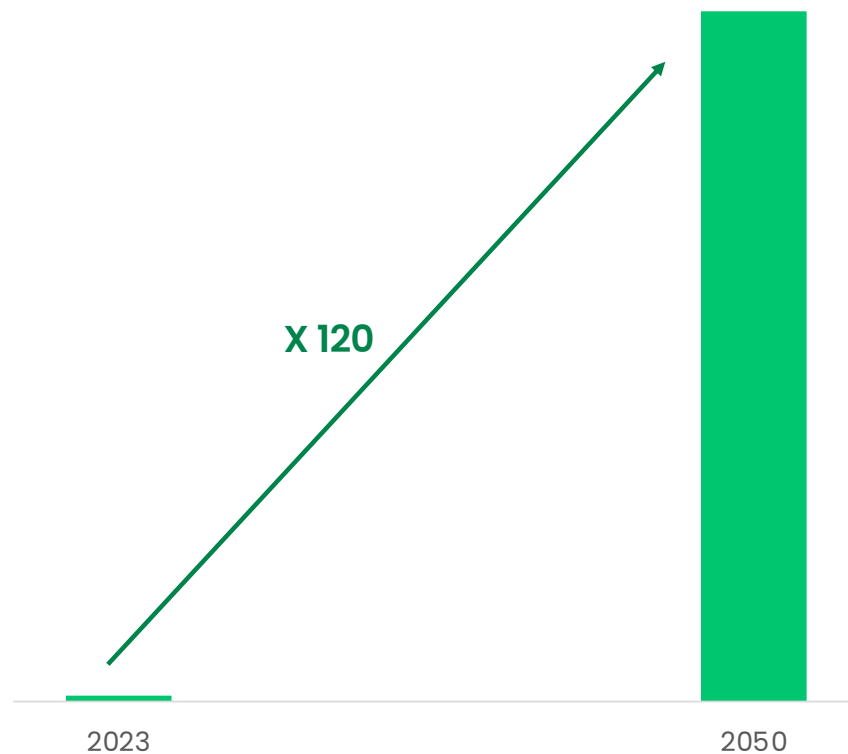


Fredrik Øksnes
CCO



CCUS uptake needed to achieve net zero commitments by 2050

GTPA



1) McKinsey, Scaling the CCUS industry to achieve net-zero emissions;
2) CCUS = Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage

Decarbonizing industry

- Decarbonizing of industry is needed to achieve net zero
- CCUS ² investment growth: 120 times by 2050 to achieve commitments.
- Reach at least 4.2 gigatons per annum of CO₂ captured ¹
- Annual investments in CCUS are expected to reach 120– 150 bn. \$ beyond 2035 ¹



EV battery as a strong driver

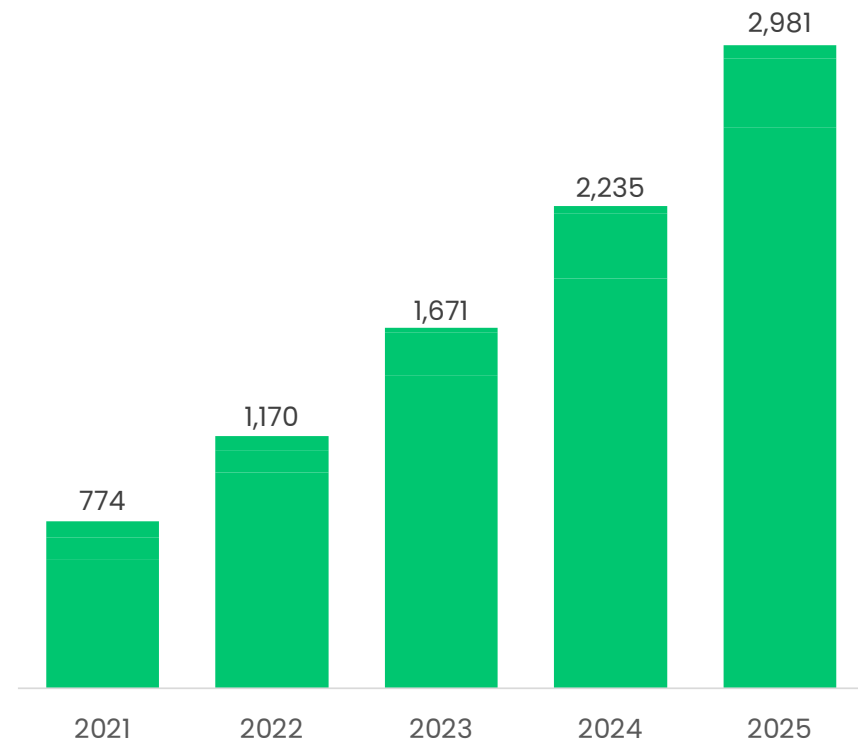
- BCS' initial focus is the EV market which has the highest demand and willingness to pay for solid carbon
- Batteries for EVs are today the largest contributor for the increased demand of solid carbons in the form of anode graphite materials



"Without an increase in synthetic graphite production, it is difficult to see how EV adoption targets can be met in time"

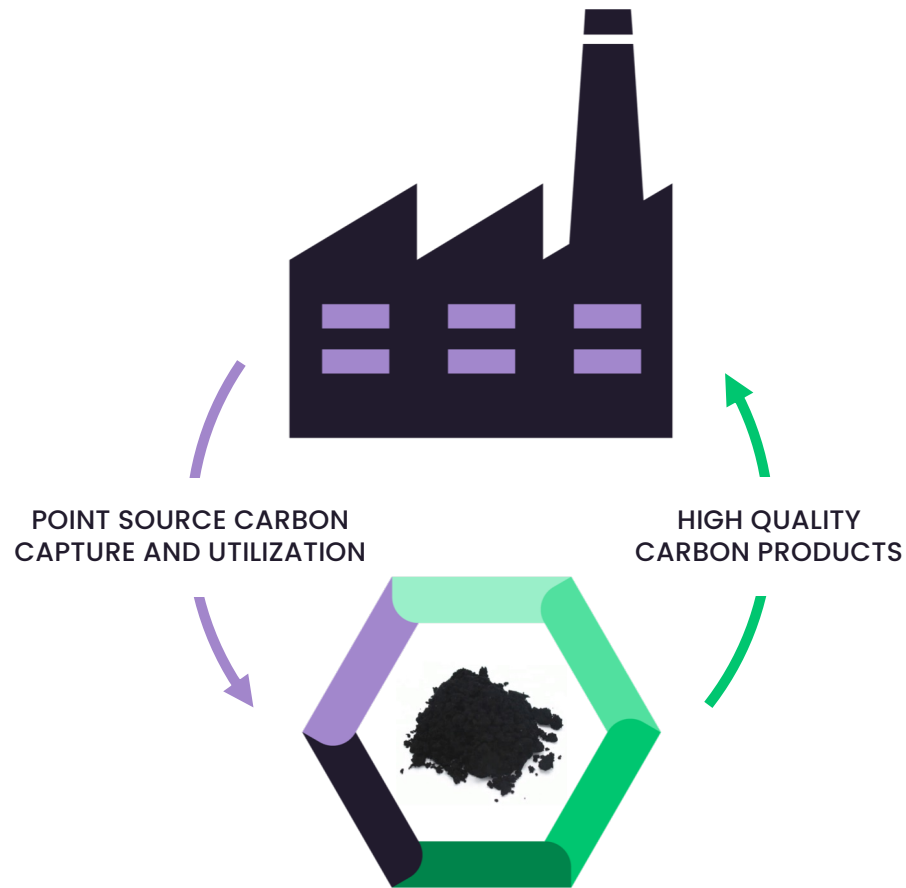
Edison Luo, Rystad Energy senior analyst

Battery anode materials (BAM) ¹
Thousand tonnes



¹) Rystad Energy, Synthetic graphite holds the key to meeting battery demand surge, despite ESG concerns (approximate numbers)





Our technology adds value both **upstream** and **downstream**

With our technology, we can both capture CO₂ directly from flue gas or run on captured CO₂ (CCU)

From CO₂ we make high quality carbon products, tailormade for the customer, ranging from small nano-particles to graphitic macro-structured carbons



A flexible triple threat go-to-market strategy

Producer & supplier

Produce and supply
the green
supermaterial
of the future



Technology provider

Service provider
delivering technology
to existing industry



Collaboration

Joint venture with
existing industry
partners



Why invest in Bergen Carbon Solutions

1. There's a massive demand for carbon products and emission solutions in the market
2. Our technology roadmap is robust and unique
3. Strong sustainability offering – bringing carbon production to the EU
4. Competitive cost advantages and roadmap for moving down the cost curve
5. Multifaceted go-to-market strategy
6. Solid financial runway towards scaleup with NOK 293 million in cash balance

