# Current Status of CCUS in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region

The 3<sup>rd</sup> CCUS & Hydrogen International Sympoisum August 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Dr. Mohammad Abu Zahra Head of MENA Region - Global CCS Institute



in Global CCS Institute

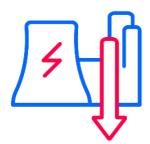
# CCS: REACHING NET-ZERO AND DRIVING THE LOW-CARBON ECONOMY



Achieving deep decarbonisation in hard-to-abate industry.



Enabling the production of low-carbon hydrogen at scale.



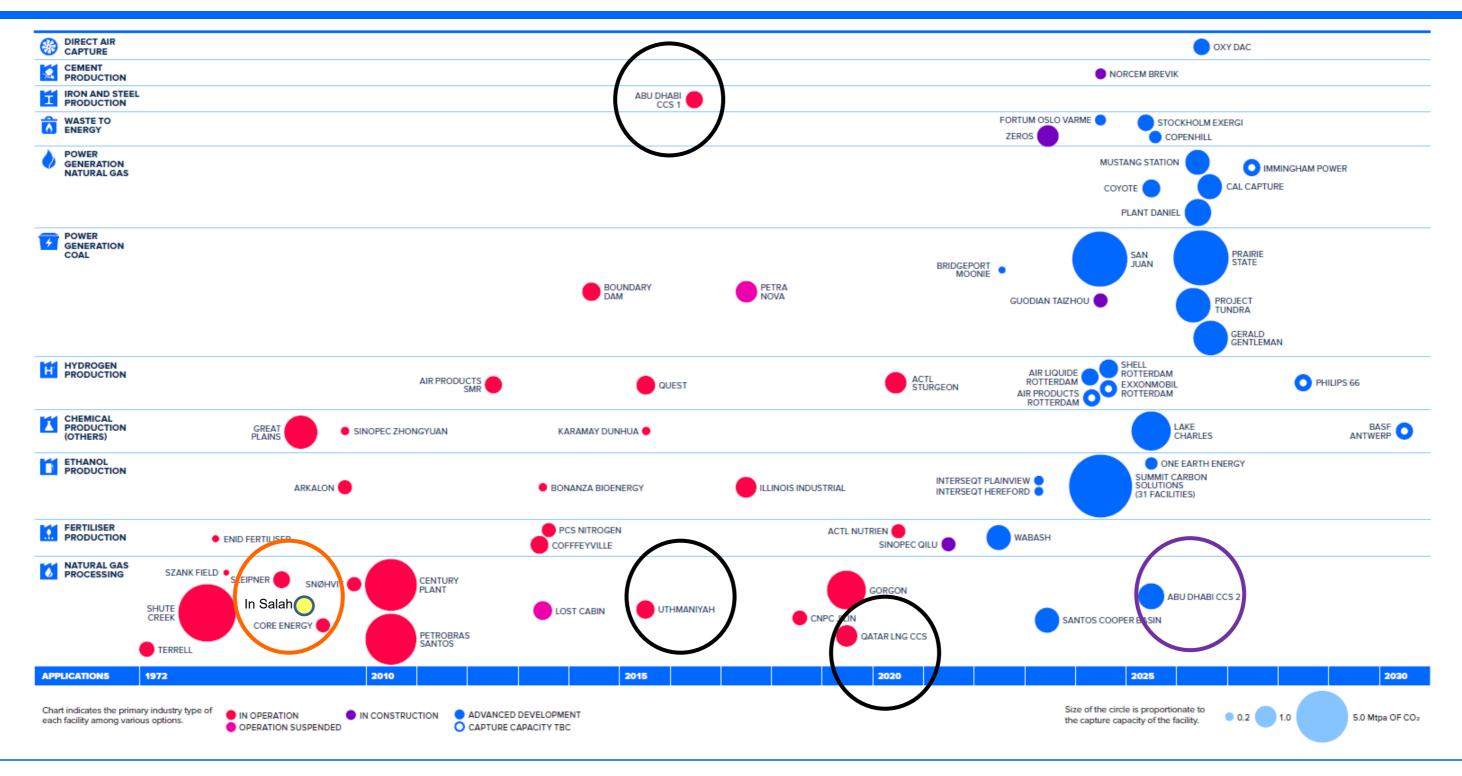
Providing low carbon dispatchable power.



