

# Regional Trade Dynamic Study of Green Hydrogen and Derivative Products in SEA Region



**10 - 12** JUNE  
2024  
BORNEO CONVENTION  
CENTRE KUCHING, SARAWAK

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An Event Hosted and Supported by



Organised by



# International Hydrogen Ramp-up Programme (H2Uppp)

## OBJECTIVE

To accompany and support efforts to ramp up the market for **GREEN HYDROGEN** and **Power-to-X (PtX)** applications in selected developing countries and emerging economies in cooperation with the private sector

- » **Commissioning party:** German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)
- » **Implementation partners:** German Chambers for Commerce (AHKs), DIHK
- » **Further partners:** Germany Trade & Invest (GTAI) & Industry associations
- » **Timeline:** Jan 2022 to Apr 2024 (Phase I), extension until Dec 2026 (Phase II)

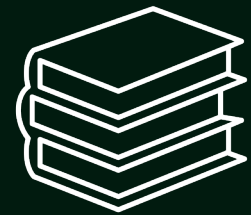
### » **Focus countries:**

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, **Thailand**, Tunisia, Turkey, (Ukraine), Uruguay

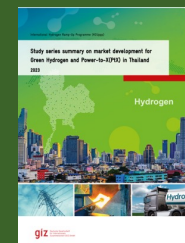


# H2Uppp Thailand: Activities

## Potential activities



**Study and dissemination WS**



Green hydrogen  
Study series



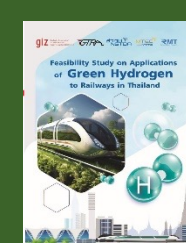
Green Ammonia



Biomass  
potential for SAF



Aviation stakeholder  
mapping



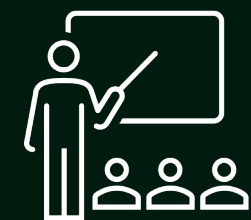
H<sub>2</sub> railway  
study



Recommendations  
(technical, policy, etc.)



- National Plan  
- Policy/ Supports



**Capacity building**



H<sub>2</sub>/PtX Training  
for Public and Private sectors



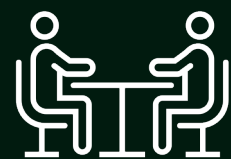
Modular electrolyzer  
Trainings (PPP)



Topic specific  
training



- Knowledge  
- Business development  
- Public awareness



**Events**



Conferences



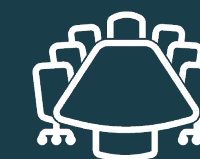
Business roundtable



Networking



Dialogues

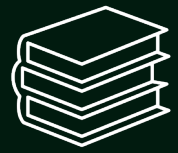


Dialogues and  
workshops

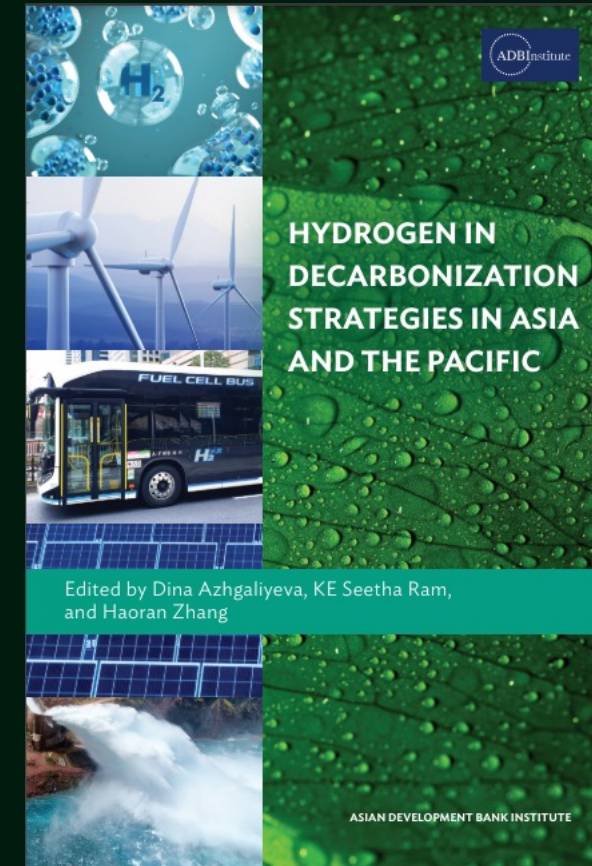
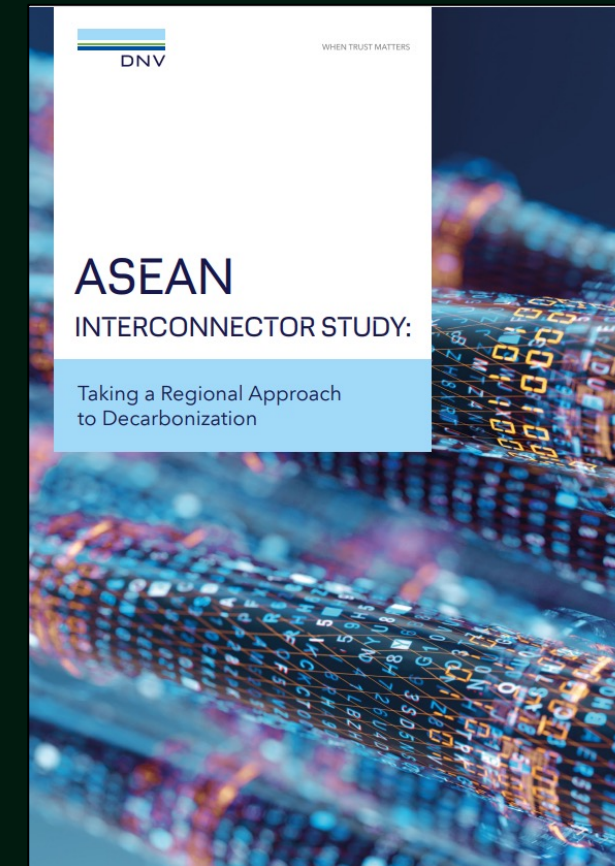
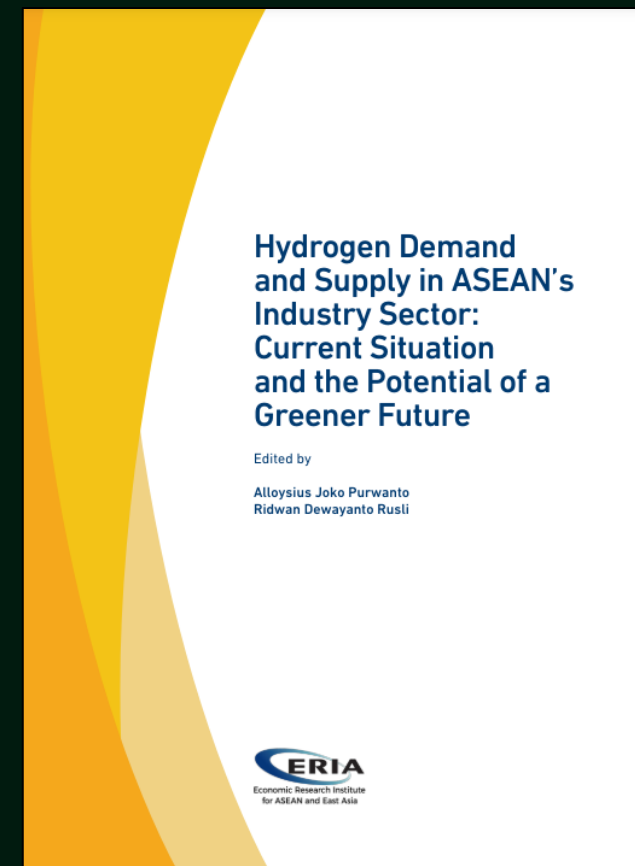
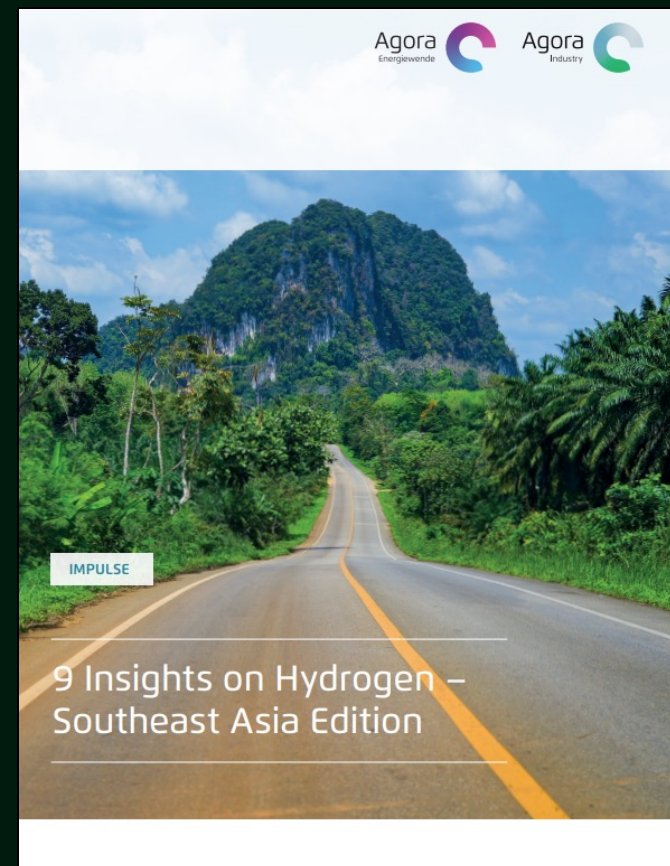


Public-Private  
Partnership (PPP)

# Study / Publication



Several studies have been conducted on **Hydrogen and its Derivative Products** in the SEA region



