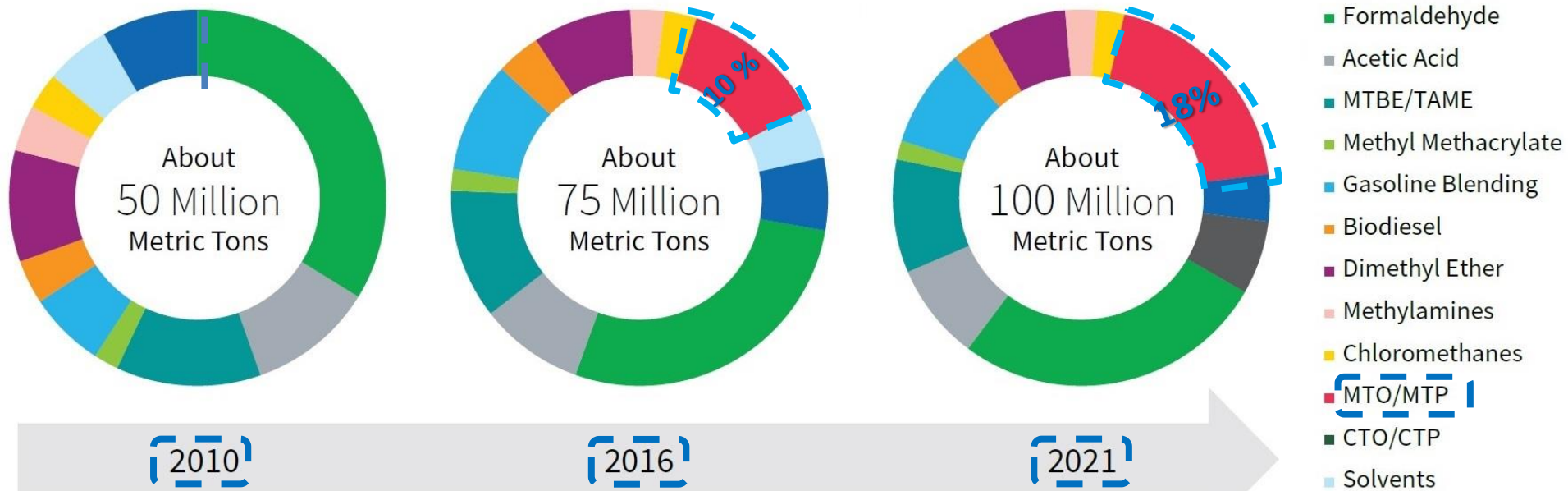


Methanol Value Chain

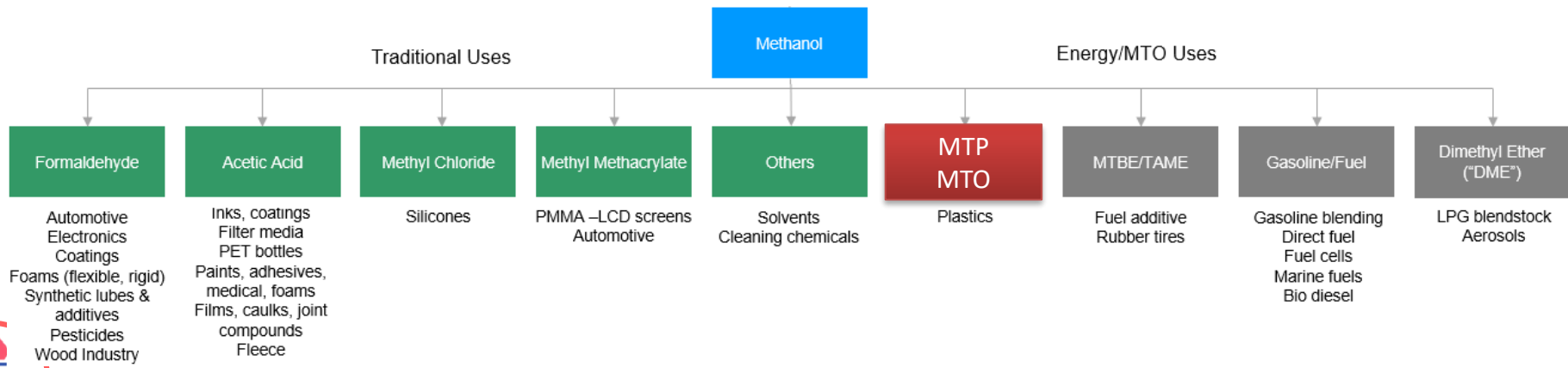
Present & Prospects



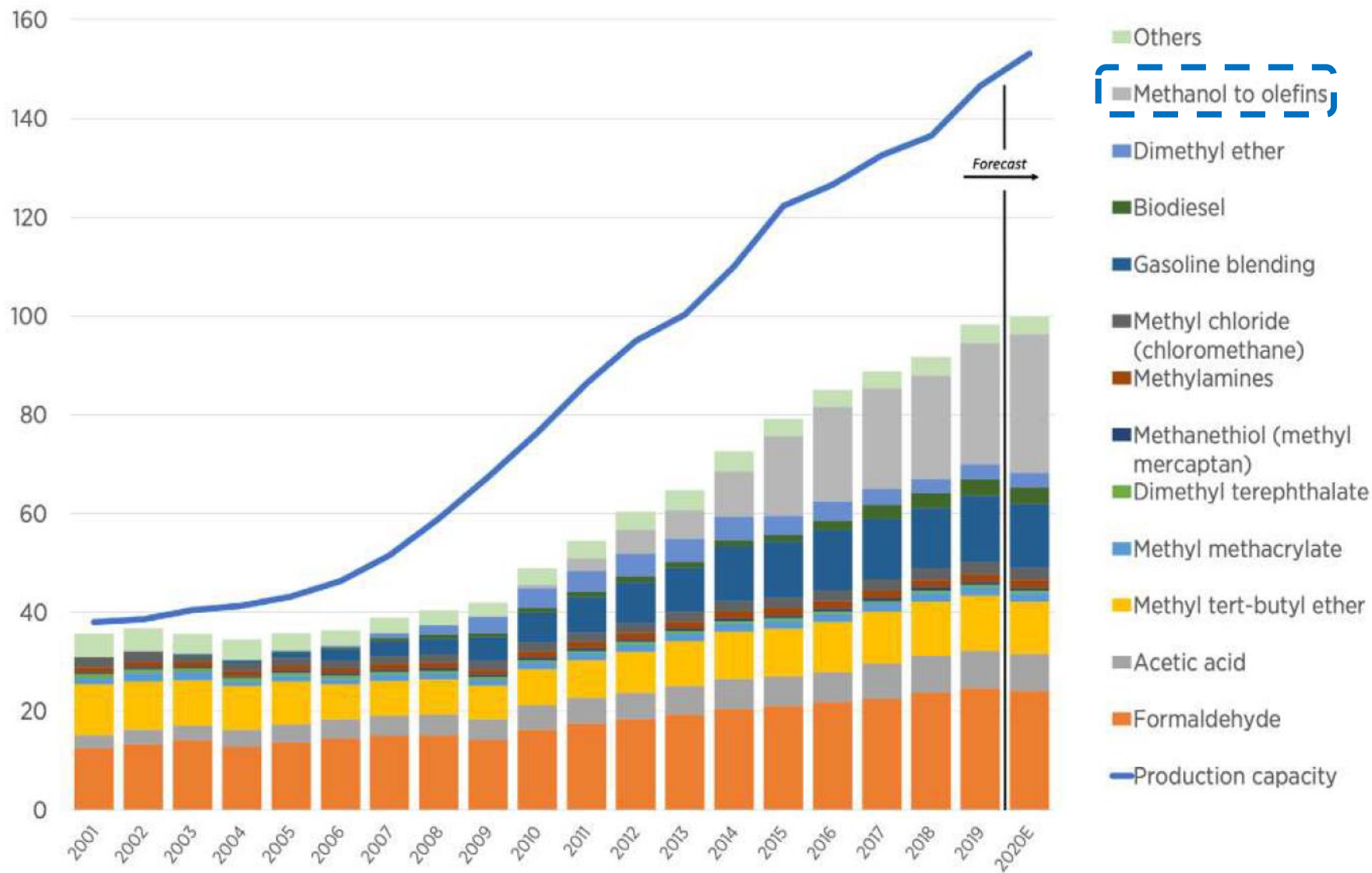
