

Clean Hydrogen: Common Challenges and Different Pathways



Cost Reduction in CCS

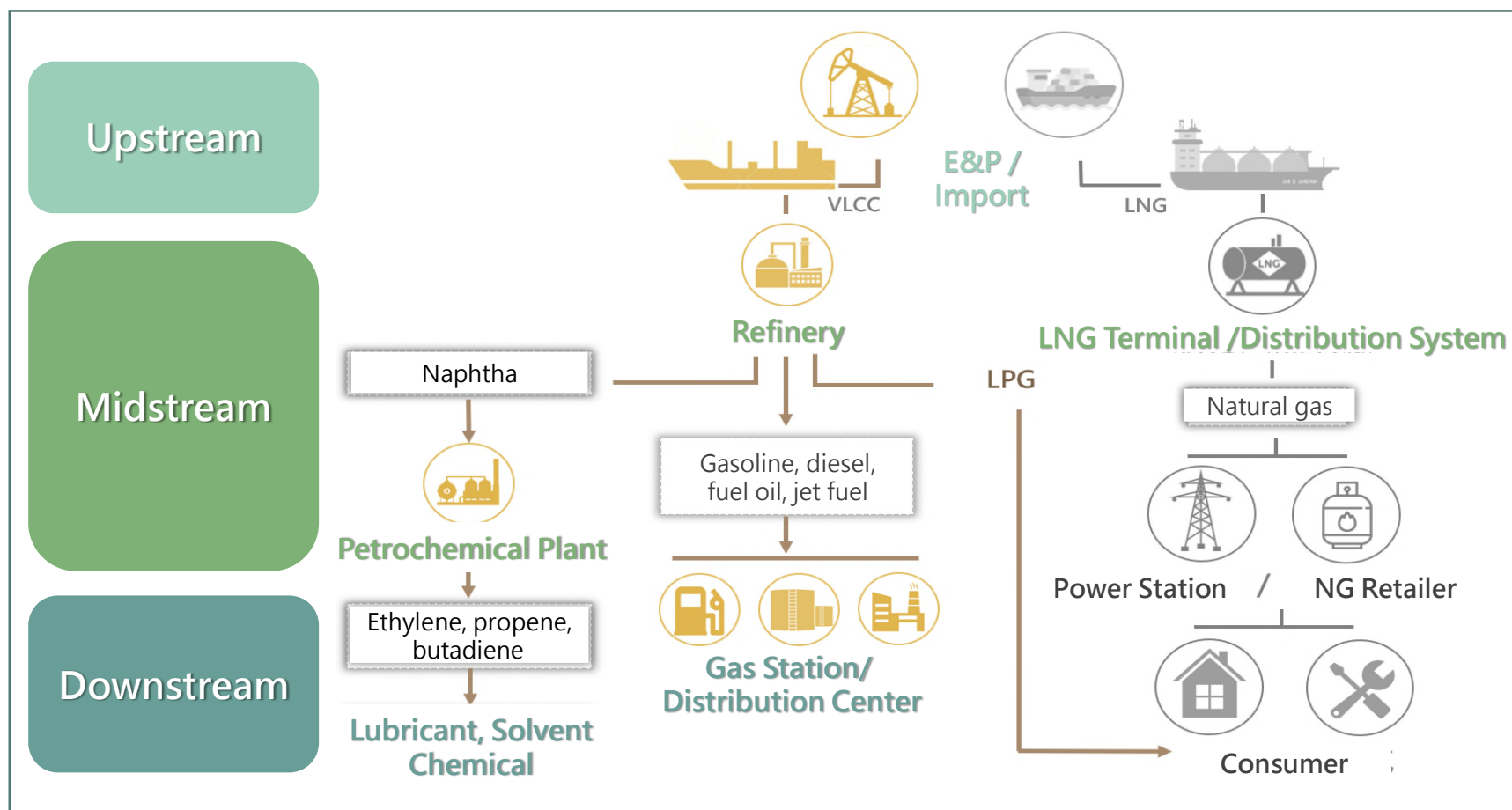
■ Allen Huang

■  CPC

■ 2024.04.23



- A state-owned oil company is responsible for supplying sufficient energy to the domestic market.
- Our current business includes exploration and production, LNG import and distribution, refining, petrochemicals, petroleum product sales and gas stations.





