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H2 TRANSPORT OMAN: ENERGY RENEWAL SUSTAINABLE CE SOLUTIONS?

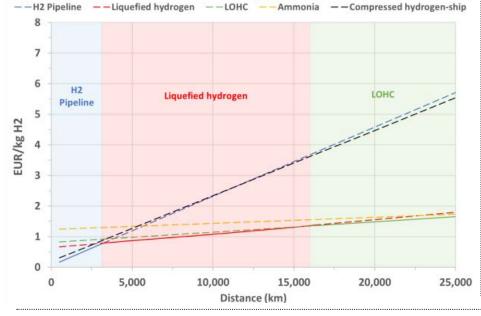
ASPIRING H2 HUBS MUST PIN DOWN OFF-TA

Thierry Lepercq, Co-Founder, DH2 Energy & President, Soladvent Author of Hydrogen is the New Oil

he first thing that aspiring hydrogen hubs must do? Identify customers and off-takers.

Creating local demand is a natural first step in the hydrogen journey. Over the last eighteen months, there was immense discussion about identifying the sectors that Oman can develop demand for. As the logic says, we have to start with sectors that already utilize hydrogen in some capacity and have the potential to substitute grey hydrogen with blue and ultimately, green hydrogen.

In addition, if we do blue hydrogen in the initial setup, we should look for opportunities in producing chemicals and synthetics that have a market size in Oman. This is applicable for oil and gas operations in enhanced oil recovery (EOR) applications, for example. There is also interest in developing demand for the mobility sector, especially for heavy duty trucks. Lastly, although still premature, Oman is looking to utilize hydrogen for power generation. There are also opportunities about how to blend green hydrogen into the gas network.





INTERVIEW HERE!

H2 Hubs: Building competition in GCC

Oman is advancing its hydrogen agenda to establish hydrogen hubs and its broader hydrogen business in the country - to serve as a new vector in our energy portfolio. In the same fashion that we approach the oil and gas business in the Middle East, we do not see any harm in creating competition with other hubs in the region. Energy demand is ever increasing and we need alternatives, allowing more room for different hubs to emerge.

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Collaborative Models to Spur Oman's Energy Evolution

Dr. Khalil Al Hanashi, Energy Technology Lead, Petroleum Development Oman (PDO)

ow is the time to figure out how to align our financial means with utilizing Oman's great natural resources. We must move our energy transition in line with the pace being set worldwide. As an energy-exporting nation, those of us in Oman must listen to our customers – and prioritize the goods that they desire and need.

Just 50 years ago, the oil and gas industry barely existed in Oman – yet today, it has a very established and large market. I believe that 50 years ahead, this will be completely different again. If we are to support the energy transition, we must work on global collaboration, cross-sector talks, and common knowledge – all are critical. There is no single entity or single sector that can navigate the energy transition alone.

The narrative at COP26 and signals to phrase down coal creates an opportunity for hydrogen to replace some or all of this demand, especially in Asian markets. We must more actively explore the technologies that can allow us to move from coal-tohydrogen, to help us plug this supply gap.



TOP 5 NEWS STORIES

Masdar, Engie to Invest \$5bn in RE, H2

Steel Industry to Pivot to H2 in \$278bn Green Push

ACWA Power, OQ to Study H2 Project in Dhofar

ADNOC, TotalEnergies Sign Agreement on CCS, H2

ADNOC, GE to Explore Using H2, Ammonia, CCUS at Power Plants

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ENERGY TRANSITION DIALOGUES INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING





Publishing

Anita Nouri CEO, Green Energy Solutions & Sustainability LLC

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The energy sector can be an enabler of circularity. But it requires quite strong policies and regulations. And at present, I do not believe that there is an appetite to regulate the oil and gas industry in the region, especially as it is such a strong component of the economy.

Another major hurdle in achieving circularity, specifically when it comes to plastic, is changing consumer behavior. This must change if industry is to change. Right now, even if industry is willing to shift, consumers' demand means you still end up with a

mountain of plastic waste. There is so much we can recycle, so we must incentivize and educate consumers.

COP26 was not as productive as we all hoped and this has disrupted some of the initiatives that could be groundbreaking in achieving circularity, especially in the Middle East. An example is clean development mechanism (CDM) projects that aim to reduce CO, emissions. These projects cannot reach their objectives without proper carbon markets and a carbon price.

FULL PODCAST HERE

Tanzeed Alam Managing Director, Earth Matters

Like many nations, the Middle East's linear economy creates waste and incentives are not yet in place to drive significant change.

This linear structure includes oil and gas markets - we make energy, we create waste, and produce CO₂ emissions. The good news is that some progress is being made, such as Dubai's plans for landfill tax and Saudi Arabia advocates some nature-based approaches, such as using mangroves to absorb CO₂ emissions.

For the oil and gas sector, there are more technological fixes to reuse CO₂ emissions in chemicals and upcycle CO₂ emissions into more valuable products. The ability to upscale carbon capture and storage (CCS), for example, is going to be an important area for fossil fuel companies to start diversifying their business models. But that also requires a carbon tax or a price for them to be incentivized to do so.

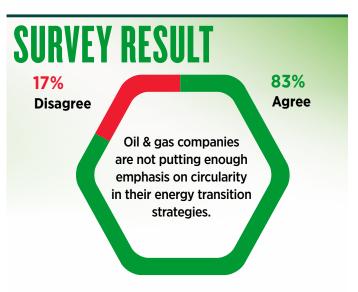
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Meghna Lakhani Talreja Founder & CEO, Optas App/One Modern World



In the UAE, there is a strong driving force towards more sustainable practices, both on personal and corporate levels.

A recent survey by MasterCard shows that 96% of the young generation would choose a sustainable product and work in an office that takes sustainability into account. Businesses must listen and start building that trust and transparency.



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UPCOMING EVENTS

