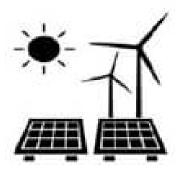


Outline

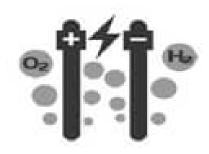
- Blue vs Green H2
- Natural gas, LNG markets & prospects
- Synergies between gas/LNG and H2
- Opportunities and constraints for H2 transition
- Outlook for H2 in energy mix



Green/clean hydrogen



Wind or solar farms generate surplus energy



Electrolysis

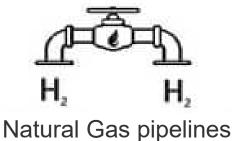




Liquefied Hydrogen Gas



Natural Gas terminals





Fuel cell cars, trains, public transport



Householding, appliances, heating



Petrochemicals, steel, refineries

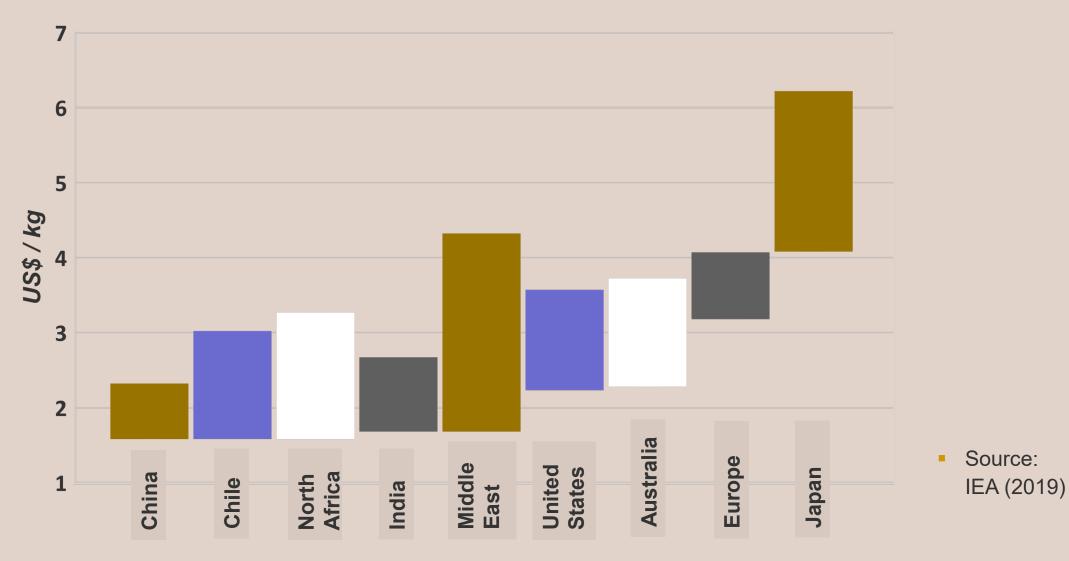


Direct use electricity



Source: Venture Insights (2017)

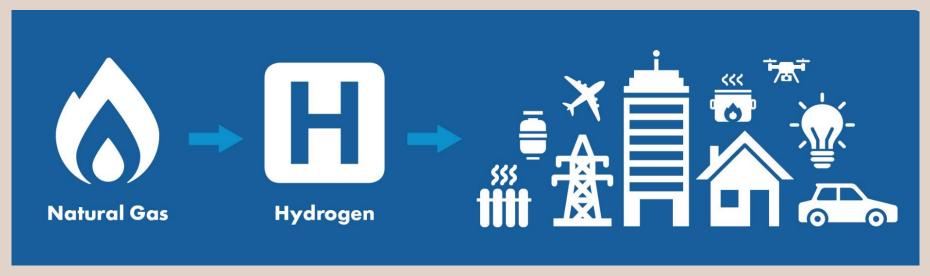
Green hydrogen production costs



Short- vs long-term costs, assume rising CO2 prices



Blue hydrogen (sometimes grey)