Content

What is CCUS

Cost Reduction in CCS

CCUS in Net Zero Pathway

The Way Forward

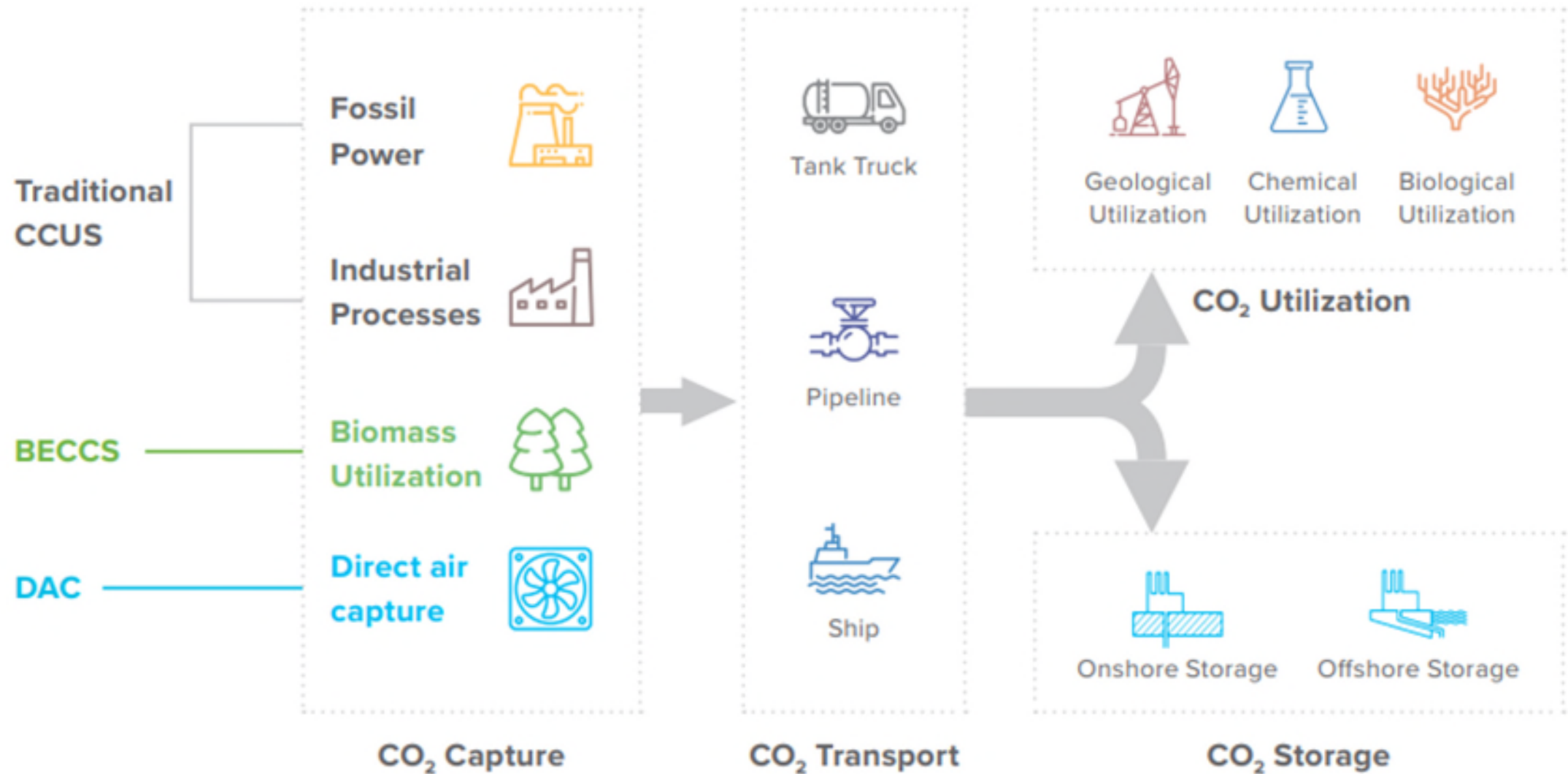
Conclusion



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What is CCUS

What is CCUS



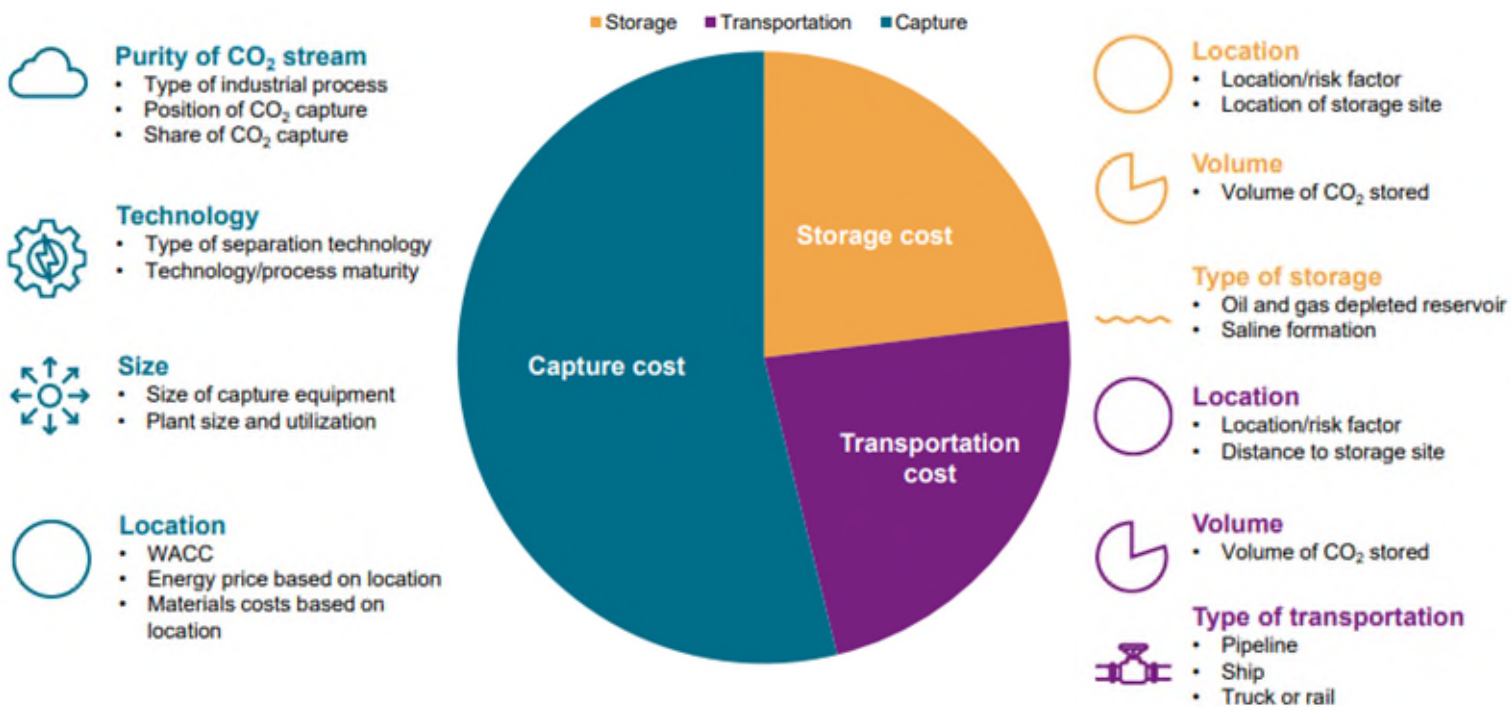
(GCCSI, 2023)



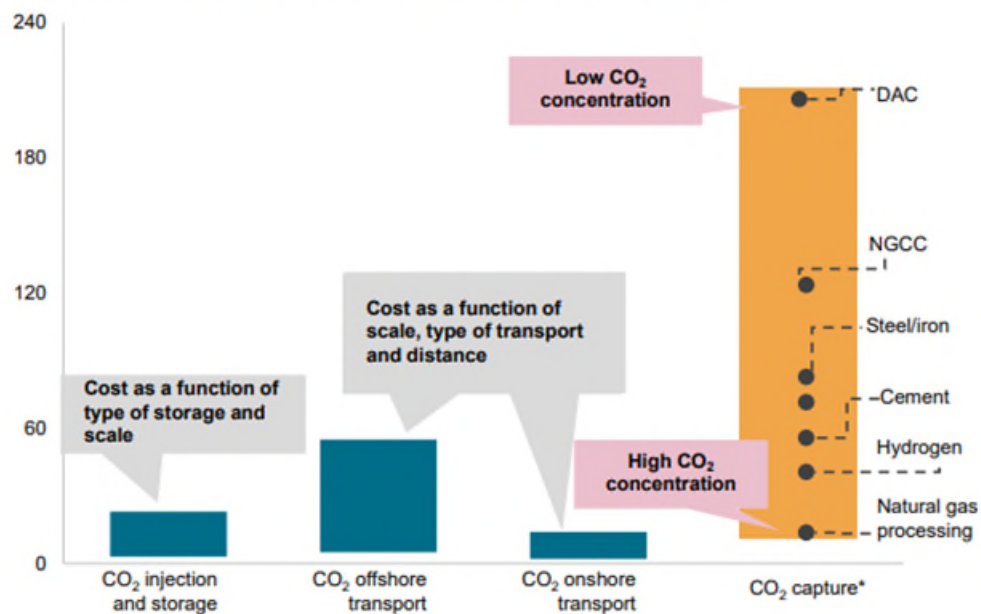
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Cost Reduction in CCS

CCS Cost Composition

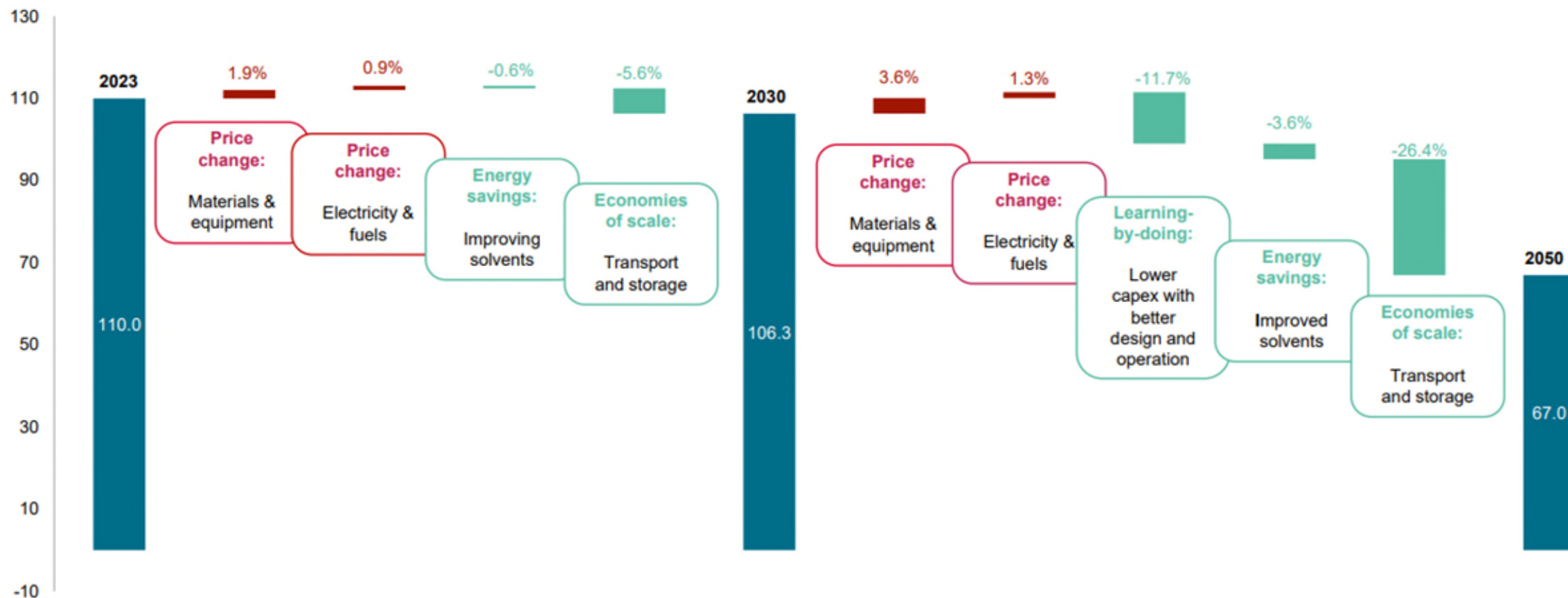


Range of costs for capture, transport and storage (\$/tCO₂)



Key Factors Driving the CCS Cost

CO₂ avoidance cost over time and contributing factors (2023\$/tCO₂)



Data compiled March 5, 2024.

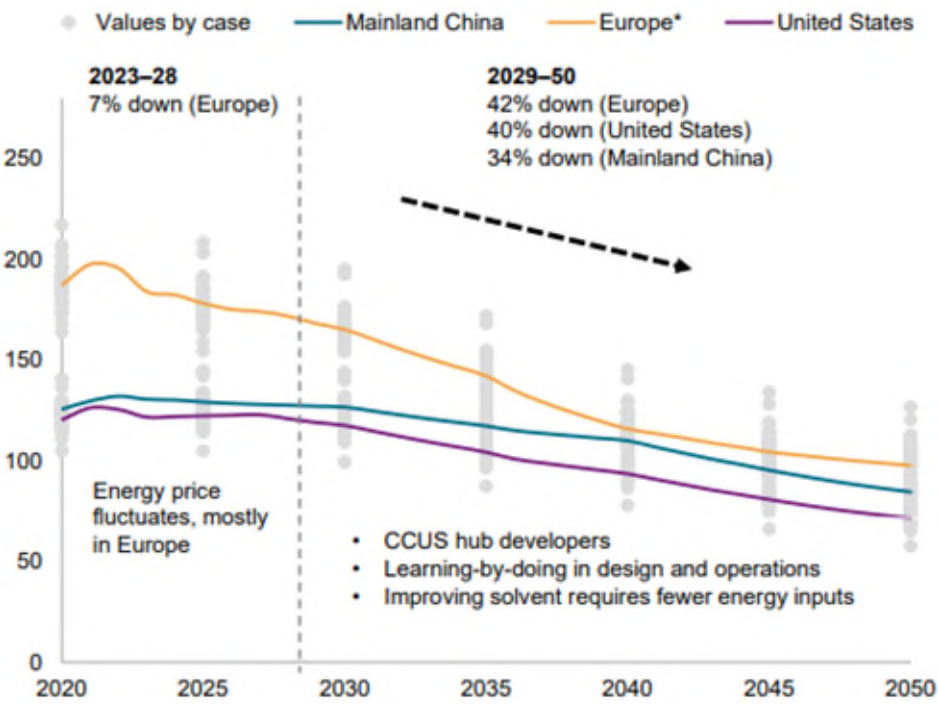
The numbers in the figure refer to the LCCA of cement in the United States.

Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights.

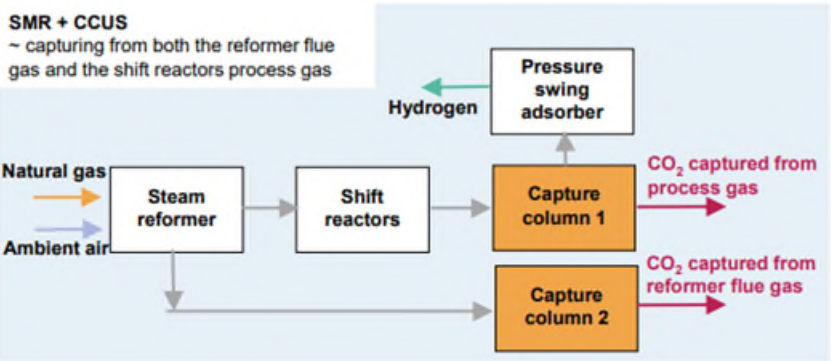
(S&P Global, 2024)

SMR v.s. ATR

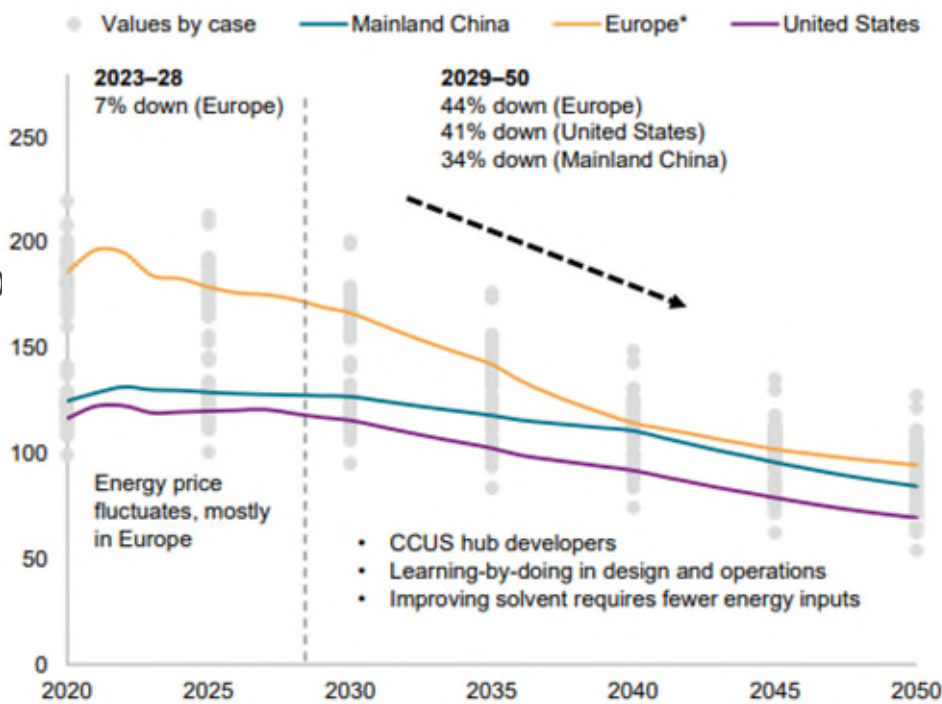
SMR: CO₂ avoidance cost outlook(2023\$/tCO₂)



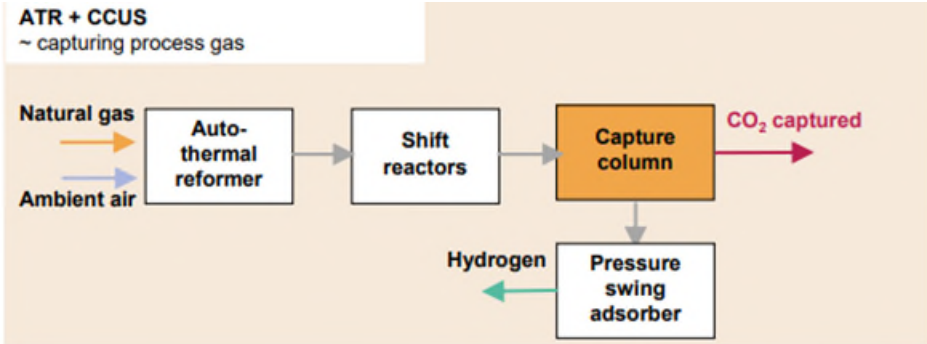
SMR + CCUS
~ capturing from both the reformer flue gas and the shift reactors process gas



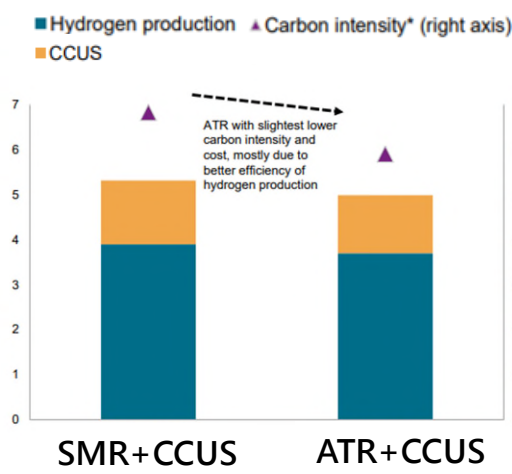
ATR: CO₂ avoidance cost outlook(2023\$/tCO₂)



ATR + CCUS
~ capturing process gas



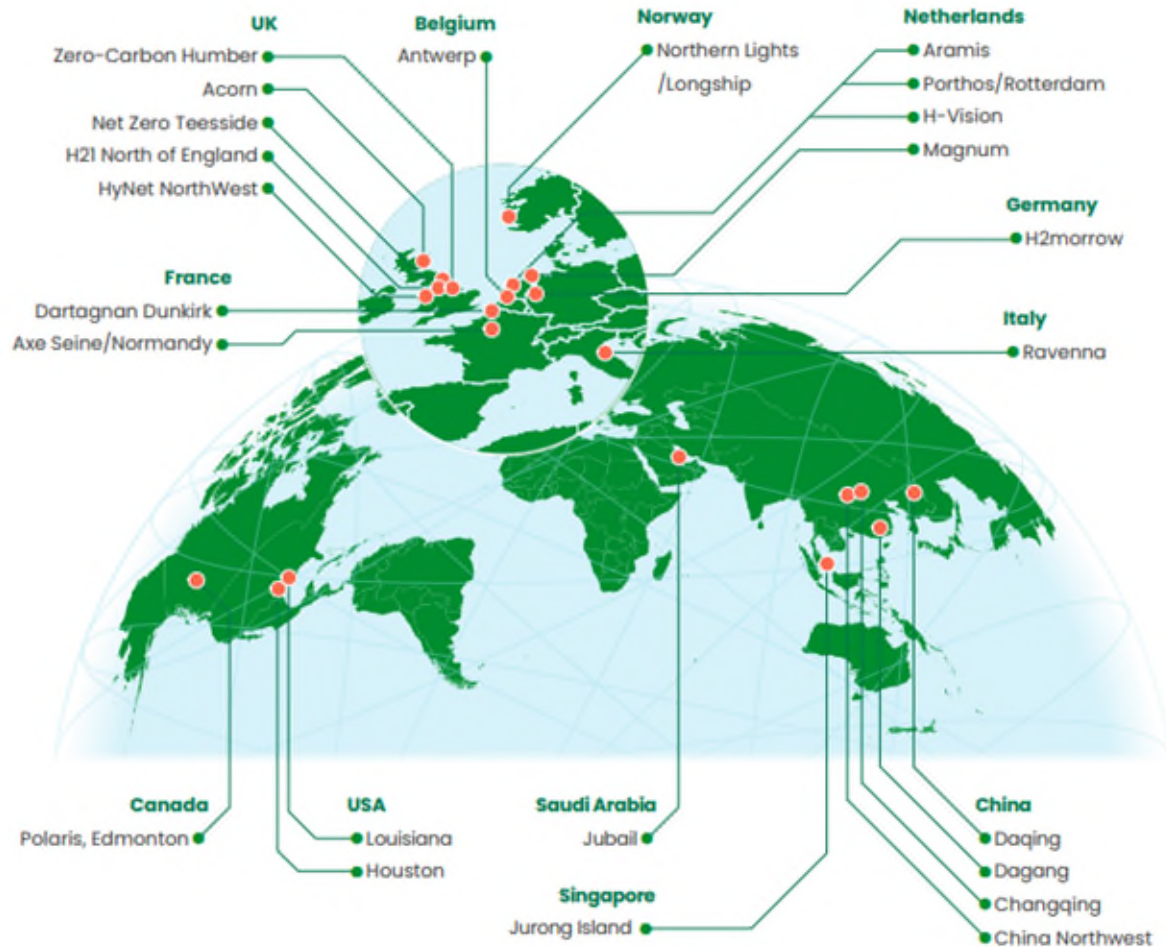
Levelized cost of Hydrogen production
(left: 2023\$/kgH₂, right: kgCO₂/kgH₂)