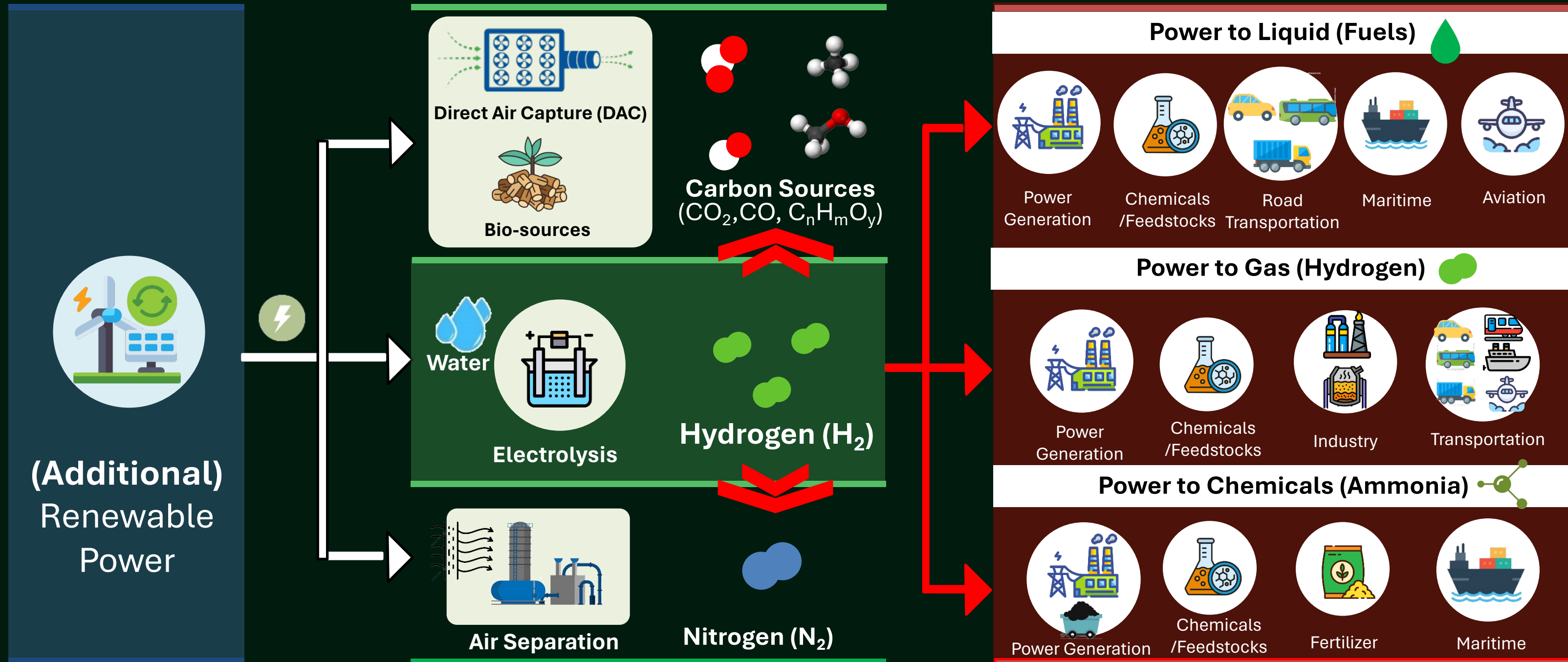
*In Progress*

# Power-to-X: Steps from RE to Feedstock/ Fuel Supply

## Power Generation

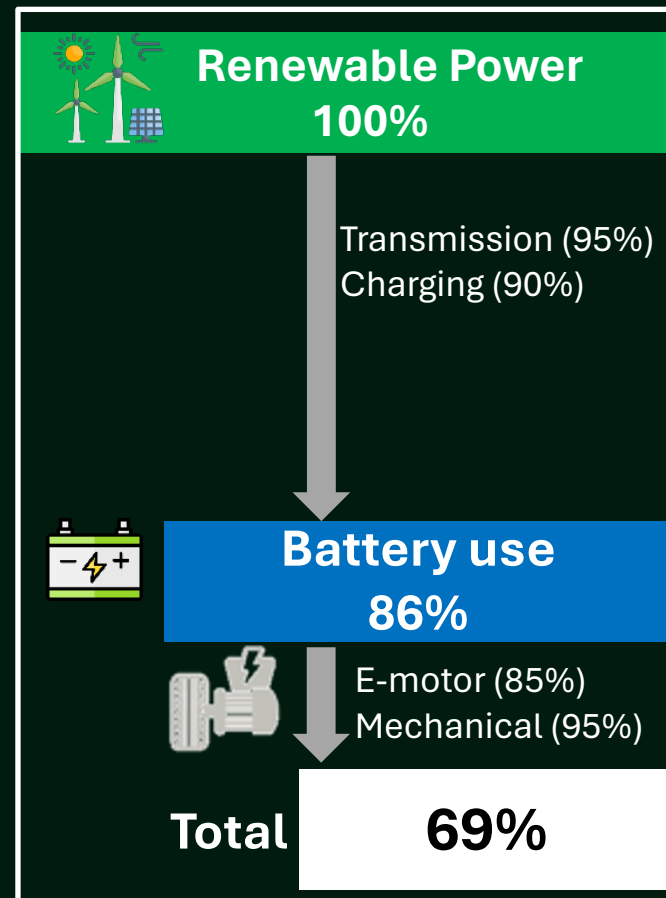
## Resources/Conversion

## Applications/Sectors

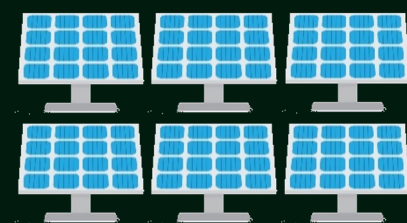
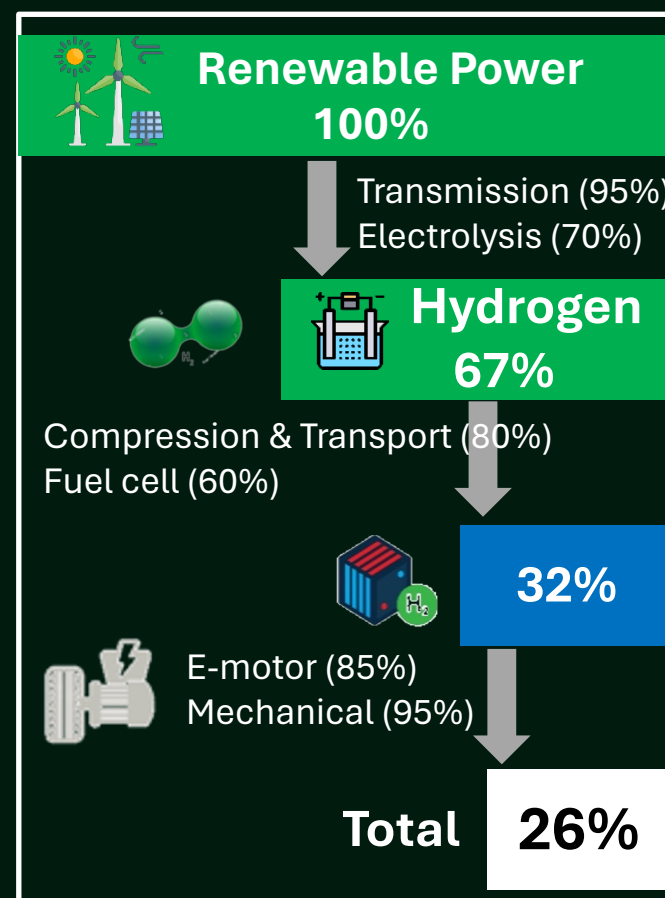


# Energy efficiency comes first, then electrification of demand

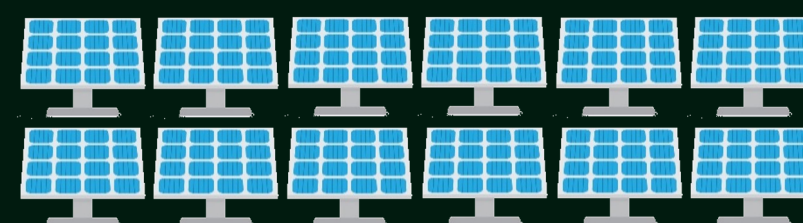
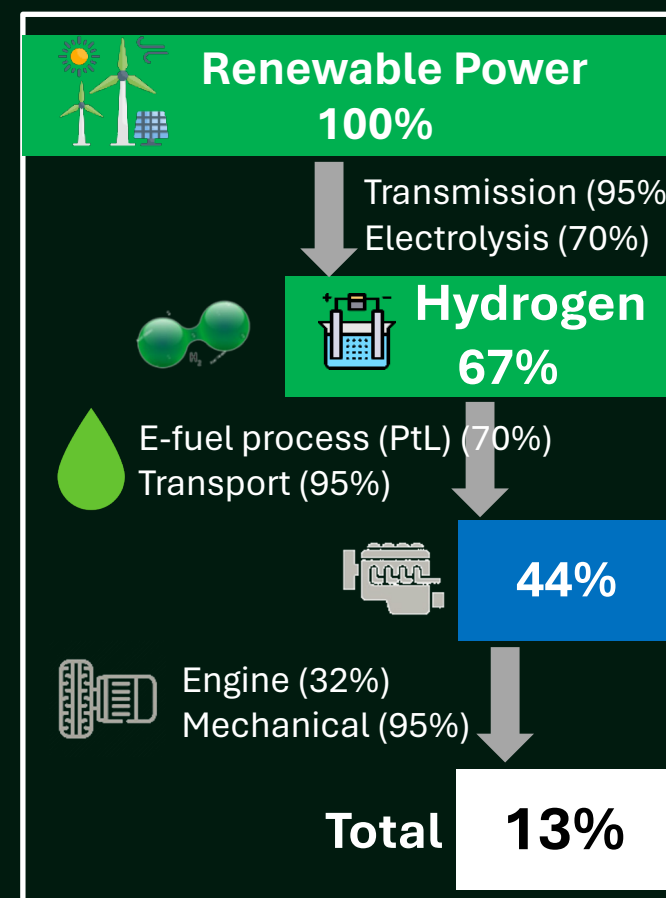
## Battery-electric vehicles (BEVs)



## Fuel cell vehicles with H<sub>2</sub> (FCEVs)



## Internal combustion engine vehicles with e-fuel from H<sub>2</sub>



### Power-to-X

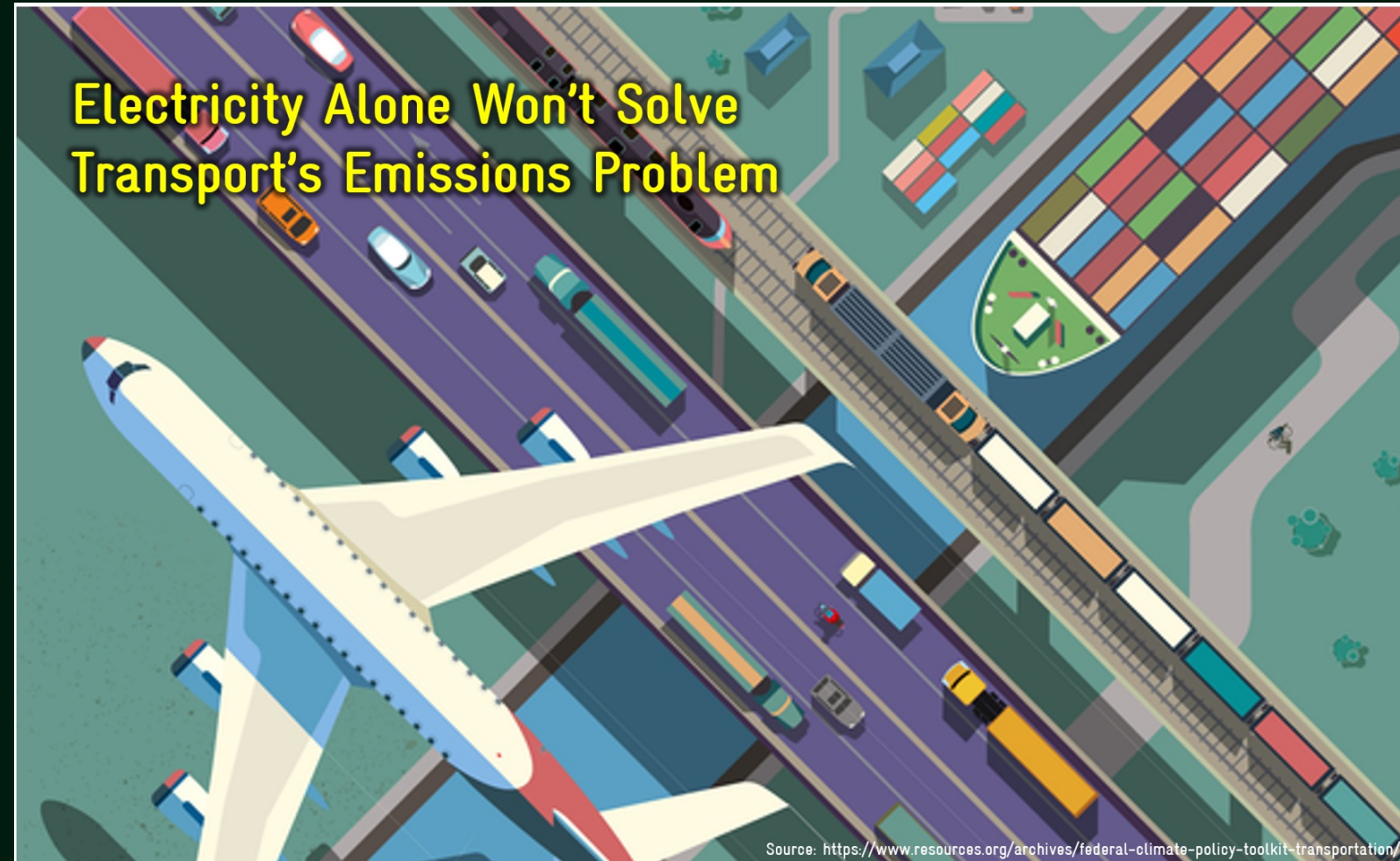
The conversion of renewable electricity into molecules (as opposed to electrons) that can be used as fossil-free fuels and feedstocks in industry and transport

### Sector coupling

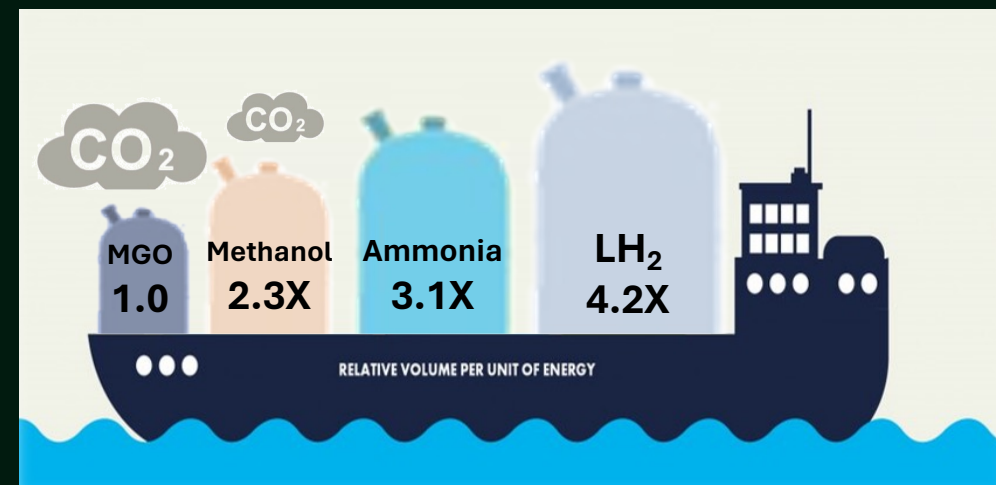
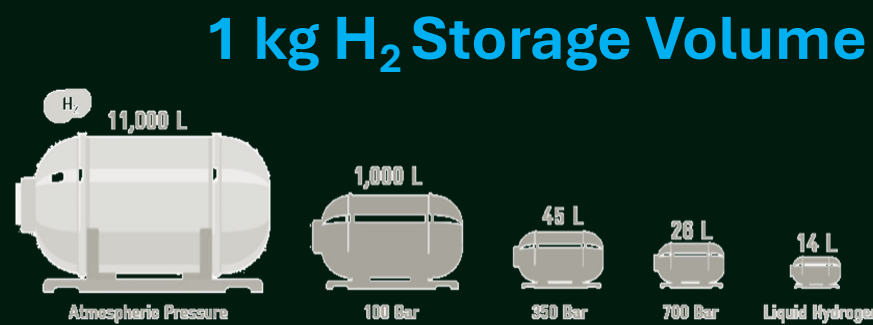
A measure to integrate renewable electricity into other sectors as heat, industry, and mobility and optimize its use in a multi-energy system

In 2050, Global hydrogen demand could reach **500 MTPA** or **16,500 TWh**, which needs **25,000 TWh of RE**.

