

Renewable Energy Holdings

June 2009

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Index: Aim
**Sector: Renewable
Energy**

Key points

- 2008 a year of progress:
- Revenues up 38%
- Cash balance of £6.5m
- Management hires
- 2009 active already:
- CETO sale to Carnegie
- Interest in Sicilian solar photovoltaic project
- Fair value / share now seen at 141 p vs current 31.75p

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Renewable Energy Holdings



Company Description: Renewable Energy Holdings, REH, is a technology agnostic, "pure play" renewable energy company, investing in development and operating projects and selected technology in markets enjoying good regulatory support.

2008 PRELIMS / CETO UPDATE

Significant progress was achieved in the year to 31 December 2008, both operationally and financially. REH's generating asset portfolio delivered a strong performance and covered the central cost base comfortably. Revenues were dominated by the German wind assets and increased by 38% to £5.3m. This would have been greater had not winds in Germany been unseasonably light in the last part of the year. Operating cash flow generated was £4.2m, in contrast to absorbing £3.5m in the previous year.

REH ended the year with a cash balance of £6.5m after repaying German project debt of £2.6m during the year, no corporate debt and non-recourse debt of £32.1m.

100 MW of new wind capacity is planned for Poland (30 MW) and Wales (69 MW), and expected to become operational in 2010 and 2011 respectively. As well as representing around five times REH's current output of energy, they will offer geographic diversity and provide a hedge against weather risk.

With CETO approaching commercialisation - the first CETO 3 prototype is targeted for in-ocean deployment off Western Australia in Q4 2009, REH is crystallising value for shareholders and relieving itself of the financial responsibility for CETO development through a sale of CETO to Carnegie Corporation. The £30m share-based transaction gives REH a 34% stake in Carnegie Corporation, and as an intended long-term strategic investor with a high degree of confidence in CETO, REH anticipates benefits from Carnegie's global roll-out of CETO.

REH started 2009 in a strong position and we expect the coming year to be another year of growth and development. The company is working on developments totalling over 500 MW and is seeking to diversify assets into other forms of renewable energy, as seen in the letter of intent entered into with PVStrom (29 May 2009) regarding solar photovoltaic projects in Sicily. Completion of the Carnegie transaction (expected Q3 2009) and the consequent relief from further cash support for CETO will allow REH to concentrate on developing its cash flows from established renewable technologies.

The management team has been strengthened with senior hires, and we believe that the company has the resources to sustain growth and reach its ambitious targets for 2012. These prospects, and its strategic stake in Carnegie Corporation, are not reflected in the current share price, which is at a significant discount to our valuation of 141p (including 46p for the current value of REH's stake in Carnegie Corporation).

Renewable Energy Holdings

REH

Date:	02.06.09
Share price p	31.75
52 week High/Low p	52.5/26.5
Issued share cap	65.6
Market cap £m	20.8
Year to December	Pre-tax £000s

2008A	-1,990
2009E	-695
2010E	-975
2011E	3,582

Year to December	Earnings	PER
2008A	-2.9	nm
2009E	-0.6	nm
2010E	-0.5	nm
2011E	1.8	17.68

REH is quoted on AIM and investors should be aware that shares traded on AIM are subject to lighter due diligence than shares quoted on the main market and are therefore more likely to carry a higher degree of risk than main market companies.

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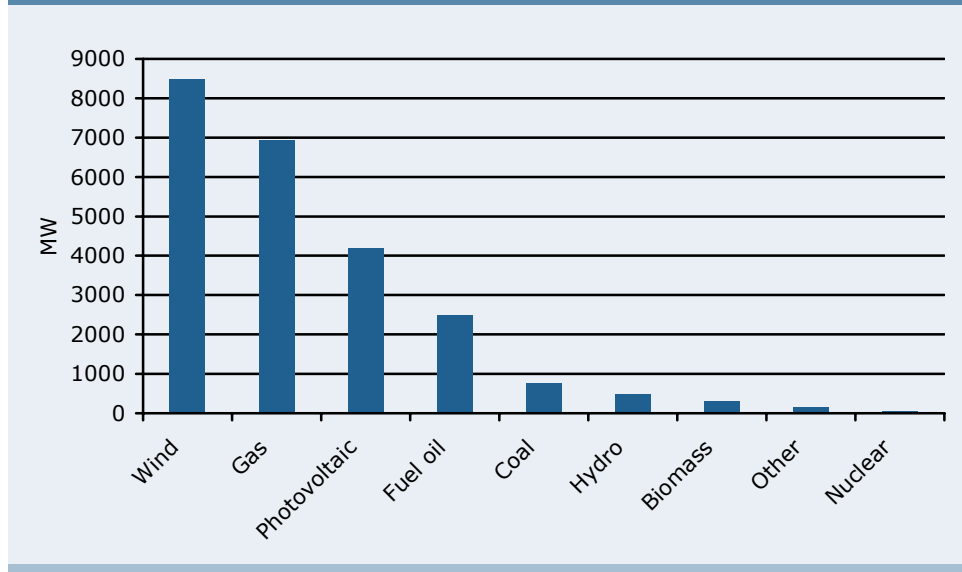
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INTRODUCTION