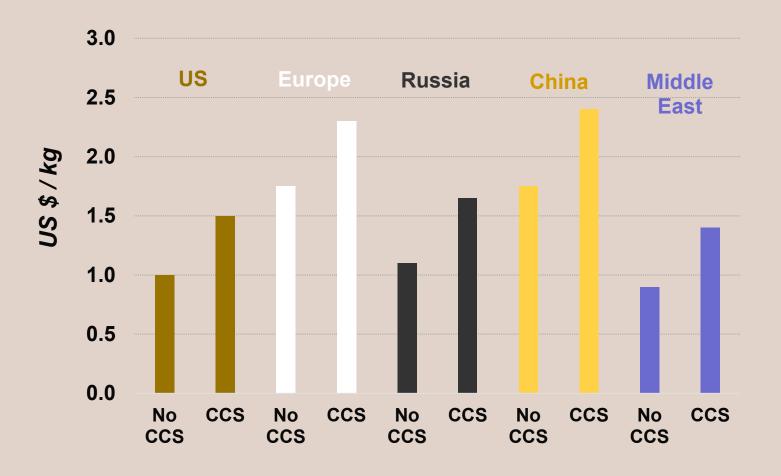


Cost: US\$1-3 / kg



Source: Energy Information Australia (2019)

Blue/grey hydrogen production costs



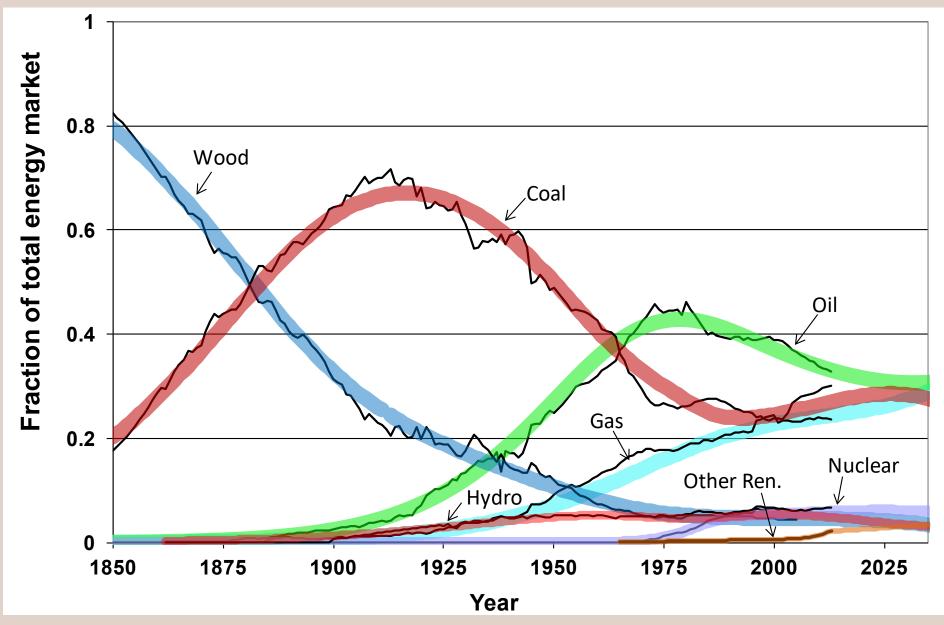
Price of natural gas accounts for about 50% of costs



Source:

IEA (2019)

Primary energy mix (1850 - 2035)