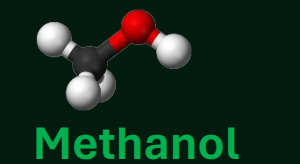
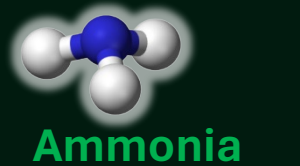
# Potential role of H<sub>2</sub> in the Transport Sector



## Tank size does matter?

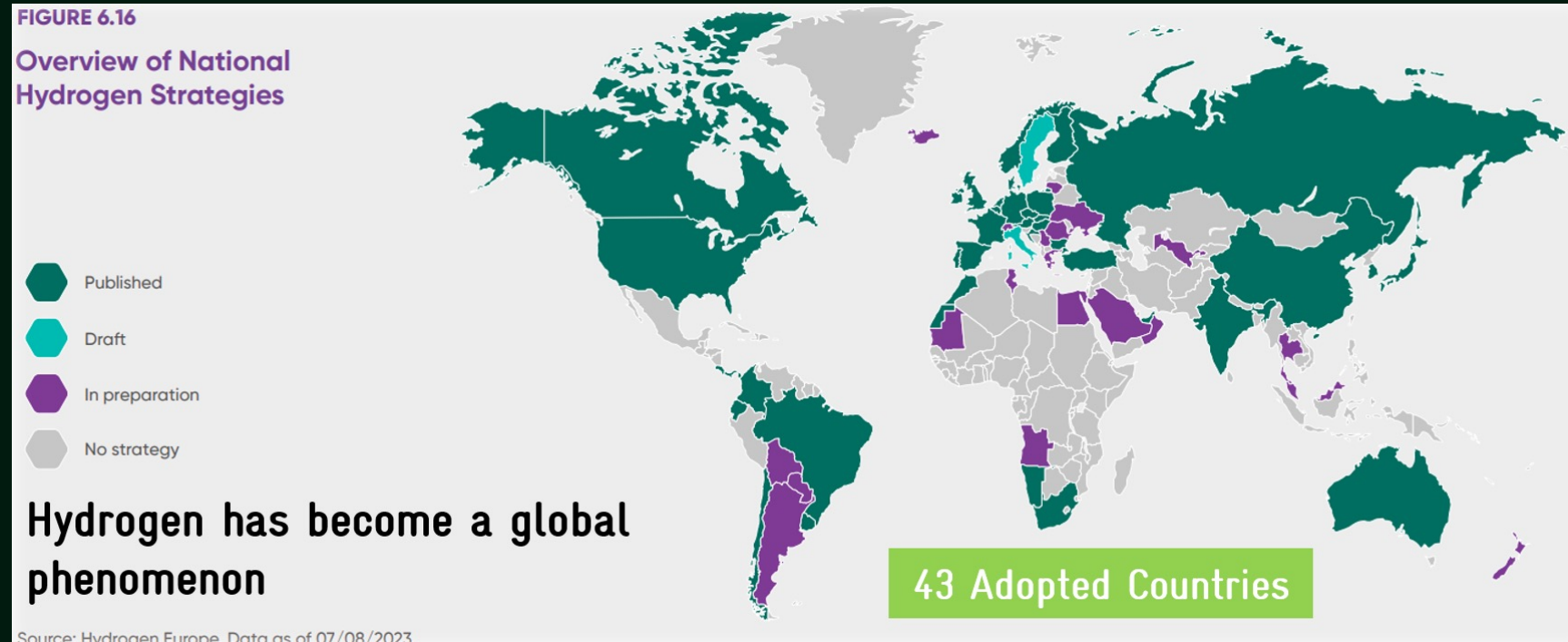


Type	Current Fuels	Future Fuels	H <sub>2</sub> -based fuels
Short Haul	Jet Kerosene	ELECTRICITY	Maybe (for medium distance)
		LIQUID H <sub>2</sub>	
		SYNTHETIC FUEL	
		BIO-JETFUEL	
Long Haul	Jet Kerosene	ELECTRICITY	Yes (as feedstock for e-fuel SAF)
		LIQUID H <sub>2</sub>	
		SYNTHETIC FUEL	
		BIO-JETFUEL	
Type	Current Fuels	Future Fuels	H <sub>2</sub> -based fuels
Domestic Passenger	Diesel Bunker Oil	Oil	Maybe (for medium distance)
		LNG METHANOL	
		AMMONIA	
International Freight (Commodities vs container)	Diesel Bunker Oil	Oil	Yes (Methanol & Ammonia)
		LNG METHANOL	
		AMMONIA	

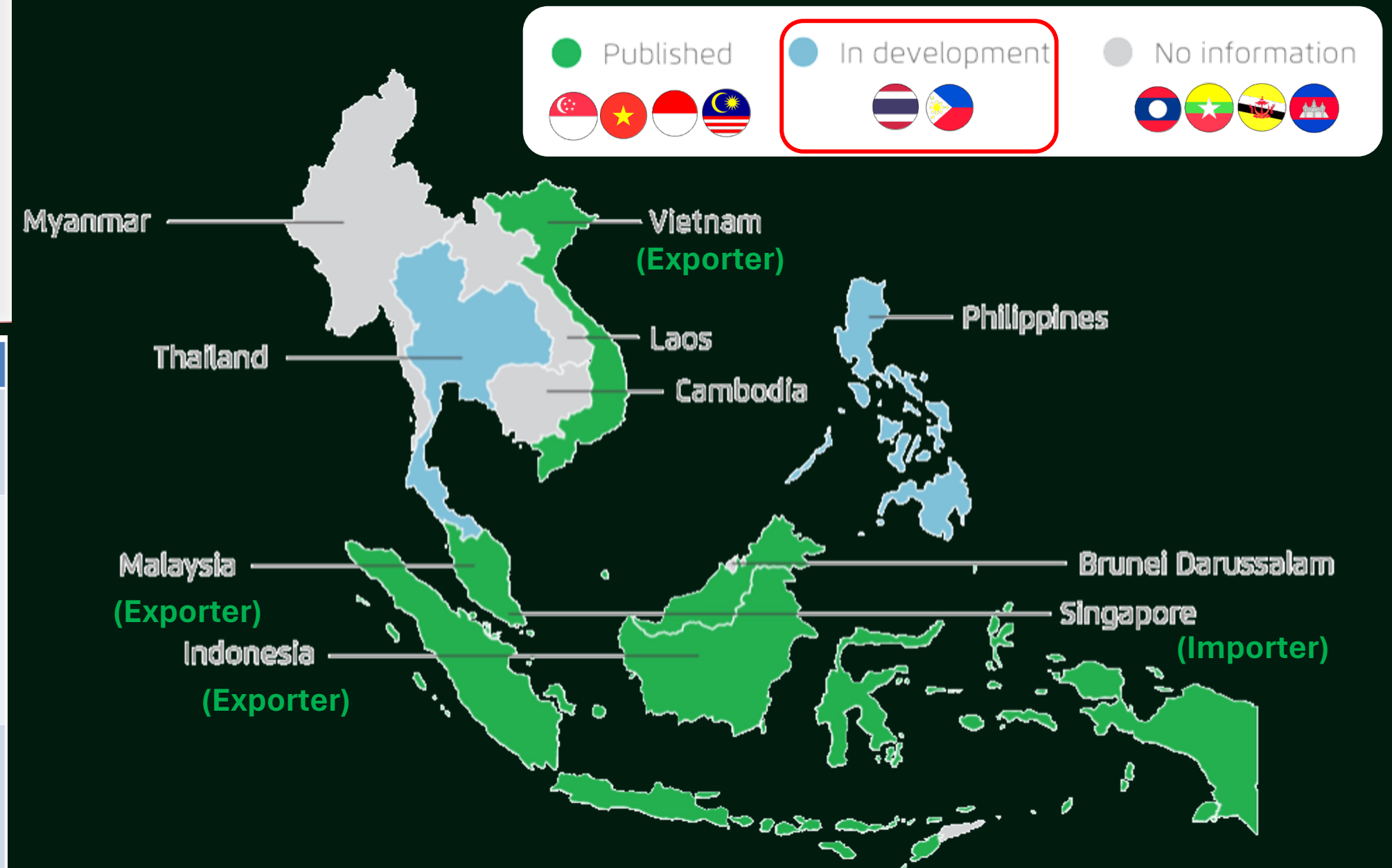


Source: Green Hydrogen Study series, GIZ Thailand (H2Uppp 2023)

# Hydrogen Strategies and Roadmaps for Selected Countries



## Status on the publication of a national hydrogen strategy or roadmap in SEA region



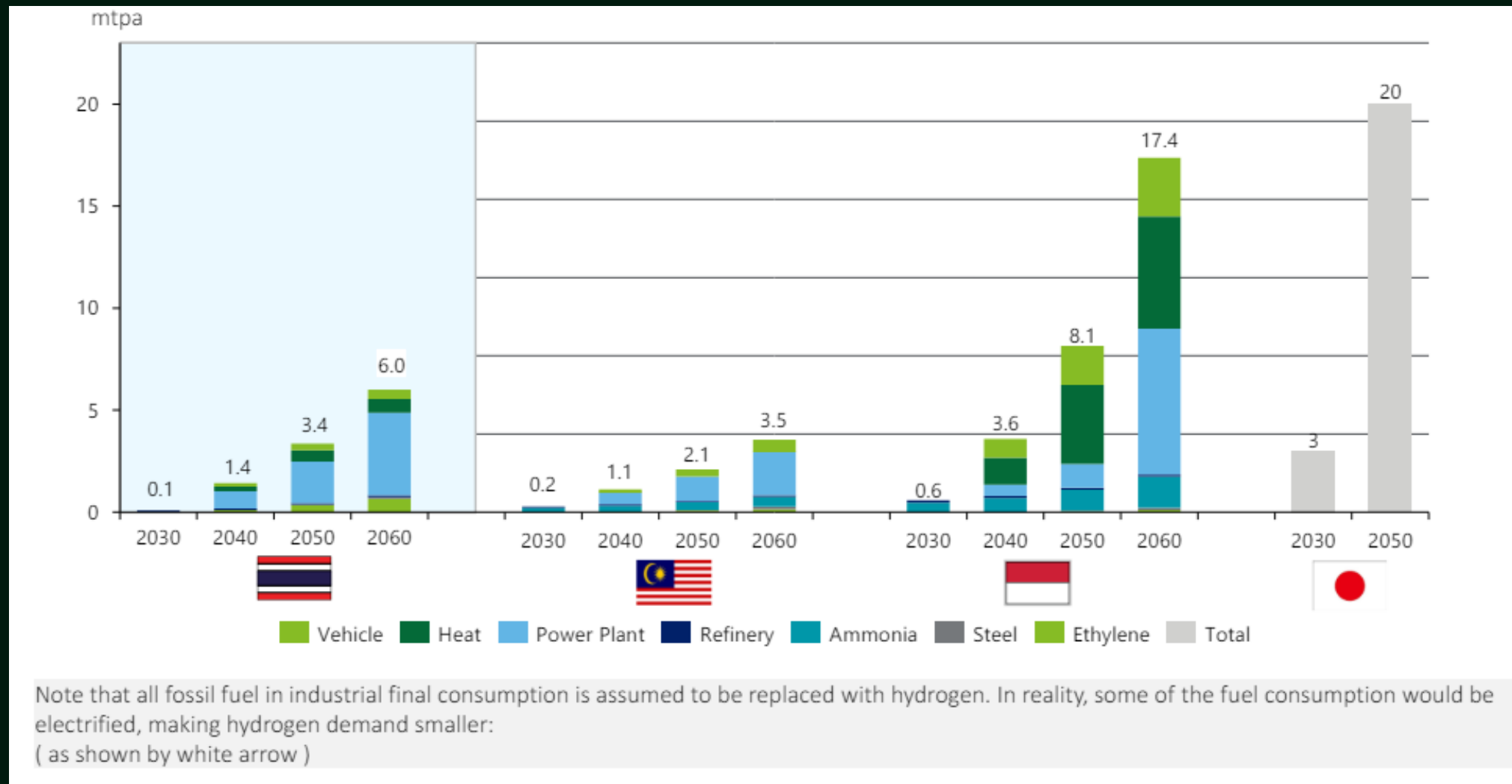
Source: 9 Insights on Hydrogen – Southeast Asia Edition (Agora Industry, 2024)