Renewable Energy Holdings, REH, is a technology agnostic, pure play renewable energy company. REH invests in developing and operating projects and technology of interest in markets that are characterised by a supportive regulatory regime.

In the European market, wind energy continued to enjoy a rapid uptake throughout 2008, surpassing all other forms of new capacity. Strong growth was also seen on a global basis.

Figure 1: New power capacity installed in Europe in 2008



EWEA and Platts Power Vision

For REH, wind energy was the fastest sector to enter, and consequently its operating portfolio of proven technology assets includes 40.5 MW of wind in Germany. REH is developing wind projects in Poland (30MW) and Wales (69 MW) for operation in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Table 1: REH Renewable energy Portfolio

Wind	Germany:	40.5 MW
	Poland:	30 MW, operational in 2010
	Wales:	69 MW, operational in 2011
Biogas	Wales:	1 MW, increasing to 2 MW during 2009/10
	Other sites:	Under review
Wave	CETO:	35% stake in Carnegie after sale of IP and novation of project pipeline
Future		Solar, run-of-river and waste management Europe, North America and India

Company

REH announced on 11 May 2009 that it had entered into a heads of agreement to sell its CETO wave energy patent portfolio to Carnegie Corporation, the ASX-listed wave energy and clean technology developer, in a share-based deal valued at £30m. As a 35% long-term strategic shareholder in Carnegie, REH will benefit from the expected successful commercial deployment of CETO while crystallising significant value for REH shareholders. Three CETO units are currently deployed off Perth, Western Australia, and a commercial demonstration project is planned for Bermuda in 2010.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS, YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 2008

REH saw progress on many levels in 2008, operationally and financially. As well as the contribution from the 40.5 MW installed wind capacity in Germany, including the first full year's operation of the 8 MW Kirf facility, there was enhanced revenue from the Bryn Posteg landfill site in Wales as a result of increased electricity generated and a more favourable power purchase agreement, and the promising CETO technology moved closer to commercialisation.

Revenue in 2008 was split 89% German wind (counterparty: RWE) and 11% UK landfill gas (counterparty: EdF Energy).

Table 2: Profit and Loss 2008

£	12 months to Dec 31	12 months to Dec 31
	2007 (restated)	2008
Revenue and Gross Profit	3,834,910	5,307,954
Other operating income	296,040	59,220
CETO development expenses		
Administrative expenses	-5,288,439	-6,234,698
Loss from operations	-1,157,489	-867,524
Finance costs	-1,148,699	-1,215,391
Finance income	177,458	288,640
Share of losses in associates	-195,660	
Loss before tax	-2,128,730	-1,989,935
Tax expense	-72,732	86,710
Attributable loss	-2,201,462	-1,903,225
Basic and diluted EPS, p	-4.27	-2.91

Company

As discussed in more detail in the Financials sector, a delay in the timing of the receipt of development payments from Carnegie Corporation (£0.75m in 2007 and £2.8m in 2008) in connection with the CETO license agreement reduced revenues by £1.21m in 2008. This payment is expected to be received by September 2009. A change in the accounting treatment of Carnegie's CETO development payments will furthermore reduce 2008 revenues by £2.79m – although this change of treatment does not affect the funds invested in CETO.

Revenue increased by 38% from the 2007 restated figure of £3.83m to £5.31m, and the loss before tax decreased by 7% from the restated 2007 loss of £2.13m to a loss of £1.99m in 2008. This decrease in loss before tax includes the additional expense (£0.3m) of strengthening the management team with senior level hires for new business development, engineering and science. REH now has

a Business Development Director, Senior Project Engineer and a Science and Intellectual Property Manager.