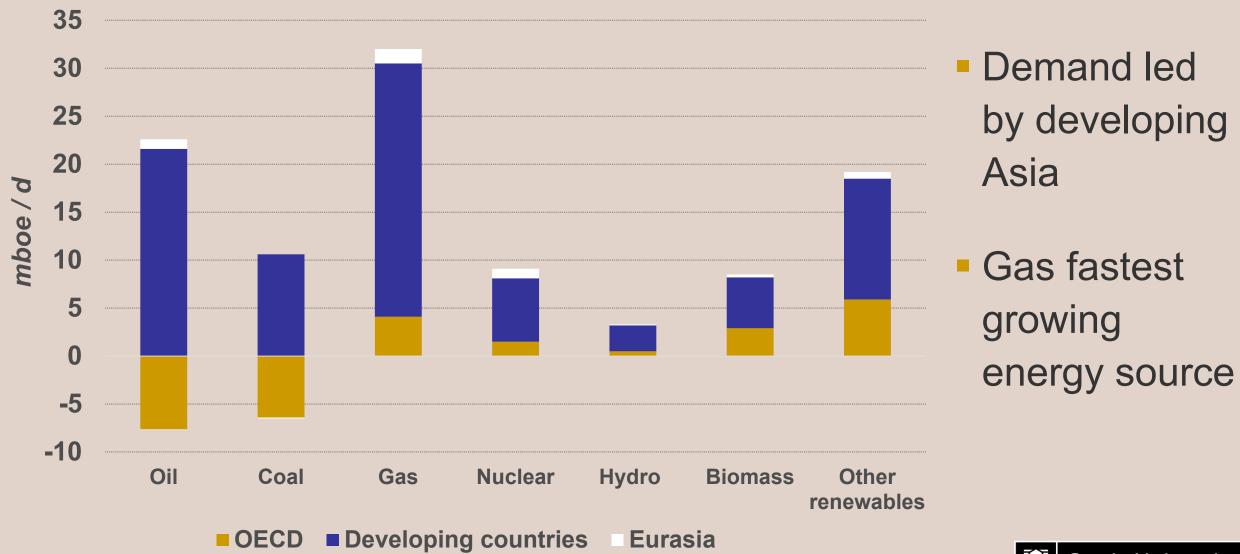


Low prices extend gas use for longer time period



Source: Aguilera and Aguilera, Mineral Economics (2018)

Energy demand growth; fuel type & region (2015 - 2040)



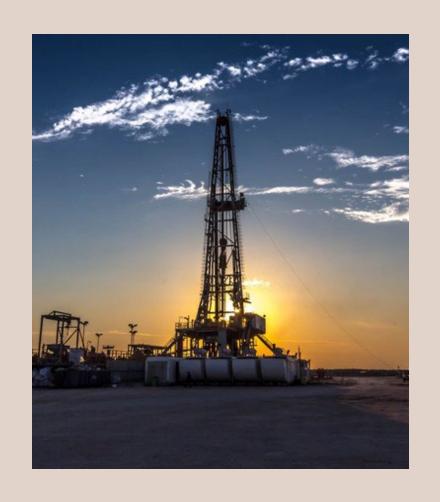


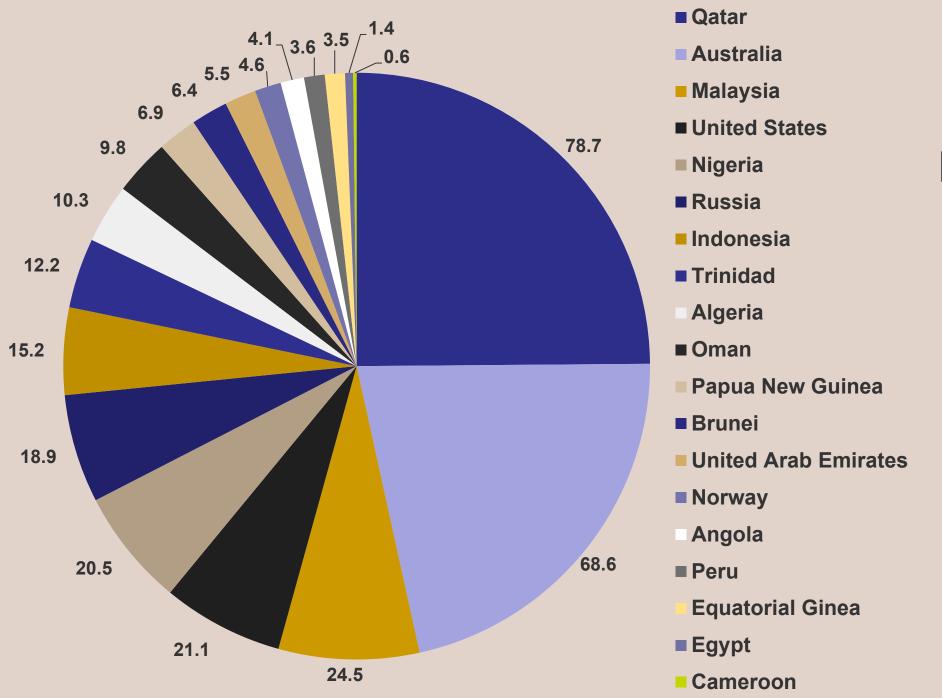
Source: OPEC World Oil Outlook (2018)