Country	Document	Year	Importer/ Exporter	Hydrogen targets	Policy instruments
Germany	National H <sub>2</sub> Strategy	Last revision 2023	Importer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reach production capacity of 10 GW</li> <li>- Development of a hydrogen transmission grid of more than 9 700 km by 2032</li> <li>- Develop R&amp;D and build strong international partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Double-sided auction model H2Global for the import of PtX products.</li> <li>- Carbon Contracts-for-Difference for Industries in Germany, among other subsidies allowed by the European Union</li> </ul>
Indonesia	National Hydrogen Strategy	December 2023	Exporter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expected demand growth in transport from 2030 and in the industrial sector by 2040 to replace fossil fuels for high temperature heating processes.</li> <li>- Replace current fossil-based hydrogen in the production of fertiliser, ammonia and oil refined products.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three strategic pillars are outlined in the strategy:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce the dependence on fossil fuels,</li> <li>develop a domestic hydrogen market and</li> <li>export hydrogen products globally.</li> </ol> </li> <li>- Among others, the government plans to support state-owned entities such as the national oil company Pertamina, the fertiliser company Pupuk Indonesia and the state utility PLN to implement pilot projects for low-carbon and green hydrogen.</li> </ul>
Singapore	National Hydrogen Strategy	October 2022	Importer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intends to become a hydrogen hub in the region.</li> <li>- H<sub>2</sub> expected to contribute up to 50% of the country's power needs and especially targets ammonia as an energy carrier and a fuel.</li> <li>- Sectors: industry, aviation, shipping and power.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subsidising of R&amp;D through so-called Pathfinder Projects.</li> <li>- Infrastructure for ammonia bunkering and shipping planned.</li> <li>- Targets international markets through existing trading routes and port infrastructure.</li> </ul>
Vietnam	Hydrogen Energy Strategy	February 2024	Exporter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aims to produce 100 000–500 000 tonnes of clean H<sub>2</sub> annually by 2030, rising to 10 to 20 Mt by 2050.</li> <li>- Facilitate the transition from fossil fuel to hydrogen use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tax incentives to attract investments in renewable energy and hydrogen projects while directing public investments in research and pilot projects for hydrogen.</li> </ul>



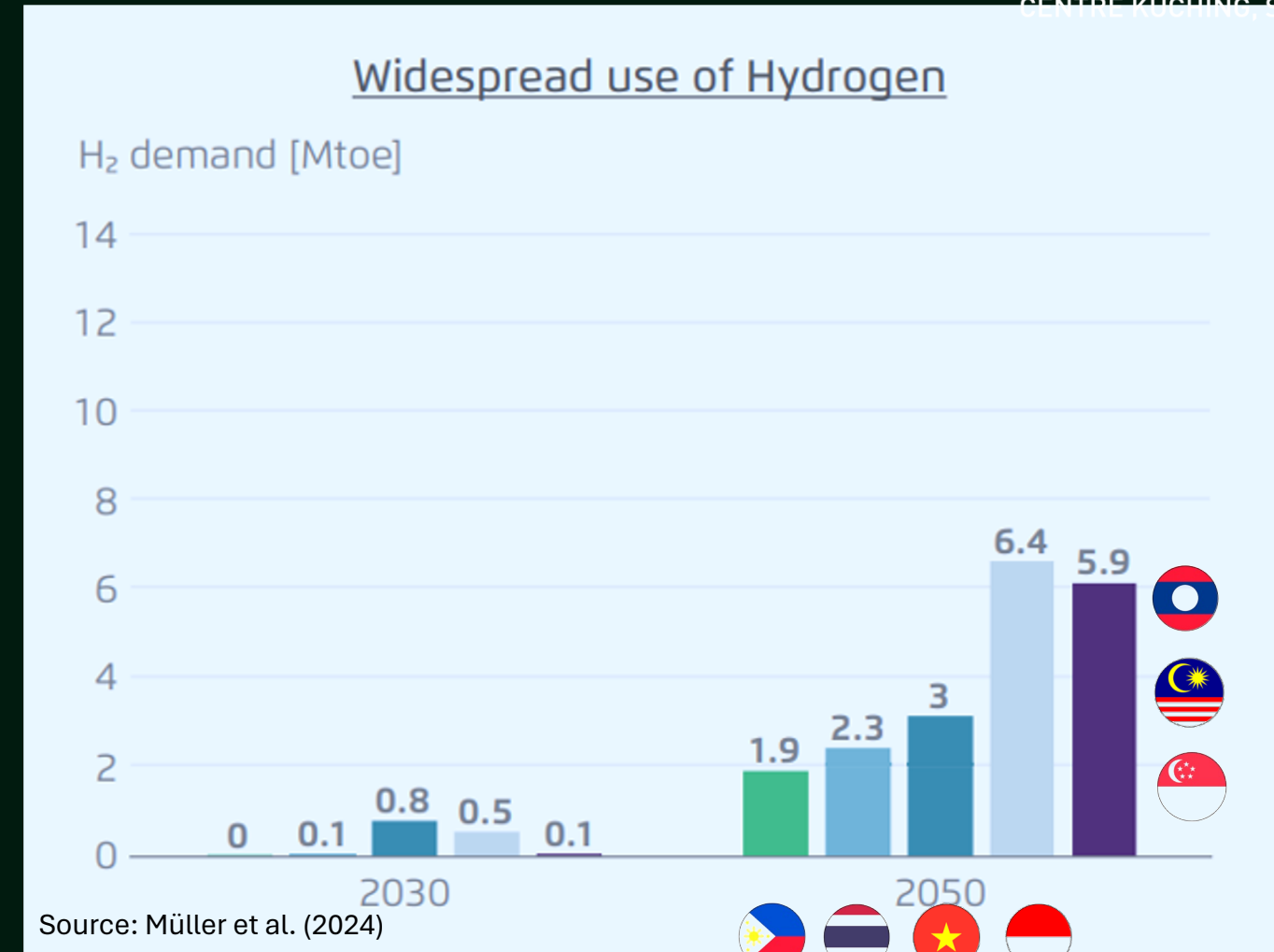
# Potential Hydrogen Demand in SEA Countries

## The Hydrogen demand forecast, and the expected driver of the demand in SEA countries



Source: Deloitte analysis (2023)

Thailand will reach **3.4 mtpa** and **6.0 mtpa** in 2050 and 2060 respectively in demand forecast, and the expected driver of the demand is the power sector



Source: Müller et al. (2024)

### High Demand Potential: Indonesia, Malaysia

- The Industrial sector predominantly utilizes hydrogen through conventional fossil-fuel reforming

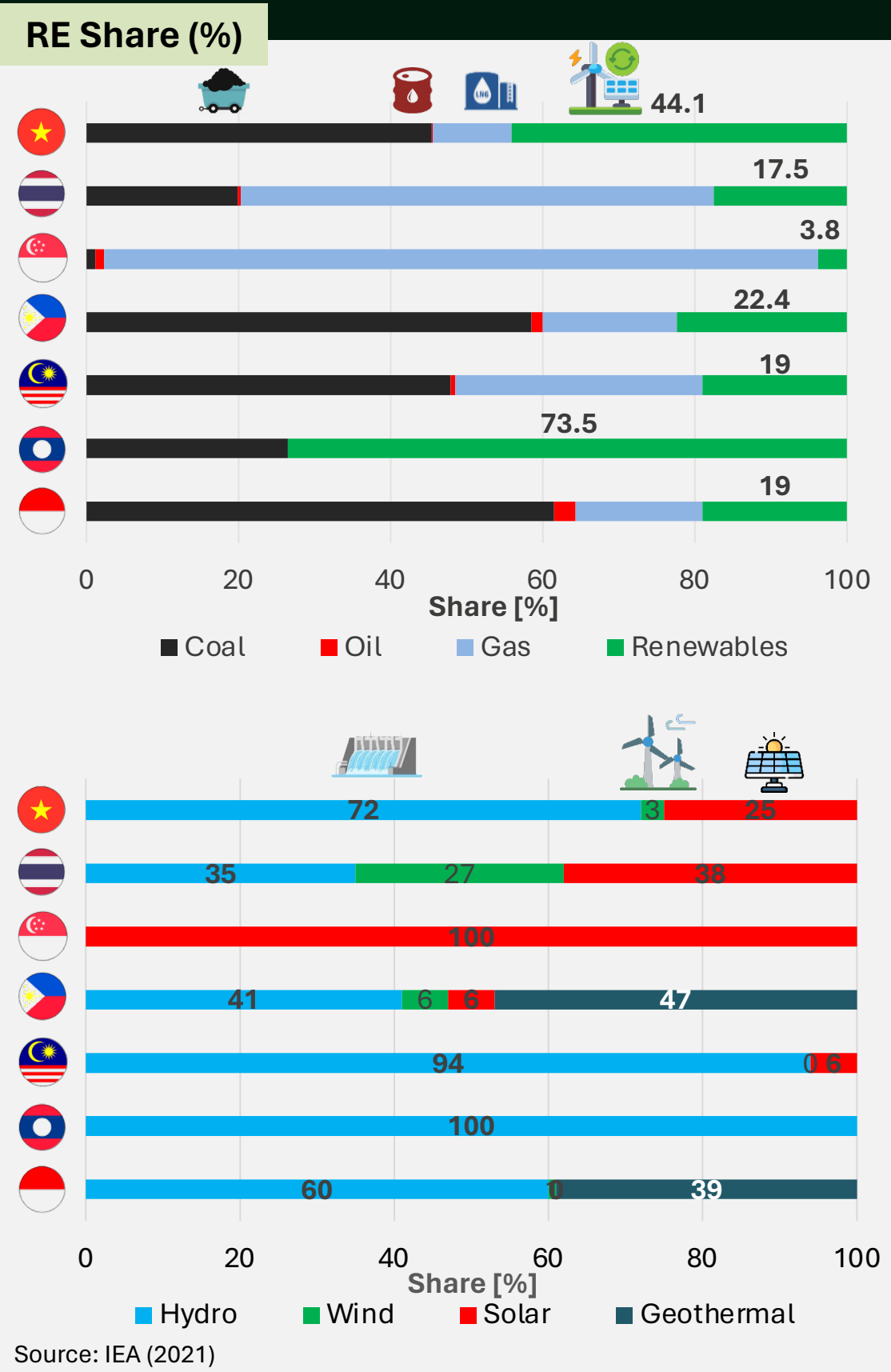
### Growing Interest and Strategic Position: Vietnam, Thailand

- The countries have explored hydrogen as a potential energy source and discussion about its use

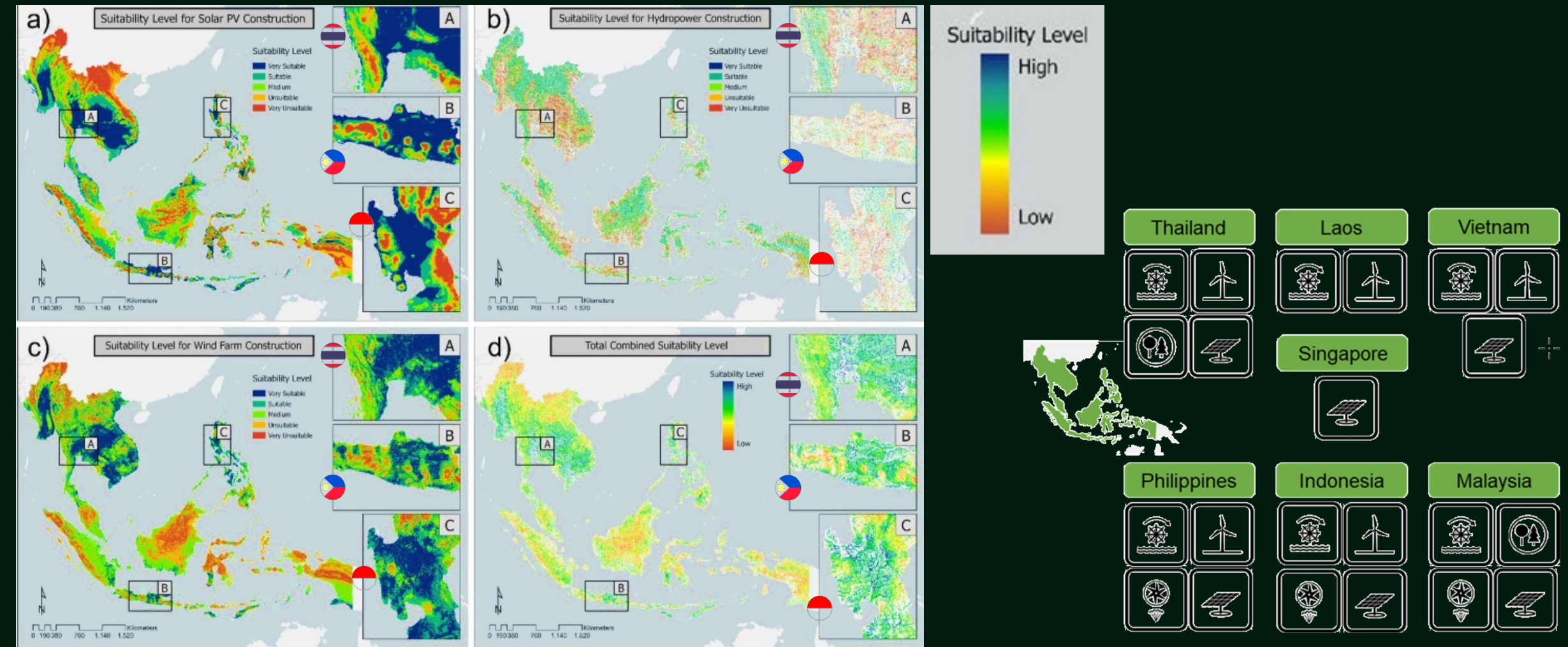
### Urban Hub: Singapore

- Smaller domestic demand but plays a crucial role as a regional trading and logistic center

# Renewable Energy in SEA Countries



Suitability of renewable energy power plant installation in SEA regions  
(a) Solar, (b) Hydro power, (c) Wind power plants, and (d) Combined suitability