German project debt of £2.6m was repaid in the year, leaving the company with no corporate debt at year end and cash balances of £6.5m (£7.1m in 2007).

The Board was joined by Paris Mouratoglou, Chairman of EDF Energies Nouvelles, as Non-executive Director with effect from 1 February 2009.

Strategy

REH has set the following targets as its Mission to 2012:

- To own a 300 MW portfolio of operating power generation assets across the company's chosen technologies;
- To control a portfolio of development projects of 1,500 MW in target markets.

Currently, REH is involved in developments with potential of more than 500 MW. In addition to the current technologies comprising wind and landfill gas, and its exposure to wave through its 35% stake in Carnegie Corporation, REH is considering solar, run of river hydroelectricity and waste management. Market opportunities are seen in North America, South and Eastern Europe, UK and Ireland, and possibly India.

CETO UPDATE

REH has been involved with the development of this unique wave energy technology since 2005, when REH acquired its developer, the Australian-based Seapower Pacific, in which Carnegie Corporation held a 17% share. The transaction announced on 11 May 2009 to sell CETO to Carnegie returns the IP and know-how to a single entity while crystallising value for REH shareholders.

CETO is designed to capture wave energy and convert that energy into high pressure seawater leading to the onshore generation of electricity using existing water turbine technology (a Pelton turbine with generator). The fully-submerged CETO is the first wave power converter to be sited on the seabed and requires only a small diameter pipe to carry high pressure seawater onto land. By delivering high pressure seawater ashore, the technology allows either zero-emission electricity to be produced (similar to hydroelectricity) or zero-emission freshwater (utilising standard reverse osmosis desalination technology). Moreover, there are benefits from eliminating the need for undersea grids and high voltage transmission, and getting water to shore is generally far less costly than getting electricity to shore.

CETO units are manufactured from steel, rubber and hypalon materials, all proven for over 20 years in a marine-environment.

CETO is expected to be deployed as an array of submerged buoys tethered to the sea bed, and in many island environments this deployment will negate the need to import costly fuel and will eliminate the greenhouse gases that are currently emitted by the diesel gen sets and pumps in use today.

Although Carnegie Chairman and inventor Alan Burns first conceived of the CETO concept in 1975, initial testing first began in 1999 with detailed design of the CETO technology platform commencing in 2003 and construction of the first

prototype unit starting at the end of the same year. The CETO I prototype proved the concept of generating zero-emission power and freshwater from the ocean waves in 2006.

Recent work has focused on detailed computational fluid dynamic modelling resulting in the CETO 2 commercial design. This pilot scale unit was deployed in the Wave Energy Research Facility, Fremantle, Western Australia, by Carnegie Corporation, an Australian clean technology developer, in early 2008. The final operating and testing activities were completed in the first quarter of 2009, with CETO 2 having performed encouragingly and in line with predictions throughout the testing period.

Having gleaned much useful information from the testing programmes and the solution to dealing with excess loads (from freak or storm-waves), the CETO 3 development plan is underway and is targeted for in-ocean deployment off the coast in Western Australia for Q4 2009.

Sale of IP to Carnegie Corporation

The past year has seen technical improvements in CETO, including performance enhancements to the pump design and a novel system to shed excess energy so that the device can survive storm conditions. These follow on from important steps REH had taken in 2007 to de-risk CETO's routes to market in its commercialization strategy. These comprise:

- A joint venture roll-out with EDF Energies Nouvelles (EDF EN) of CETO commercial applications across the Northern Hemisphere and Reunion Island;
- An agreement with Carnegie Corporation for licensing and future developments for projects in the Southern Hemisphere, with Carnegie, as the technology developer, funding the development for a period corresponding to £4.75m.

Following the agreement announced on 11 May 2009, Carnegie becomes the sole owner of CETO wave technology (the wave energy patent portfolio), acquiring IP control and Northern Hemisphere opportunities through the novation of REH's share in the JV with EDF EN to Carnegie. One of the conditions precedents to the completion of this transaction was that Carnegie should have sufficient funds to cover the current CETO operating budget of around AUD\$ 2m, and this was met by the completion of Carnegie's AUD\$ 5.75m fundraising, announced on 29 May 2009.