H2 links with natural gas: a valuable bridge

- Blue hydrogen
 - Domestic gas for H2 production, for consumption or export

- Gas pipeline networks can:
 - Supply gas as feedstock for H2
 - Be converted for H2 transport





LNG exports (2018), mtpa

Source: International Gas Union (2019)



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H2 links with LNG

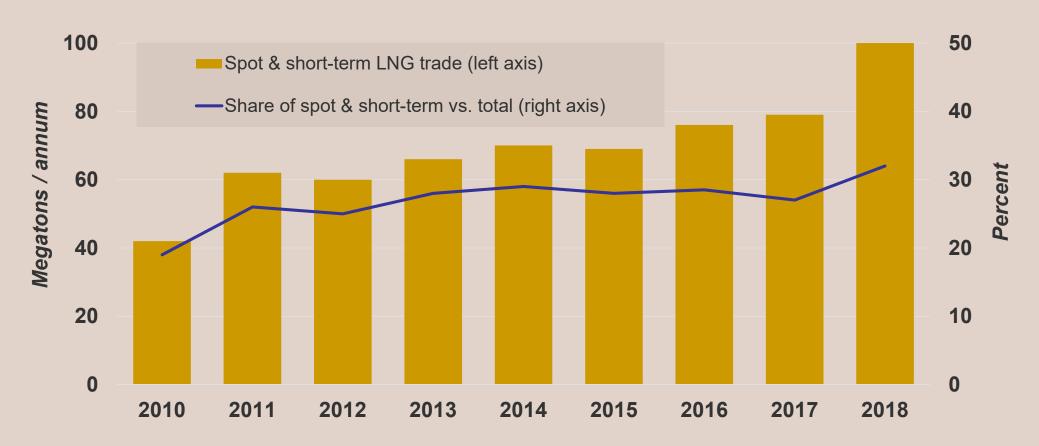
Export LNG for H2 production abroad

- Some LNG infrastructure works with H2
 - But liquid H2 colder than LNG
- Transferrable expertise and skills
 - Industry, academia, government
- Market structures
 - Short term vs. long term