MTP/MTO Methanol Demand by End-use



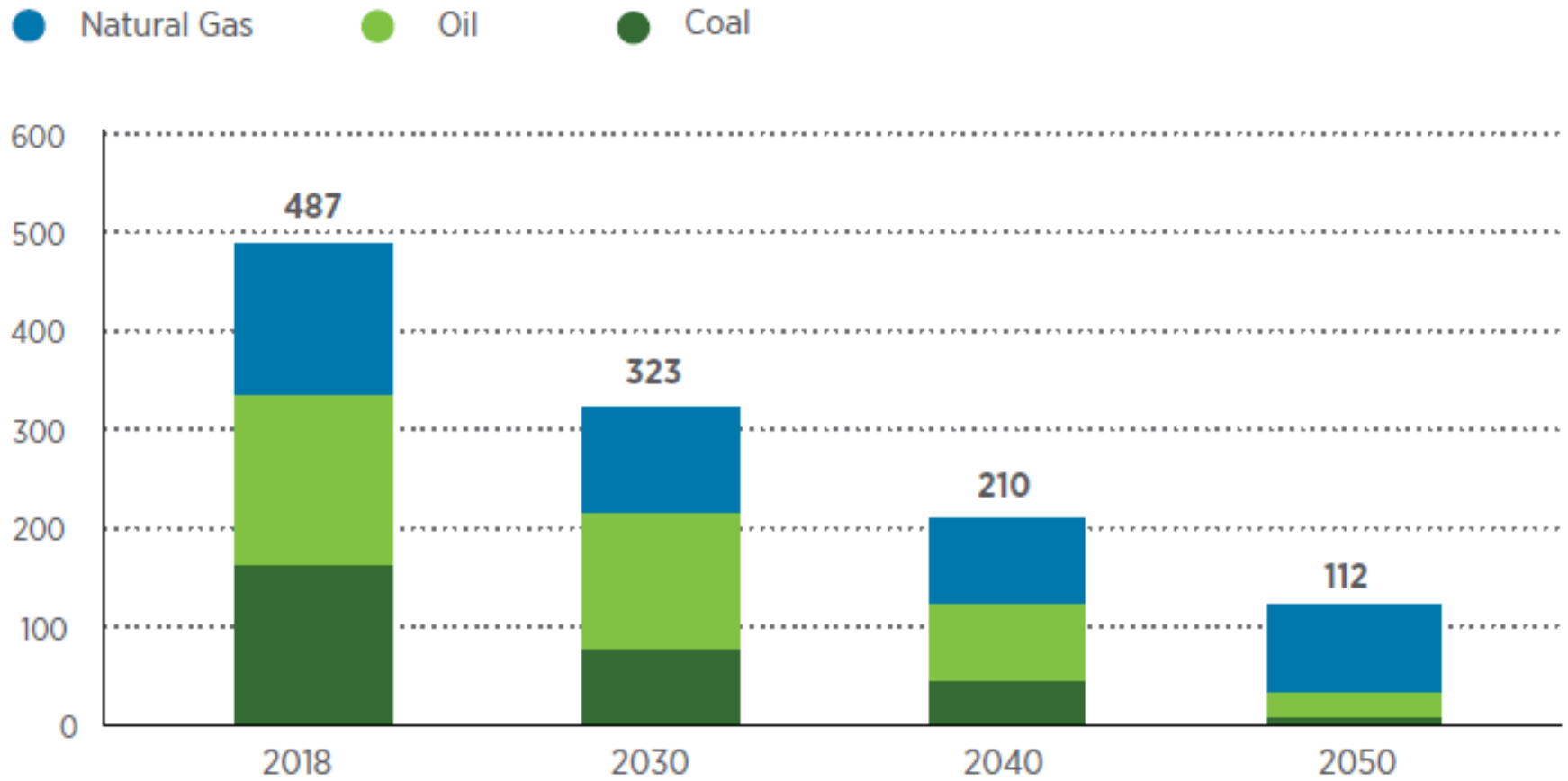
MTP/MTO Plant consume about 18% of Methanol in 2021 and the rate of expansion will continue in future.