Carnegie is paying approximately £30m for CETO through the issue of 252m fully paid new shares of Carnegie to REH, making REH the largest shareholder in Carnegie with a 34% shareholding (following Carnegie's May 2009 fundraising). REH intends to be a long term strategic holder and capture future value arising from a commercial rollout of CETO.

With Carnegie taking over the funding responsibility for the remaining CETO technology development, this move relieves REH of having to provide further cash support for CETO, and allows the company to focus on its wind and landfill gas technologies as well as new opportunities in late stage technologies like solar and run-of-river hydro.

For Carnegie, this transaction opens up the Northern Hemisphere, where approximately 90% of global power consumption occurs, and where REH and EDF

EN have already identified attractive markets, some with advantageous feed-in tariffs. REH expects to work with Carnegie in the Northern hemisphere on a transfer costing basis.

REH will have influence on the strategic direction taken by Carnegie through its right to appoint a third nominee director to Carnegie’s Board in addition to Mike Proffitt and Alan Burns.

Wind

REH’s 40.5 MW wind capacity in Germany had a positive year in terms of:

- A full year of production from the 8 MW Kirf site
- Solving a technical problem that has reduced production at Kesfeld in previous years.

The technical problem related to turbines closing down when the wind speed exceeded 12m/s – the software fault has been resolved and production increased. Electricity sales increased by £1.1m to £4.6m, and would have been greater had it not been for unseasonably light winds towards the end of the year.

The decision not to implement the 4 MW capacity addition at Kesfeld was taken in the light of economic considerations, and was sold to a tax-driven syndicate who would use REH’s substation and thus pay a system charge when operational.

An interesting development in Germany is the 5% increase to the legislated tariff for operators with grid-compliant reactive power turbines. Siemens turbines are compliant, and thus REH will benefit for five years from 2010.

The decline in wind strength experienced in the very cold, high pressure conditions at the end of 2008 and its impact on REH’s wind business should be smoothed out when new sites, particularly Poland and Wales, become operational in 2010 and 2011. Both projects offer excellent returns as they are in high wind areas with estimated load factors of 32% and 36% respectively, and offer geographic diversity and hence a hedge against weather risk.

Table 3: REH - new greenfield wind sites

Milestones achieved	Poland	Wales
Land acquired/optioned	Yes	Yes
Environmental permit	Yes	No
Planning permission	Yes	No
Grid connection agreement	Ready to sign	No
Power purchase agreement	No	No
EPC contract	Final negotiations	No

Company

Poland is expected to be fully permitted in the course of 2009, and Wales in the course of 2010/ early 2011.

Landfill Gas

While the German wind sites have an 18 year sales contract in place, the UK landfill gas site has short-term sales contracts and enjoyed the impact of a significant (100%) increase in the power purchase agreement to £102.68/ MWh, as well as an increase in electricity produced as a result of operational improvements. Only around 50% of the Bryn Posteg, Wales, site has been filled

and capped to date and the site has an expected further 25 years of life. REH is still gaining expertise in exploiting the landfill site and electricity is expected to increase from its current 1 MW to 2 MW in the near future.

Solar

REH announced its first move into the solar energy sector on 29 May 2009, detailing a letter of intent entered into with the German company PVStrom. REH seeks to acquire PVStrom's existing photovoltaic (PV) developments, and it is intended that REH and PVStrom will set up a new company, 90% capitalised by REH and 10% by PVStrom. PVStrom's current development portfolio of projects amounts to 18 MW of land options granted or land acquired in Sicily. The medium term target is a developed portfolio of 50MW.

FINANCIALS

Change in accounting policy

The accounting treatment applied to Carnegie's payments to REH under the licence agreement has been revised since last year. Carnegie is paying REH up to a total of £4.75m for the rights to use CETO technology during the development period, and paid £0.75m in 2007 and £2.8m in 2008. In agreement with the auditors this was treated as revenue, but the auditors have considered this inappropriate and these payments are now recorded as deferred income, to be recognised over the life of the licence. This has led to the restating of the previous year's results as well as a shortfall on forecast revenues for 2008.