(S&P Global, 2024)

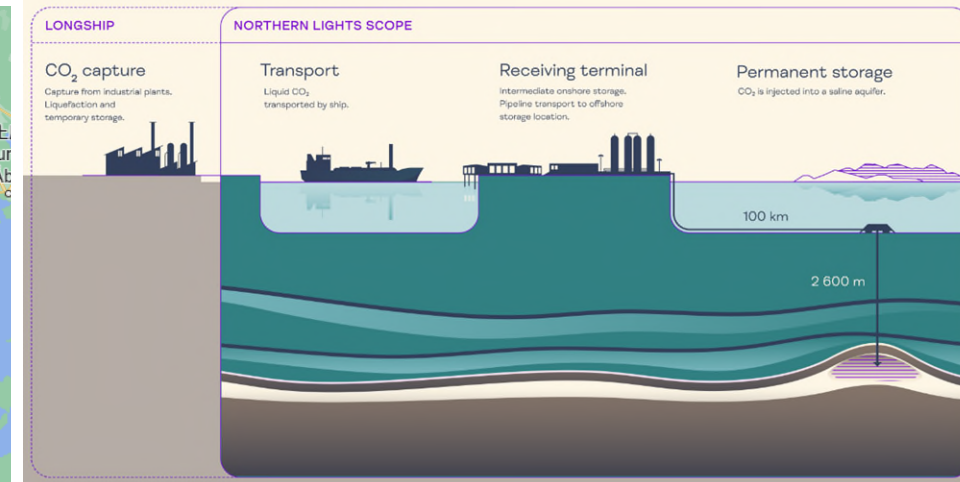
Economies of Scale – CCUS Hub

A CCUS hub takes carbon dioxide from several emitting sources, and then transports and stores it using common infrastructure.



- **Faster scale up**
 - The average large-scale CCS project is around 1 Mtpa.
 - CCUS hubs are aiming at around 5-10 Mtpa.
- **Lower costs and investment risks**
 - Collective transport and storage infrastructure bring economies of scale in construction and operations.
- **More government support**
 - A hub can decarbonize an entire industrial region, supporting jobs and attracting new clean industries (e.g., H₂ producer and consumer).

Norway - Northern Light (Cross-border T&S)



Norway (2024H2)

- Heidelberg Materials' cement factory (previously Norcem) in Brevik: **0.4 Mtpa**
- Hafslund Oslo Celsio' s waste-to-energy plant (previously FOV) in Oslo: **0.4 Mtpa**

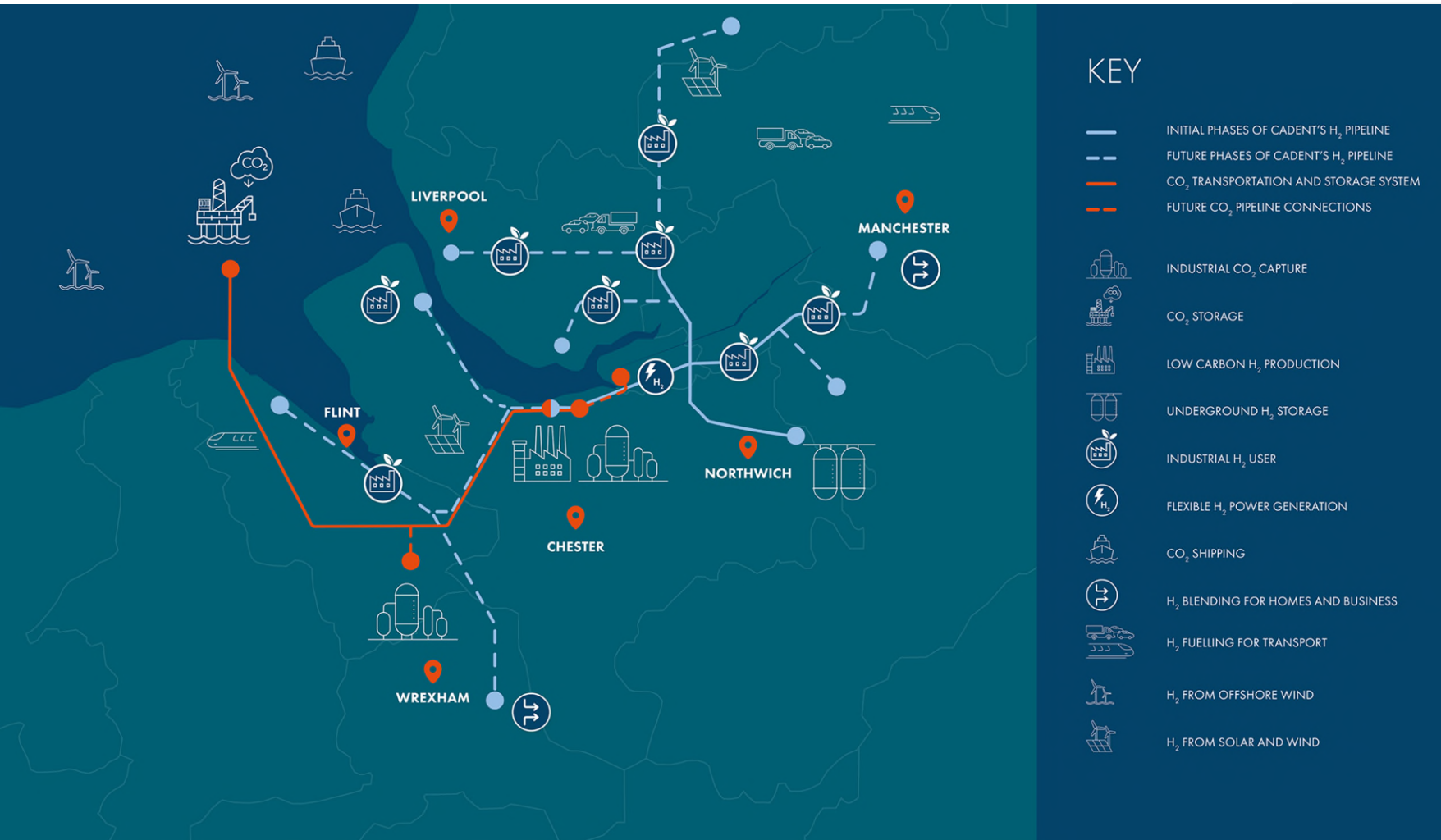
Netherlands (2025)

- Yara' s ammonia plant in Sluiskil: **0.8 Mtpa** .

Denmark (2026)

- Ørsted' s biomass power plant in Asnæs and Avedøre: **0.43 Mtpa**.

UK - HyNet North West (H₂ + CCS)



- H₂ production: EET Hydrogen
- H₂ transportation(pipeline): Cadent
- H₂ underground storage: INOVYN (salt dome, 35,000 tons)
- CO₂ transportation(pipeline): Eni
- CO₂ storage: Eni' s depleted offshore gas field (4.5 Mtpa before 2030, 10 Mtpa after 2030)