Methanol Demand by End-use



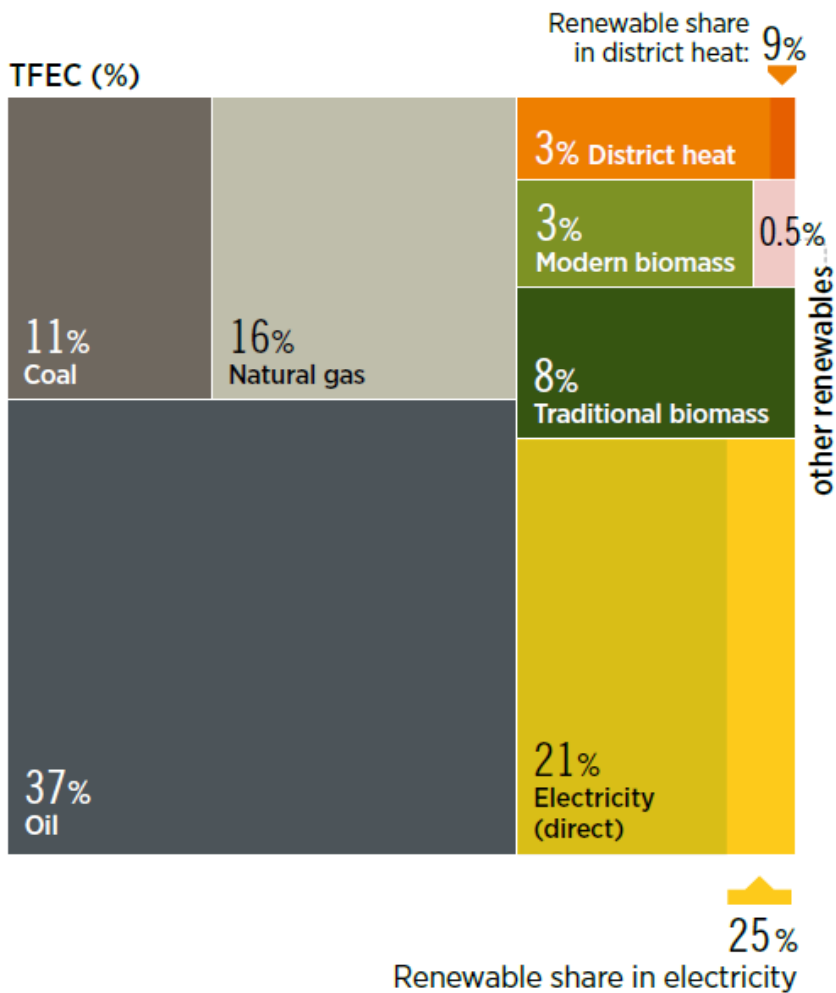
NG / Oil / Coal Consumption Perspective



Energy Source Perspective

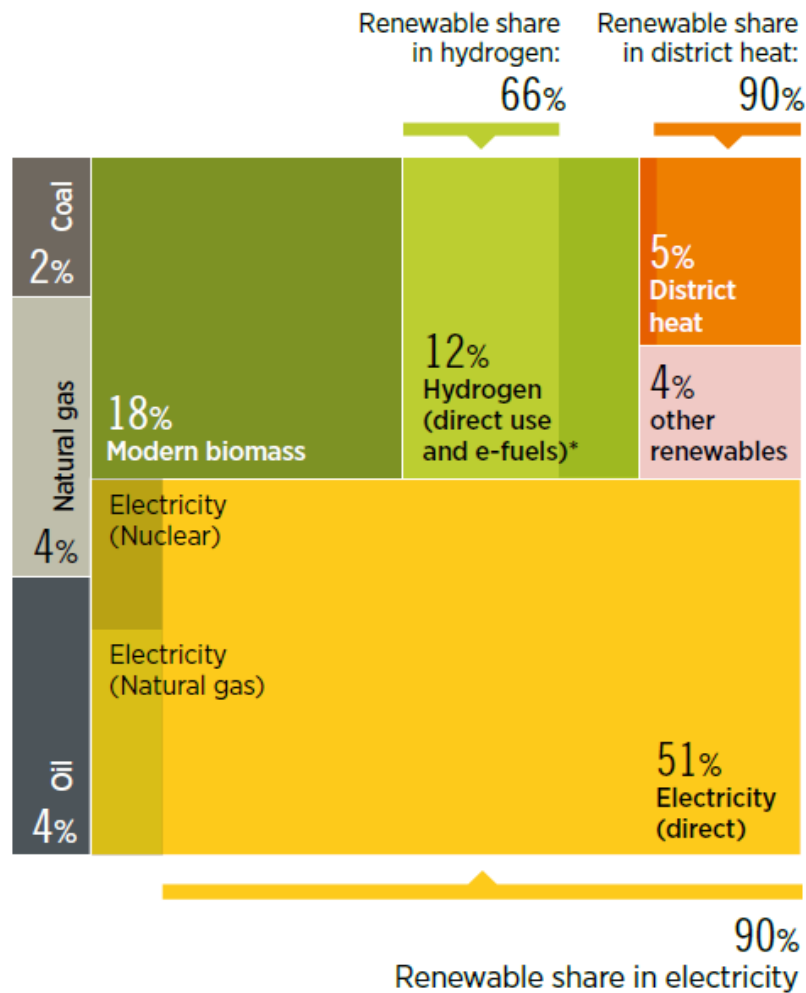
2018

378 EJ Total Final Energy Consumption



2050 - Where we need to be (1.5-S)

348 EJ Total Final Energy Consumption





End uses and district heat

Renewables end uses and district heat	Biofuels - supply
	Renewables direct uses and district heat
Energy efficiency	Buildings
	Industry
	Transport
Electrification	Charging infrastructure for electric vehicles
	Heat pumps
Innovation	Hydrogen - electrolyzers and infrastructure
	Hydrogen-based ammonia and methanol
	Bio-based ammonia
	Bio-based methanol
Carbon removals	Carbon removals (CCS, BECCS)

Annual average investments USD billion/yr	
Historical 2017-19	1.5-S 2021-50
2	87
31	84
139	963
45	354
65	157
2	131
12	102
0	116
0	45
0	22
0	12
0	65

Future Investments/Jobs in Carbon Management B\$/Y



Energy transition component	Indicators Unit	Historical	Where we need to be (1.5°C Scenario)		Implications/Key actions
		2018	2030	2050	

Energy transition strategy and components

ELECTRIFICATION IN END-USE SECTORS (DIRECT)	Share of electricity in TFEC (%)	1%	9%	49%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the rapid electrification of road transport. Support battery and charging research and development (R&D), considering both mobility and grid needs.
	RENEWABLES (DIRECT USES)	Biofuels share in transport TFEC (%)	3%	13%	
HYDROGEN AND ITS DERIVATIVES	Clean hydrogen share in transport TFEC (%)	<0.1%	0.7%	12%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore hydrogen as a potential transport fuel for road, aviation and shipping. Introduce and scale up the use of alternative fuels through measures to support early demand.
	Ammonia, methanol, synthetic fuels share in transport TFEC (%)	<0.1%	0.4%	8%	

TFEC: Total Final Energy Consumption



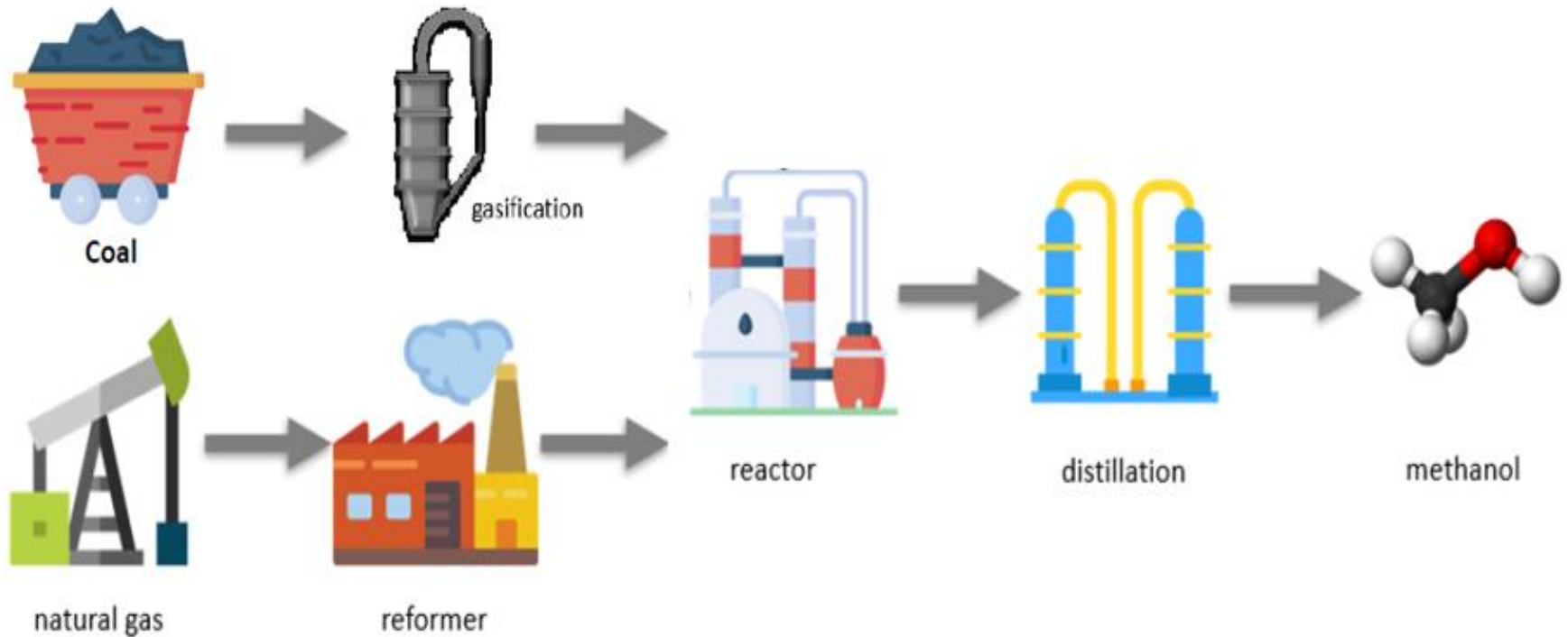
Methanol: A Unique Renewable Fuel

Fuel type	Lower heating value [MJ/kg]	Volumetric energy density [GJ/m ³]	Storage pressure [bar]	Storage temperature [°C]
Marine gas oil	42.7	36.6	1	20
Liquefied natural gas	50	23.4	1	-162
Methanol	19.9	15.8	1	20
Liquid ammonia	18.6	12.7	1/10	-34/20
Liquid hydrogen	120	8.5	1	-253
Compressed hydrogen	120	7.5	700	20