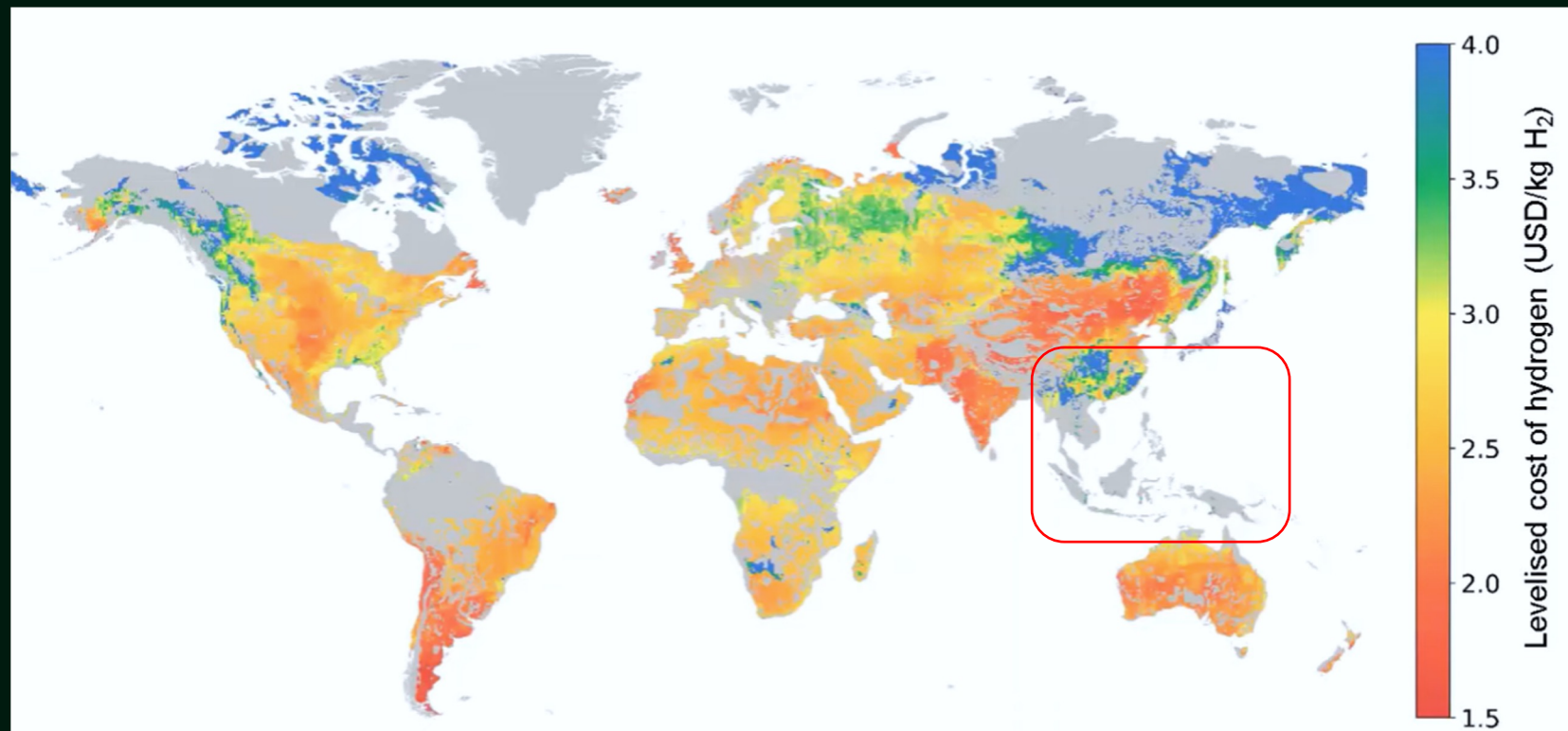
Source: Sakti et al. (2023)

Specific sources of RE for gH2 production will differ at the country level.

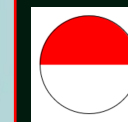
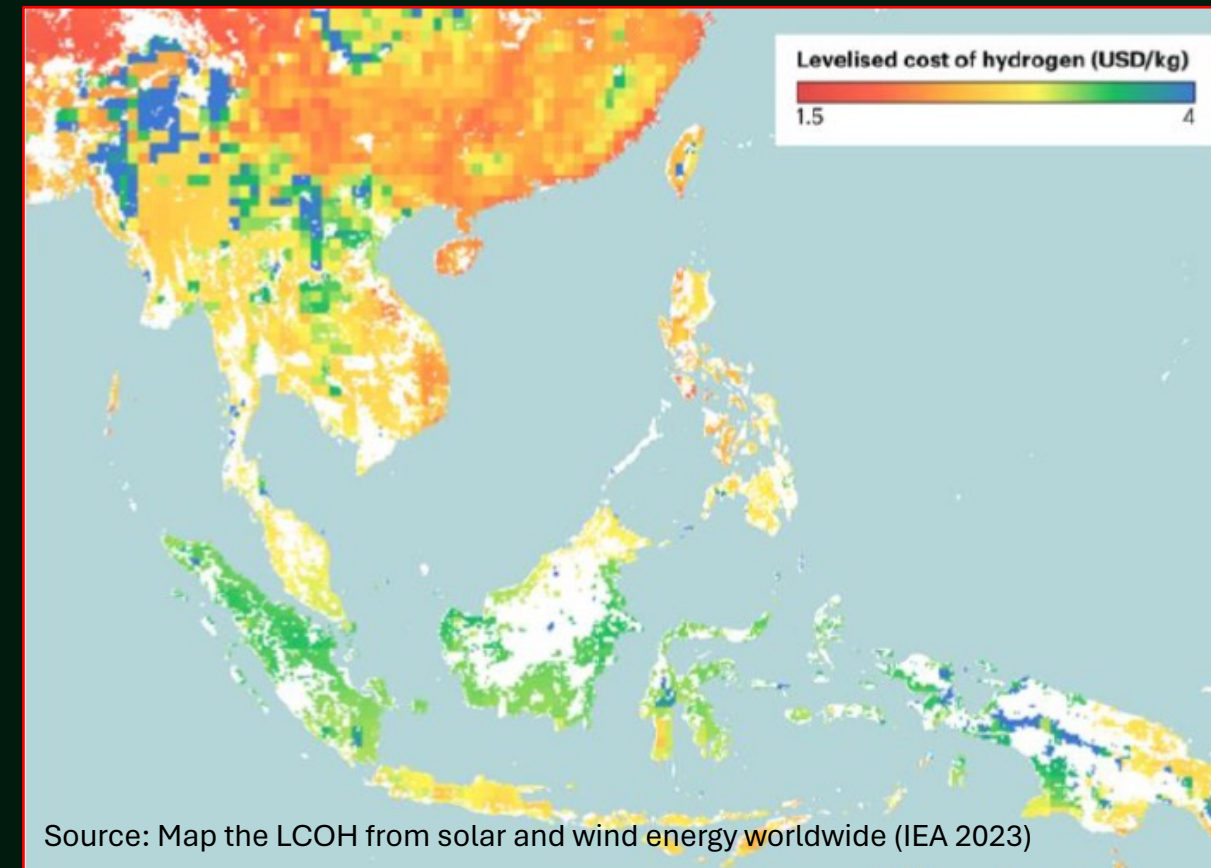
- **Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vietnam** : A combination of high potentials in Solar, Hydro, and Wind energy.
- **Thailand and Cambodia**: Solar energy for Green Hydrogen production.
- **Malaysia and Laos**: Abundant hydro resources
- **Philippines**: Solar and Wind energy

# Hydrogen Production Cost: Southeast Asian Region

## Hydrogen Production Cost from Hybrid Solar PV and Onshore Wind Systems in 2030



## Projected LCOH for Hybrid Solar PV and Wind production in 2030



Indonesia: 2.4 – 4.1 USD/kg



Malaysia: 2.1 – 3.6 USD/kg



Philippines: 2.5 – 4.0 USD/kg



Thailand: 2.1 – 3.1 USD/kg



Vietnam: 2.3 – 3.9 USD/kg

**Various regions around the world have excellent Renewable resources for low-cost Hydrogen Production. LCOH could be close to 1.5 USD/kg**

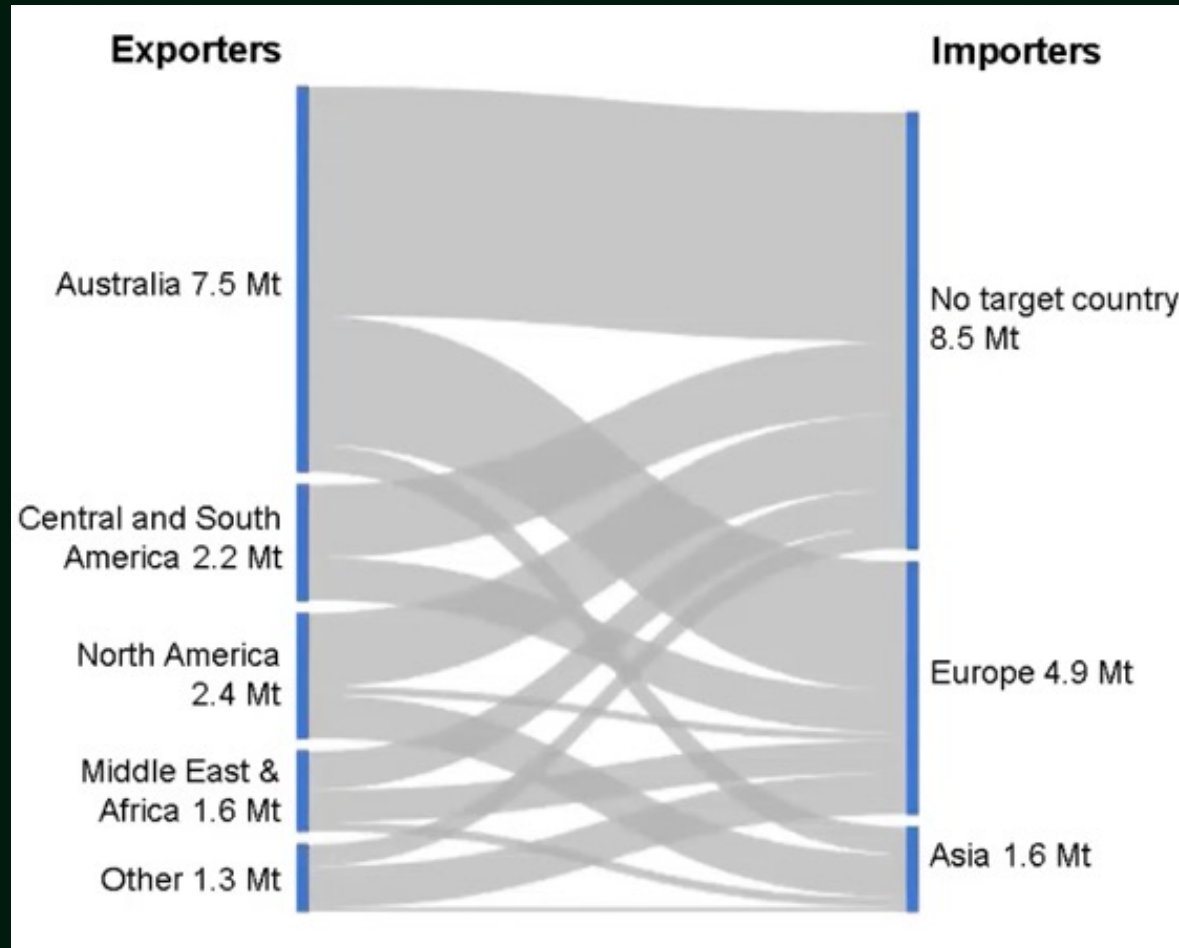
**Notes:** For each location and its hourly solar PV and onshore wind capacity factors, the cost-optimal capacities for solar PV, wind and electrolyzers as well as the need for flexibility options, such as battery storage or curtailment, have been determined using the ETHOS model suite of the Institute of Energy and Climate Research -IEK-3 at Research Centre Jülich.

