IMPERIAL

Conceptualising a Novel Policy Framework for de-Risking Investment in CCUS and Blue Hydrogen for **Decarbonising Hard-to-Abate sectors**

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Methodology

Participatory Spatio-Temporal Market Penetration Optimisation

Literature Review

Framework

Research Novelty





Tax Credit for Enhanced Oil Recovery (\$/t)











(1) Rouwenhorst, K. (2022). Decarbonizing fossil-based ammonia production in North America. [online] Ammonia Energy Association. Available at: https://ammoniaenergy.org/articles/decarbonizing-fossil-basedammonia-production-in-north-america/.

(2) Ming, X., Wang, Q., Luo, K., Zhang, L. and Fan, J. (2024). An integrated economic, energy, and environmental analysis to optimize evaluation of carbon reduction strategies at the regional level: A case study in Zhejiang, China. Journal of Environmental Management, [online] 351, p.119742.

doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2023.119742.

(3)Banacloche, S., Lechon, Y. and Rodríguez-Martínez, A. (2022). Carbon capture penetration in Mexico's 2050 horizon: A sustainability assessment of Mexican CCS policy. International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, 115, p.103603. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2022.103603







Policies should include transport and storage cost analysis and not be limited to capture.

Governments present distinctive policy mechanisms tailored to their economic models that accelerate the deployment of CCS in ammonia. While the Americas are proponents of carbon taxes and taxes on storage, the EU and its partners rather favour Emission Trading Systems (ETS).

Countries with effective policies cannot create demand on their own.