Renewables



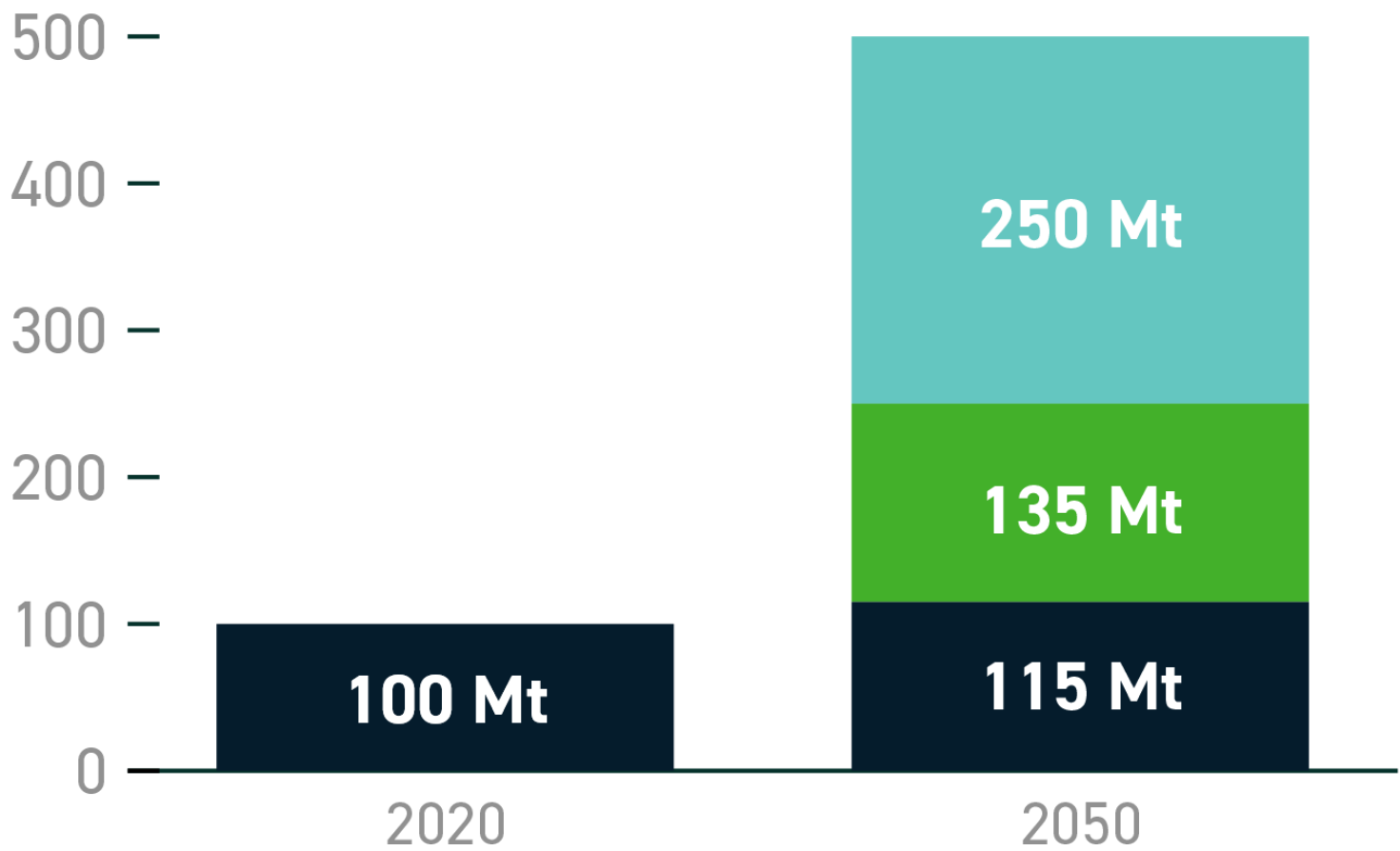
Methanol Synthesis Routes from Hydrocarbons





Methanol production (Mt)

- E-methanol
- Bio-methanol
- Fossil methanol



Types of Methanol



COAL

BROWN METHANOL

Produced from coal, a non-renewable feedstock which is ~5 times higher in carbon intensity than methanol produced using natural gas.



NATURAL GAS

GREY METHANOL

Produced from Natural Gas, a non-renewable/fossil fuel feedstock.



CCUS

BLUE METHANOL

Produced from a process that uses Carbon Capture and Storage (CCUS). Carbon capture technology has the potential to reduce an estimated 90 per cent of a manufacturing site's scope 1 GHG emissions.



RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY

E-METHANOL

Produced using green hydrogen (ie hydrogen produced with renewable electricity), which when combined with CO2 captured from renewable sources (eg via bioenergy with CCS or Direct Air Capture) creates green methanol.



RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS



BIOMASS

BIO-METHANOL

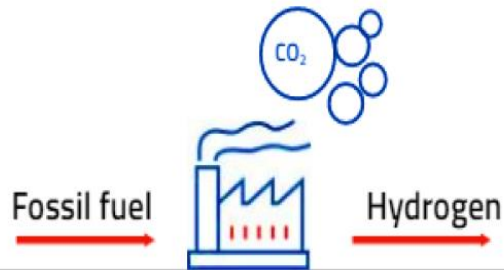
Produced from renewable natural gas (sourced from landfills, sewage plants or animal manure farms) -> We have received International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) for bio-methanol production from renewable natural gas at our Geismar site in the U.S.



Types of Hydrogen

Grey hydrogen

Steam methane reforming (SMR)
of natural gas



- Steam methane reforming of natural gas
- 95% of all current H₂ production
- 9-10 kg of CO₂ emissions for each kg of H₂
- SMR: TRL 9

Blue hydrogen

SMR with carbon capture and storage (CCS)



- Not yet practiced, but significant attention lately
- CC(U)S: TRL 8

Green hydrogen

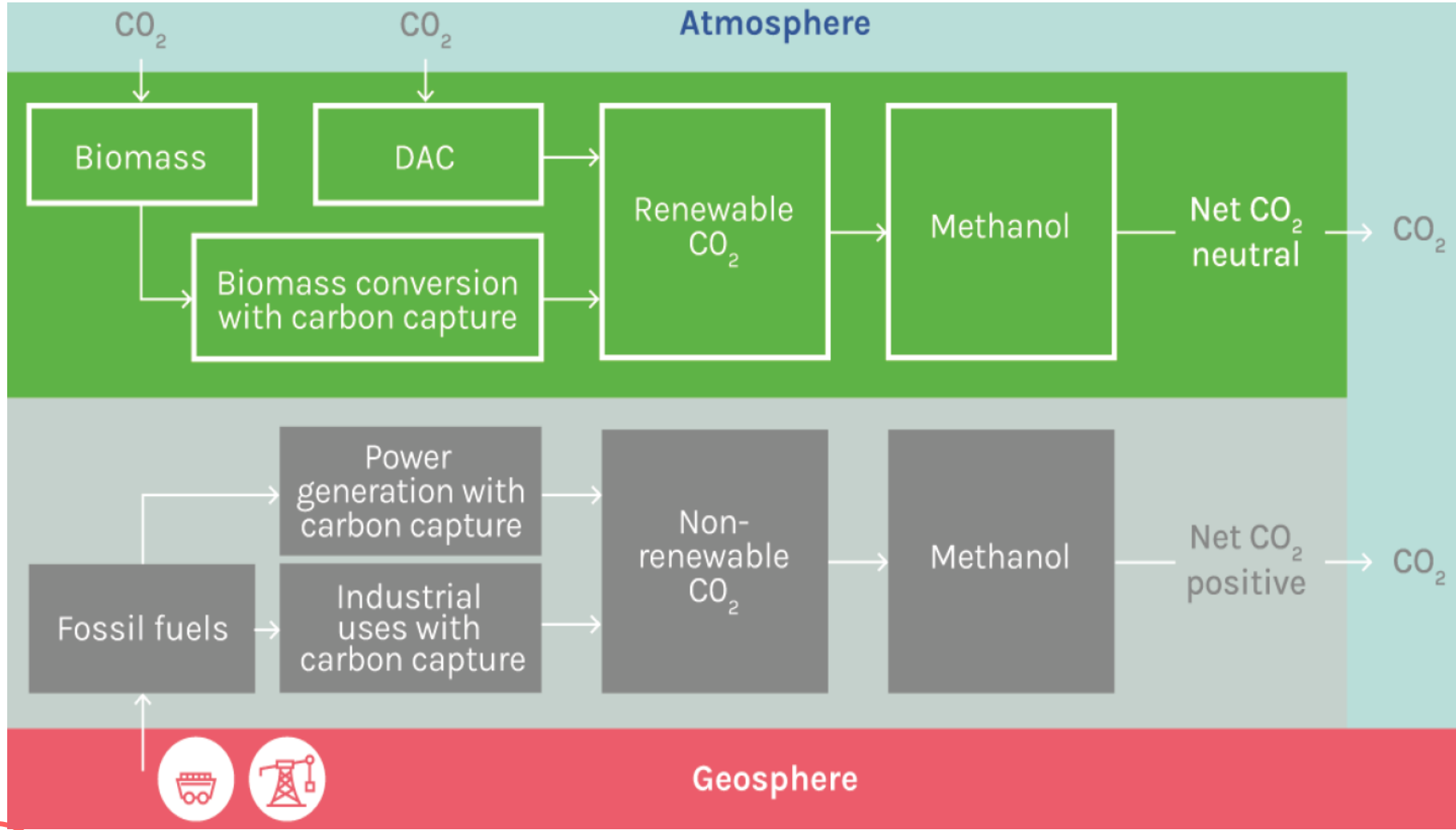
water electrolysis (AEM/PEM)