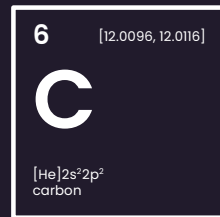


Key concepts

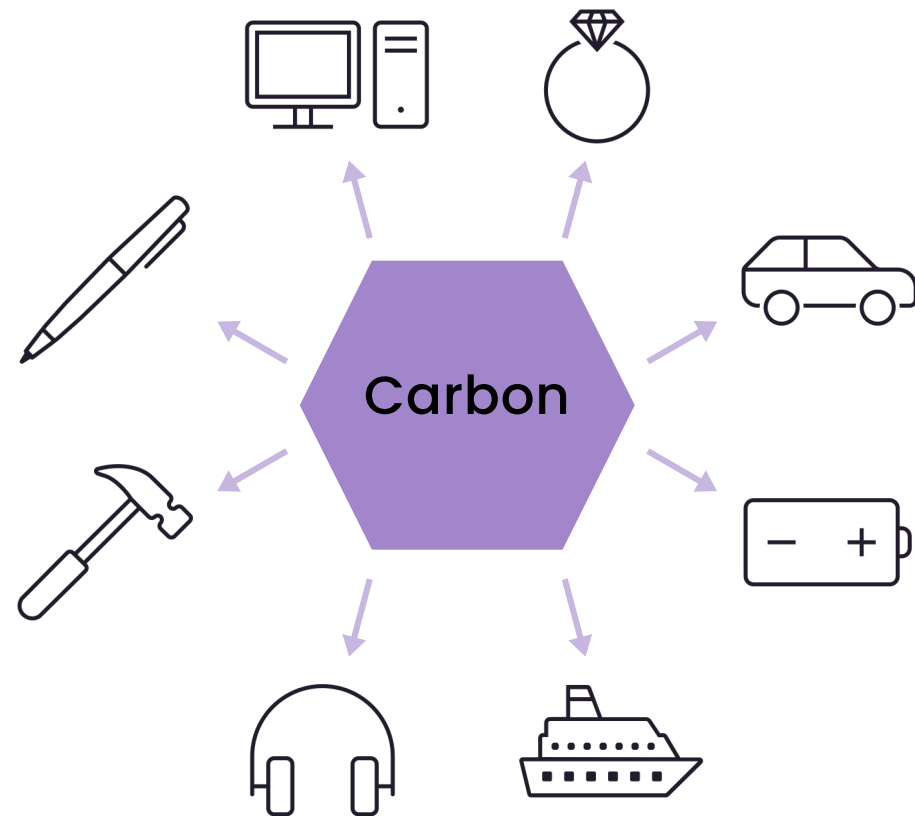
Carbon 101



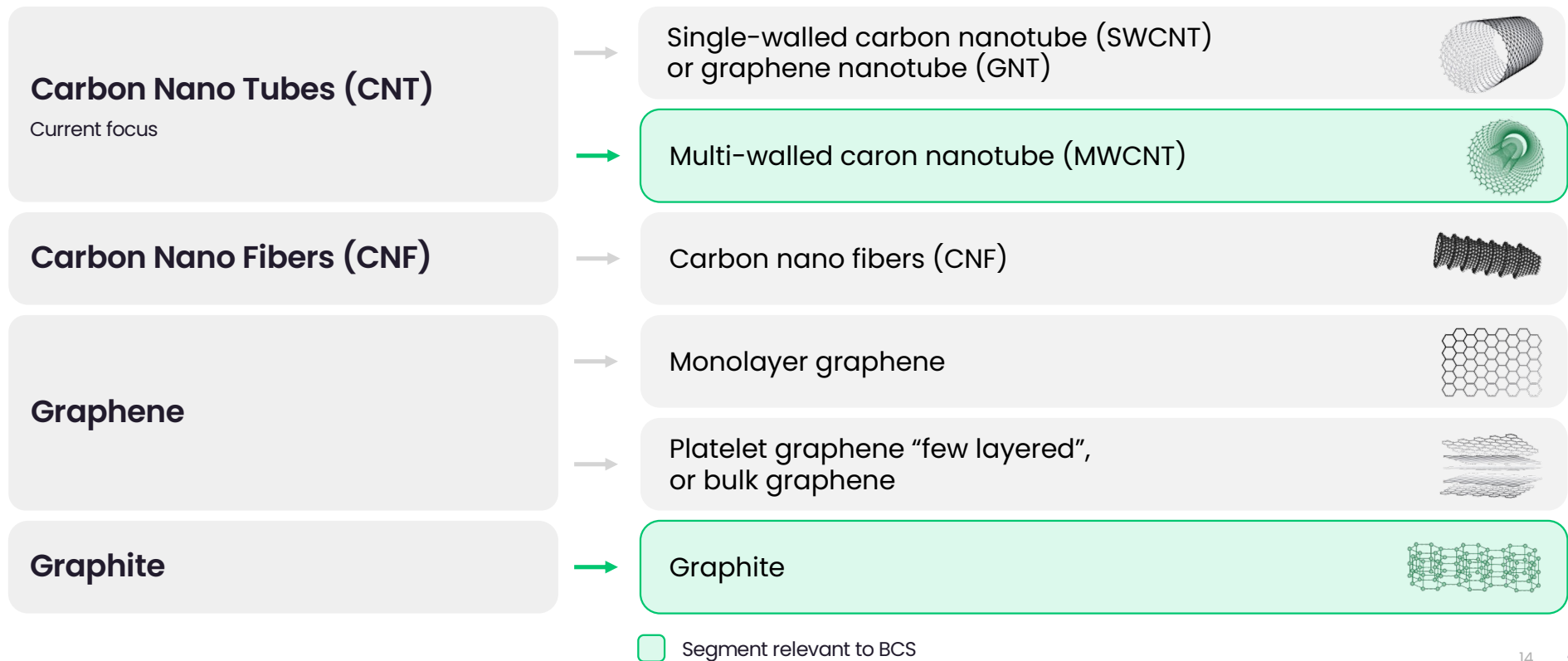
Carbon



- Conductive, strong, light-weight and durable
- Carbon is everywhere
- CO₂ as a GHG plays key role in the energy transition and decarbonization

