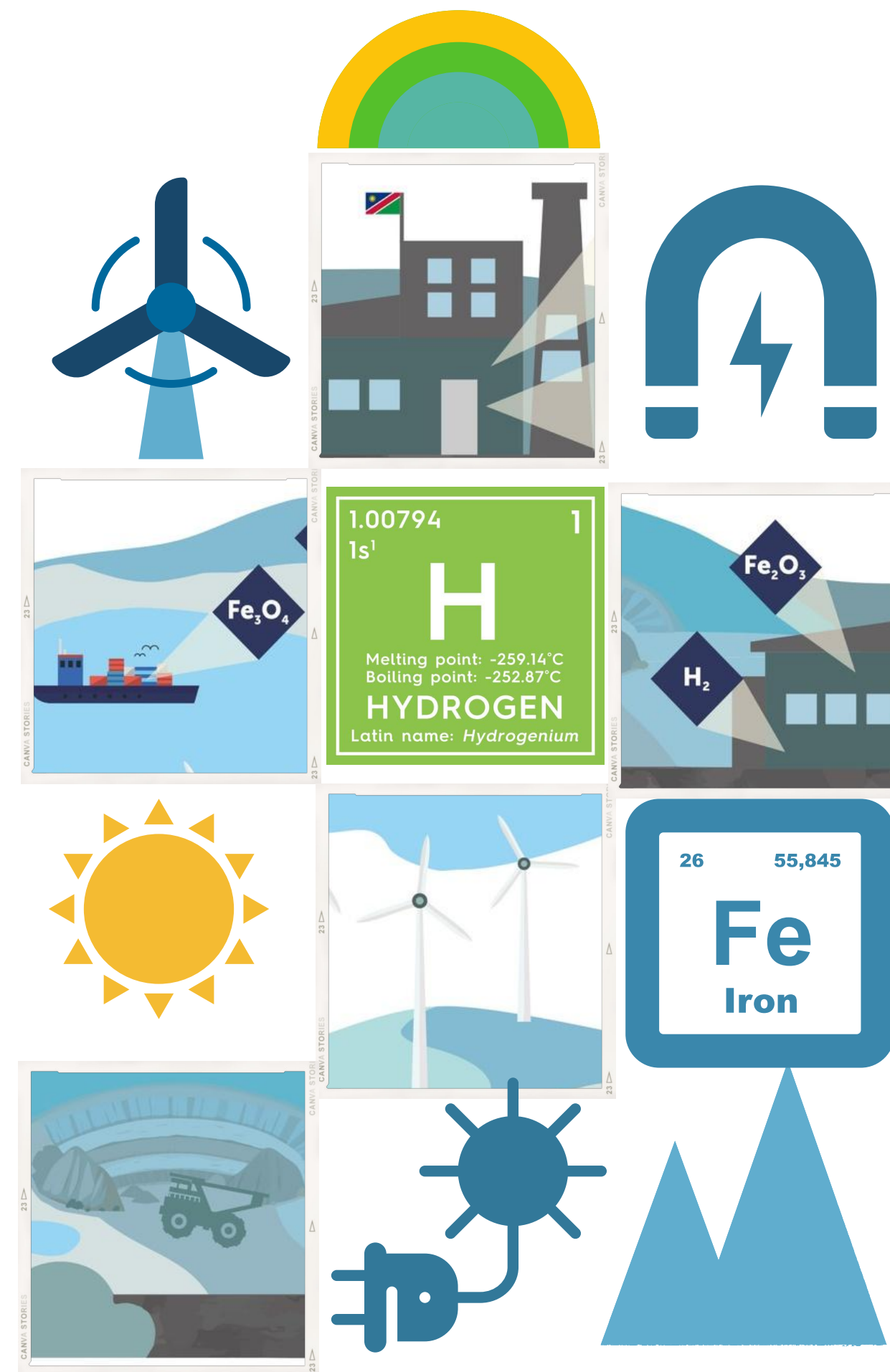




Oshivela – A Global Gateway Project in Action

EU-Namibia Business Forum 2026





Why this matters

Three forces converge at Oshivela: the steel sector accounts for 9% of global CO₂ and urgently needs decarbonising; Namibia has world-class renewables and a strategic interest in adding value at home; and the EU has both the industrial offtake and the Global Gateway mandate to invest in partner-country green industrialisation. Oshivela exists at exactly that intersection.