Delivering negative emissions.



### GLOBAL SNAPSHOT - DIVERSITY





# THE MARKET - SCORECARD

	OPERATING	IN DEVELOPMENT	SUSPENDED	TOTAL
North America	16	60	2	78
China	3	3	-	6
Europe	3	35	<del>-</del>	38
Gulf Cooperation Council	3	1	-	4
Rest of World*	2	7	-	9
Total	27	106	2	135



# DRIVERS OF CCS MOMENTUM IN 2021



Strengthening policy support for CCS



Blue Hydrogen Projects



Net Zero Commitments from countries and companies



Technology-based Carbon Removal



Rise of CCS Networks

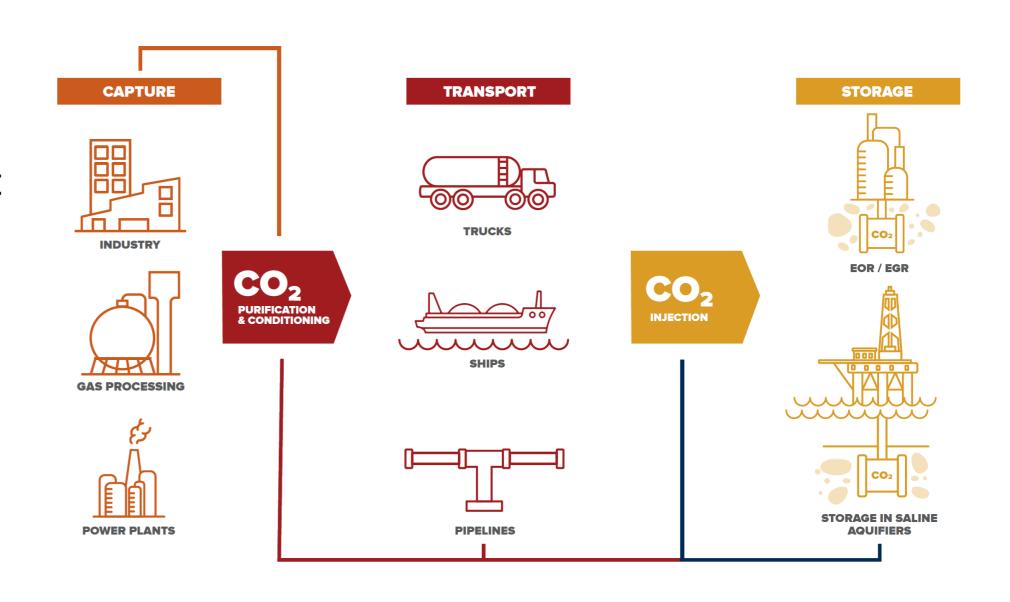


Emergence of Strategic Business Partnerships



# THE MARKET — CCS ECOSYSTEM/PLAYERS

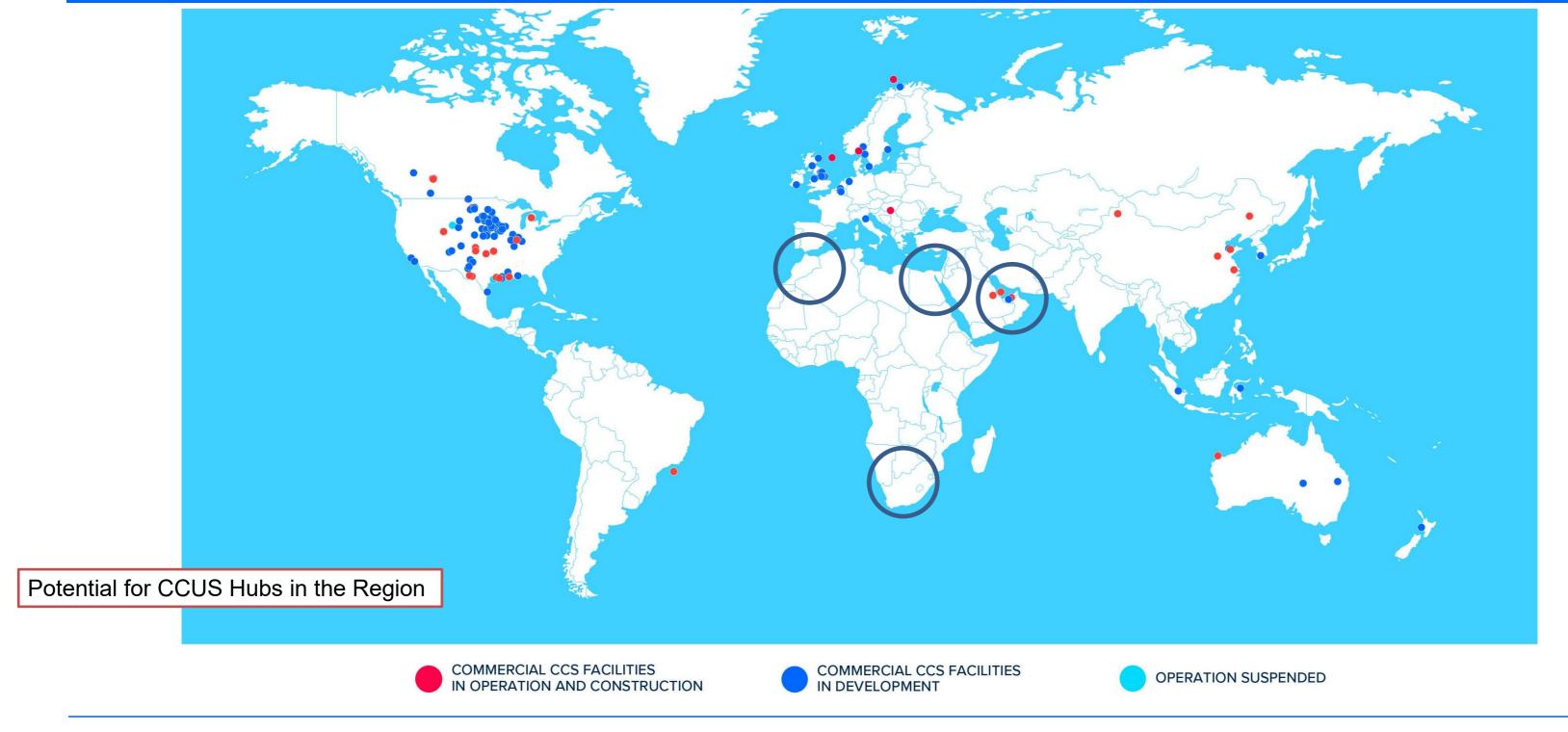
- Emitters
- Capture Technology Providers
- Transport/Storage providers
- Project Developers/CO<sub>2</sub> Management
- Services
  - Financiers
  - Carbon accountants
  - Geoscientists
  - Engineering/EPC
  - Lobbyists
  - Lawyers
  - Permit Expediters



The development of full supply chain is required



# THE MARKET





# THE MARKET POTENTIAL IN MENA REGION





# **GCC STATES**

- 3 CCS facilities in operation in the GCC States, capturing 3.7 Mtpa of carbon dioxide, equivalent to 10% global capture capacity.
- Qatar Ras Laffan and UAE Al Reyadah facilities are developing expansion plans.
- Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE include CCS in their NDCs\* under the Paris Agreement.
- Power generation and blue hydrogen are expected to emerge as new CCS drivers in the region.
- The Global CCS Institute is opening its inaugural GCC office in Abu Dhabi.
- COP 27 in Egypt and COP 28 in UAE