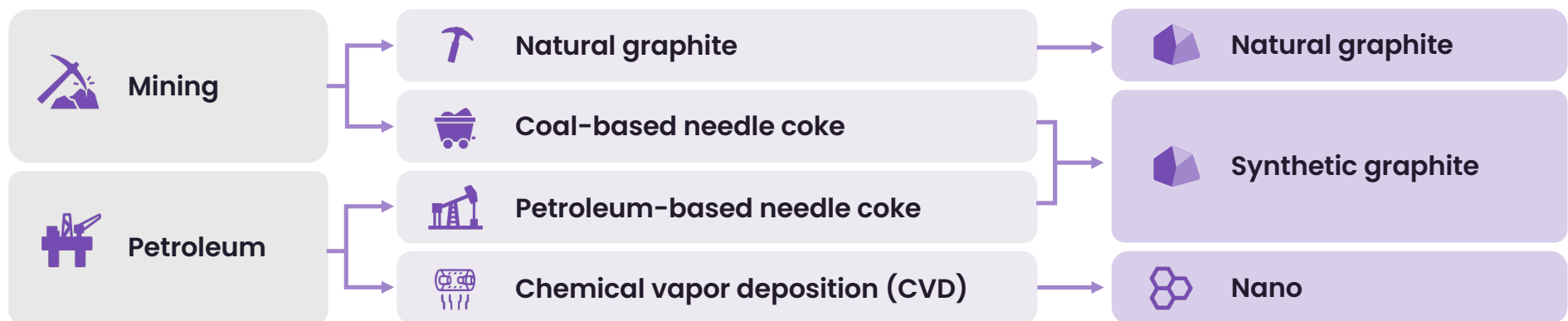


CNT, CNF and graphene are the most common carbon materials



How it's typically made

Fossil carbon





How we make it Clean carbon



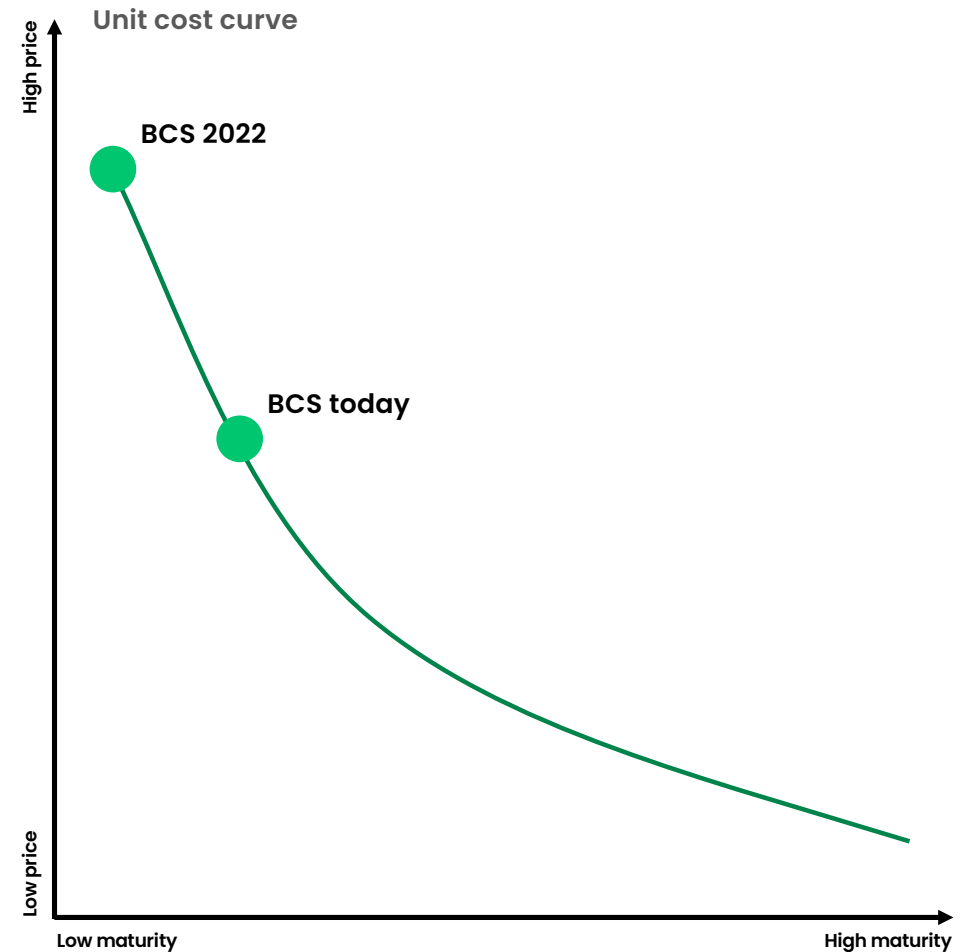
Technology

The cleanest way to source carbon

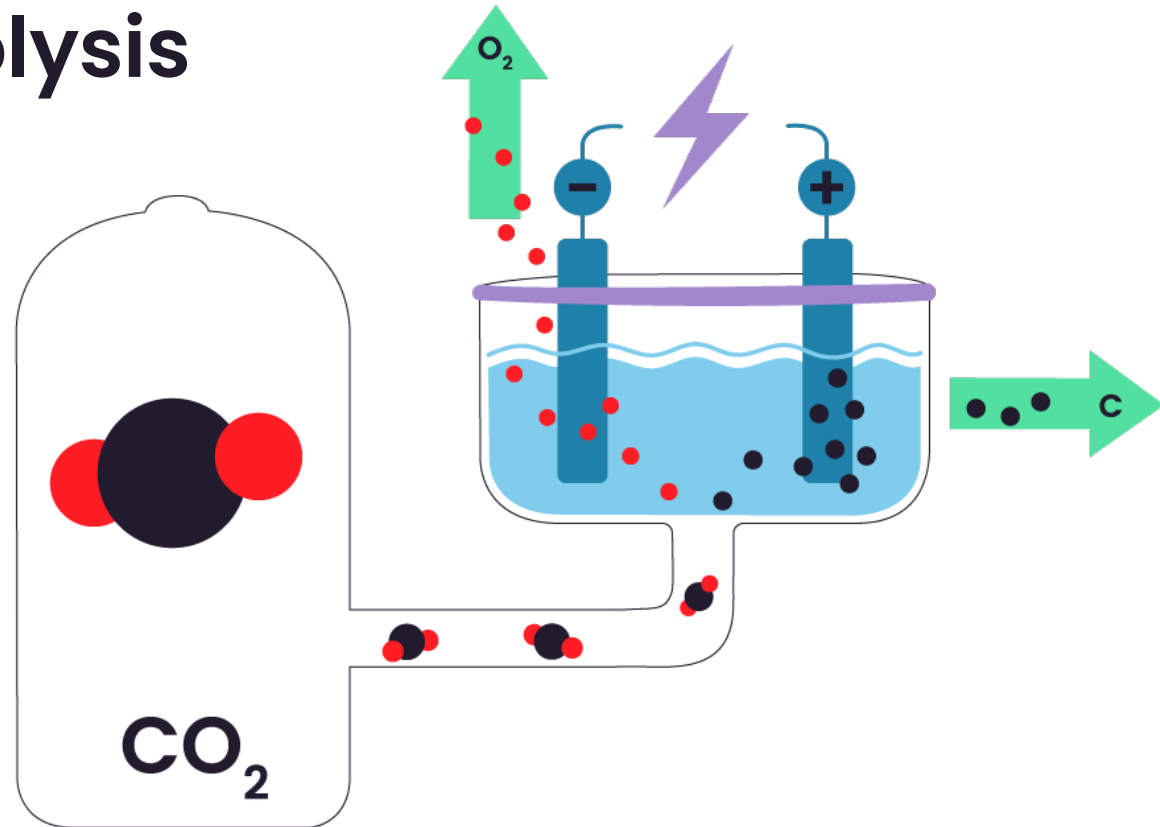


Where we're going

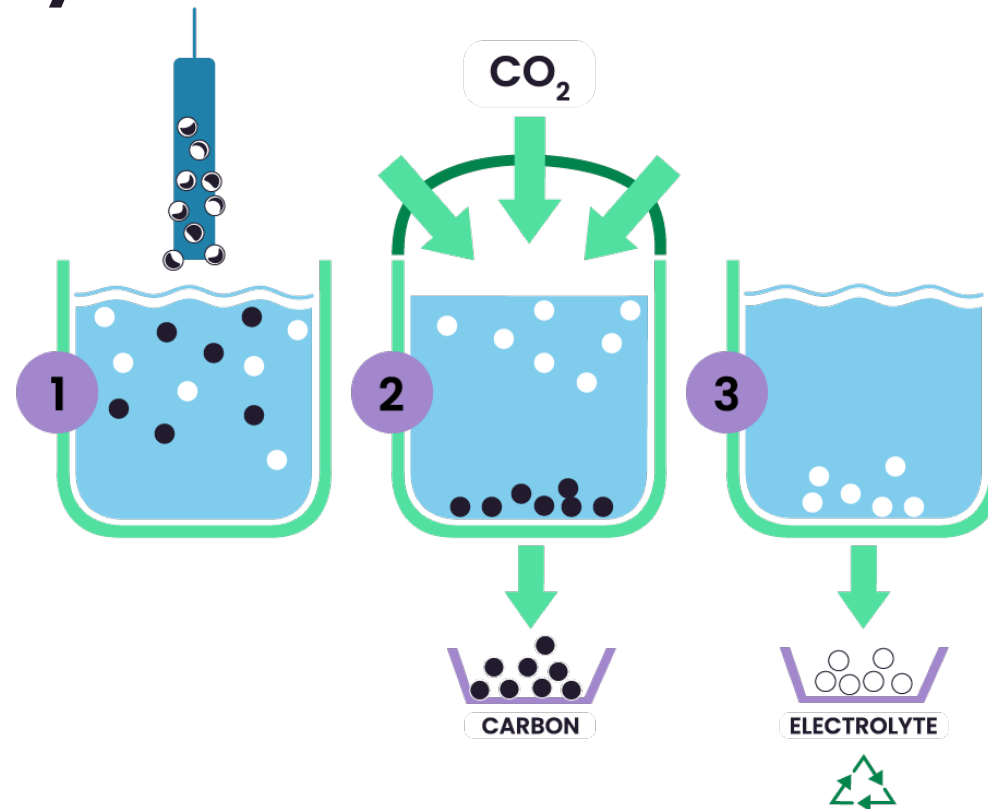
- Technology matured significantly in the last year
- New filtration technology significantly reduces unit cost and strengthens technological position
- Lower unit prices and higher yield in production reduces company risks by increasing technology's competitiveness



We turn CO₂ into carbon through electrolysis



Groundbreaking filtration significantly reduces unit cost



Batteries need clean, noble materials

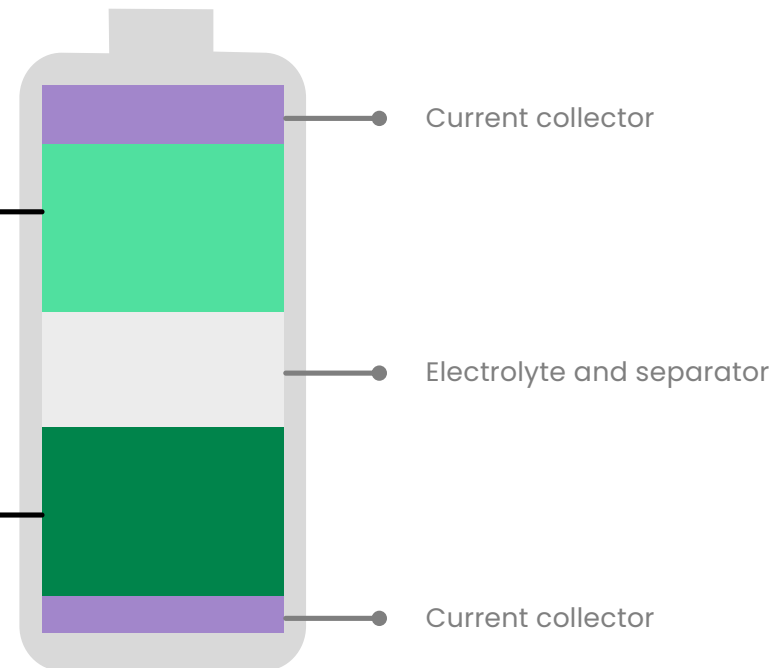
BCS relevant on both sides of the battery