Spot and short-term vs. total LNG trade

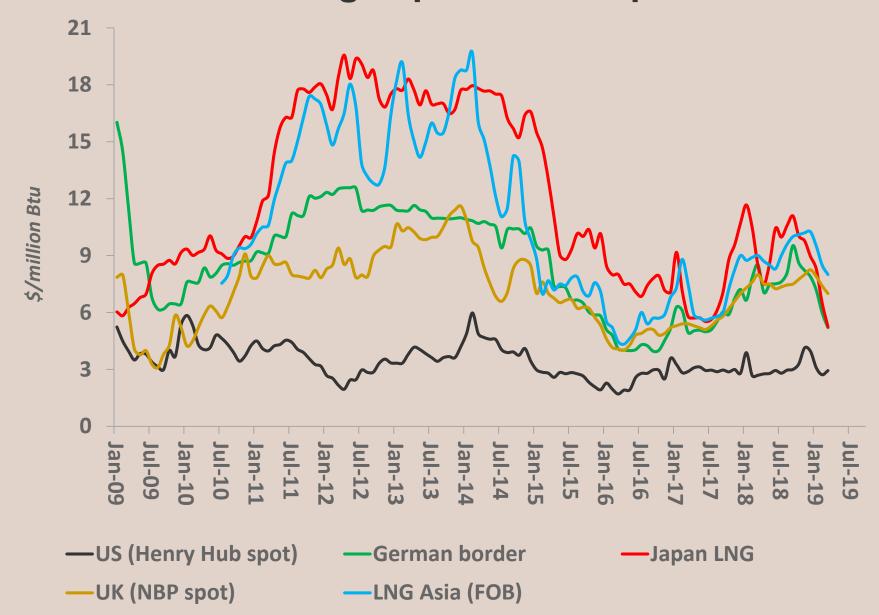


- Gas-on-gas pricing growing with global LNG trade
- But progress is gradual

Source: GIIGNL (2019)



Natural gas price developments



 Regional prices diverged as shale gas supply & oil price rose

Divergence
 narrowed with
 low oil price &
 expanded global
 gas trade



Source: IMF, Cedigaz

With low prices, LNG industry bringing costs down

- Improved productivity and operational efficiencies
- Better planning, cooperation, standardisation, simple construction, floating LNG
- On consumption side, floating LNG enables poor countries to increase gas use
- Lessons applicable to H2

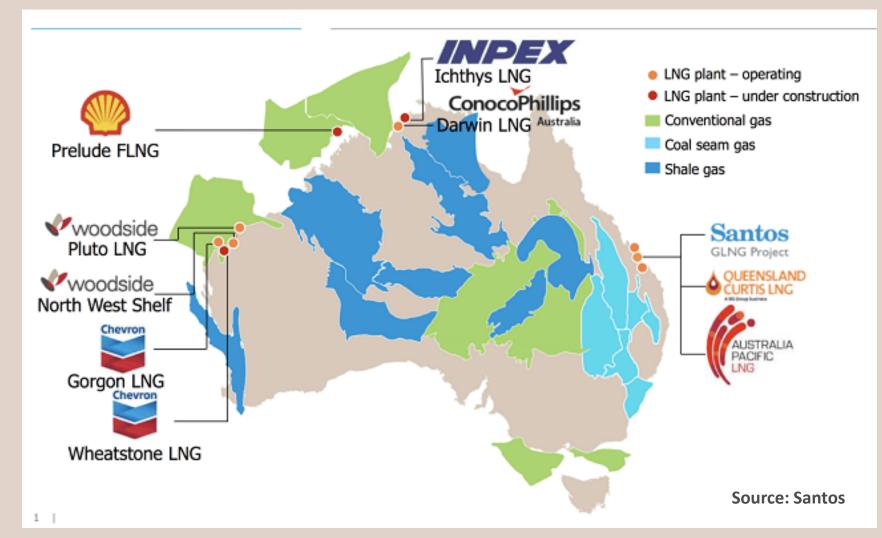


Source: Shell



Australia: \$200 billion investment in LNG projects

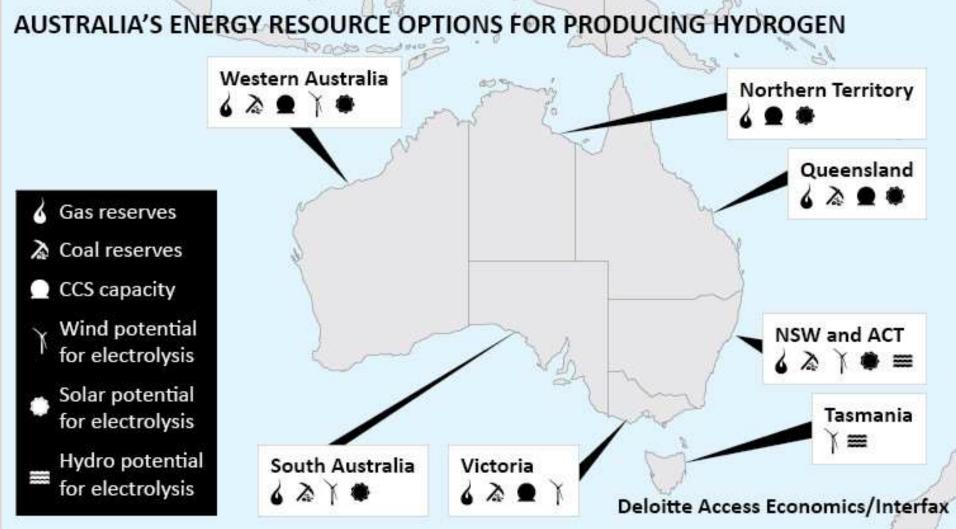
- By 2020, Australia to export 85 mtpa of LNG
- Proximity to Asia makes ideal destination for exports (low shipping costs)
- Plans to leverageLNG experience forH2 development