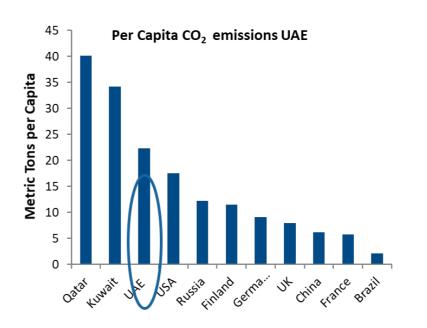


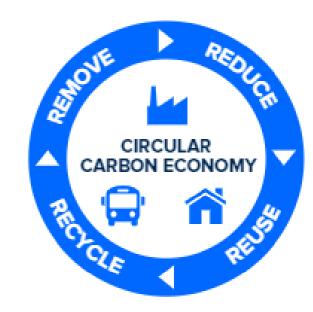


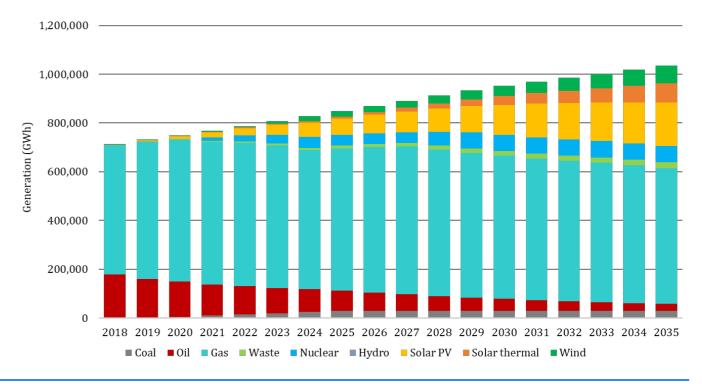
<sup>\*</sup> Nationally Determined Contributions: climate plans of signatory countries to the Paris Agreement.

# DRIVERS FOR CCUS IN THE REGION

- High CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita.
- Expected increase of emissions due to economic and industrial development
- Countries goals for zero emissions, targets for emissions reductions and NDCs.
- Current and future interest in EOR
- Natural gas availability
- Plans for industrialization
- Blue hydrogen potential
- Potential for circular carbon economy
- In general, high-energy demand for power, desalination, domestic and industrial sectors.
- Fossil fuel remains the main source of energy.









#### CLEAN ENERGY AND CCUS GAINING TRACTION IN THE REGION

Clean energy technologies now more **Environmental aspirations** competitive with right market design Desire to future-proof industries against Aligning with global CO<sub>2</sub> emission standards GHG policies, carbon tariffs etc. CCUS, EOR, hydrogen seen as new National oil companies challenged to create opportunities new industries and sources of growth Numerous regional examples to optimise Higher confidence in carbon capture CCS in EOR-IOR and industries technologies CO<sub>2</sub> injection to replace natural gas for EOR Shortages of natural gas Gas the cleaner fossil fuel, but need for CCUS essential to preserve long-term 'carbon space' for continued exports acceptability of gas Governments challenged with diversification Ease of entry for non-domestic companies, green financing tools, partnerships of economy and employment generation



# CCUS IN MENA VARIES SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE WEST

KEY CCUS DRIVERS	GCC + MENA REGION	EU, NORTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA	
Hydrogen production	Immature, but growing interest	Considered unsustainable if produced from fossil fuels	
Industrial capture and use	First commercial-scale industrial application; numerous low-cost sources	Growing interest for hard-to-decarbonise sectors	
CO <sub>2</sub> for EOR Potential	Attractive and low cost; increasing use of CO <sub>2</sub> for EOR-IOR	Attractive in North America but economically challenging elsewhere	
Terrain suitability	Flat deserts and shallow offshore, straightforward, few local communities	Onshore faces community opposition; offshore often harsh environments	
CO <sub>2</sub> Storage Potential	Multiple well-characterised giant storage formations, close to emission sites	Varies, may not be near major emission sites, but generally adequate	
Tax incentives	None; strong government + NOC control	Tax credits to boost money for CCUS companies	
Energy pricing	Heavily subsidised; no free market in gas	Deregulated markets; limited energy subsidies mostly for renewables	
Carbon pricing	None	Rising in Europe; introduced in some US states/Canadian provinces	
Societal acceptance	Low public opposition to CCUS; public acceptance of oil industry	Medium-high opposition to CCUS; oil industry regarded as unsustainable	

# KEY AREAS OF CCUS INTEREST

COUNTRY	AREAS OF INTEREST			
COUNTRY	Gas processing CCUS	CCUS for EOR	Gas power CCUS	CCUS for Industry
Bahrain	LOW	MODERATE-HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
Kuwait	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE
Oman	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
Qatar	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW	MODERATE
Saudi Arabia	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MODERATE
UAE	HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE	HIGH