Cathode

- MWCNT is used as conductive agent to increase conductivity in the cathode material (faster charging)

Anode

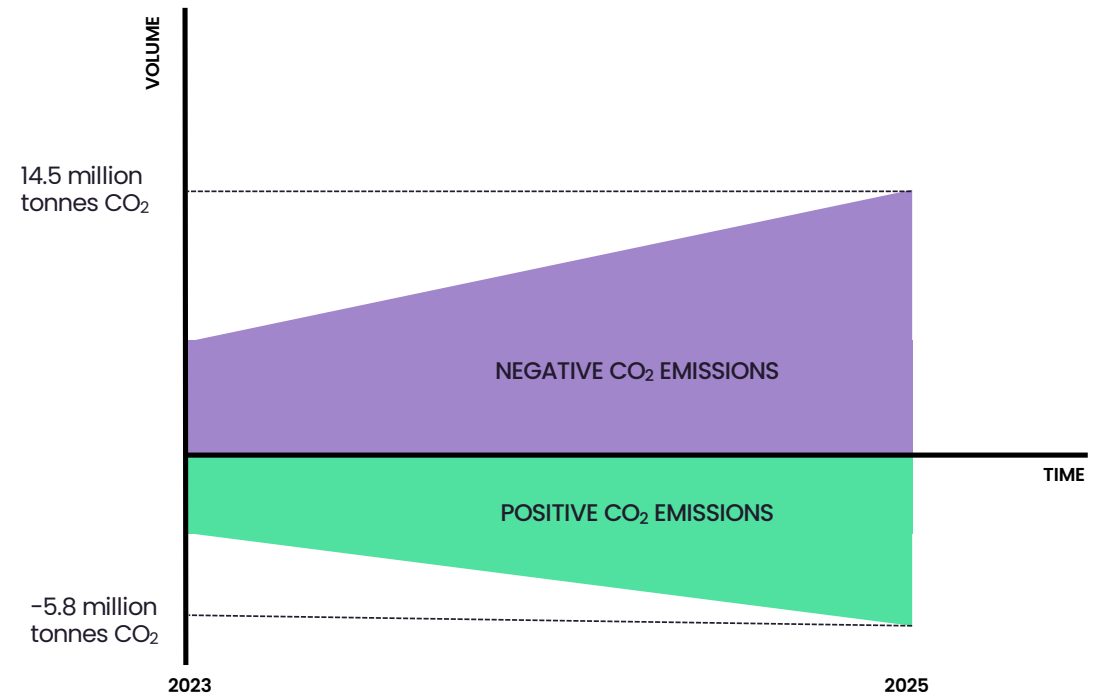
- Anode-graphite
- Anode-graphite as a potential reinforcement agent for next generation anodes (durability/strength)



Batteries have a huge potential

Total battery anode materials (BAM) demand expected to increase 300% by 2025, reaching 2.9 million tonnes ¹

By converting from fossil to green carbon production, CO₂ emissions would be reduced from 14.5 to negative 5.8 million tonnes CO₂



1) Rystad Energy, Synthetic graphite holds the key to meeting battery demand surge, despite ESG concerns



Near-term deliverables (6–9 months)

- Continue to mature our technology
- Deliver our first CO₂ recycling pilot
- Build industrial attention and cooperation with relevant players in MWCNT and AAM offtake space

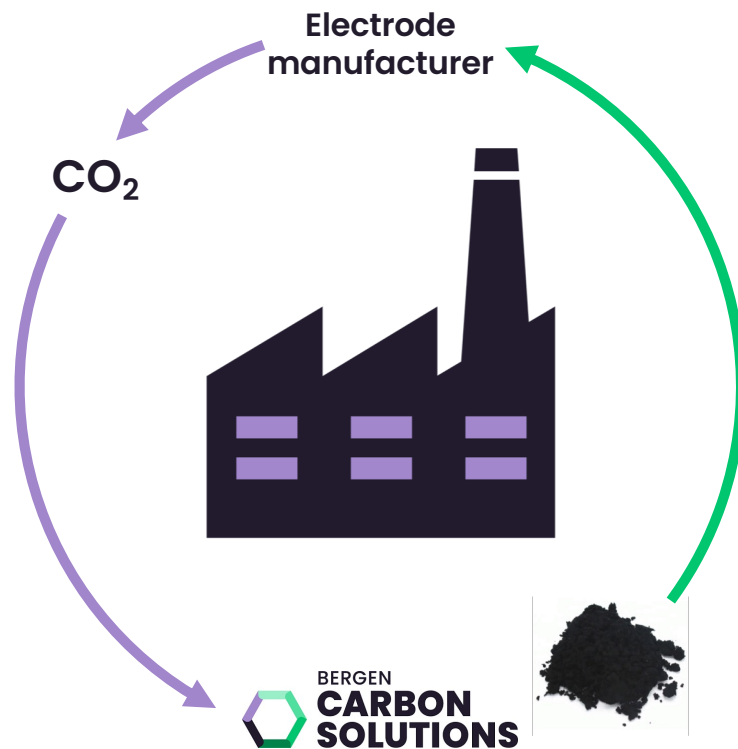


MWCNT = Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tube
AAM = Active Anode Material

Our current focus

- Implementing necessary business model adjustments
- Further developing the organization
- Verifying technical qualities
- Delivering products at right prices





On-site production

- An alternative to heavy mining or petroleum-based industry
- Solutions can be installed close by end user ensuring local supply, utilization of local CO₂ emissions and secure access to raw-materials

COST EFFICIENT | **FLEXIBLE** | **RELIABLE**



CASE

Carbon production with moderate CO₂ concentrations

Producing carbon nano products directly from flue gas at BIR installation

- Project successfully completed with conclusion that carbon nano products can be produced even with moderate concentrations of CO₂
- Results will be implemented in equipment design and an important factor in the technology qualification



Intellectual property right

- To secure first mover advantage, a strategy of not actively applying for technology patents has been pursued until now
- However, it might be relevant to patent parts of technology as market and technological opportunities expand



Technology

Cutting costs to enable clean carbon at scale

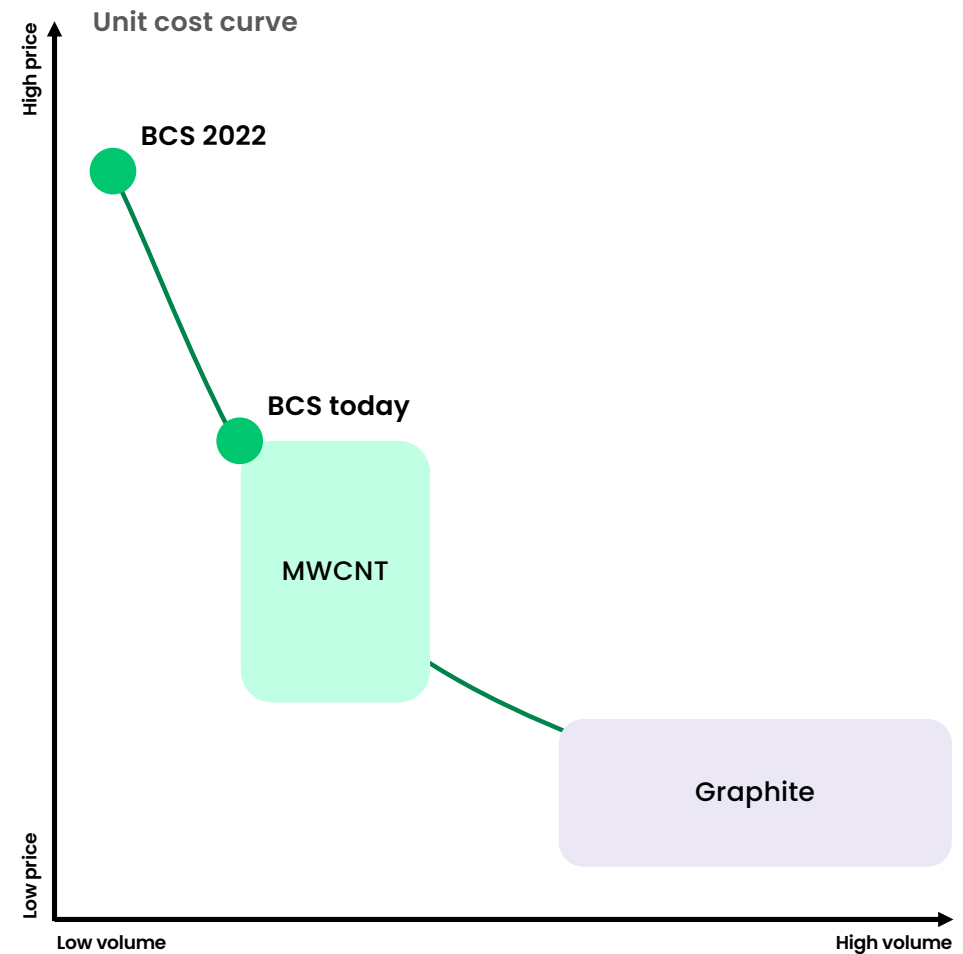


Cost reduction initiatives

Our drivers for profitability are:

1. Recycling of electrolyte
2. Reuse of electrodes
3. Energy efficiency
4. Cost effective factory design

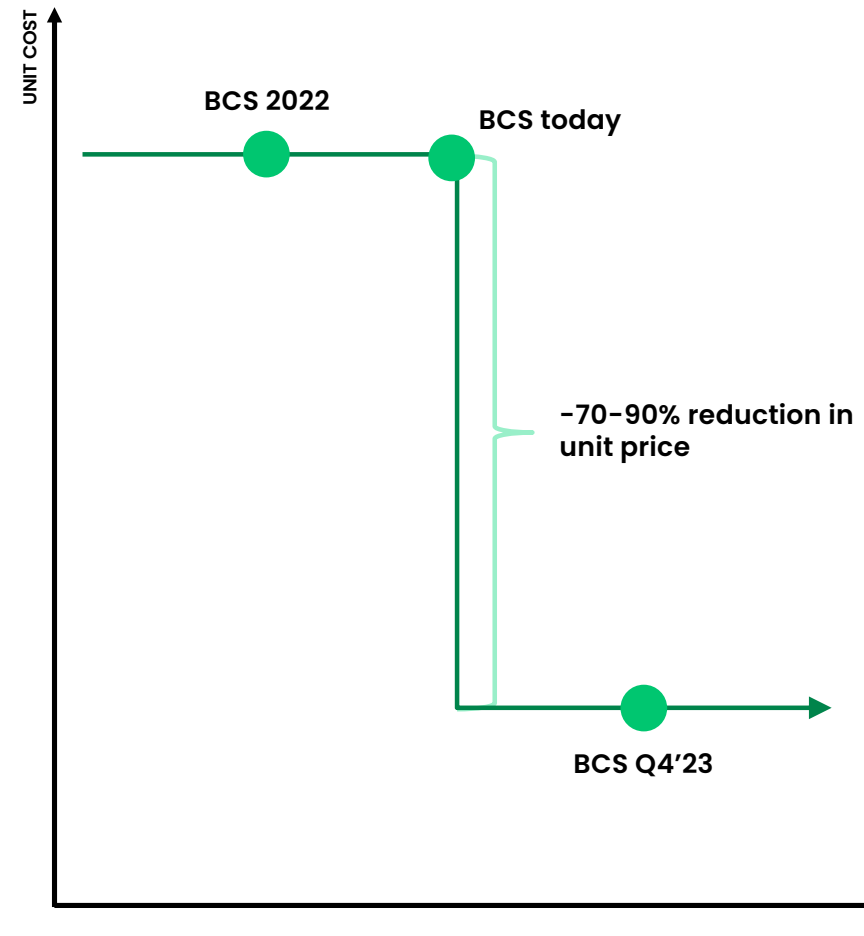
Sequence of drivers reflects order of impact



1. Recycling of electrolyte

- Recycling of electrolyte is the most significant cost element of our production
- New process nearly eliminates loss of electrolyte
- Proof of concept concluded
- Will verify scaling suitability in 2023

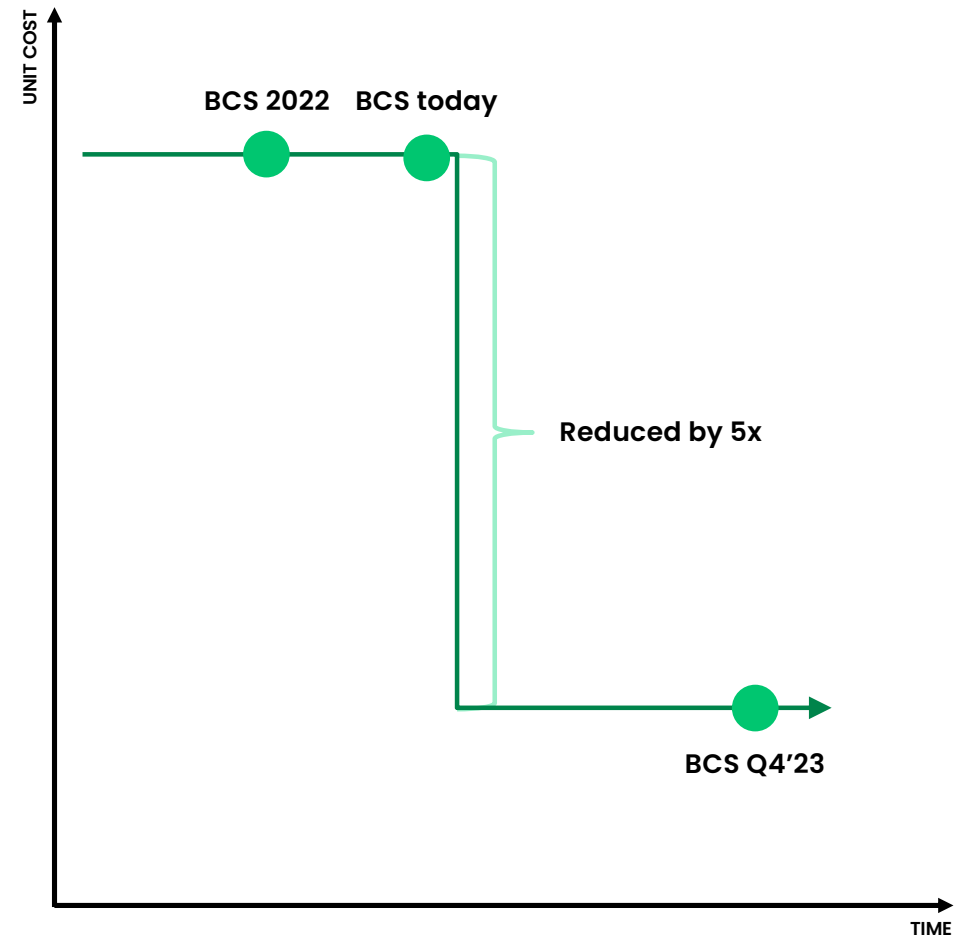
Goal: Reuse of 99%+ electrolyte



2. Reuse of electrodes

- Thermal and mechanical challenges limit lifetime of electrodes
- Improved design reduces wear and increases lifetime
- Thermodynamical and electrical modelling to optimize design and current flow

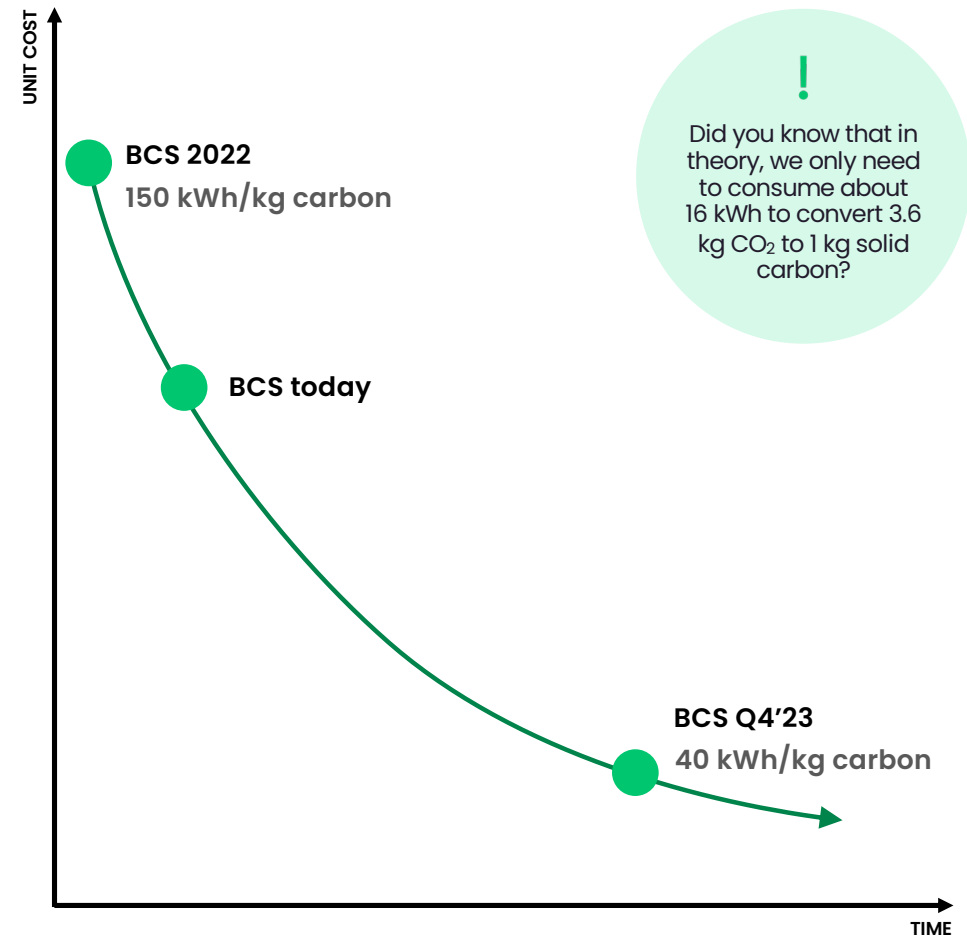
Goal: Increase lifetime of electrodes by 5x



