

1,300 Million Euros Foreign Direct Investment

10,000 Jobs during Construction Phase

500 MW Installed capacity, or **60%** of current demand

>200 MW_{th} Additional Thermal Energy for Space Heating

>40% Net Plant Efficiency, with **≥90%** Availability Factor

39% Less net lignite consumption in comparison to TPP Kosovo A

25% Less net lignite consumption in comparison to TPP Kosovo B

10% Less net water consumption in comparison to TPP Kosovo B

25x Reduction of SO₂ emissions*

3.8x Reduction in NO_x emissions*

20x Reduction in Dust emissions*

* Assuming that TPP Kosovo B would be retrofitted, TPP Kosovo A closed, and KRPP in full operation



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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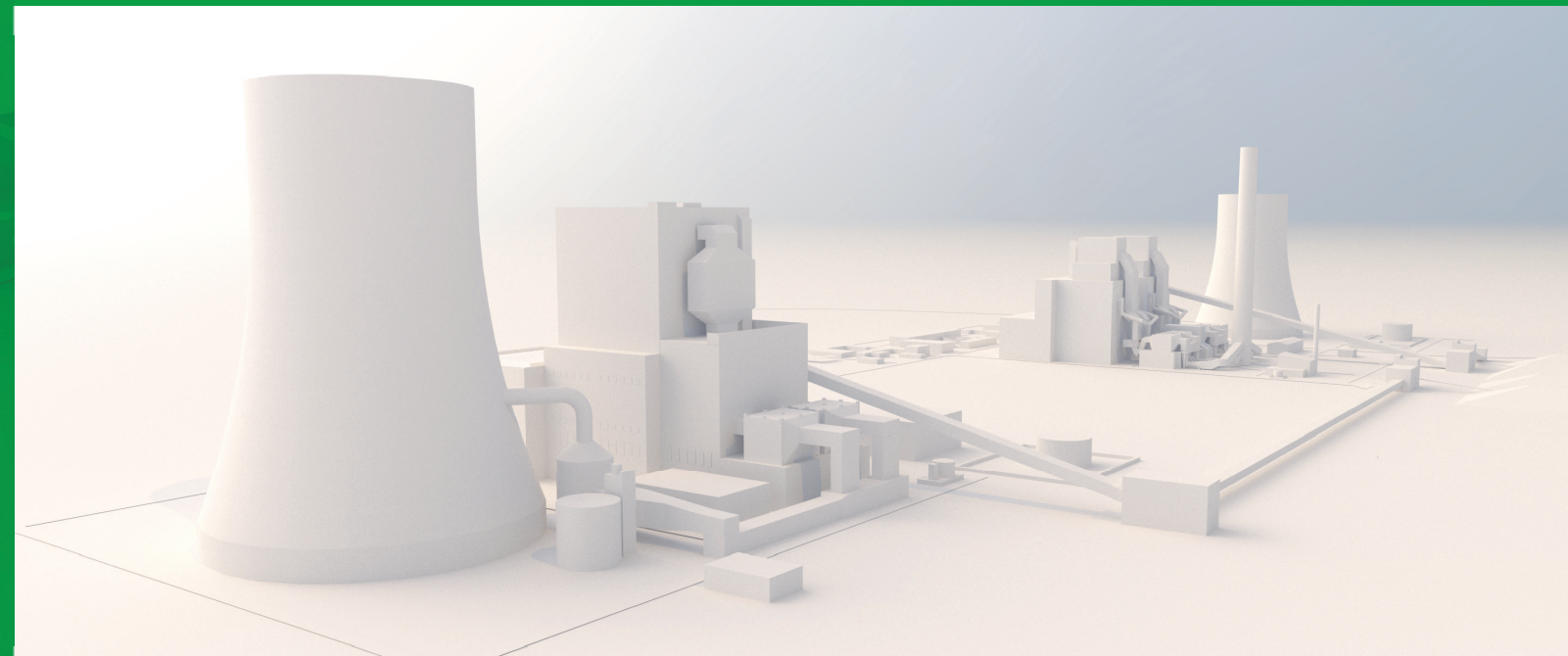
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GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