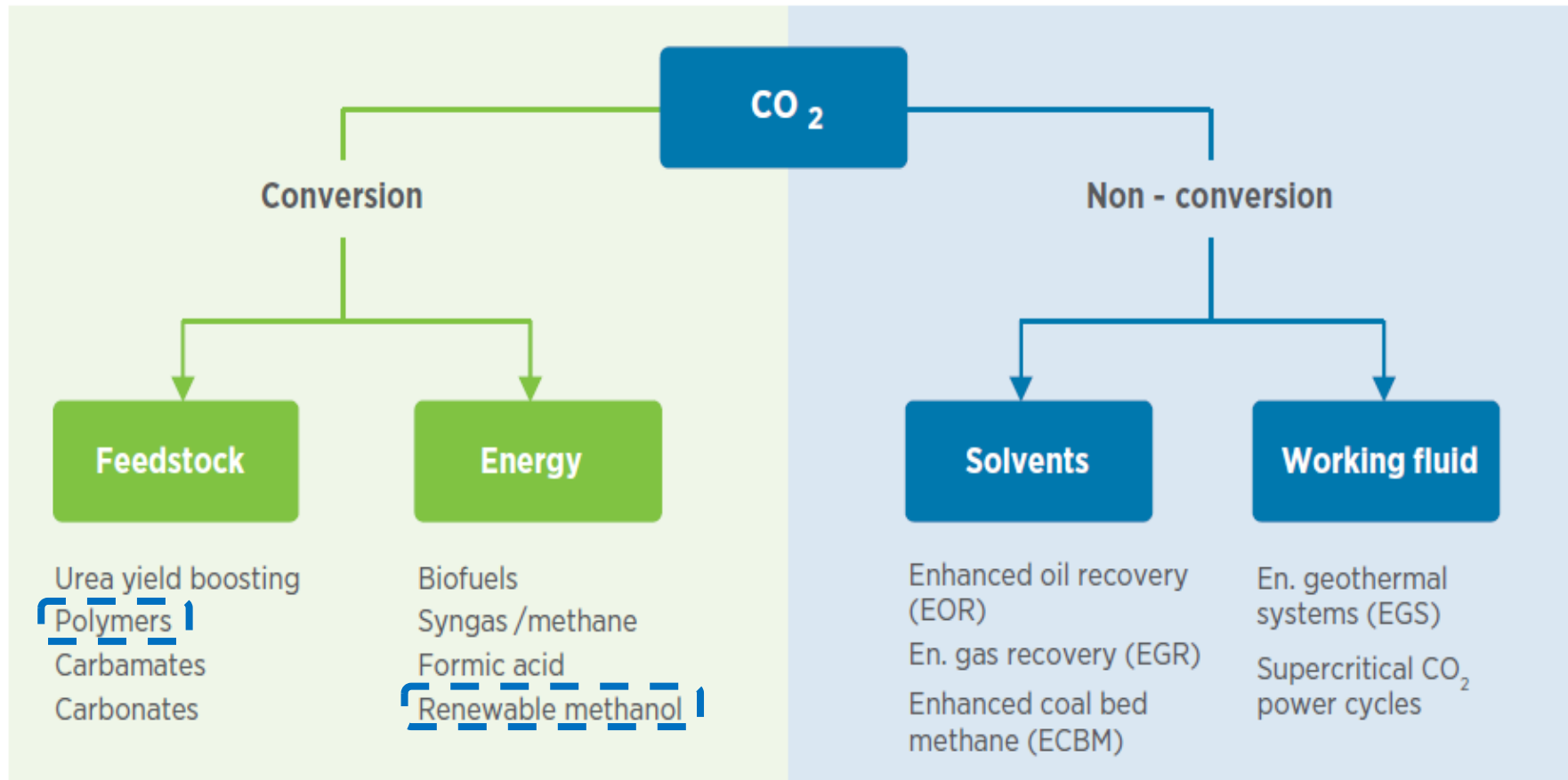
- Water electrolysis is a derivative of proven chlorine electrolysis, with decades of experience