3. Energy efficiency

- Thermal losses mainly in extraction of product
- Heat generation from imperfect current conductors
- Revised production cell design reduces energy loss
- Move energy from electrolysis (surplus energy) to separation (needs energy)

Goal: Reduce power consumption in core process to 40 kWh/kg solid carbon



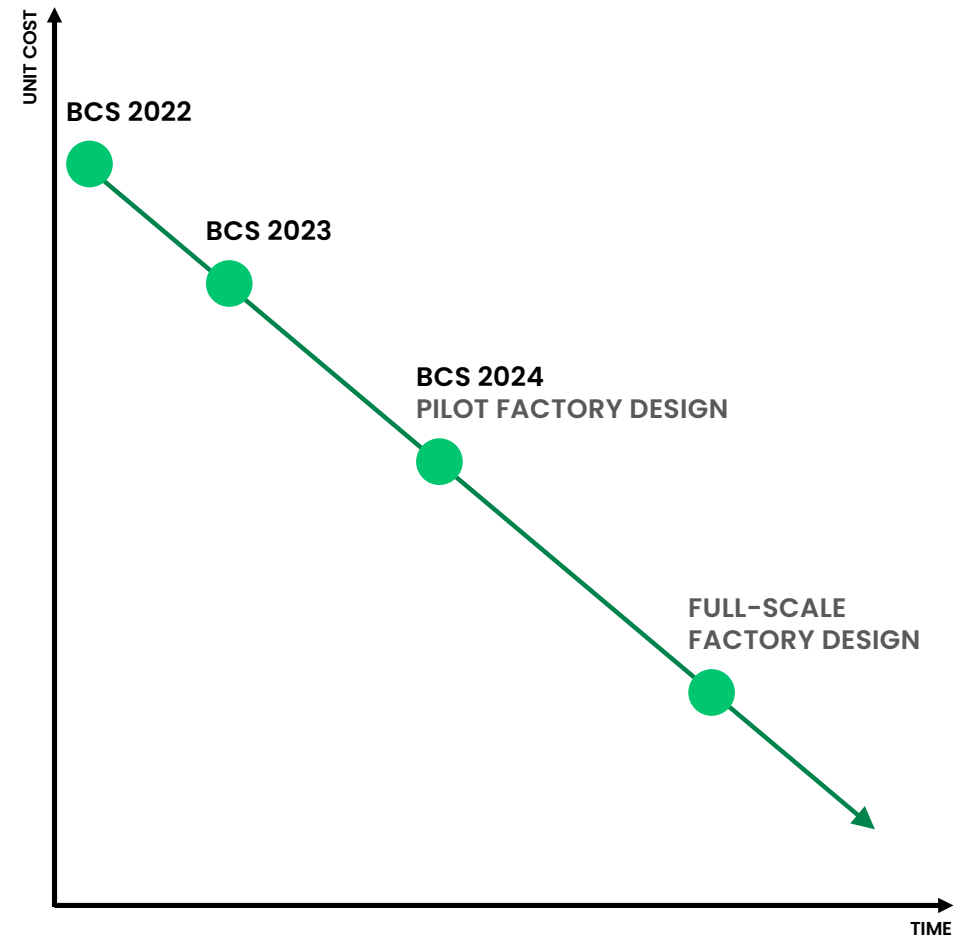
4. Cost effective factory design

By implementing all our new findings in our new factory design and utilizing more large-scale benefits, we expect to be able to produce significantly more carbon on less complex machines.

This allows us to:

- Reduce the complexity
- Reduce waste
- Reduce the overall CAPEX

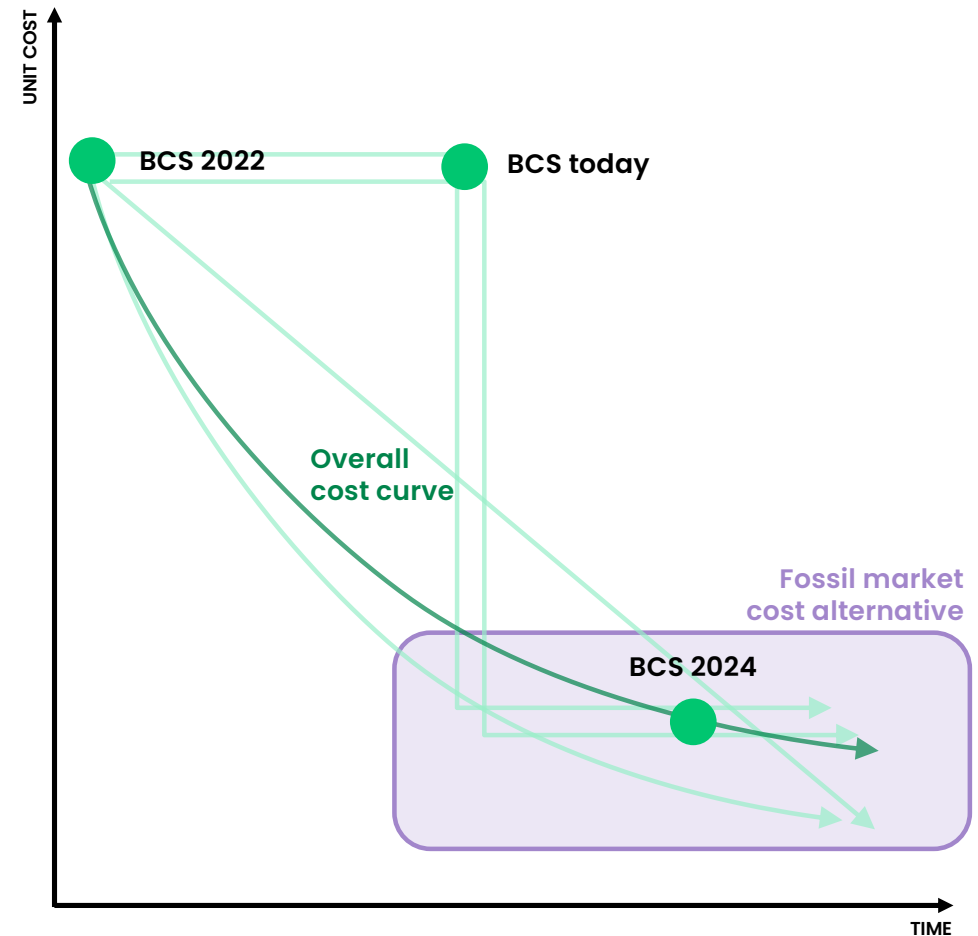
Goal: Reduce CAPEX by scaling, and achieving adequate funding



In short

Through our cost reduction initiatives, we expect the overall cost of converting CO₂ to solid carbon to be significantly reduced

Meaning: Increased possibility to enter new markets



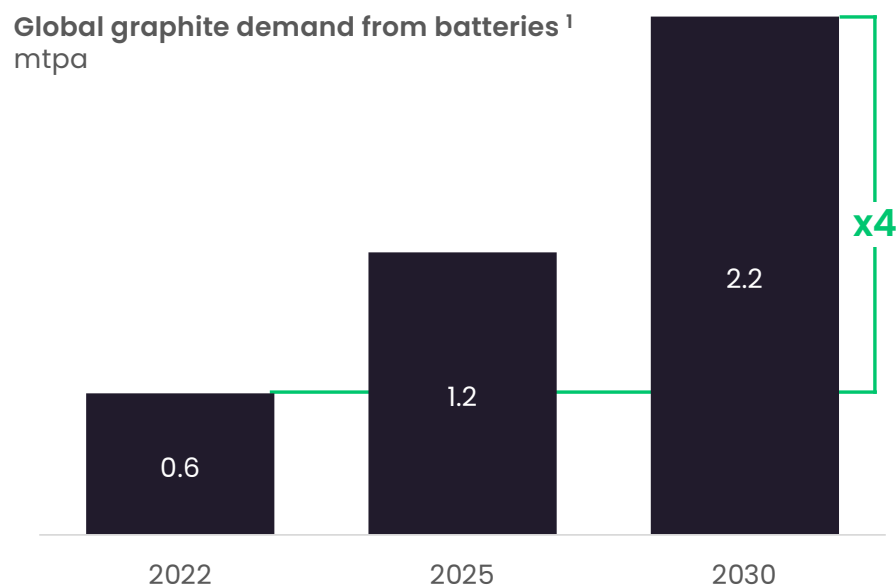
Market

Rapidly expanding carbon market



Carbon: Two different structures

Global **graphite** demand from batteries expected to grow 4x from 2022 to 2030



1) McKinsey Battery Insights

Global **CNT** market is estimated at 3.3 bn. USD in 2021, expected to grow at CAGR of 15% for the next few years