Table 4: Restating 2007

£	Previously reported	Adjustment	Restated
Revenue and gross profit	4,584,910	-750,000	3,834,910
Loss for the year	1,451,462	750,000	2,201,462
Non-current liabilities	24,727,822	750,000	25,477,822
Total equity	24,580,235	-750,000	23,830,235

Company

Forecasts

While the wind regime in Germany and elsewhere in Europe has been anomalously weak since December 2008, we are maintaining our availabilities based on 20-year averages. We expect Poland to be operational for the second half of 2010, and the new Welsh wind farm to contribute in the final quarter of 2011. The Landfill Gas operation in Wales is forecast to increase capacity steadily towards 2MW from its current 1 MW.

Table 5: Revenue forecasts

Wind		2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
€ and £	yr to Dec 31				
Kesfeld	MW		32.5	32.5	32.5
	MWh capacity		284,700	284,700	284,700
	Availability		25%	25%	25%
	PPA, €		84.30	84.30	84.30
	Revenue, €		5,928,052	5,928,052	5,928,052
	Revenue, £		5,572,369	5,572,369	5,572,369
Kirf	MW		8.0	8.0	8.0
	MWh		70,080	70,080	70,080
	Availability		27%	27%	27%
	PPA, €		82.1	82.1	82.1
	Revenue, €		1,530,449	1,530,449	1,530,449
	Revenue, £		1,438,622	1,438,622	1,438,622
Total German revenues	Revenue, €		7,458,501	7,458,501	7,458,501
	Revenue, £	4,642,774	7,010,991	7,010,991	7,010,991
	Finance Income	38,988			
Poland	MW			30	30
	MWh capacity			262,800	262,800
	Availability			15%	30%
	PPA, €			85	85
	Revenue, €			3,350,700	6,701,400
	Revenue, £			3,149,658	6,299,316
					7.1m sterling
Wales	MW				69
	MWh capacity				604,440
	Availability				9%
	PPA, £				85
	Revenue, £				4,623,966
Landfill					
£					
Wales	MW		1.0	1.25	1.75
	MWh capacity		8,760	10,950	15,330
	Availability		70%	75%	80%
	PPA, £		95.5	100.0	100.0
	Revenue, £	509,674	585,606	821,250	1,226,400
	Finance Income, £	433			
Head Office	Isle of Man, Revenues £	155,505	160,000	175,000	200,000
	Finance Income, £	232,533			
	Other Income, £	52,208			
Total	Revenue from operations, £	5,307,953	7,756,597	11,156,899	19,360,673

ED estimates

Following the CETO transaction with Carnegie Corporation, the licencing revenues from Carnegie previously treated as deferred income will be released through the P&L account in the current year - recognising £3.9m.

Table 6: Profit & Loss				
£000s	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Revenue and gross profit	5,308	7,757	11,157	19,361
Other operating income	59.20			
Administrative expenses	-6,235	-7,075	-10,171	-13,466
EBITDA	1,412	3,062	5,466	11,375
Depreciation	2,280	2,380	4,480	5,480
Profit/Loss from operations	-868	682	986	5,895
Net interest	-927	-1,177	-1,761	-2,113
Share of losses in associates	-196	-200	-200	-200
Exceptional (CETO)		3,900		
Reptd Profit/Loss before tax	-1,990	3,205	-975	3,582
Adj Profit/Loss before tax	-1,990	-695	-975	3,582
Tax expense	87			
Reptd Profit/Loss after tax	-1,903	3,205	-975	3,582
Adj Profit/ loss after tax	-1,903	-695	-975	3,582
Underlying EPS, p	-2.91	-0.62	-0.49	1.80
Wted average shares in issue,m	65.3	111.4	199.4	199.4

ED estimates

Capital expenditure for the Polish and Welsh windfarms will be a feature of 2009, 2010 and 2011. These projects are expected to be funded by equity (between 20% and 30%) and debt (the extended credit facility with Standard Chartered Bank).