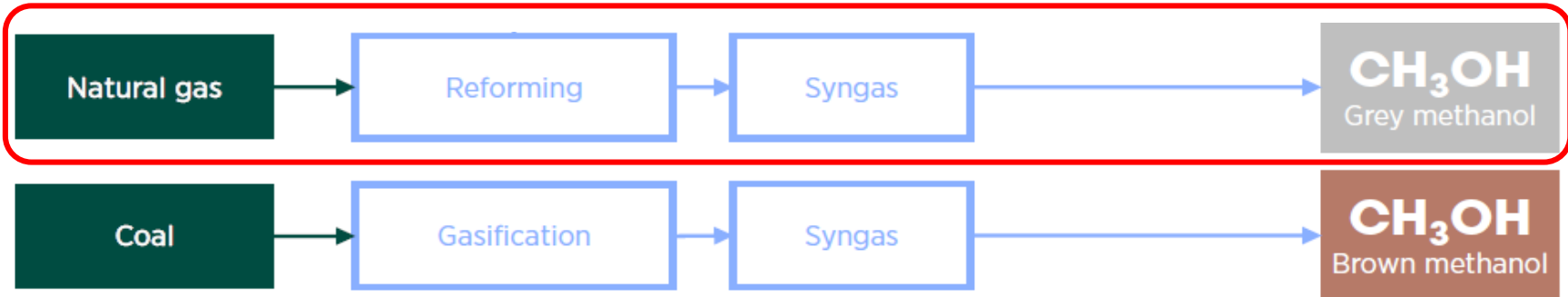
Types of CO₂



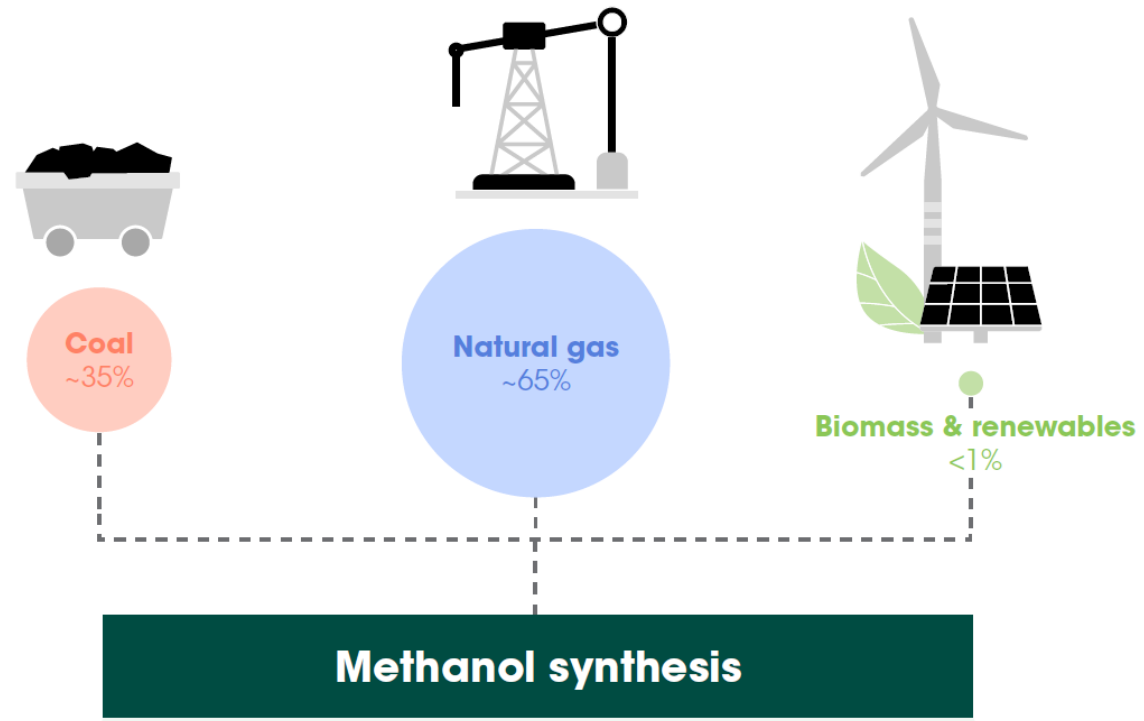
Utilizing of Absorbed CO₂



Methanol Synthesis Routes



Methanol Feedstocks



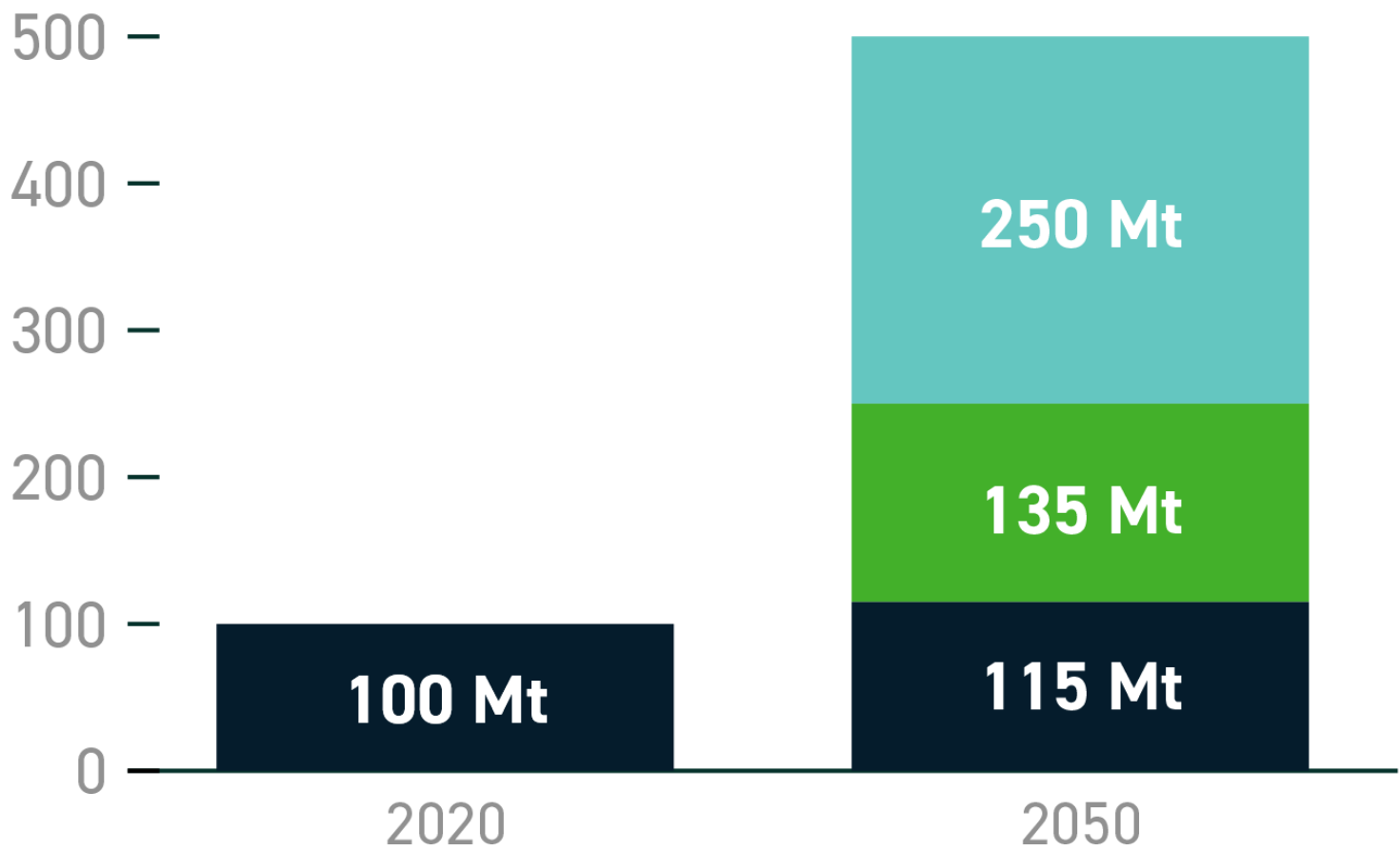
<p> COAL</p> <p>BROWN METHANOL</p> <p>Produced from coal, a non-renewable feedstock which is ~5 times higher in carbon intensity than methanol produced using natural gas.</p>	<p> NATURAL GAS</p> <p>GREY METHANOL</p> <p>Produced from Natural Gas, a non-renewable/fossil fuel feedstock.</p>	<p> CCUS</p> <p>BLUE METHANOL</p> <p>Produced from a process that uses Carbon Capture and Storage (CCUS). Carbon capture technology has the potential to reduce an estimated 90 per cent of a manufacturing site's scope 1 GHG emissions.