# OPERATIONAL CCUS PROJECT IN UAE

PROJECT	Al Reyadah / Emirates Steel		
STATUS	Operational		
INDUSTRY	Iron and Steel		
TRANSPORT TYPE	Pipeline		
PARTNERS	ADNOC (100%) – bought Masdar's 49% share in 2018		
LOCATION	Abu Dhabi, Emirates Steel facility		
ONLINE	2016		
CAPTURE CAPACITY	0.8 Mt/year		
DESCRIPTION	Capture, compress, and dehydrate 0.8 Mtpa of CO <sub>2</sub> from Emirates Steel	Pipe captured CO <sub>2</sub> to ADNOC Onshore for EOR at Bab and Rumaitha oilfields	
CCUS APPROACH	Amine solvent-based absorption	Regeneration system	
OFFTAKER	ADNOC Onshore		



# OPERATIONAL CCUS PROJECTS IN KSA

PROJECT	Aramco's Uthmaniyah CO <sub>2</sub> EOR Project	SABIC Carbon Capture & Utilisation Project
STATUS	Operational	Operational
INDUSTRY	EOR-IOR	Industry
SOURCE	Natural Gas Processing	Oil products refining
TRANSPORT TYPE	Pipeline	Pipeline
LOCATION	Uthmaniyah	Jubail
ONLINE	2015	2015
CAPTURE CAPACITY	0.8 Mt/year	0.5 Mt/year
DESCRIPTION	<ul> <li>Capturing CO<sub>2</sub> from Hawiyah NGL plant for injection into the Uthmaniyah in the Ghawar oilfield</li> <li>Oil recovery between 7-9% and permanently sequester roughly 40% of injected CO<sub>2</sub></li> </ul>	<ul> <li>More than 1,500 t/d of CO<sub>2</sub> will be captured from ethylene glycol facility and transported via pipeline, for production of methanol, urea, oxy-alcohols, and polycarbonates</li> <li>Food-grade CO<sub>2</sub> is also a product</li> </ul>

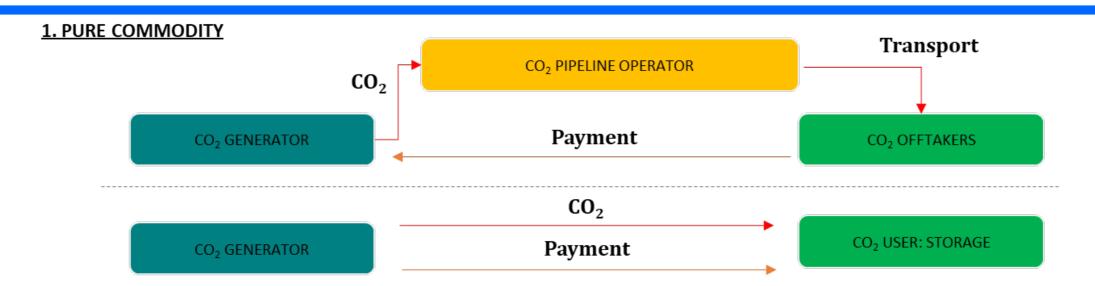


# OPERATIONAL CCUS PROJECT IN QATAR

PROJECT	Qatar Gas
STATUS	Operational
INDUSTRY	Petroleum
SOURCE	Natural gas processing
TRANSPORT TYPE	Pipeline
PARTNERS	Qatar Gas; QP
LOCATION	Dukhan, Qatar
ONLINE	2021
CAPTURE CAPACITY	1.18 Mt/year
DESCRIPTION	• Capture of CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> S from gas processing; re-injected into Dukhan oilfield
CCUS APPROACH	Acid gas injection