Table 7: Cashflow

yr to Dec 31 £000s	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
Pre-tax profit / loss	-1,990	-695	-975	3,582
Depreciation	2,280	2,380	4,480	5,480
Amortisation	105	105	105	105
FX (gain) / loss	1,029			
Finance income	-288			
Finance expense	1,215	1,177	1,761	2,113
Change in Working capital	1,742	1500	1500	1500
Tax	-4			
Others	240			
Cash flow from operations	4,329	4,467	6,871	12,780
Capex	-4,654	-20,750	-80,750	-60,000
Others				
Cash flow from investments	-4,654	-20,750	-80,750	-60,000
Equity	1,800	12,500	24,000	0
New debt	1,500	8,250	56,750	60,000
Debt repaid	-2,600	-2,700	-2,700	-2,700
Finance costs	-1,215	-1,177	-1,761	-2,113
Cash flow from financing	-515	16,873	76,289	55,187
Increase/decrease in cash	-663	590	2,410	7,967
Cash at start of year	7,115	6,452	7,042	9,452
Cash at end of year	6,452	7,042	9,452	17,419

ED estimates

Table 8: Balance Sheet

yr to Dec 31 £000s	2008A	2009E	2010E	2011E
PP&E	44,635	63,003	139,272	193,791
Intangible assets	11,719	31,700	31,595	31,490
Other non-current assets	516	516	516	516
Cash	6,452	7,042	9,452	17,419
Working capital	1,657	3,157	4,657	6,157
ST Debt	2,688	2,725	2,747	2,705
LT Debt	29,358	34,908	88,958	146,258
Deferred CETO licence income	3,627	0		
Other non-current liabilities	263	263	263	263
Net assets	29,042	67,521	93,523	100,146
Shareholders funds	29,042	67,521	93,523	100,146

ED estimates

VALUATION

The current market value of REH (£20.8m) stands at around 66% of the current value of its stake in Carnegie. REH's 34% stake in the enlarged Carnegie capital base would be valued at £30m at Carnegie's current share price (AUD\$0.23).

Carnegie's ownership of CETO should benefit from Australia's renewable energy target of 20 per cent by 2020. Carnegie has been awarded three Victorian wave-energy sites, adding to existing Western Australian and South Australian sites. With a recent AUD 12.5m Western Australian Government grant and potential participation in other renewable-energy funds, Carnegie is well placed to exploit CETO.

Furthermore, Carnegie and Investec announced in mid-April 2009 a Heads of Agreement which sets out their mutual intention to work together to develop Carnegie's Commercial Demonstration Wave Power Project ("Project"). Subject to certain milestones and conditions being met, Investec intends to provide or procure funds of up to AUD 250m for the Project. It is intended that the Project be developed in a Special Purpose Company jointly owned by Carnegie, Investec and other investors, making the financing non-dilutionary for Carnegie. This provides further confidence in the development of CETO.

Taking the current operational capacity of REH and applying rule-of-thumb industry valuations for the assets, a current value of £73m can be derived for REH, or 111p per share.

Table 9: Value of current REH's operation

	Operating MW	£m/MW	Value, £m
Landfill Gas	1.0	1.8	1.8
Wind, Germany	40.5	1.75	70.9
Total. £m			72.7

ED estimates

Applying the sector average (7.5x) EV/EBITDA multiples to REH's 2011E EBITDA yields a market cap target of £62m, or a share price of 95.4p, excluding the value of REH's stake in Carnegie, currently worth 46p per share.

APPENDIX 1

CETO

Technology

In its original form, as waves move over the top of the CETO unit, they press down on a disc that transmits the force to pumps inside, which deliver pressurised water to the shore. In the current version, the pre-commercial CETO 2, a flotation device drives the reciprocating pump, as shown in the illustration below.