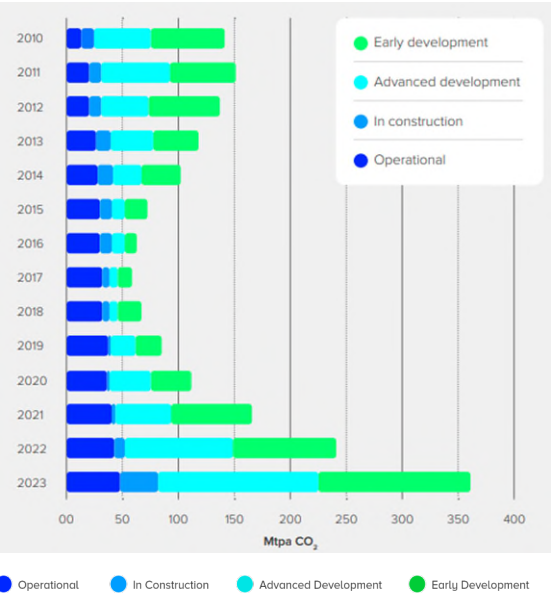
Government Support

Supportive CCS Policies in Key Regions

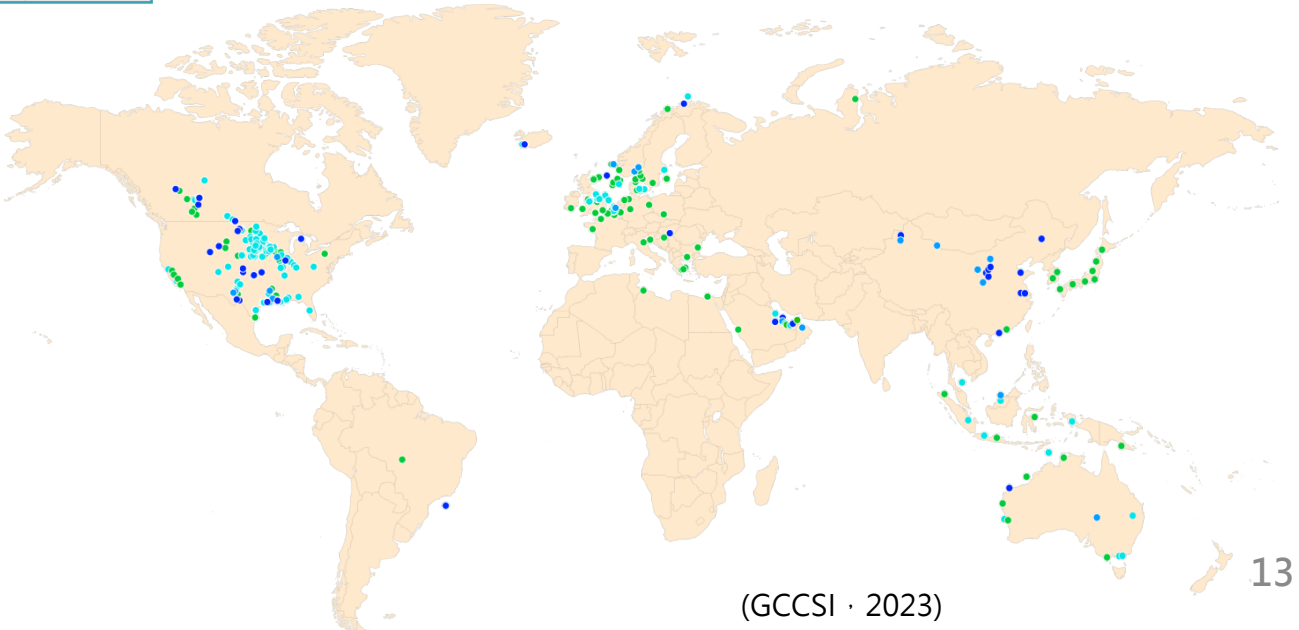
(S&P, 2024)

Countries/markets with supportive carbon capture policies (G20 excluding Argentina, including Norway)										
Country/region	Net zero goals	Carbon border tax	Carbon pricing	CO ₂ performance standards and age restrictions	Public RD&D program	Legal and regulatory framework	Tax credits	Grants, financing and loan guarantees	CO ₂ offtake or storage guarantees	Blue hydrogen strategy (blue H ₂)
Australia	X		X		X	X		X	X	
Brazil	X				X	X				
Canada	X	X*	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Mainland China	X		X		X					
European Union	X	X*	X		X	X		X		X
France	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Germany	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
India					X		X			
Indonesia	X		X		X					
Italy	X				X	X				
Japan	X		X		X	X	X		X	
Mexico	X				X					
Norway	X		X		X	X		X		
Russia			X*		X					X*
Saudi Arabia					X					X*
South Africa	X		X		X					
South Korea	X		X		X					
Turkey			X*		X					
United Kingdom	X		X	X	X	X			X	
United States	X	X*		X	X	X	X	X		

Data compiled July 30, 2023.
* Proposed policy that is under consultation or review.
RD&D = research, development and demonstration.
Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights.



- 392 CCS facilities with 361 Mtpa capture capacity by 2023.

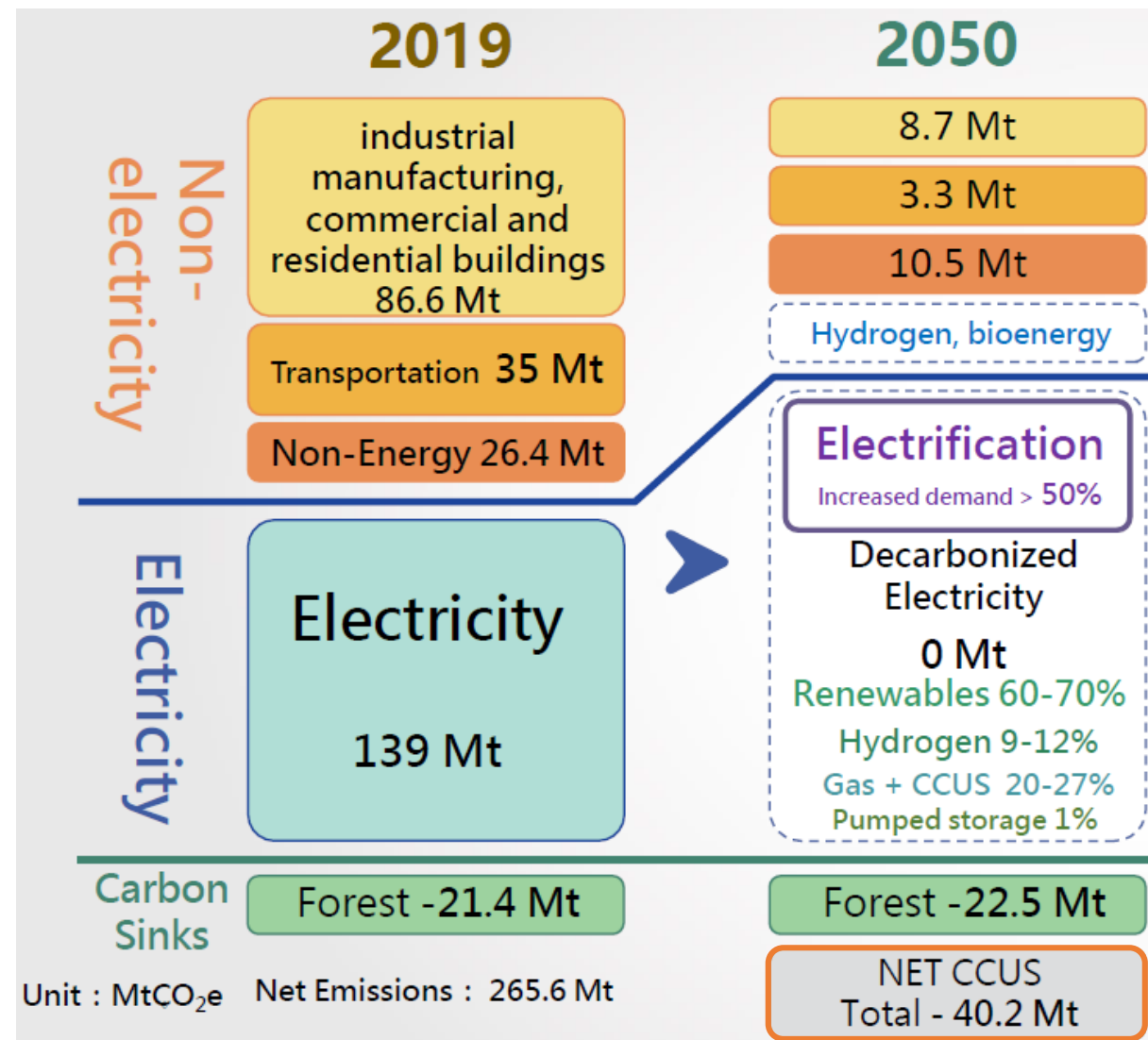
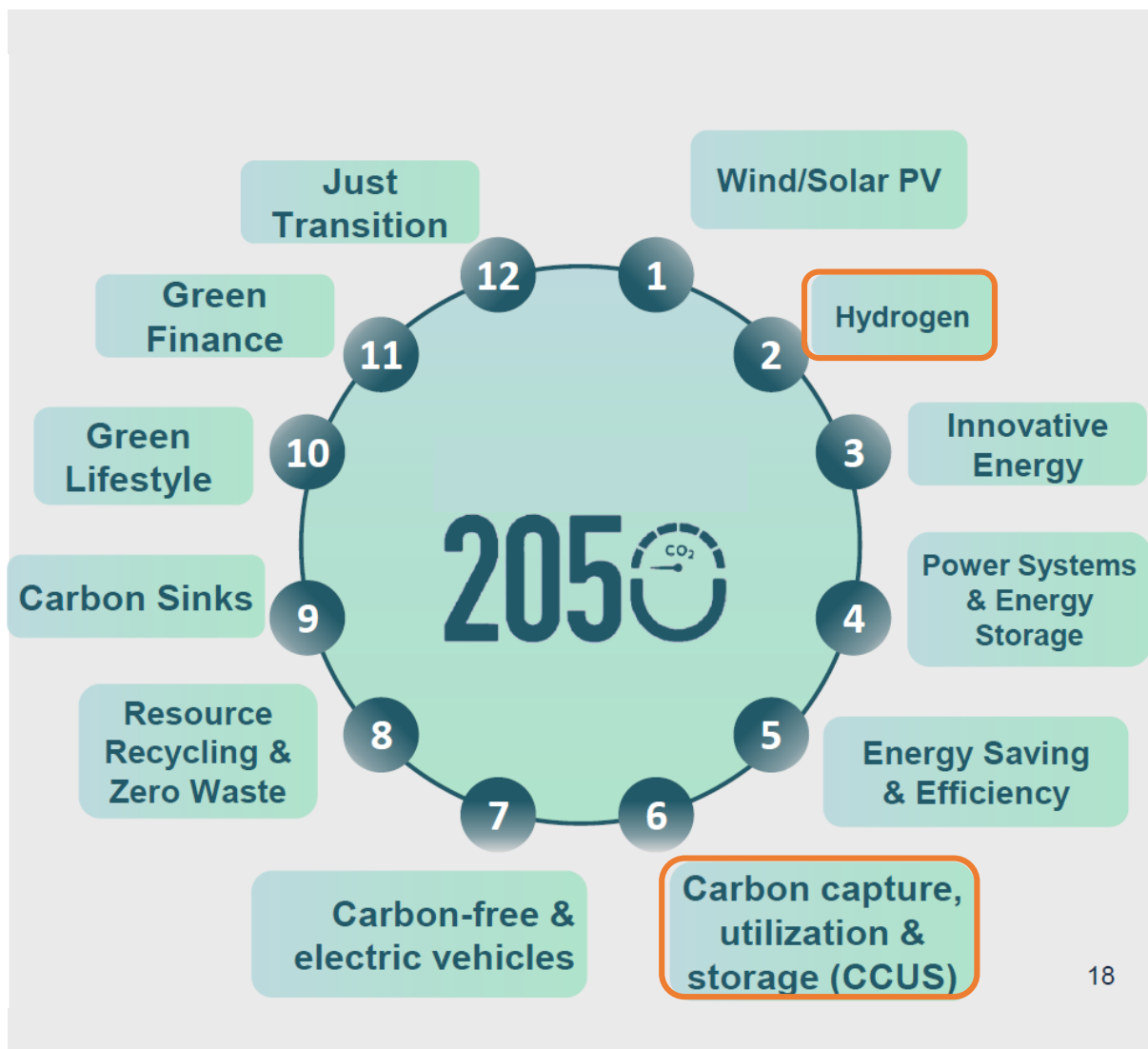