90% of known name-plate production capacity focus in Asia ²
MWCNT, tons, examples of companies

China	6,500	
Korea	3,300	
Europe	850	
Japan	500	
USA	60	

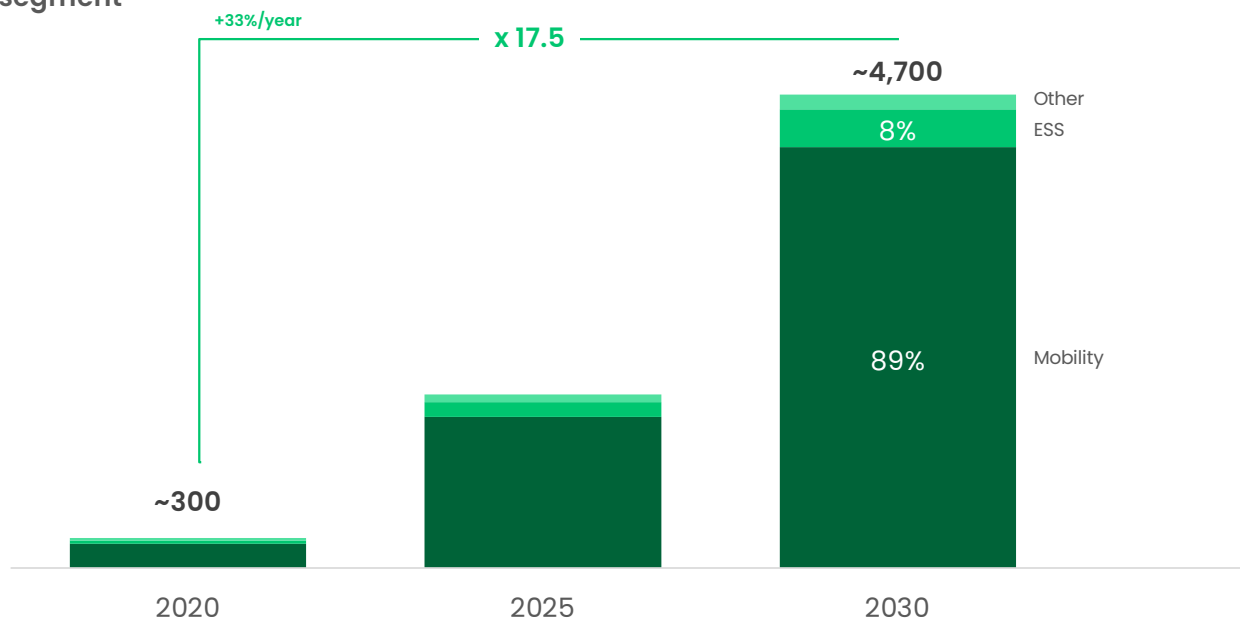
2) McKinsey Battery Insights



Key market opportunities

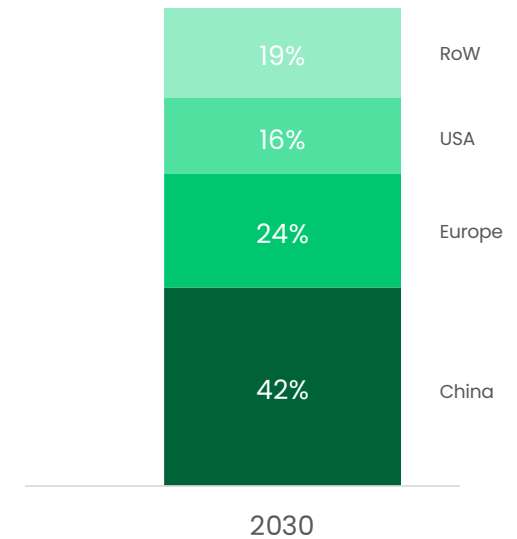
The battery growth is happening within mobility, meaning this is also where we will see the largest demand

By segment



Towards 2030, production will move from China to EU/USA

By geography



Source: McKinsey & Global Battery Alliance Article: Battery 2030: Resilient, sustainable, and circular, January 16, 2023



Cell producers qualify suppliers in two steps



Qualification of new supplier

- Screening of samples from a range of suppliers for quickly assessable metrics like density, specific surface area, pore volume and particle shape.
- Key are low impurities (Fe and ash content in low ppm range) and good control over particle size distribution.



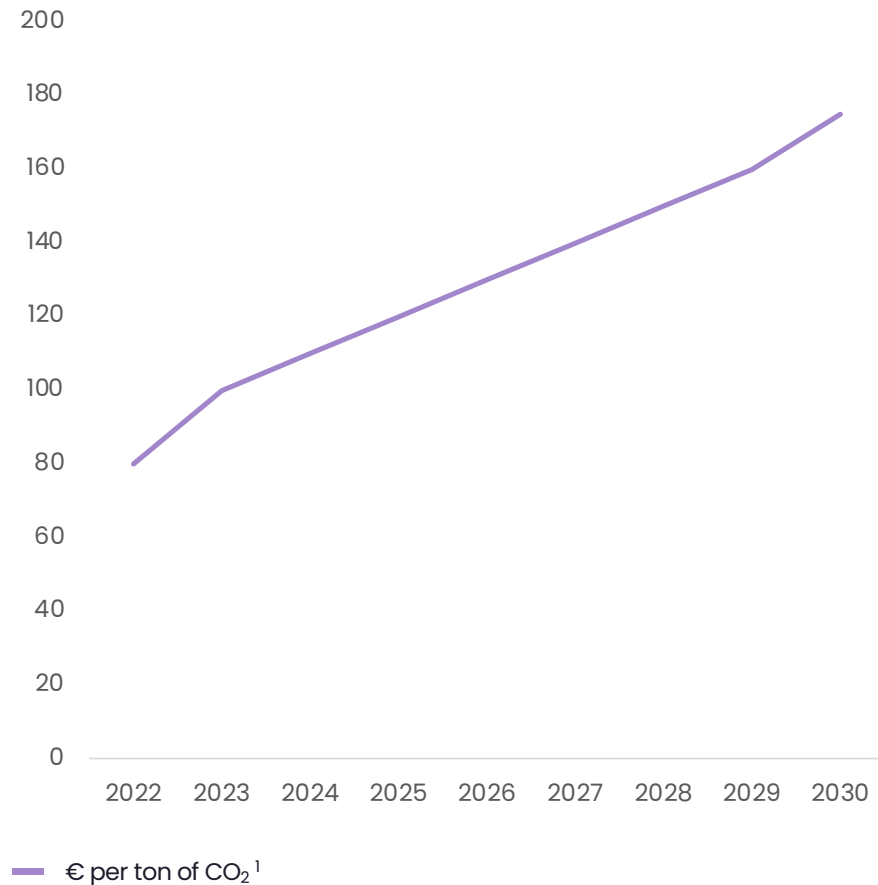
RFP and specific technical requirements

- Contract duration is at least for 3-5 years and preferably longer to avoid the process of qualifying new suppliers and have product quality variation.
- A close relationship to the supplier is very important to understand and tune material properties together.
- Cell producer gives ~50% of capacity to its preferred supplier and strong partner, distributing remaining smaller shares to others.