The base technology CAPEX assumptions are for 2030 and are USD 320-1 025/kW for solar PV, USD 840-2 840/kW for onshore wind and USD 420-615/kW for electrolysis. The ranges reflect regional variations in costs. The base annual OPEX costs are USD 8-23/kW for solar PV, USD 22-73/kW for onshore wind and USD 13-18/kW for electrolysis. WACC is 6 %

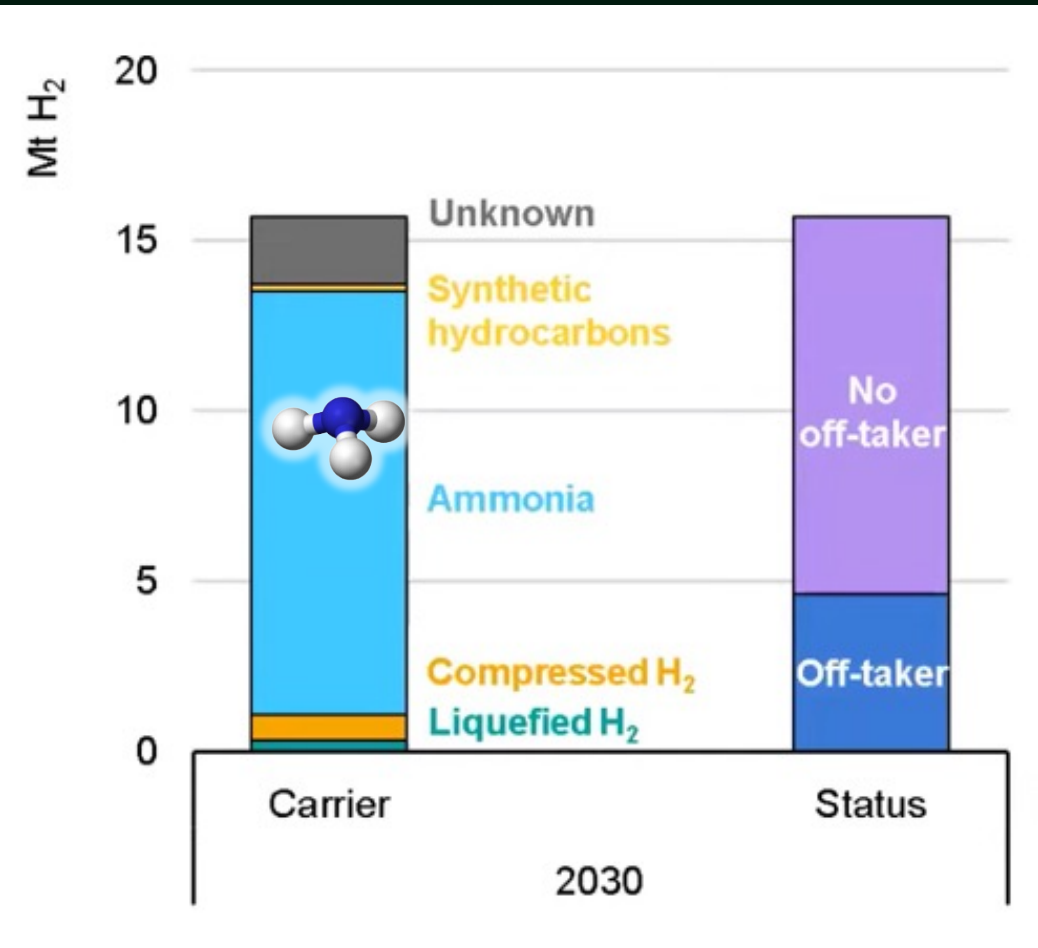
**According to IRENA, LCOH in SEA will be 1~2 USD/kg in 2050**

# Potential Low-emissions Hydrogen Trade Flows based on Announced Projects, 2030

## Announced low-emission Hydrogen trade flows in 2030



## Low-emissions hydrogen trade



## Planned and completed trade pilot projects for low-emission hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels, 2020-2023

Trade Pilot Project		Hydrogen Carrier	Year	Quantity traded
From	To			
Saudi Arabia	Japan	Ammonia	2020	40 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
Brunei	Japan	LOHC	2020	102 Ton H <sub>2</sub>
Australia	Japan	LH2	2022	75 Ton H <sub>2</sub>
Saudi Arabia	Korea	Ammonia	2022	25,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
UAE	Germany	Ammonia	2022	13 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
Brunei	Japan	LOHC	2022	n/a
Chile	UK	Synthetic Gasoline	2023	2,600 L
Saudi Arabia	Japan	Ammonia	2023	n/a
	India		2023	5,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
	China		2023	25,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
	Korea		-	25,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
	Bulgaria		2023	25,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
	EU		-	50,000 Ton NH <sub>3</sub>
	Taiwan		2023	n/a

Sources IEA (2023), Global Hydrogen Review

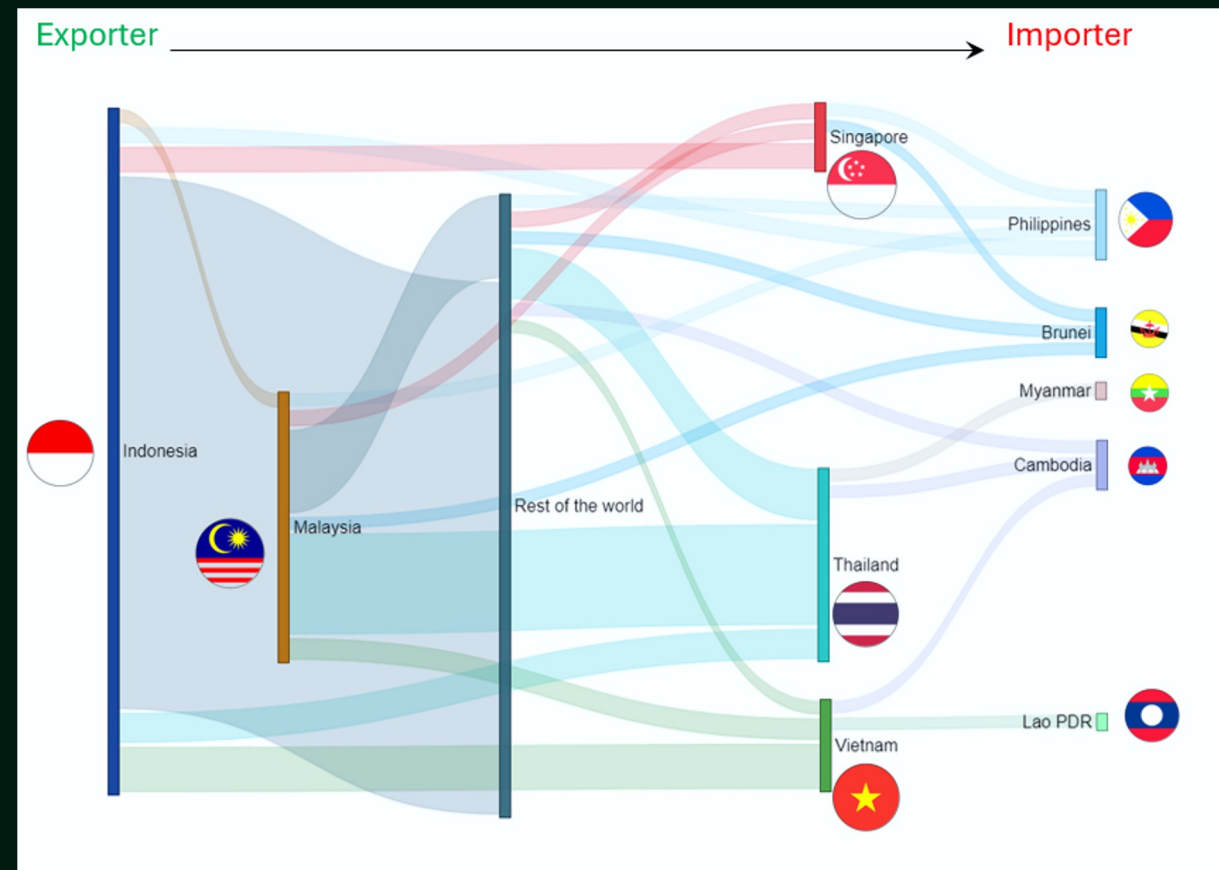
>> Planned hydrogen exports could reach **16 Mt by 2030**, though almost all projects are at the early stages and less than one-third have identified a potential off-taker

>> Ammonia is the promising Hydrogen carrier for international trade.

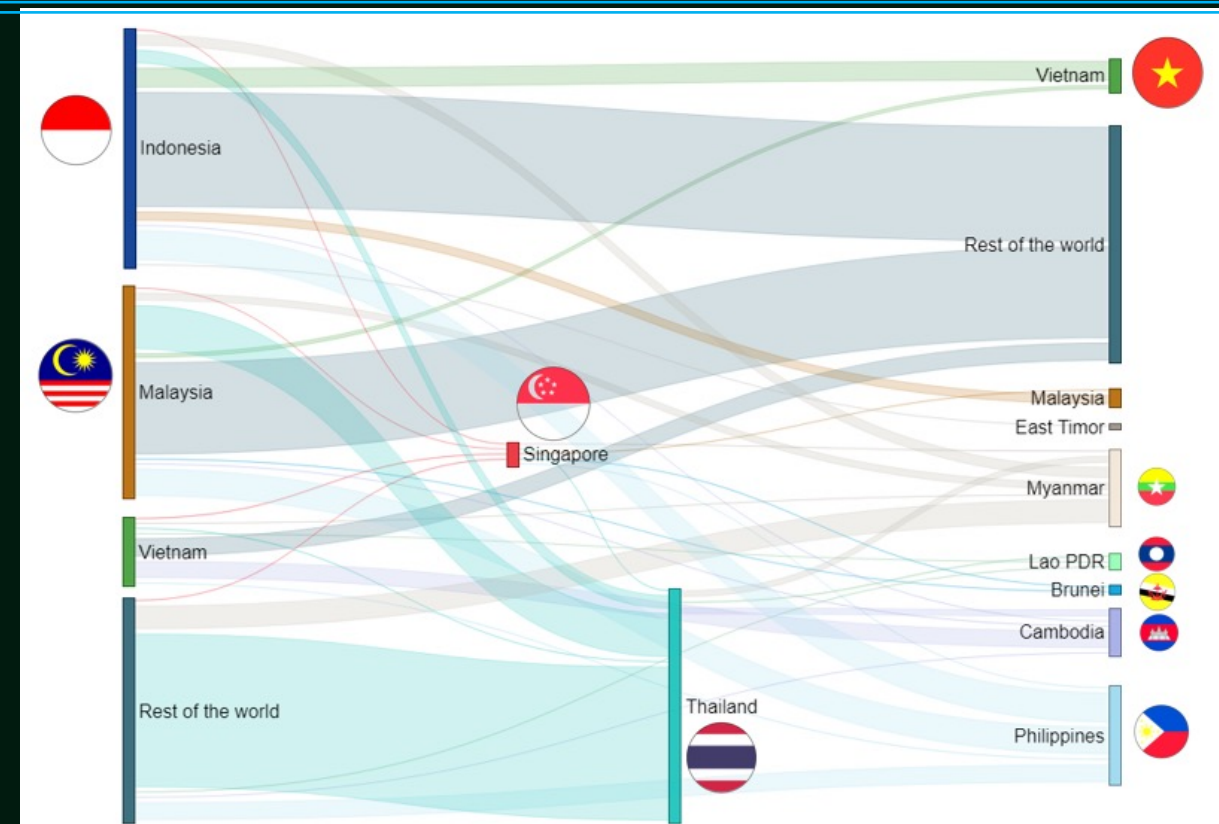
# Trade Flows of Anhydrous Ammonia and Urea within the SEA region and the rest of the world