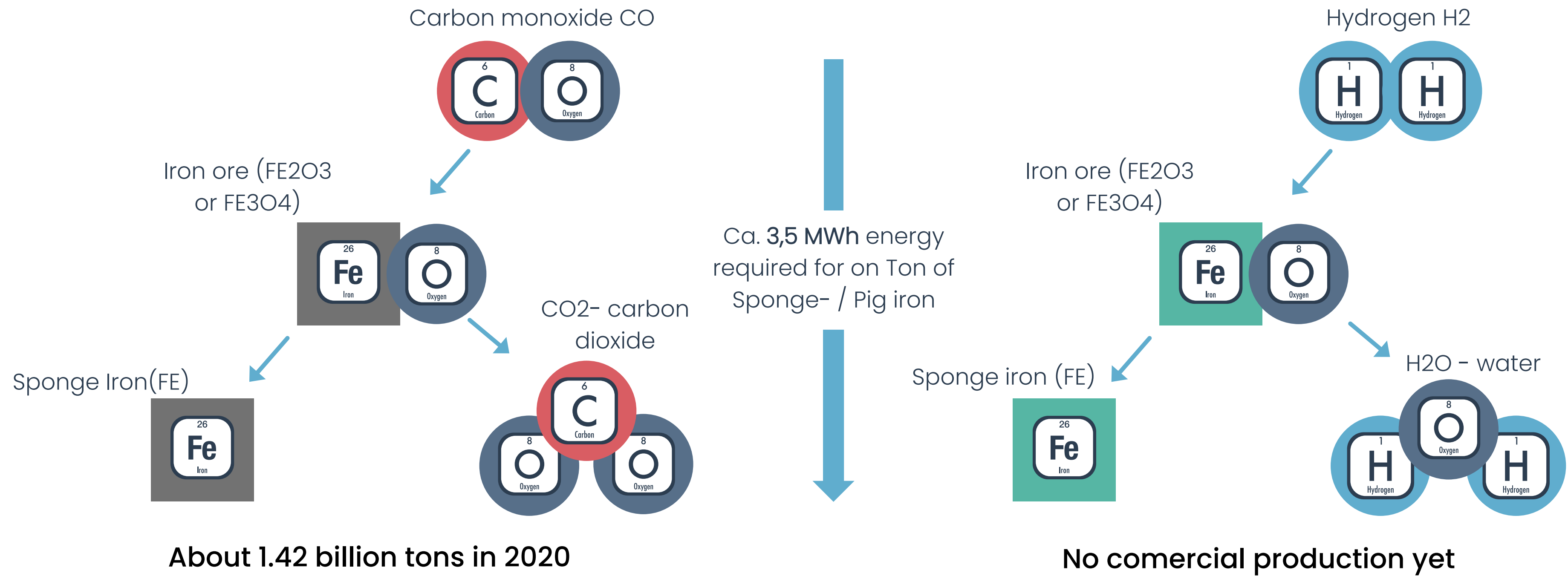
Hylron Oshivela is the world's first commercial-scale green DRI plant — built and operating in Namibia, with European industrial partners. It is one concrete answer to the question: what does Global Gateway look like when it actually delivers?

What we do:

Iron ore to Iron

Iron-Oxide Reduction

Traditional : Iron reduction with Carbon vs. HyIron : Iron direct reduction with hydrogen