Australian hydrogen potential

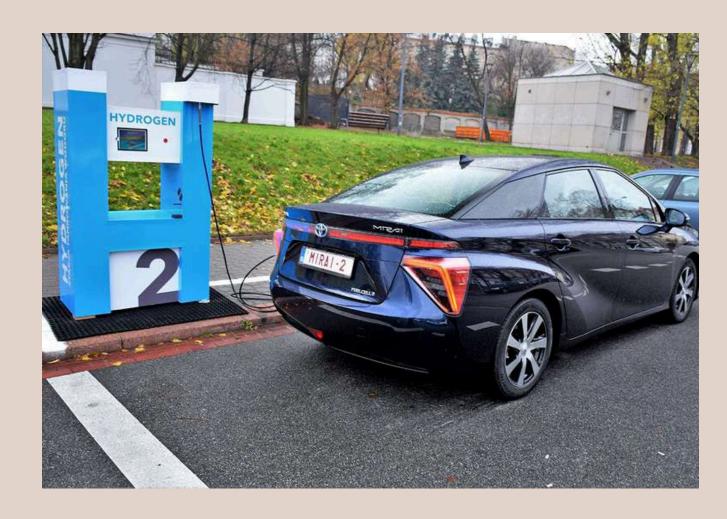
- H2 potential throughout Australia
 - Blue, grey, green, brown
- Natural gas to H2 favours WA





Hydrogen development obstacles

- Demand
 Sufficient H2 demand?
- Supply
 Commercially competitive H2?
- Infrastructure & logistics
 Sufficient storage & delivery?
- Uncertainty
 Policy, technology, economics?
- Transition
 Sizeable share in energy mix?





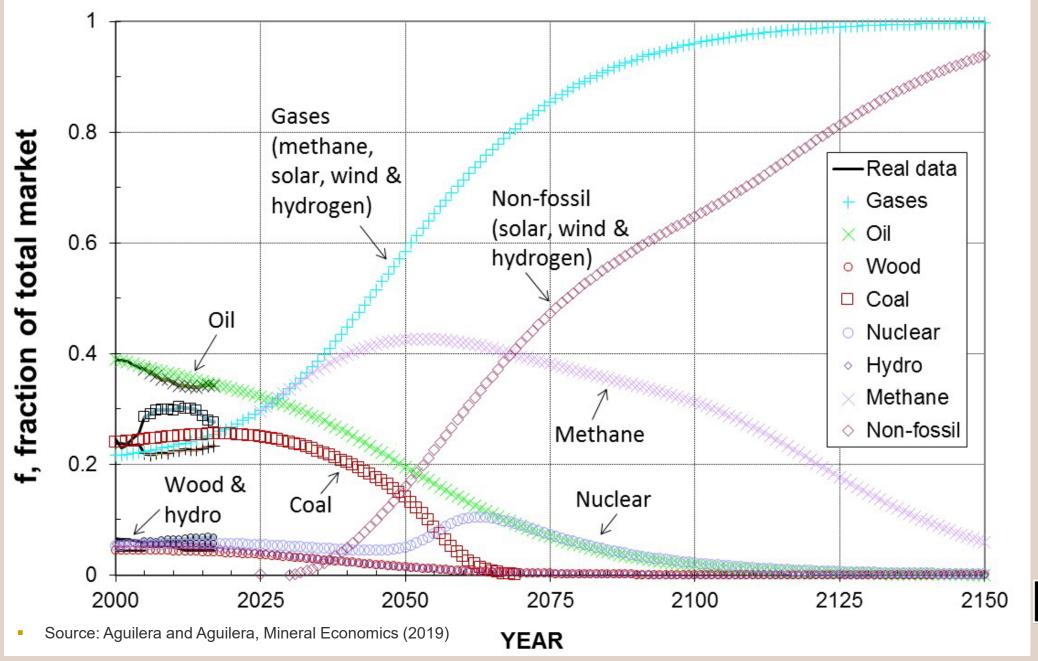
Requirements for increased H2 market share