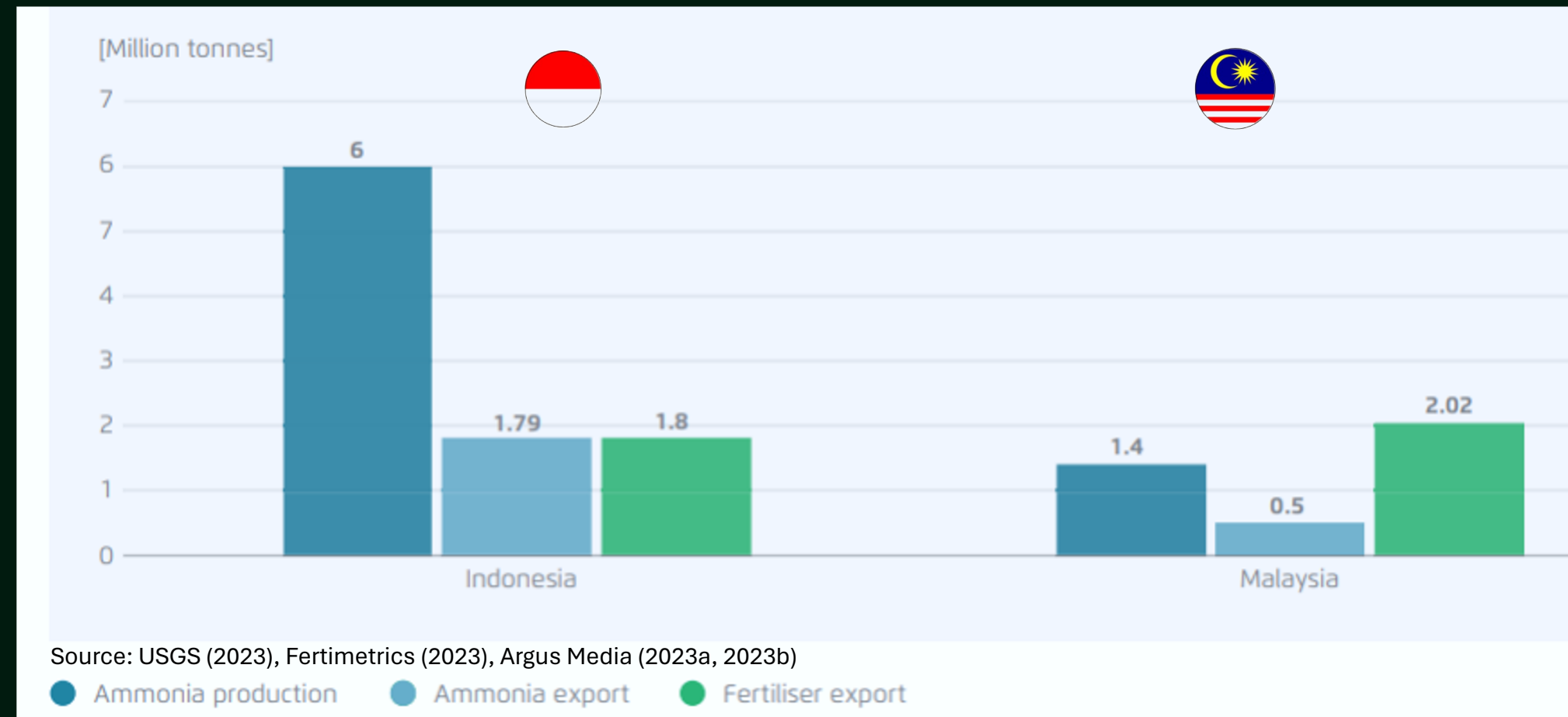
Anhydrous Ammonia



Urea



## Annual Ammonia and Fertilizer Production, consumption and Exports

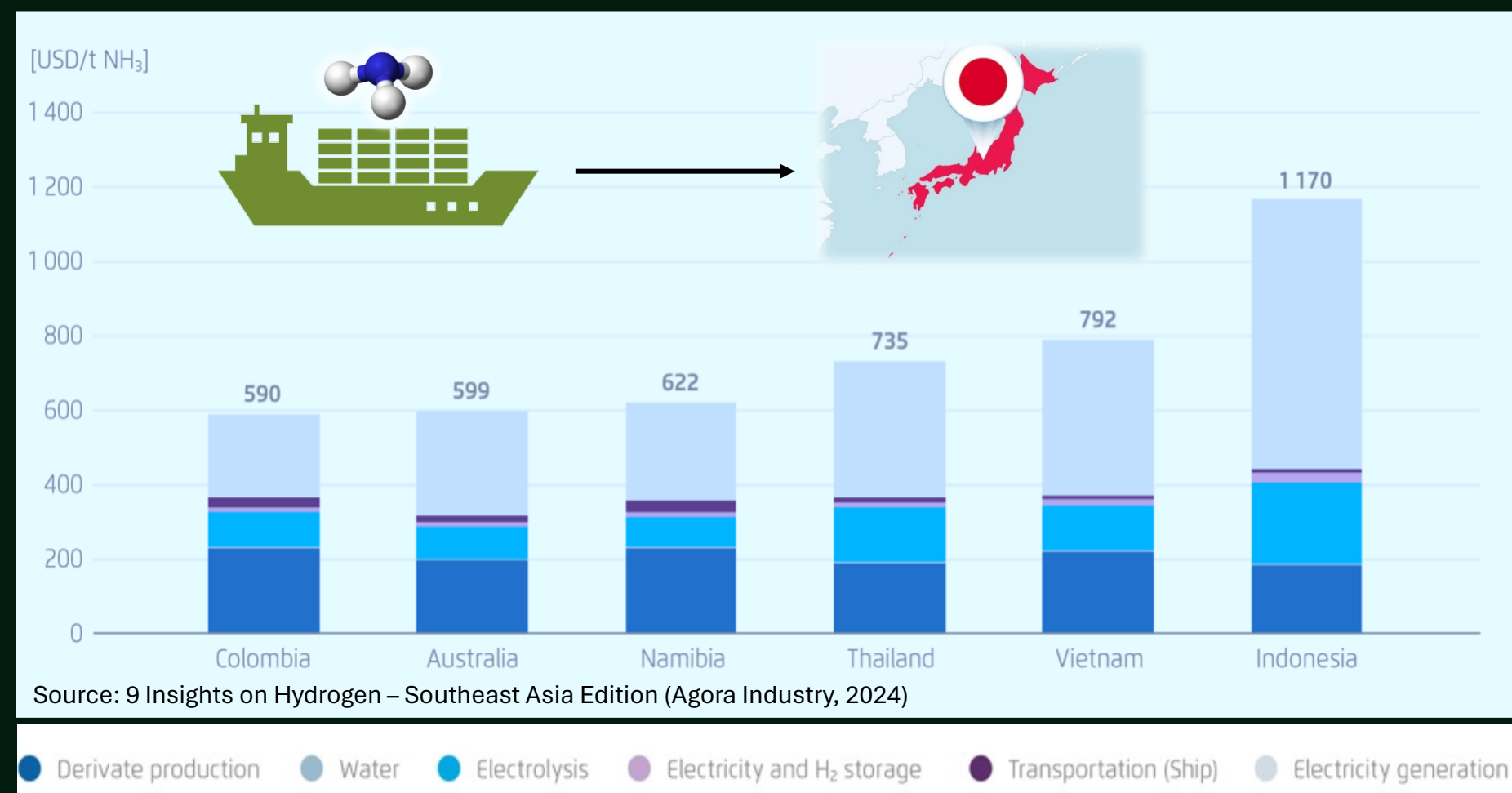


>> **IND** and **MY** export **2.3 Mt of Ammonia** and **3.82 Mt of Urea** and major producers and exporters of **Methanol** (MY is 4<sup>th</sup> largest)

>> Green hydrogen can boost the industrial competitiveness and diversify the supply chain for green derivative products (ammonia, fertilizers, e-methanol, and synthetic fuels)

# Comparison of Costs of Production and Delivering PtX Products to Japan in 2030

## Cost Comparison of Exporting Ammonia from Selected Countries to Japan in 2030

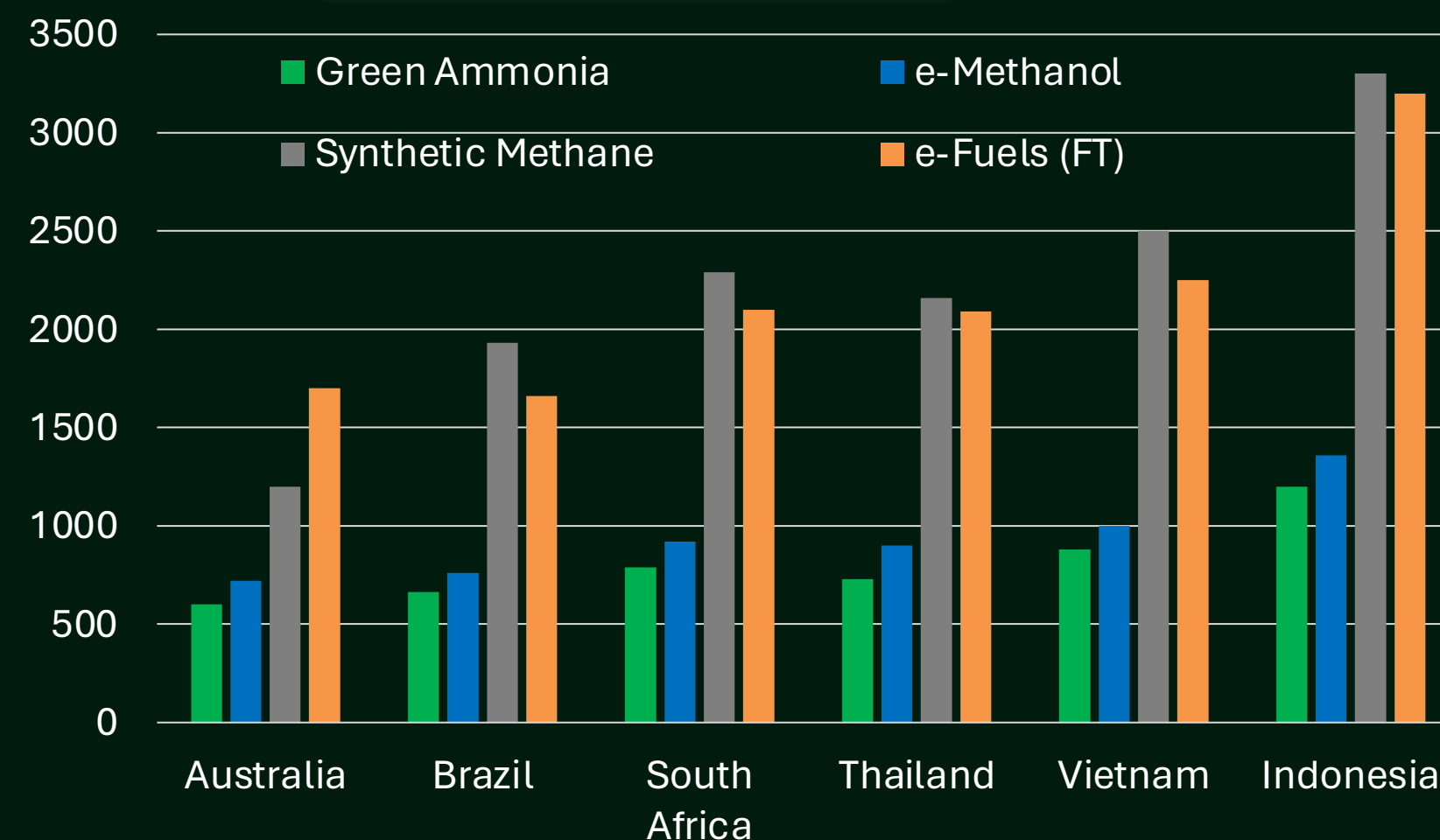


>> SEA has a competitive edge in shipping due to significantly lower transport costs **to JP and KR** (60% cheaper than Colombia), while the higher electricity costs in IND (60%), VN (50%), and TH (40%) offset this advantage.

>> **Supporting RE development** is crucial for enhancing SEA competitiveness in the global PtX trade.



[USD per Tonne]




FT: Fischer Tropsch. Note: Calculations are done using alkaline electrolyser, Wind-PV hybrid as renewable electricity source, year 2030 using low-cost reduction pathway, Direct Air capture as carbon source, water desalination as water source and shipping as transport mode.


Source: 9 Insights on Hydrogen – Southeast Asia Edition (Agora Industry, 2024)

# Sustainable Aviation Fuel Policies in ASEAN

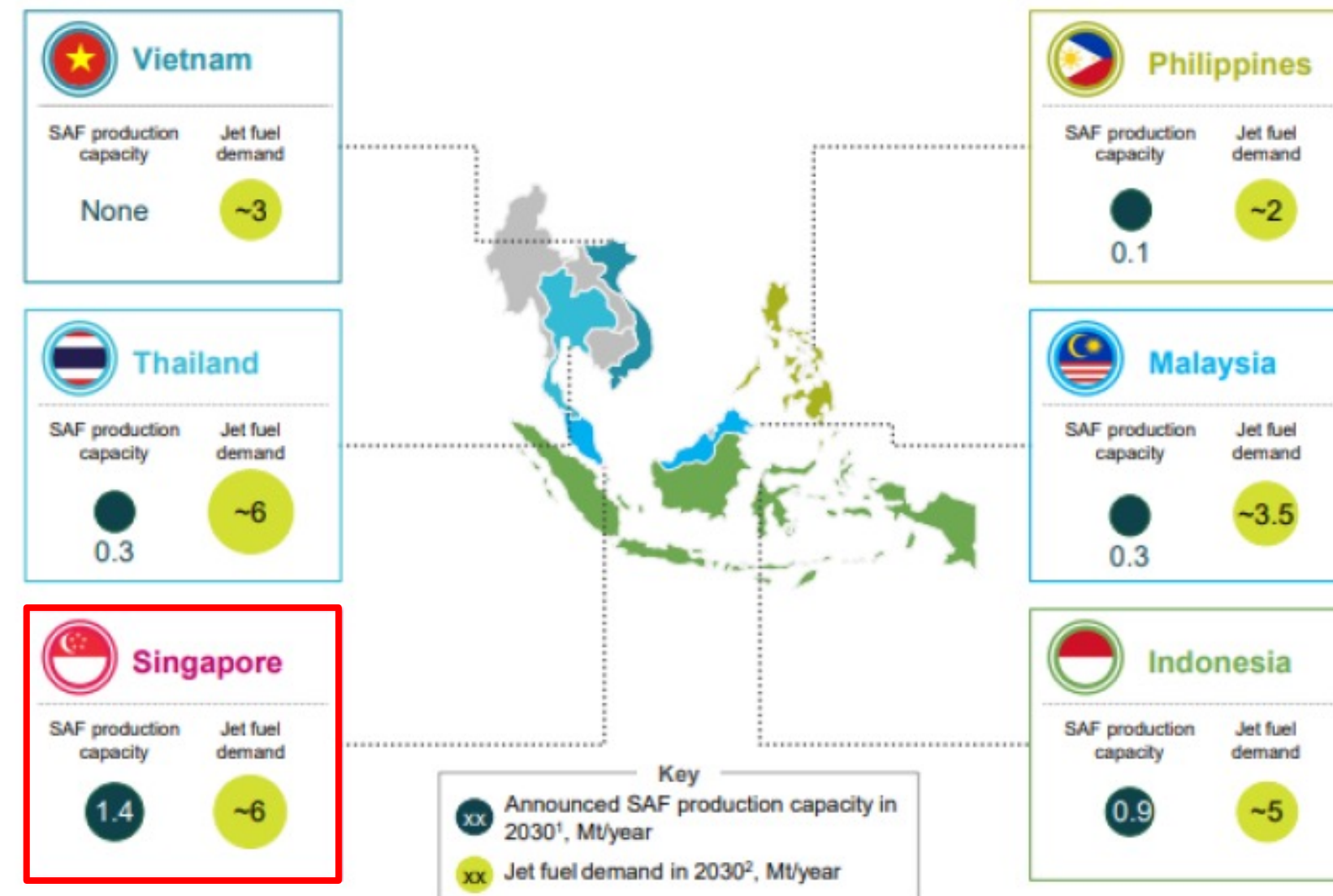


**Status** ● adopted ● under development

 **Singapore:** Sustainable Air Hub

 **Indonesia:** Mandate of 5% SAF use by 2025

## ASEAN SAF Capacity



Ref: ICAO (2023)

**Highest SAF capacity & jet fuel demand in Singapore**

# What are the Future Trends for SEA Market?



- Green Hydrogen** production site in operation (51 t/y) at a gas power plant site
- Japanese investors have developed a **Green Hydrogen** production facility, mainly to supply the export demand to Japan.
- A **Green Hydrogen** production plant is under construction which should serve the demand in refinery processes (oil industry).  
- There are also attempts to develop **Green Hydrogen** production sites to start replacing current coal-based power generation

- A first **Green Hydrogen** production plant is planned with a capacity of 9 MW (electrolyser) as showcase project to supply a chemical company (Evonik) to produce methionine (animal feed).
- Pilot plants were and are being developed for **Green Hydrogen** production and its use in the electricity and transport sector (e.g. H<sub>2</sub> learning centre developed by EGAT and refuelling stations for FCEVs).