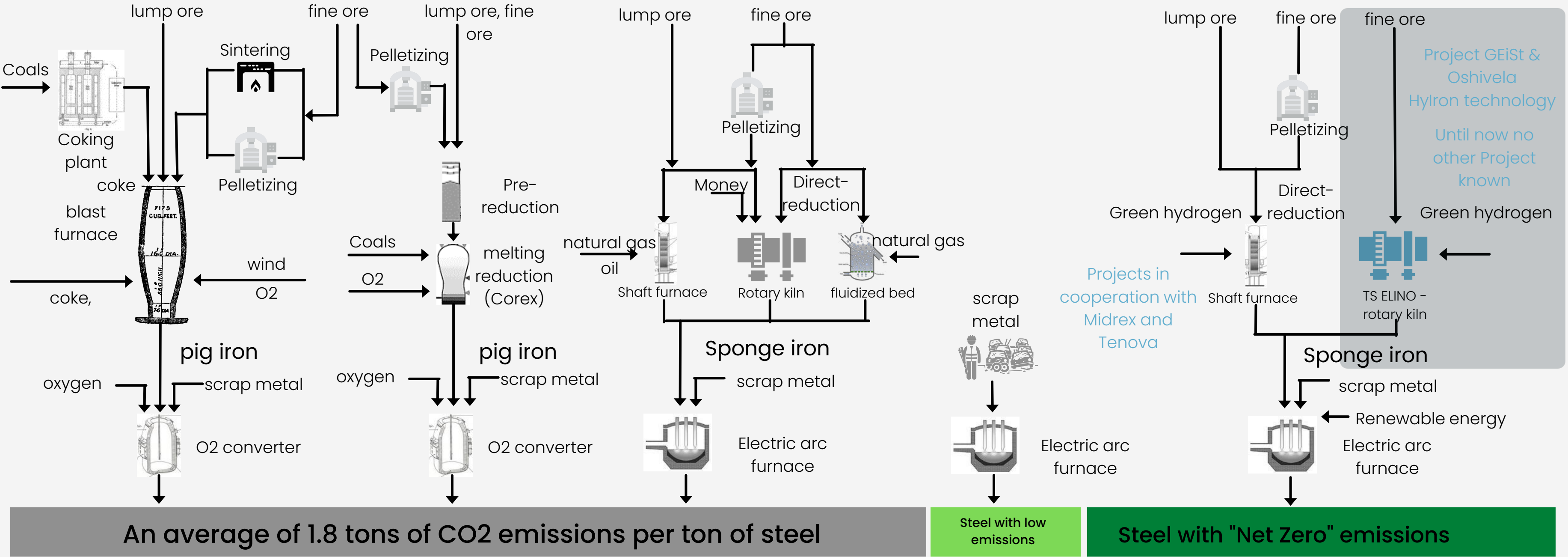
Iron & Steel Production – Overview

Traditional Procedure based on
carbons

recycling

(Secondary production)