</p>	<p> RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY</p> <p>E-METHANOL</p> <p>Produced using green hydrogen (ie hydrogen produced with renewable electricity), which when combined with CO2 captured from renewable sources (eg via bioenergy with CCS or Direct Air Capture) creates green methanol.</p>	<p> RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS</p> <p> BIOMASS</p> <p>BIO-METHANOL</p> <p>Produced from renewable natural gas (sourced from landfills, sewage plants or animal manure farms) -> We have received International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC) for bio-methanol production from renewable natural gas at our Geismar site in the U.S.</p>
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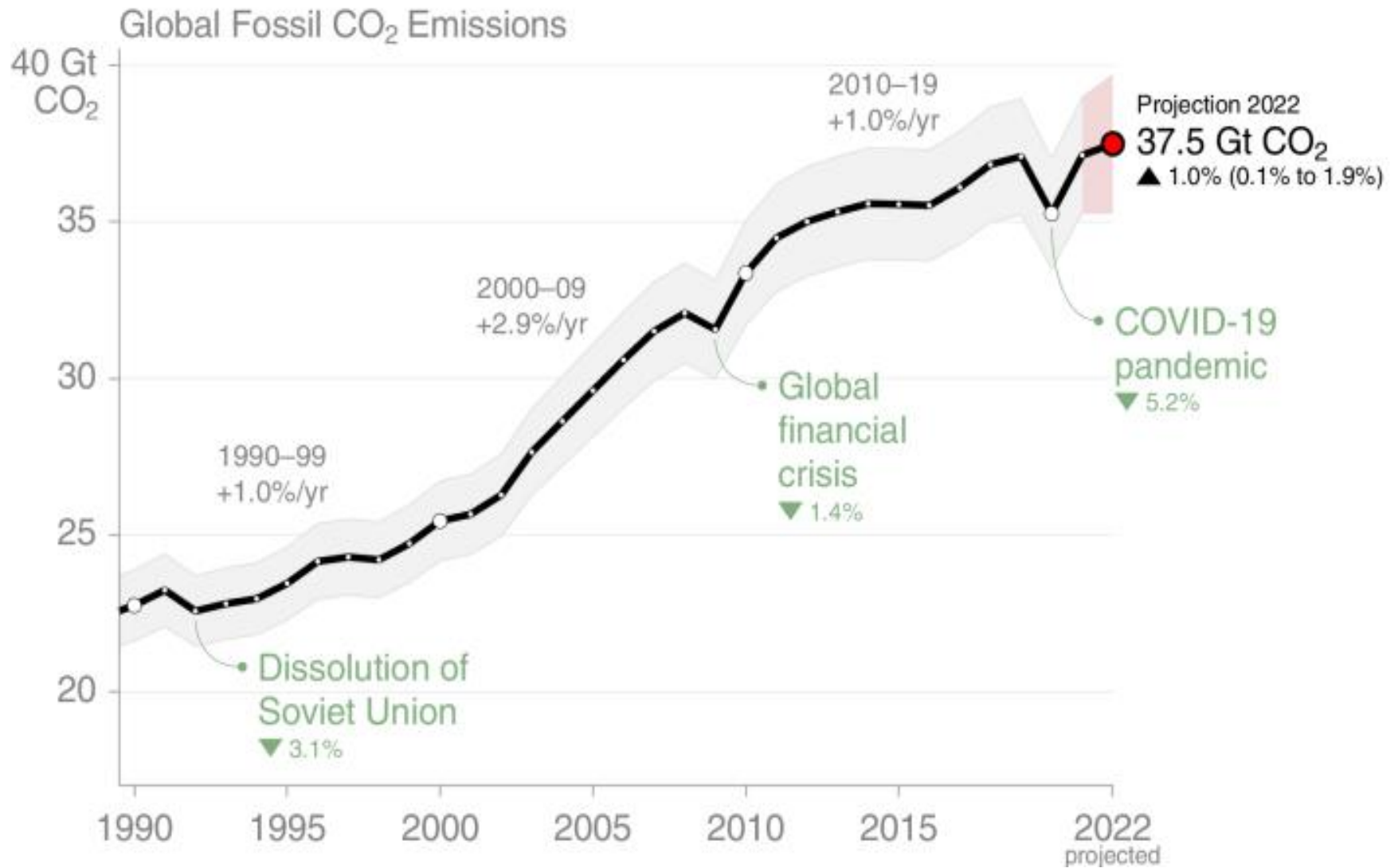