Future CO₂ pricing opportunity

- Global drive towards CO₂ tax and stricter regulations
- EU's 2030 Climate Target Plan sets out to reduce GHG² emissions to at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030
- As CO₂ prices increase, BCS' competitive advantage will strengthen gradually



1) Energi og klima.no, and Carbon permit prices when EU extends its ETS, Cambridge Econometrics (approximate numbers)

2) GHG = Greenhouse gas

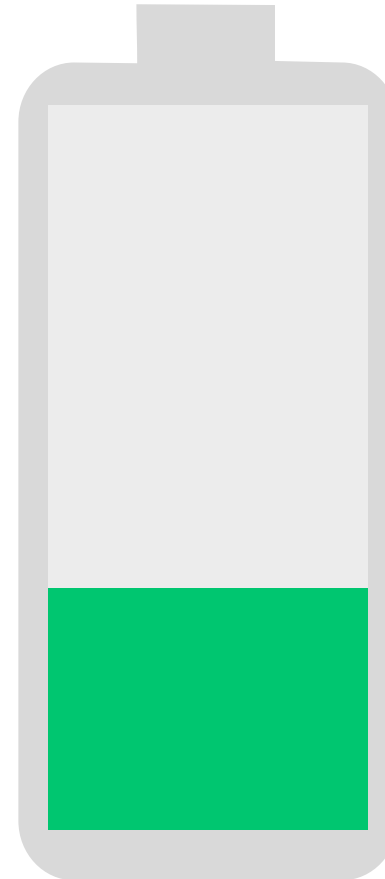


Green battery growth happening **now**

The green energy transition is dependent on batteries

Our technology enables a positive CO₂ contribution for one of the largest contributors of CO₂ emissions in a battery cell today

**Anode material drive
~33% of emissions**



1) McKinsey Article: The race to decarbonize electric-vehicle batteries, February 23, 2023

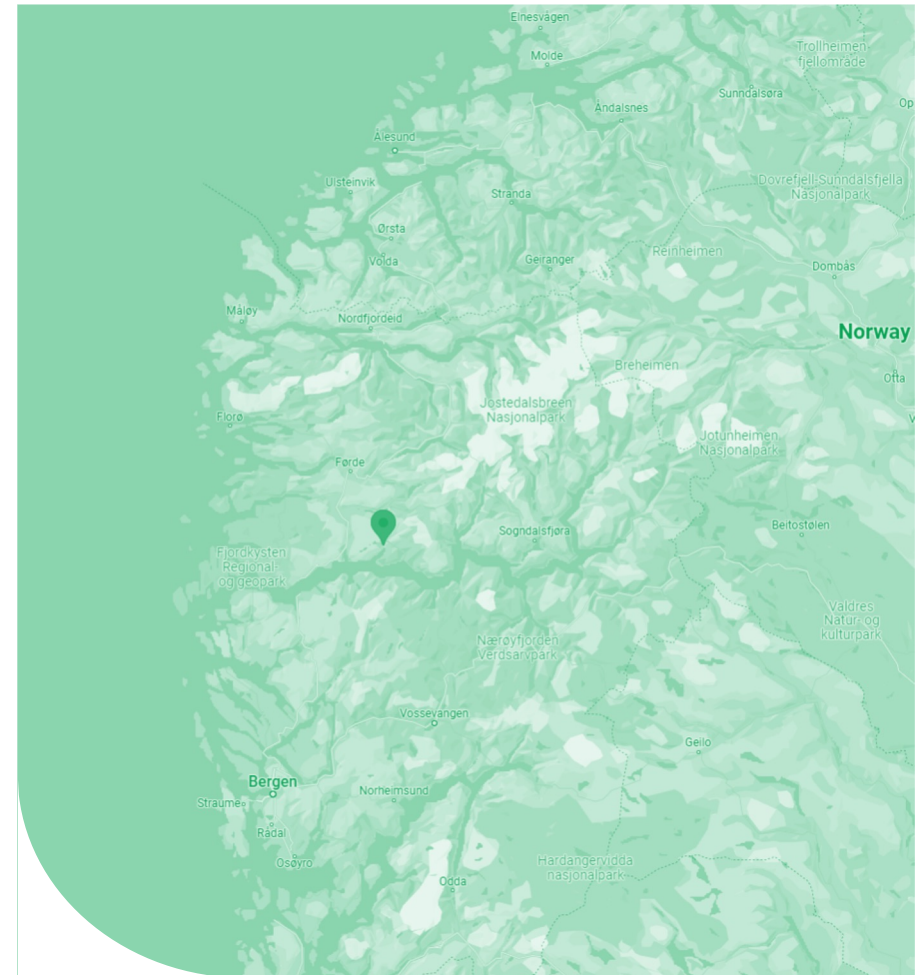
The way forward

Financial discipline and key priorities



Secured attractive pilot production facility adjacent to Hydro Høyanger

- Attractive location for potential production facility
- Favorable terms secured
- No current capital investment commitment
- A potential investment decision to be made as part of the realization of the triple treat GTM model if deemed attractive from a ROI perspective



Fully funded to commercialization

Key figures	2022	2021
Total revenue and other income	1 486	874
Total operating expenses	57 441	30 711
Operating profit (loss)	(55 955)	(29 837)
Net profit (loss) for the period before tax	(54 001)	(30 107)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	185 694	66 798
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	292 989	107 295
Equity	308 730	118 632
Total assets	336 670	145 609



Fully funded to deliver on key priorities



Reducing costs

Successfully execute cost reduction program



Optimizing technology

Focus on optimizing and verifying our technology



European focus

Growing market with European focus



Maintaining capital discipline

Continued strong capital discipline to preserve runway towards and beyond commercial scaleup, and flexible triple threat go-to-market strategy

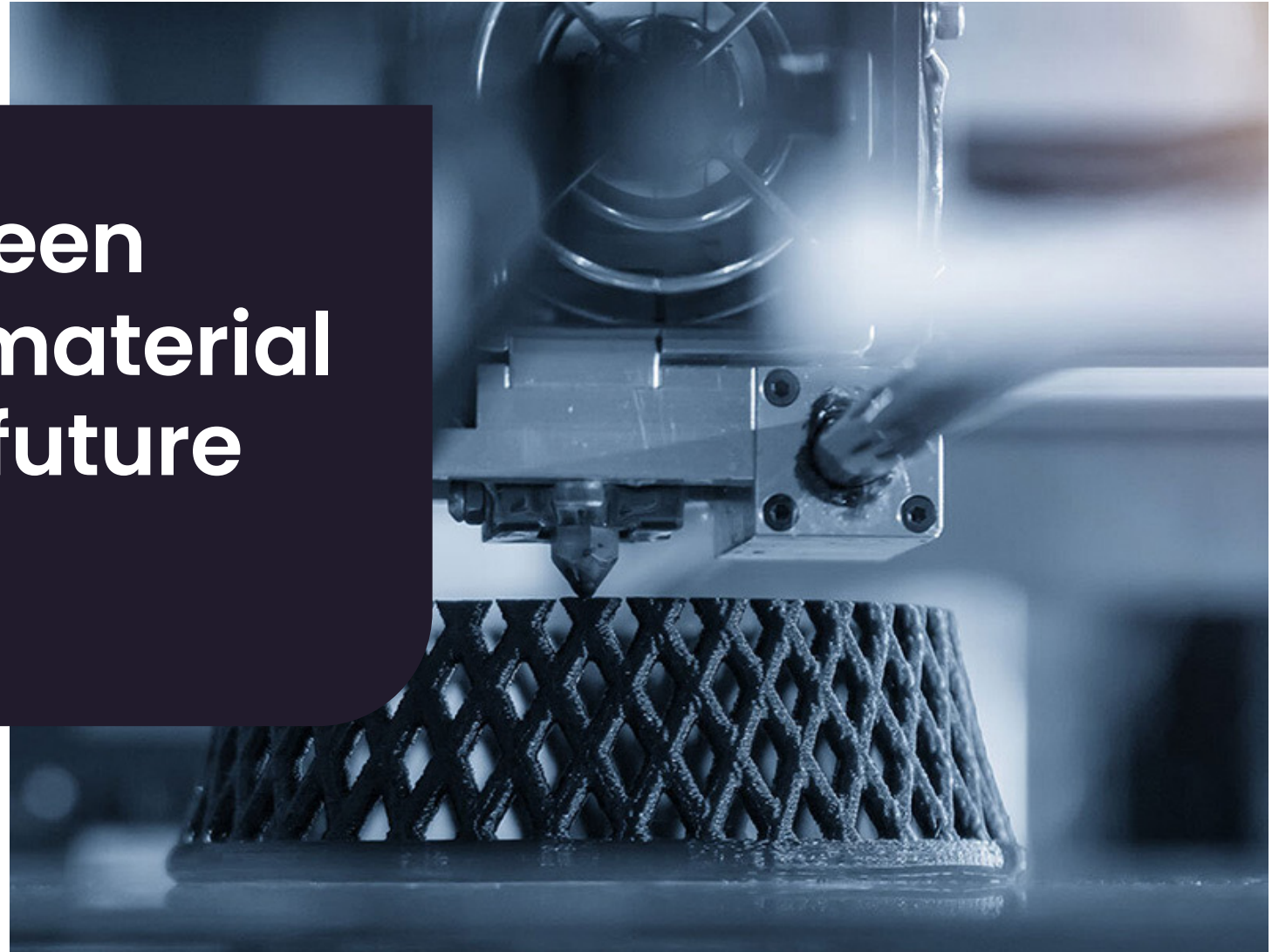


Establishing partnerships

Enter long-term commercial industrial partnerships, both up and downstream, with focus on battery vertical



The green supermaterial of the future



Q&A



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