Greens Hydrogen-



About 1.32 billion tons in 2020

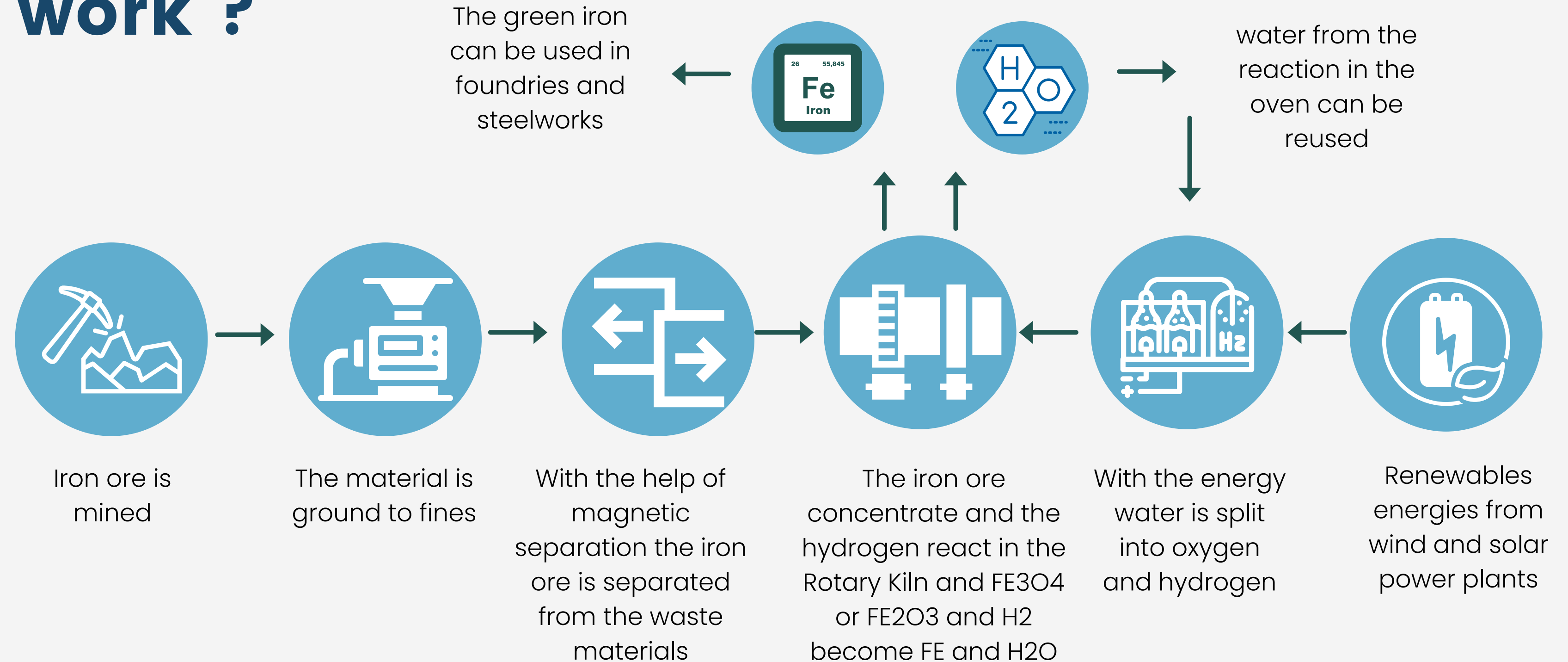
About 105 million tons
in 2020

About 430
million
tons in
2020

Until now no industrial
production

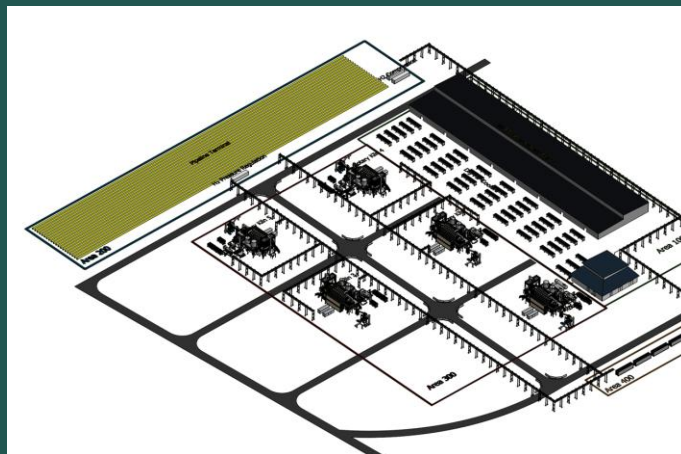
How does it work ?

Overview



Project Oshivela

In operation since April 2025



Why now – The energy math has flipped

Namibia delivers solar energy at a cost almost no other place in the world can deliver. That changes what is **economically possible**.

01

~3,000 h / year

Full solar production. Among the highest direct-irradiation yields in the world.



02

~30 h / year

Impactful cloud cover. Solar dispatchability closer to base-load than at any European latitude.