Methanol production (Mt)

- E-methanol
- Bio-methanol
- Fossil methanol

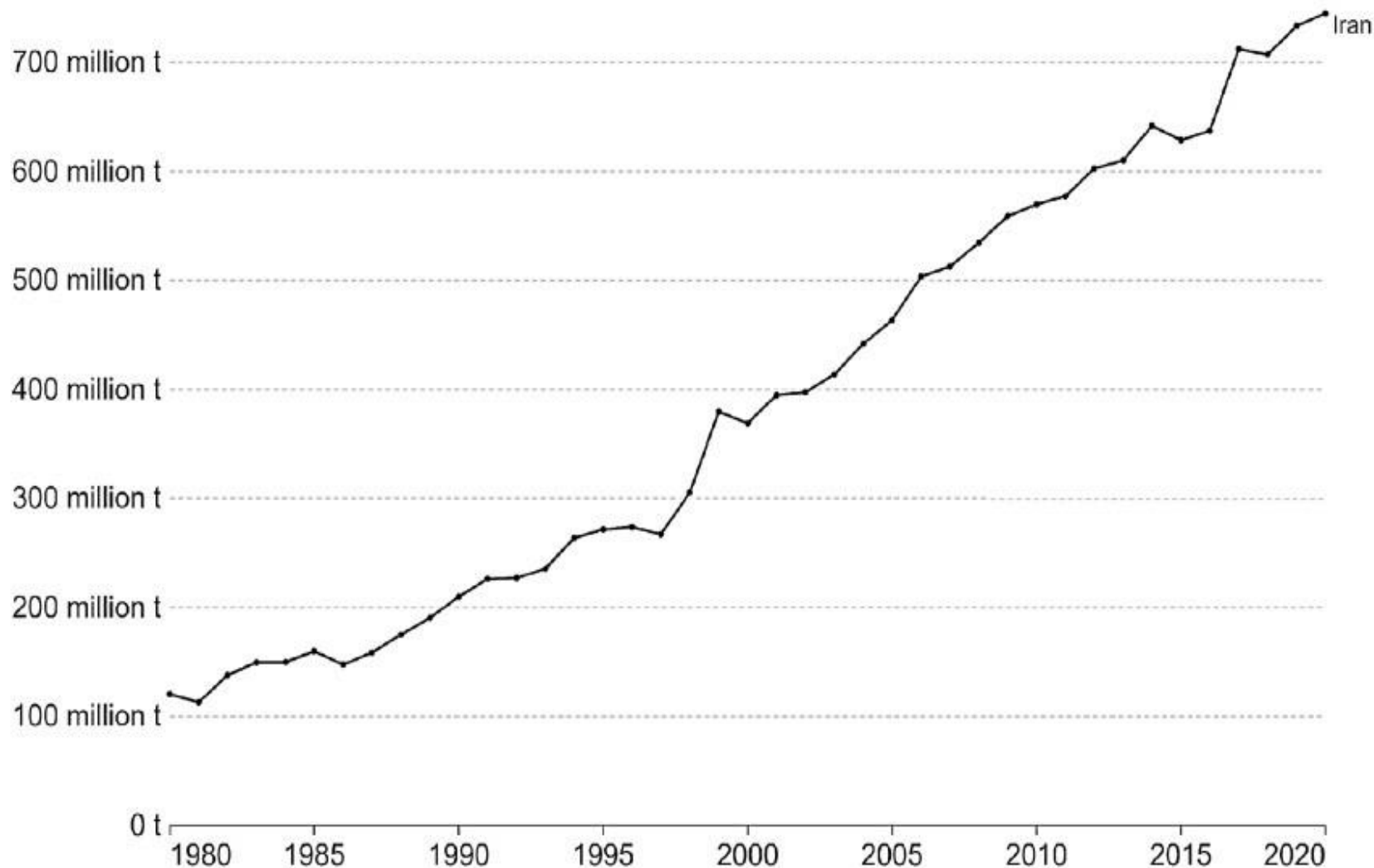


World CO₂ Emissions

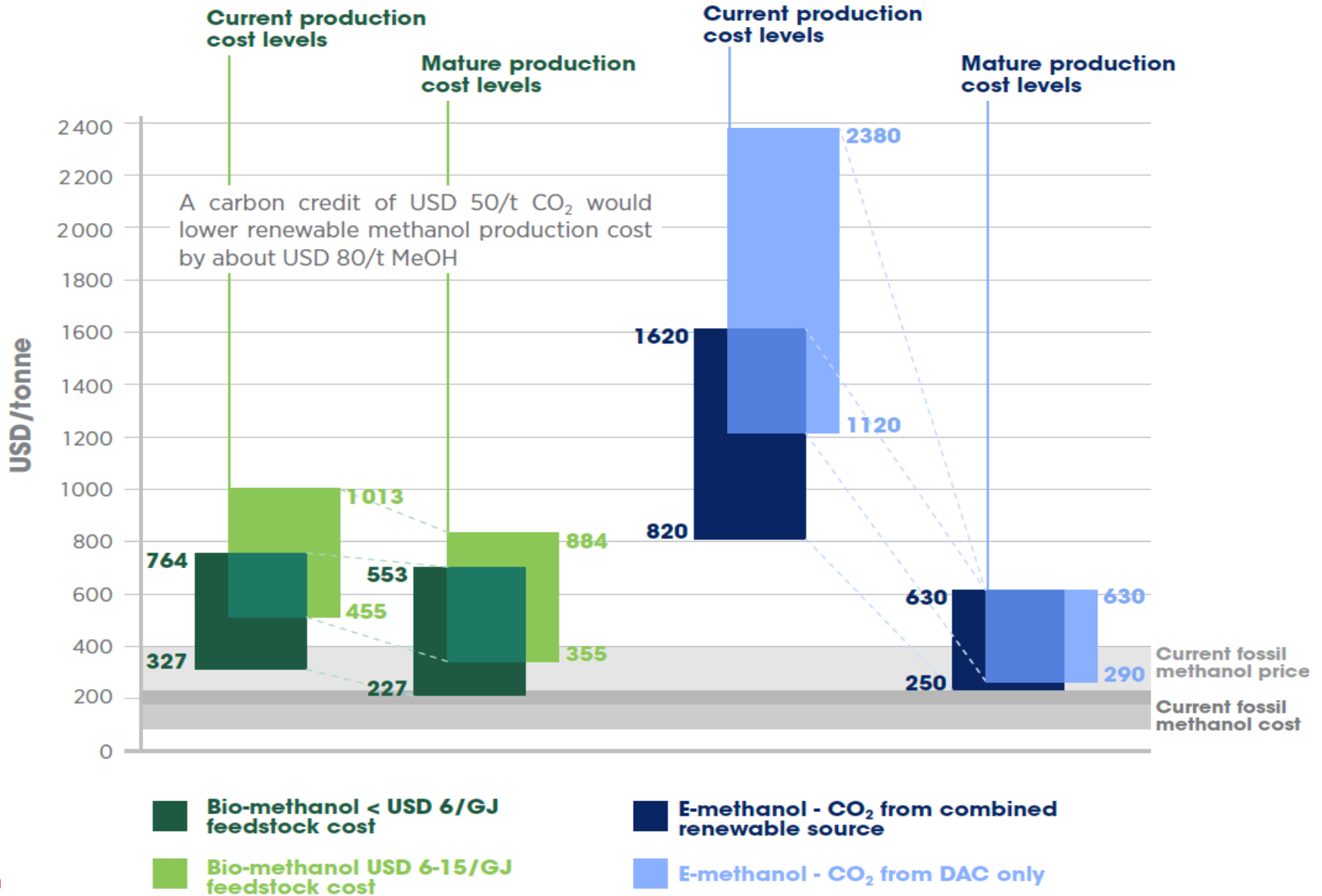


Annual CO₂ emissions

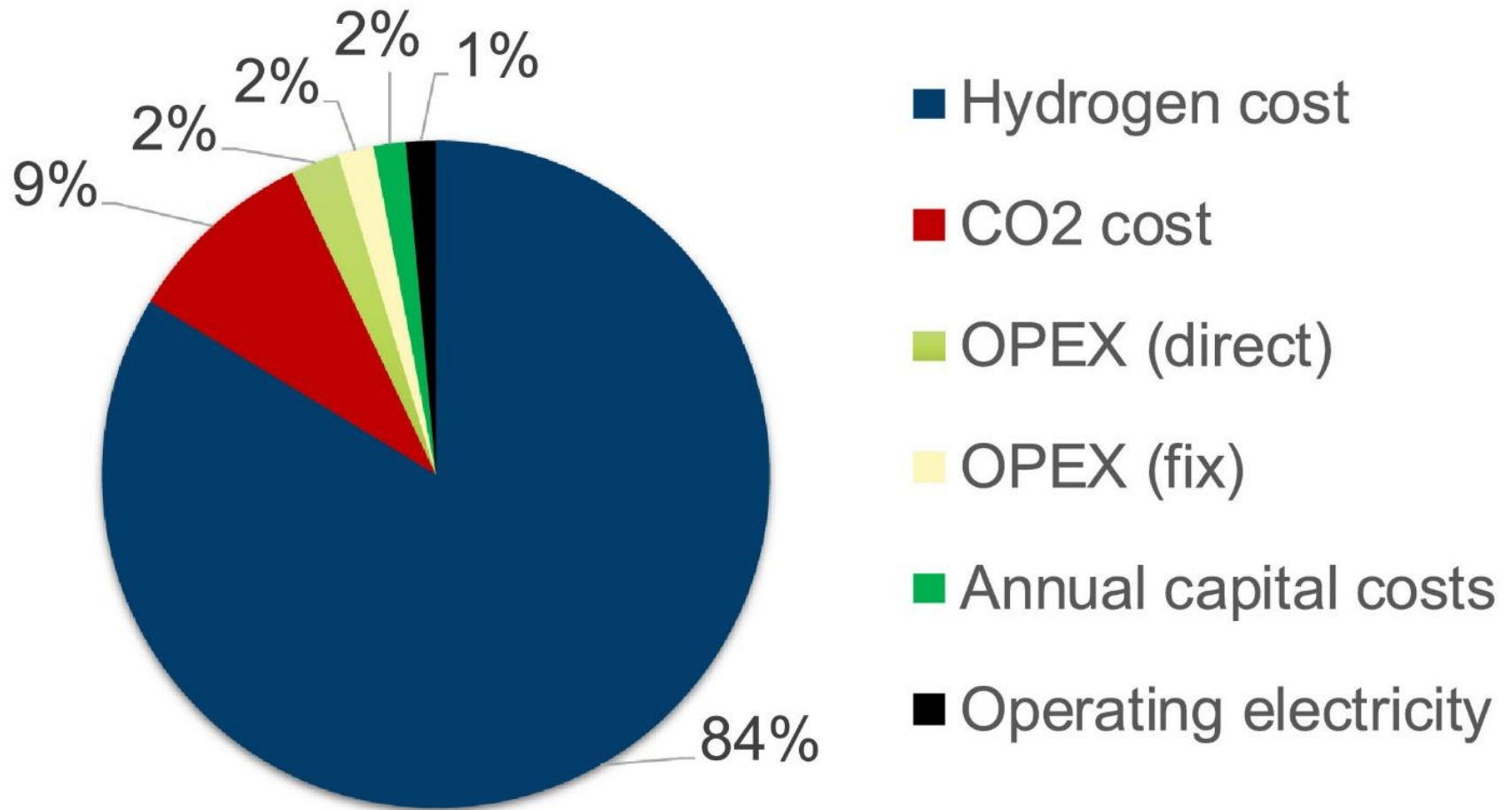
Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



Capital/Production Costs Outlook



Renewable E-Methanol Investment



Conclusion

- *The production and consumption of Methanol will be five times the current level in the next 25-30 years.*
- *Production of plastics via Methanol using MTP/MTO processes continues to increase.*
- *The use of Methanol as a clean fuel will become one of the biggest uses of Methanol in the near future.*
- *The cost of Methanol production by renewable methods will decrease significantly in future and become competitive with current methods.*
- *Methanol synthesized from fossil fuels will be fined In the future and restrictions will be imposed on its purchase and sale. Therefore, a medium-term method can be the converting of Methanol into a value chain product.*



***Your kind attention
is appreciated***