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CCUS in Net Zero Pathway

CCUS in Net Zero Pathway

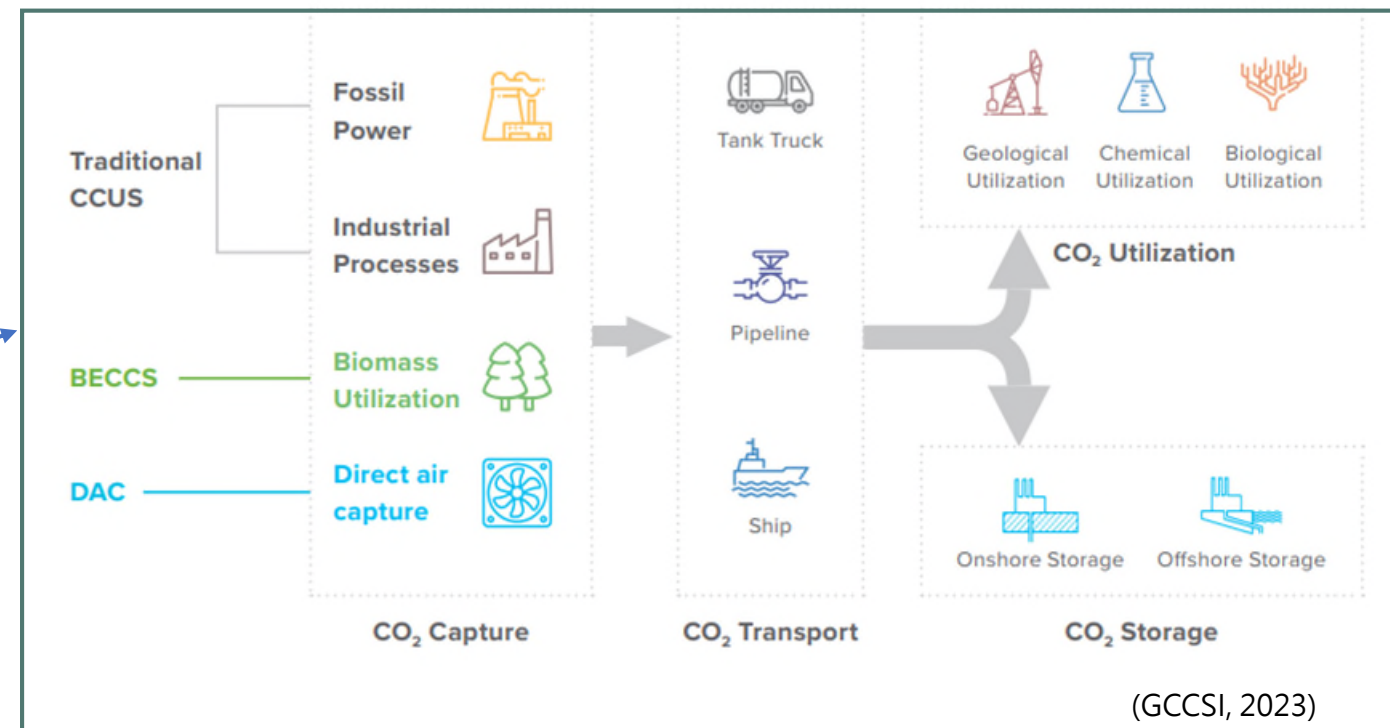
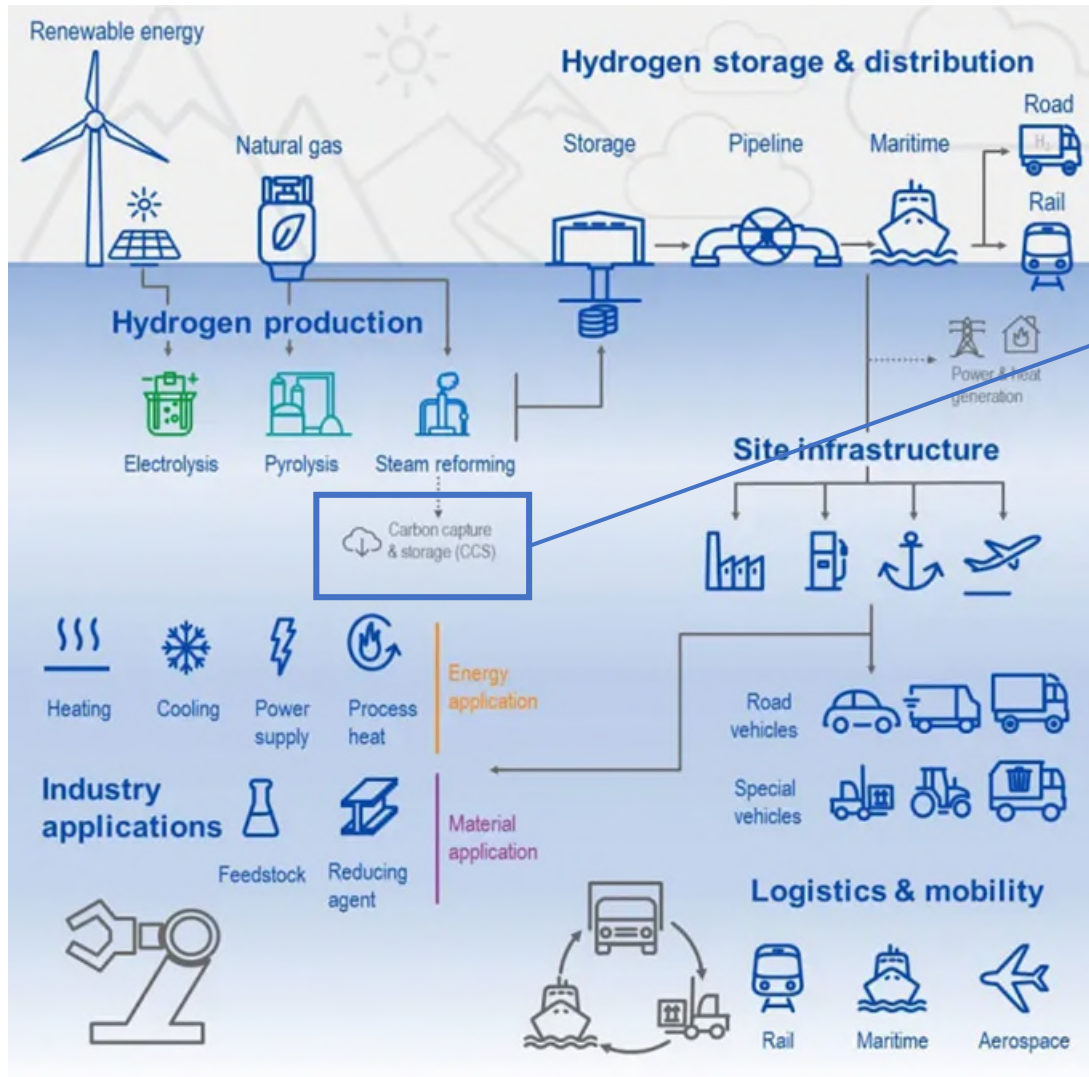