03

~€0.01 / kWh

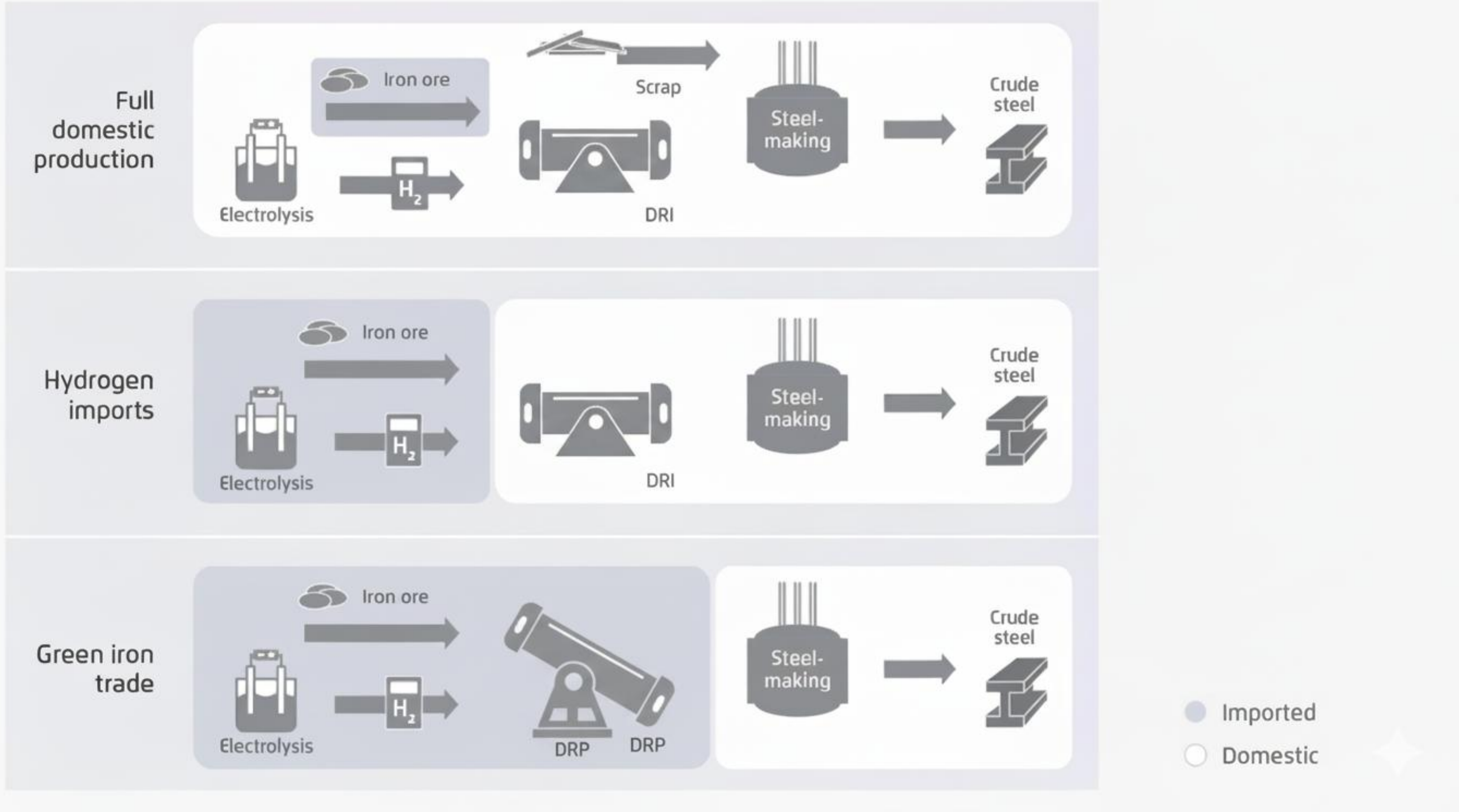
Solar electricity cost. Green DRI here, finished into green steel in Europe, becomes structurally competitive.



Not a subsidy story. An industrial cost story.

A competitive industrial product!

Green DRI in Namibia, finished into green steel in Europe – value capture along the chain – competitiveness towards other regions.



Why innovation flows elsewhere

The system, not the project, is the bottleneck

The structural problem with first-of-a-kind

- **Risk priced on the unknown** — never-built configurations attract a risk premium far above their actual technical risk.
- **The advisor stack** — multiple independent layers of de-risking are needed before any senior lender engages.
- **Time as a competitive cost** — every year of financing delay is a year a competitor in another jurisdiction closes the gap.
- **Capital flows where it's comfortable** — IRA in the US, sovereign-backed scale-up in China, state-backed industrial policy in the Gulf.

The result Europe is currently choosing — without choosing it

- Europe loses first-of-a-kind plants on perceived risk, not on technology and not on economics.

The prize

The International community has targeted that **8% of global iron production** to be near-zero by 2030.

At Phase 3, this single site delivers **1.3% of that target.**



Expansion stages Oshivela :

Energy requirement : Resulting CO2 savings :

First Production stage :

5 T/H – 3000 hours per year.
Annual Production: 15000T –
Beginning of 2025

Approximately 25 MW

- Approx.: 27,000 tons of CO2 abated
- This corresponds to approximately 0.75% of the total annual CO2 emissions of Namibia

Second Production stage :

25 T/H – 8000 Hours per year (including energy storage)
Annual Production : 200,000T –
End of 2028

Approximately 400 MW

- Approx.: 360,000 tons of CO2 abated
- This corresponds to approximately 10% of the total annual CO2 emissions of Namibia
- Additional Investment Volume ca. 220 Mio €

Third Production stage :

250 T/H – 8000 hours per year
Annual Production :
/2,000,000T
End of 2030

Approximately 4000 MW

- Approx.: 3,600,000 tons of CO2 abated
- Around 88 % of Namibia's annual CO2 emissions
- Investment Volume ca. 2,4 Bn €

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END, the beginning,...

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