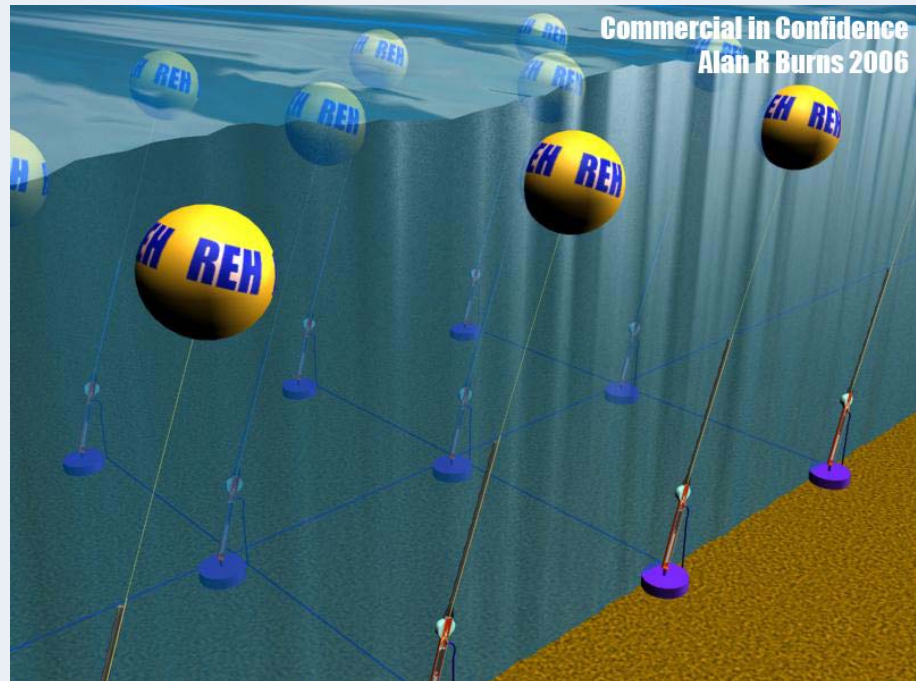
Figure 2: CETO Pump



Company

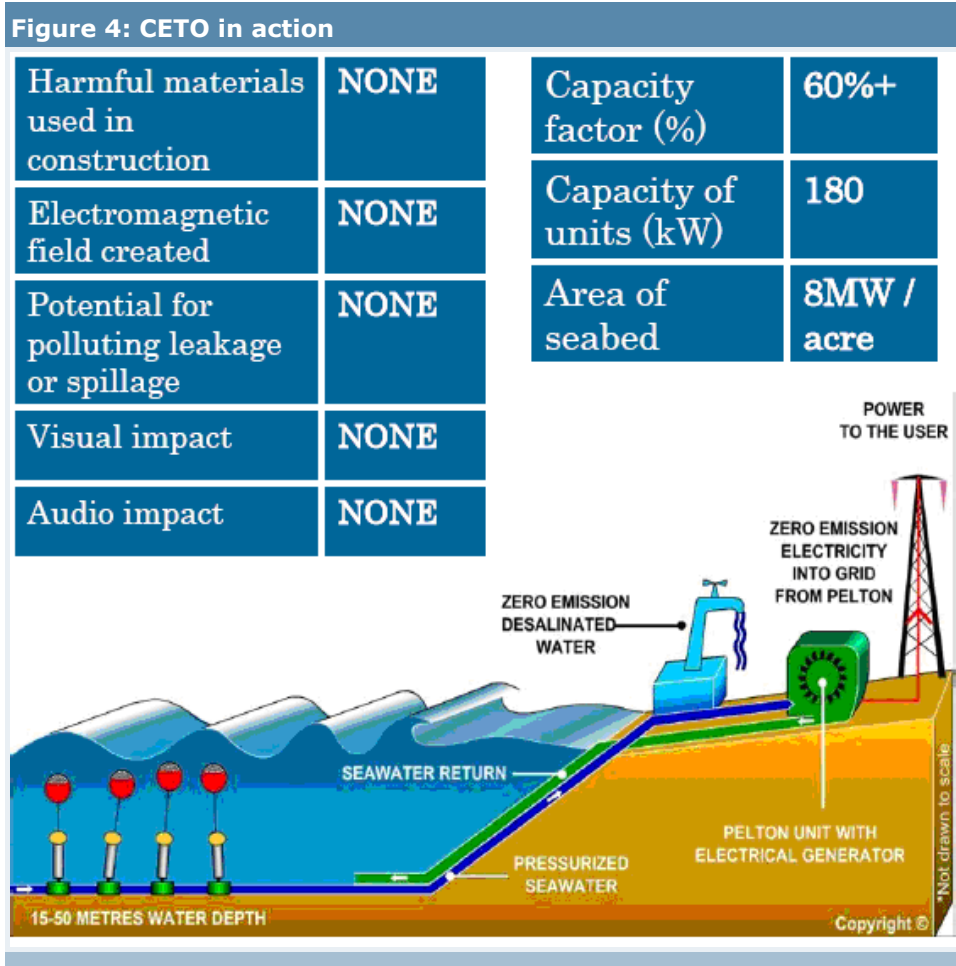
CETO units are "brigadeable" and will generally be deployed in arrays

Figure 3: CETO principle



Company

The pressurised water from one or a brigade of CETO devices is piped on shore and is used for emission-free desalination and emission-free electricity generation.