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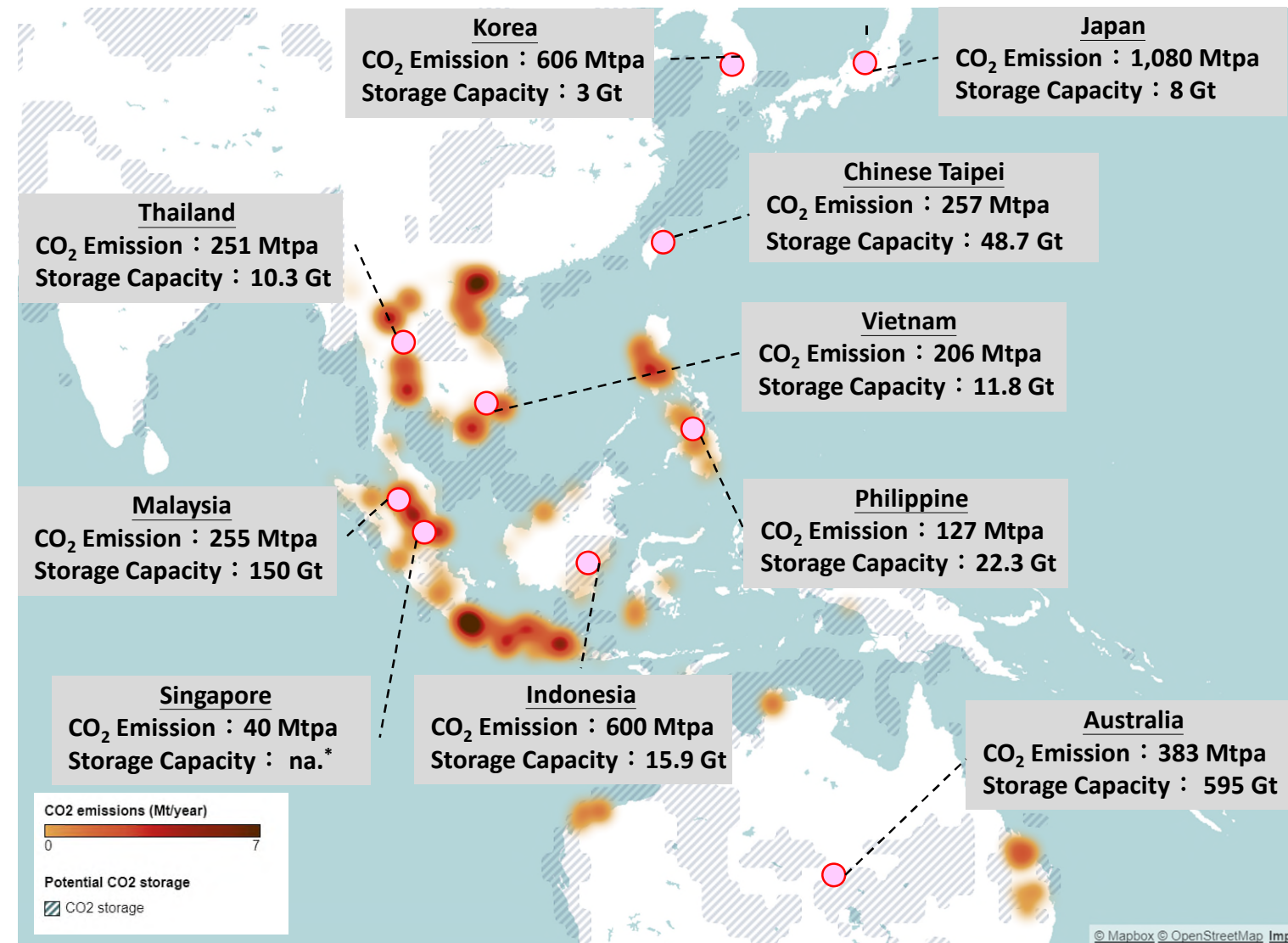
The Way Forward

H₂ and CCS Value Chain Combination

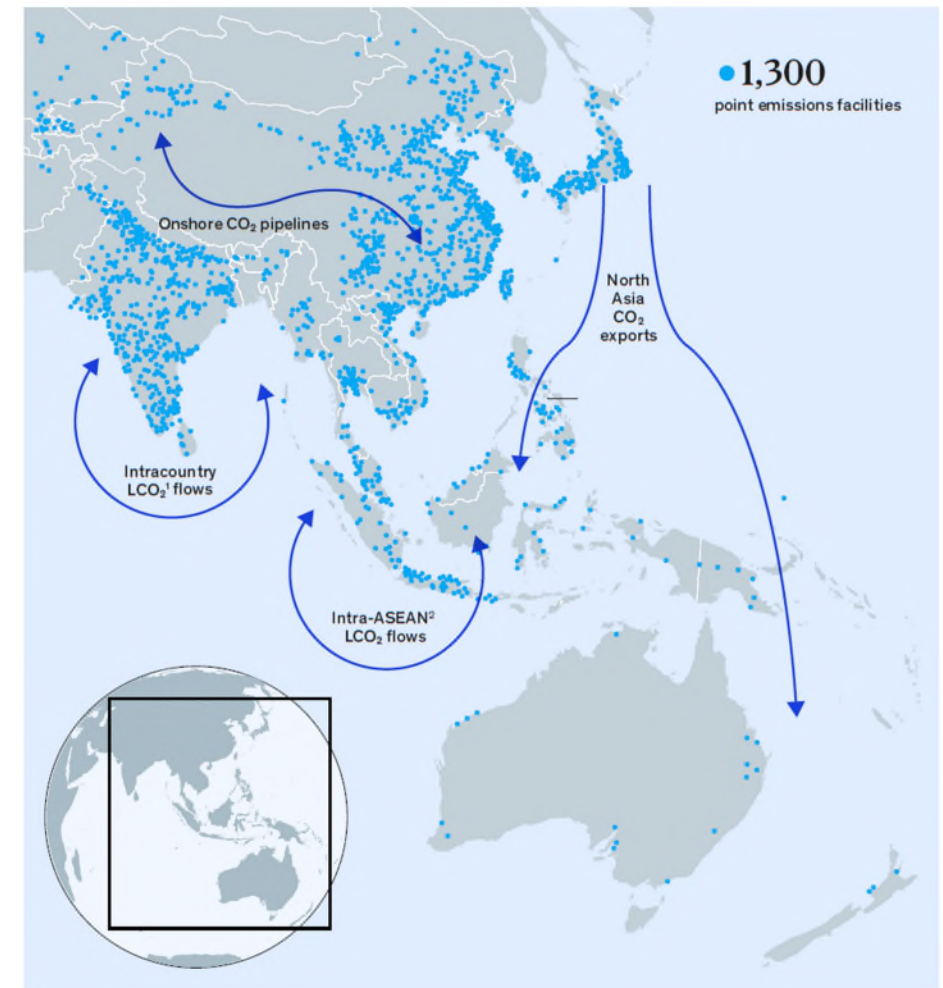


- Identify the demand of each emission facilities (H₂ or CCS)
- Evaluate the capacity of a CCS hub and H₂ Production Unit(HPU)
- Optimized the source-sink mapping through a value chain study.