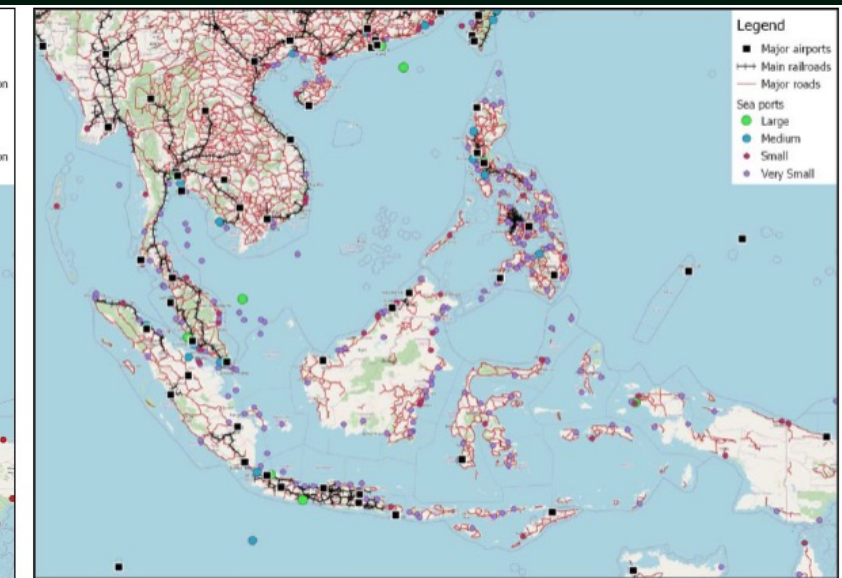
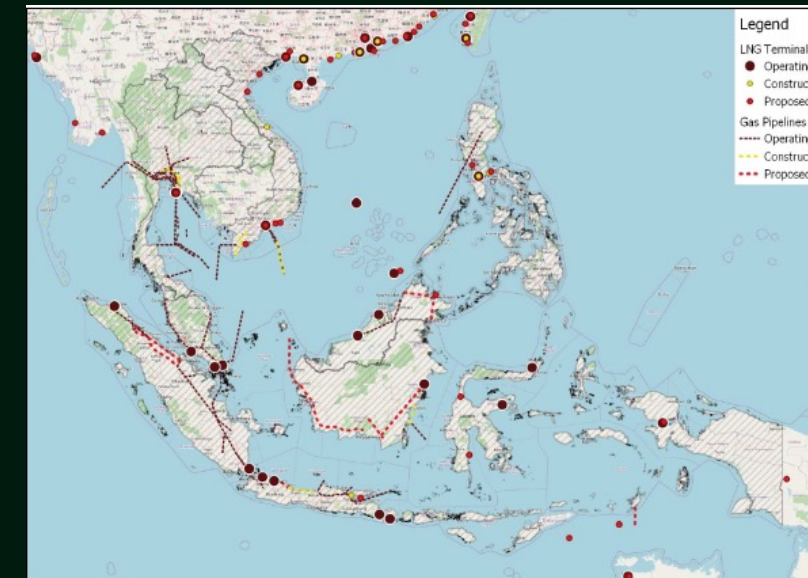


# Opportunities for Southeast Asia Countries

## Infrastructure

Gas pipelines and LNG terminals

Main airport, railways and roads and sea ports

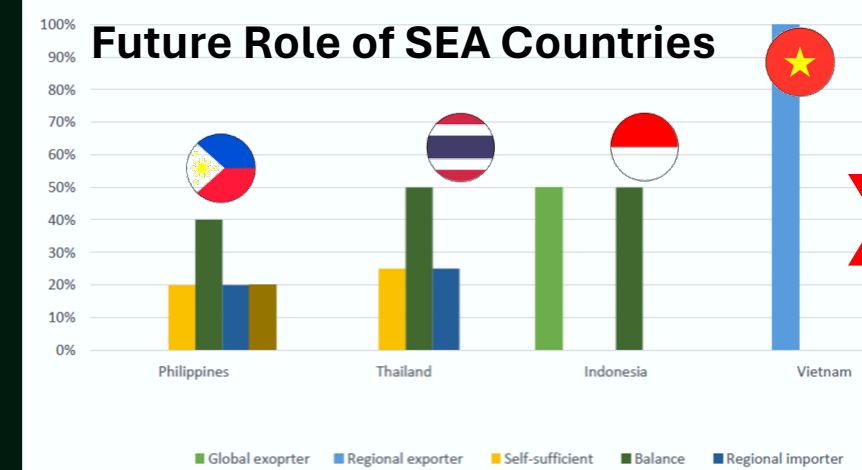


What are the future trends for Southeast Asia's green hydrogen and derivatives market?

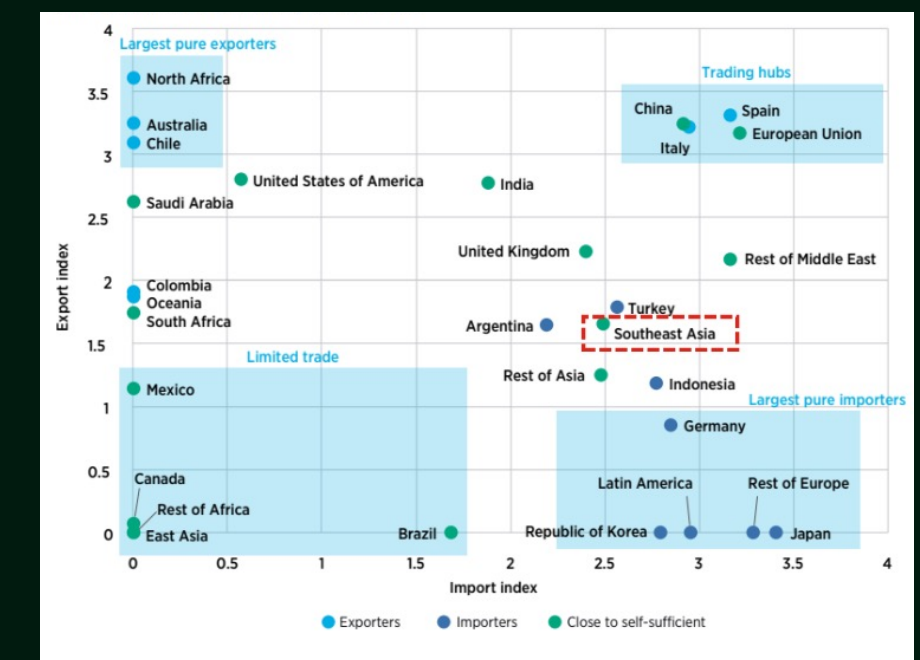
### Exporting Countries



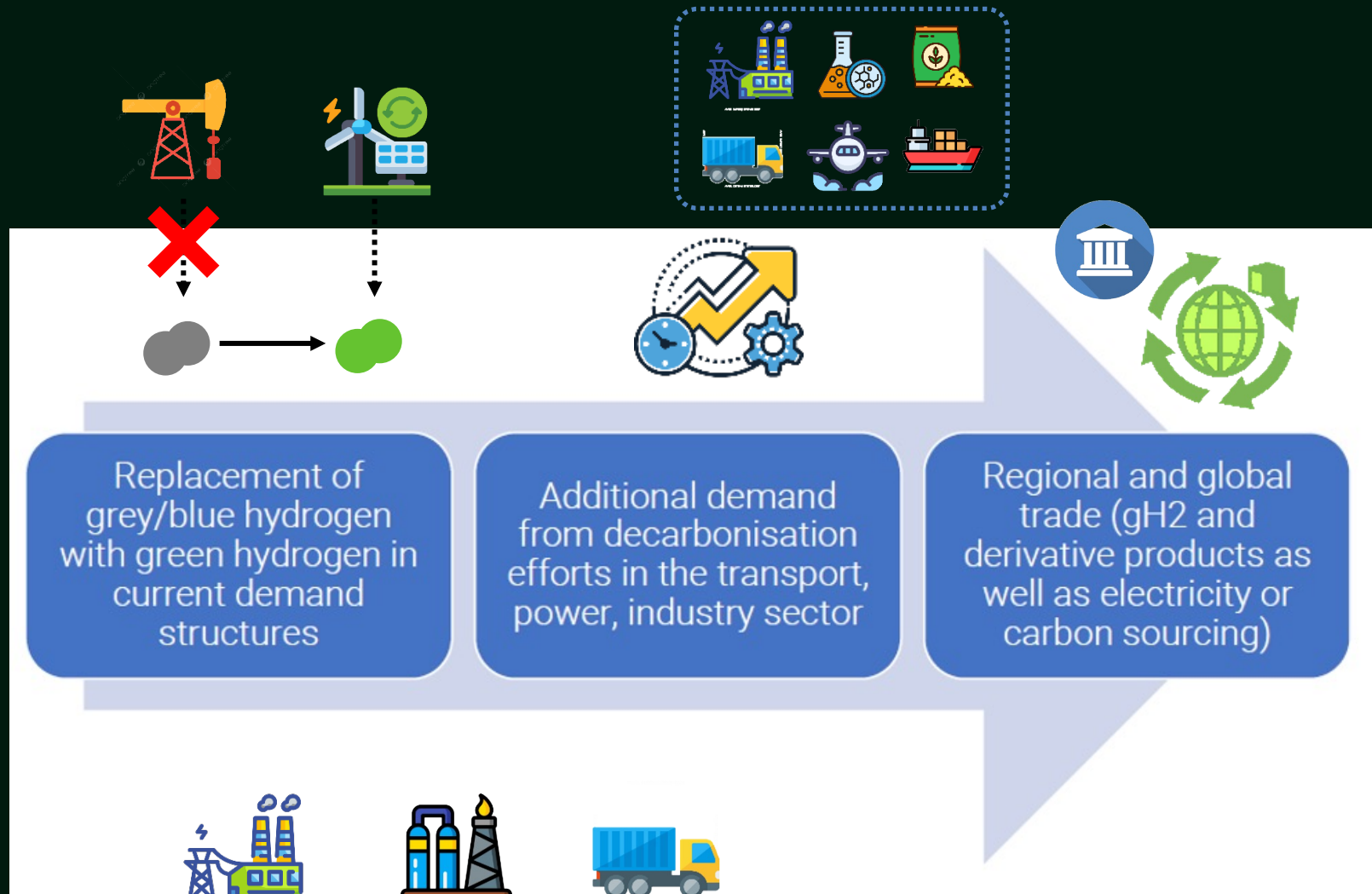
### Importing Countries



The SEA countries, in general fall in-between **close-to-self-sufficient** and **importers**



Source: Global hydrogen trade to meet the 1.5°C climate goal: Part I – Trade outlook for 2050 and way forward, International Renewable Energy Agency (2022)










Country	Power	Industry	Transport
Indonesia	Green	Green	Green
Vietnam	Red	Green	Green
Malaysia	Green	Green	Green
Philippines	Green	Green	Yellow
Thailand	Green	Green	Green
Singapore	Green	Green	Green
Other SEA	Green	Green	Yellow

# Examples of Potential Use Cases in SEA Countries



## Green Hydrogen and derivative products

-  Gas Power Plant (HDF)
-  Cement Clinker (Siam Cement Group)
-  Green Steel Production (Planned)
-  Green Fertilizer Production (PT Pupuk Indonesia)
-  Green Fertilizer Production (Planned)
-  Green Methanol Production (Petronas)
-  Sustainable Aviation Fuels (Sustainable Air Hub)

# Key Actions to Foster Green Hydrogen and Derivatives Trade



## Address Regulatory Barriers

>> Policies need to show a **long-term strategy for deployment, with clear targets**, as an integral part of a country's climate and energy plan to avoid investment uncertainties.



## Public Awareness and Education

>> To highlight the benefits of low-emission hydrogen, addressing misconceptions and emphasizing **its role in reducing carbon emissions**.



## Commercialization Support

>> Support pilot projects and demonstration programs that showcase the **practical applications of hydrogen** in various sectors, providing its viability and benefits.



## Implement Support Schemes

>> This can serve **multiple purposes**, from reducing the cost of production and infrastructure development to creating market incentives and ensuring regulatory support.



## Stimulate Demand

>> Governments can commit to long-term procurement contracts for hydrogen, **ensuring stable demand and encouraging suppliers to invest in production capacity**.



## Foster International Co-operation

>> International cooperation is important to accelerate sustainable market growth and encourage technology development and innovation.

**TH<sub>2</sub>ANK YOU**