Ministria e Zhvillimit Ekonomik
Ministarstvo Ekonomskog Razvoja
Ministry of Economic Development

Energy Independence for Kosovo



Kosova e Re *powerplant*

Energy Independence for Kosovo



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ENERGY INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY OF SUPPLY

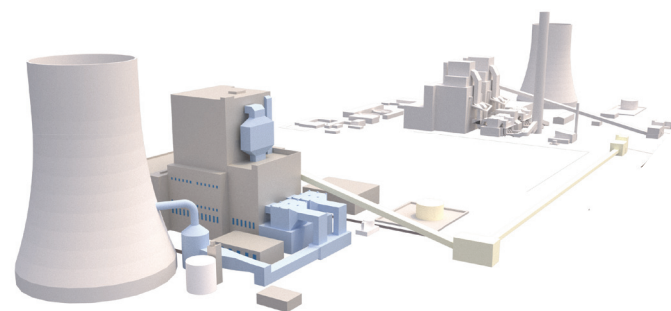
The Government has recognized the need for additional power plant capacity to meet the long-term security-of-supply concerns present in Kosovo. The policy is steered towards involving the private sector to develop, design, construct, finance, own, and operate Kosovo e Re Power Plant. Such approach is in harmony with the Energy Strategy of Kosovo that sets out the basic objectives of the Government in energy sector development.

The mission of the new unit is to replace the outdated generation units of TPP Kosova A and increase security of supply by introducing reliable base power. Reliance on domestic resources such as lignite and available renewable energy sources (RES), reduces dependency on import and regional market price volatility.

Kosova e Re Power Plant will be a strategically critical asset, as it will cover nearly half of electricity demand in the country, and will be a long term thermal energy source for space heating in surrounding municipalities.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT, STRONGER ECONOMY

Kosova e Re Power Plant marks a new milestone for domestic economy by making it the biggest foreign direct investment in the country. The total investments for construction of 500 MW Kosova e Re Power Plant is estimated to reach approximately 1,300 million Euros. ContourGlobal will provide 30% of the total project cost via project-level equity commitments for development process of the plant. The company will also be responsible for arranging debt financing through various types of financial support that are expected to be raised via International Financial Institutions.



MORE JOBS, EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

The construction of such major infrastructure project supports three types of jobs: direct jobs - skilled people employed on the project by contractors and sub-contractors; indirect jobs - created by the expenditures that project suppliers make; and induced jobs - created elsewhere in the economy. Once construction is completed and the power plant is operational, hundreds of sustainable employment opportunities will be vacant to run the plant.

By improving stability of power supply, the new power plant will put an end to the 300 million EUR per year loss caused by the unreliable power supply that has ruled Kosovo in past decade.

ContourGlobal is also required to establish the Community Development Fund whose budget is set to 10 million Euros that will be invested over a seven-year period. The Fund will directly support those impacted by the project to improve their livelihoods that ultimately contribute to sustainable economic development. ContourGlobal and the Kosovo Government will jointly select the Projects to be funded from the Community Development Fund. Emphasis would be added to employment generation opportunities as preferred intervention highlighted by the community during initial consultations phase.

IMPROVED AIR QUALITY, NOW

The Kosova e Re Power Plant will be built in compliance with both environmental and technical standards as prescribed by EU's recently adopted (2017) best available techniques (BAT) under the Industrial Emissions Directive.

With new super-critical technology plant will have a net efficiency greater than 40.0%, which translates in less lignite consumed leading to less emission, with state-of-the-art combustion and air quality control systems. Additional measures to control pollution include decommissioning of TPP Kosovo A and rehabilitation of TPP Kosovo B.

As long as TPP Kosovo B is rehabilitated to operate in compliance with prescribed EU emission limit values, and Kosova e Re Power Plant is built and operated in full compliance with most recent EU BAT-AELs, then Kosovo's lignite coal power plants shall not hinder Kosovo's future EU integrations.

With no plans to construct additional new lignite-fired power plants beyond KRPP, the role of coal in Kosovo's energy mix will lose its importance and future generation capacities will have to rely exclusively on Renewable Energy Sources (RES).