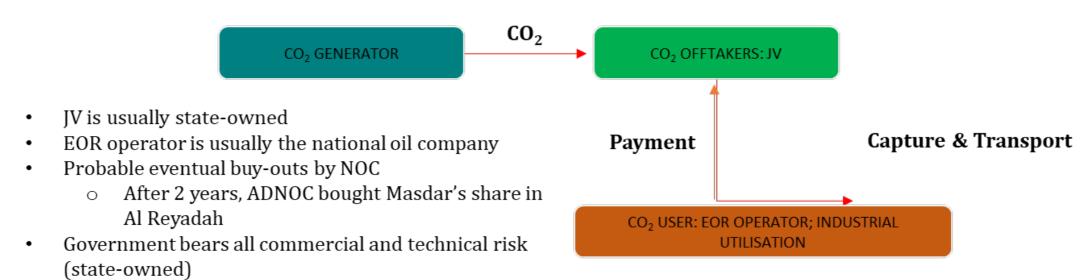


#### POSSIBLE CCUS COMMERCIAL MODELS IN THE GCC



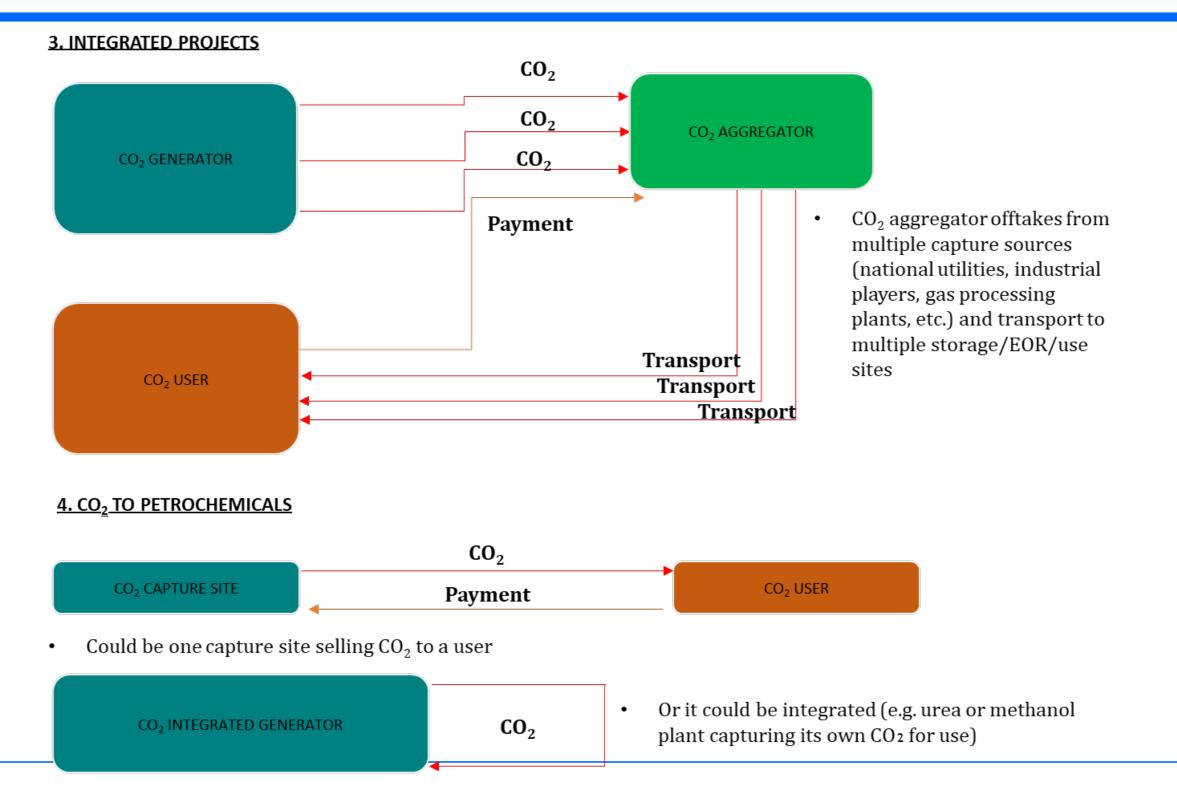
- The CO<sub>2</sub> generator captures and transports the CO<sub>2</sub> to the offtakers, who could be EOR operators or industries
- There could be a CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline operator would most likely be the NOC
- For purely storage purposes, the  ${\rm CO_2}$  will likely be handled by the NOC and the  ${\rm CO_2}$  generator would pay for the service of storage

#### 2. JOINT VENTURE





#### POSSIBLE CCUS COMMERCIAL MODELS IN THE GCC





THANK YOU

mohammad.abuzahra@globalccsinstitute.com