International Cooperation – Source-Sink Mapping



Potential CCS network

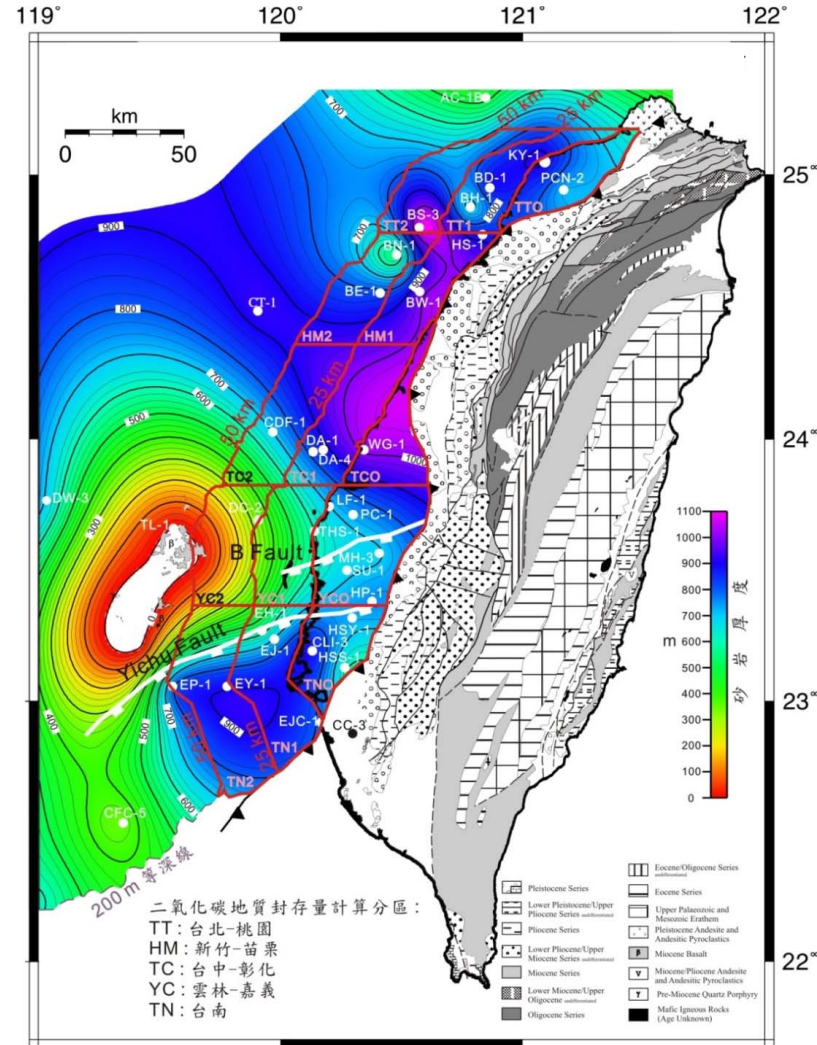


Storage Potential and Primary Point Emission Facilities



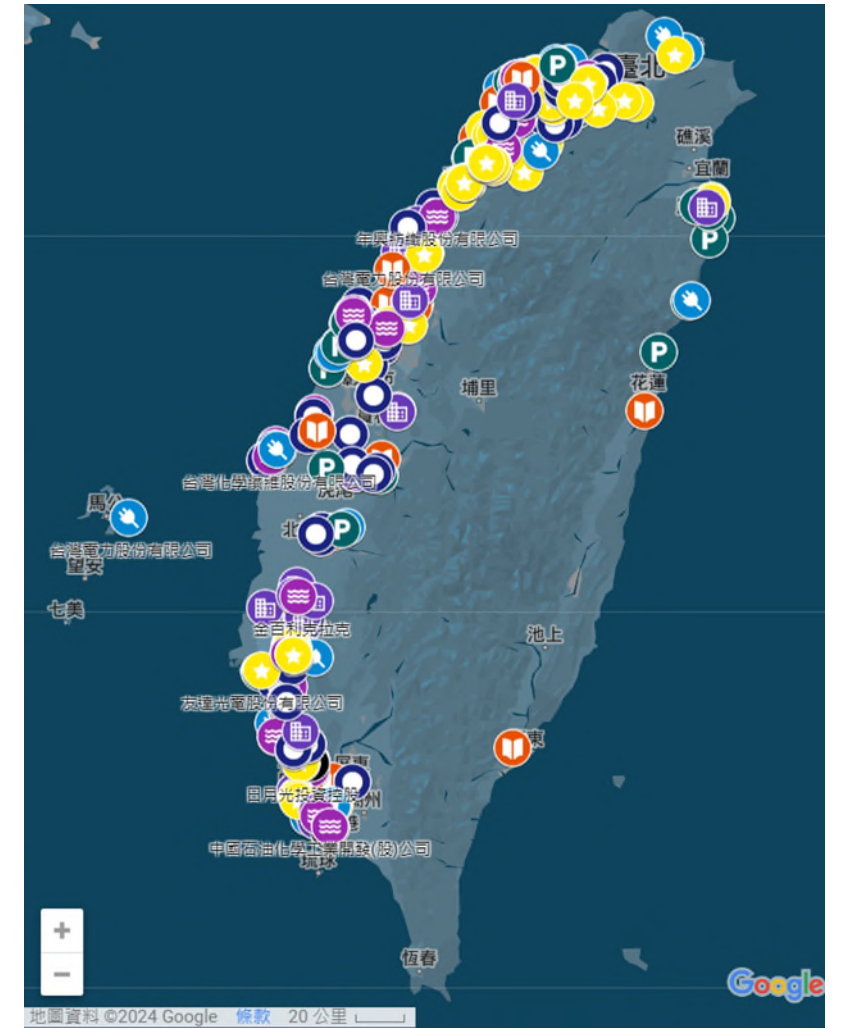
Onshore (2.8 Gt)

(Lu, 2008)



Plain, nearshore and offshore (45.9 Gt)

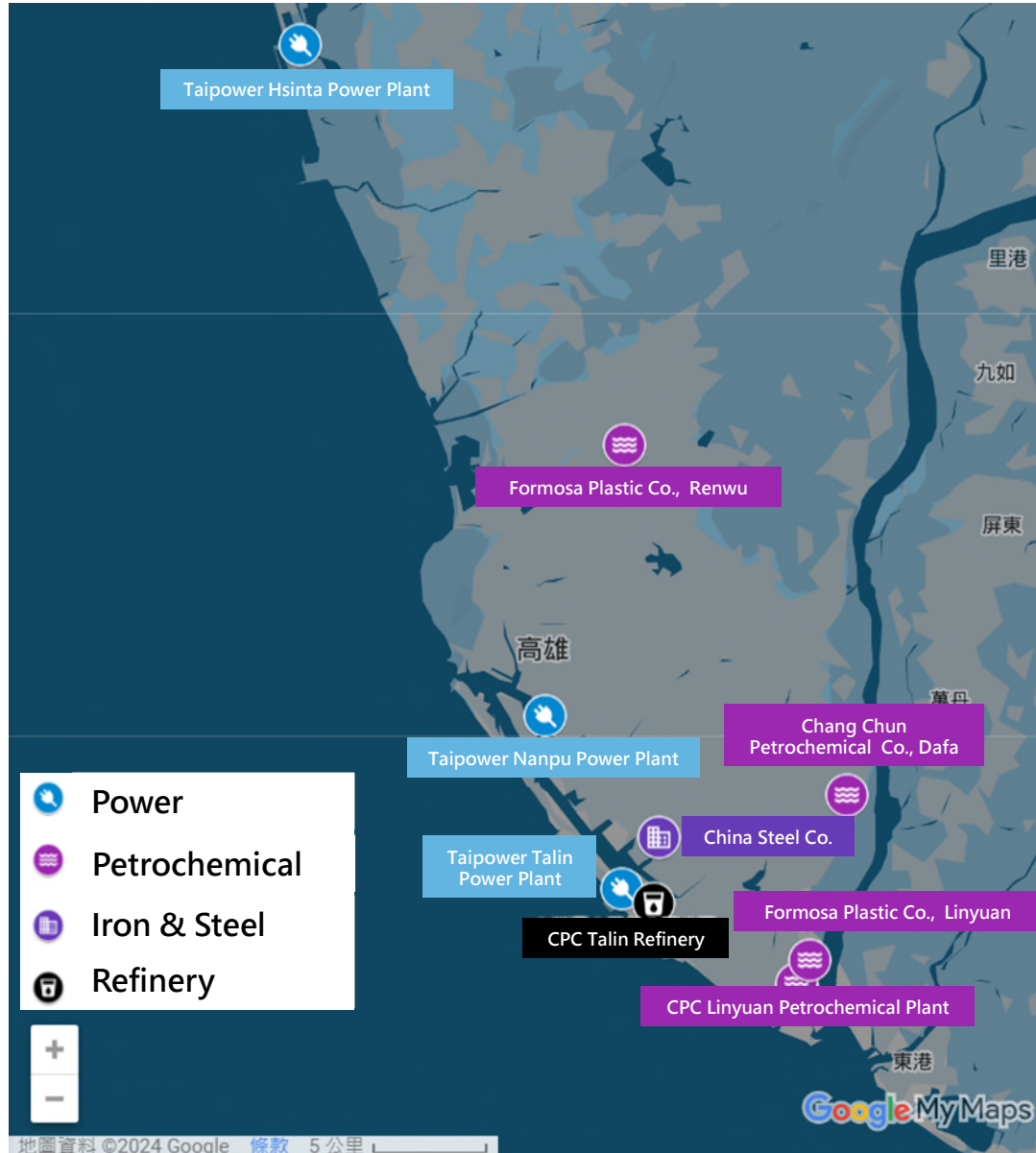
(Lin, 2014)



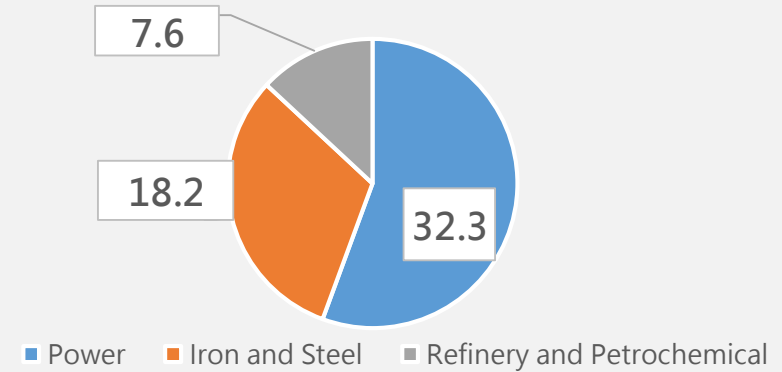
Primary point emission facilities
(42 facilities direct GHG emission > 0.5 Mtpa)

(Chang, 2023)

Low Carbon City - Kaohsiung



Direct GHG Emission > 0.5Mtpa



- Nine facilities with direct GHG emissions larger than 0.5 Mtpa, accounting for 85% of the total GHG emissions of all emission facilities in Kaohsiung, including:
 - 3 power plants
 - 1 iron and steel mill
 - 1 refinery
 - 4 petrochemical plants



Content

Conclusion

Conclusion

Attract more players to reduce CCS cost

- Invest in R&D to improve the capture technologies.
- Integrate H₂ and CCS into one business model and optimize the capacity design and the source-sink mapping through the value chain analysis.
- Develop a cross-domain strategic alliance and establish a CCS hub to lower the cost and investment risk.
- Call for government support for common infrastructure.

Raise public acceptance through outreach and engagement

- Address public concerns by providing honest and transparent information.



Thanks for your attention



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