Company

2008 saw CETO achieve development milestones and achieving a technical breakthrough.

Design modifications to the pump were made to enhance performance, and the pumps were tested in sub-sea conditions off Perth with performance matching specification and the company’s expectation.

A significant technical breakthrough has facilitated the commercialisation programme, and that is the ability to shed excess energy. In common with wave energy technologies, the occurrence of large waves with amplitude greater than the devices’ operating range, for example, freak waves and storm conditions, can damage, or at least reduce the life of, the equipment and anchorages.

An excess energy shedding system has been developed and will shortly be tested in scale. The system, called ERBA (Energy Relief Buoyancy Activator), considerably enhances CETO’s proposition in terms of operational costs and reliability.

The development timeline of CETO from its beginning to commercial deployment can be summarised:

Table 10: CETO timeline

1999-2003	Pre CETO Initial investigations Scale models Wave tank and flume testing
2003 - 2006	CETO I Proof of Concept prototype Technology Demonstrator producing high pressure seawater Zero-emission power and desalinated water production
2006 - 2008	CETO 2 Commercial design development commences Validation of computational models through in-sea trials Collaborative and global licensing arrangements formalised Funding arranged to complete commercial design development Finalisation of CETO design development and testing Pre-commercial prototype array operating at Fremantle
2008 - 2009	CETO 3 Deep water demonstration and testing
2010 - 2013	CETO 3 Commencement of commercial project site works CETO manufacturing & deployment Commissioning and operation of commercial operation Production and sales of zero-emission power and desalinated water

Company

APPENDIX 2

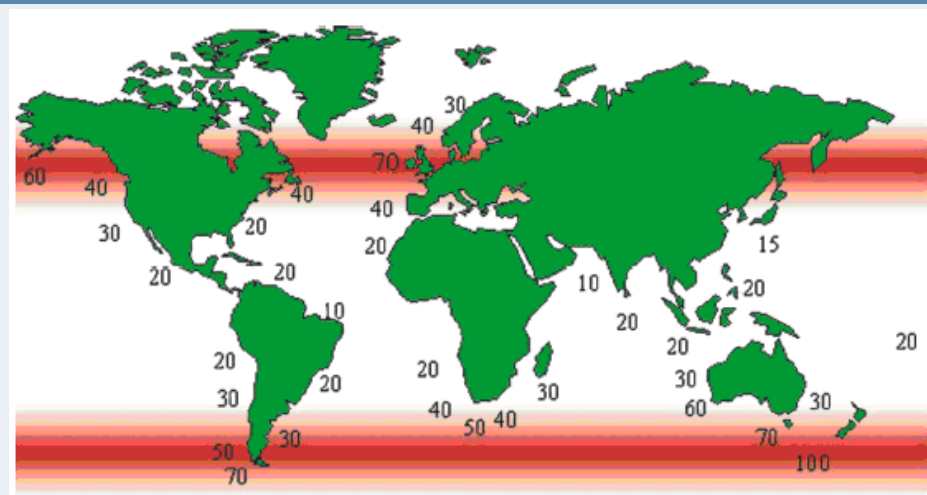
CETO opportunities

The power available from a wave is proportional to the square of the height of the wave and the wave period, and is usually expressed as power per unit crest length of wave (kW/m). It is observed worldwide that the greatest power potential usually coincides with power demand, i.e., the strongest waves coincide with winter months and greatest energy demand. The worldwide power potential for deep-sea waves has been estimated by industry and academic sources to be in the range 1 – 10 TW.

The highest concentrations of wave energy (that is, the strongest waves) are found on western coasts between 40° - 60° latitude in the Northern and Southern hemispheres. The waves that provide the most concentrated energy are found in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Ireland, the Southern Ocean off the southern coast of New Zealand and off of Cape Horn of South America.

From a CETO point of view, those areas with a wave energy resource of 40 kW/m or greater would be of interest.

Figure 5: Global wave power distribution in kW/m of crest length



CRES

From the map above, around 90% of the economic value of CETO lies in the Northern hemisphere. In the Southern hemisphere, Australasia offers a good opportunity, while another area with wave energy resources of interest like South Africa, for example, has too much political and financial risk.

I certify that this report represents my own opinions
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