- Policy support in coming decades
 Eventual shift from policy- to market-based use
- Benefit from established industries
 Natural gas, LNG & renewables
- Cost reduction
 Versus fossil fuels & renewable sources
- Learning by doing at regional scale
 Regional approaches based on natural strengths





Primary Energy Mix (2000 - 2150)



- Natural gas share peaks near 2050
- Non-fossil energy, like H2, leads market 2H 21st century



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Conclusions

- Hydrogen transition takes time
- Policy and technical advance are key
- Utilize gas and LNG links
- H2 as part of energy mix portfolio
- Expect experimentation period



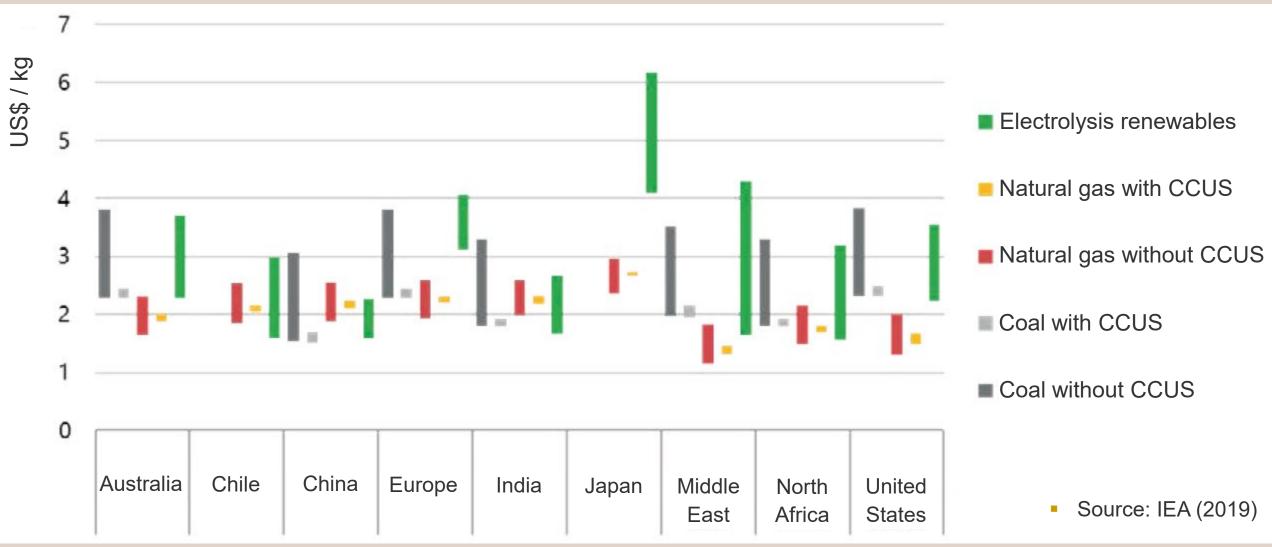
Thank you!

Questions?

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Hydrogen costs around the world



Bars represent short- vs long-term costs, assume rising CO2 prices

