

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects

Within the Framework of the International Hydrogen Ramp-Up Programme (H2Uppp)



Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects are cooperation projects between Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH as public partner and the company/consortium as private partner.

The Partnership

PPPs address specific issues along the entire green hydrogen value chain to analyse bottlenecks in project and business model development of replicable project concepts, e.g.:

- Technical concepts along the respective product chain incl. transport options,
- demand markets or
- specific framework condition in the country.

Financing

- ✓ Amount of public contribution is **min. EUR 50,000 and max. EUR 2,000,000.**
- ✓ Private partner (or consortium) must contribute **at least 50 % of the volume of the PPP project** (min. EUR 50,000).

Application Process

- ✓ Companies are invited to apply for support and cooperation with GIZ via an open call for PPP project ideas (Next call: Q4 2024).
- ✓ Applicants are invited to discuss their ideas with the Indian H2Uppp teams in the partner countries or in Germany before officially submitting the idea in the Call. This is an offer but not mandatory.
- ✓ The application form and the short information is published on leverist ([Call for Proposals: H2Uppp Promotion of green hydrogen and its derivatives in emerging and developing countries | leverist.de \(EN\)](#)).

For more information get in touch with the H2Uppp India Team: hydrogen@energyforum.in

PPP with RWE Supply & Trading on Green Ammonia Production and International Trading

Background

Green ammonia (NH₃) plays a key role, both as a feedstock for the national fertiliser industry - currently the main consumer of grey hydrogen - and as a promising green hydrogen carrier for seaborne exports to Europe. In addition, green ammonia could play an increasingly important role as a marine fuel. With its favourable renewable energy resources, international ports, well-developed energy infrastructure and political support from its government, India has the potential to become one of the world's largest producers, industrial users and exporters of green hydrogen and green ammonia.

The Challenge

- The realisation of project announcements depends on the final investment decision (FID).
- Investment decisions will be driven primarily by the ability to identify an offtaker. As green ammonia is currently still more expensive than grey ammonia, many projects seem to rely on international offtakers who are willing to pay a premium price for climate-neutral energy carriers, enabling them to comply with regulations such as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and national climate protection targets.
- It is expected that these first export oriented green ammonia projects will pave the way for further commercial viability of green ammonia projects for the domestic market.

The Solution

To unlock the potential for investors in the Indian market, the economic viability of the production, storage, and subsequent export of green ammonia by sea transport was investigated as part of a comprehensive study.

Partnership between GIZ and RWE Supply & Trading – Overview

Country	India
Objective	Comprehensive study which investigates the viability and potential for the production and subsequent export of green NH ₃ from India via seaborne transport along the entire value chain.
Partners	GIZ, RWE Supply & Trading GmbH
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of general framework conditions (especially renewable power and water supply) • Analysis of the regulatory framework for green ammonia production and trade • Techno-economic scoping of a green ammonia projects in India considering RED II requirements • Study the required port infrastructure for exporting green ammonia and for usage as a bunker fuel