



Vires abandons plans for FSRU next to floating power project

Vires Energy, an affiliate of A Brown Co., has walked away from plans to build a floating LNG import terminal in the Philippines. Instead, it seeks to source gas from third parties to fuel its 500 MW barge-mounted power project.

Philippines' Department of Energy back in 2021 gave notice to proceed (NTP) for Vires Energy's proposed floating LNG import unit and integrated power generation unit at Batangas Bay. The permit had initially been valid for six months, but was extended since – as Vires sought to proof financing to the regulator.

Initially, Vires wanted to charter the converted LNG tanker 'BW Paris' with a regas capacity of 3 mtpa to help import LNG for its adjacent power project. The floating power station was meant to be built and commissioned by January 2023, but the timeline slipped.

Now, Vires abandoned plans for the FSRU in a bid to source lower-cost gas and said it will first focus on realising the barge-mounted power plant, which will run on fuel supplied by third parties. Negotiations with prospective suppliers have been initiated.

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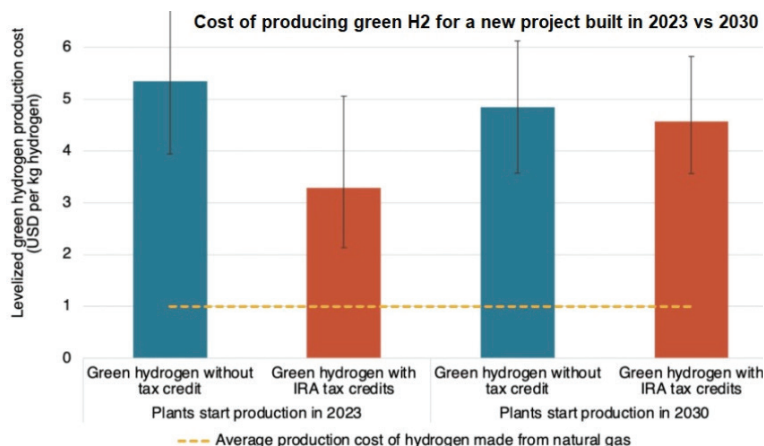
Render of Vires' floating power project

US-made hydrogen could rise six-fold thanks to tax credits

Generous tax credits under the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) are bound to "dramatically improve" economics of producing green hydrogen locally, rather than importing it. Breakeven is achievable in three to five years across various use cases, McKinsey finds, anticipating H2 production to rise six-fold to 6 million tons by 2025.

Green hydrogen producers who hit the threshold of <0.45 kg CO2 per kg H2 can get a tax credit of \$3/kg over ten years. This is directly paid out for the first five years and, on a lifetime basis, translates into a benefit of roughly \$1.8/kg of hydrogen, McKinsey partner Joscha Schabram and consultant Arun Thomas explained.

"That is a substantial incentive to produce green H2, which could cost somewhere between \$4-5/kg to produce by mid-decade



with all costs included," they told *Gas to Power Journal*. By 2030, the amount of clean hydrogen production in the US is consequently expected reach 14 million tons versus 3.5 million tons in a pre-IRA scenario.

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The IRA's clean-energy tax credits and product credits could catalyse and potentially amplify the \$70 billion in clean-energy technology and demonstration projects under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law. The two acts together mount an estimated \$370 billion in federal funding over the next five to ten years.

Currently, there are over 135 announced hydrogen projects in the United States. The main sites of planned production are in the Gulf Coast area, the Mid-West and along the East Coast. In total, some 5.5 million tons per annum of blue production is planned versus 1.8 million tons p.a. of green production, all by 2030.

Iberia and Nordics could rival US economics

Comparing project economics on both sides of the Atlantic, the Iberian Peninsula and Nordic countries are in a similar range as US production – although average electrolysis costs on the US Gulf Coast may still be 10% cheaper, Schabram and Thomas reckon. Individual project economics vary greatly given that a lot depends on specific local conditions, set-up and financing conditions.

Yet, the launch of IRA has improved the competitiveness of US production so much, that without similar subsidy levels for EU production, it becomes more economically for Europe to import the clean fuel, especially syn-fuels and ammonia. ■

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FEED undertaken by Waller

Houston-based Waller Marine has started to produce Front End Engineering Design (FEED) for the 400 MW floating power project to be moored off southern Luzon. Generating technology selected for the plant is a Siemens Industrial Trent 60 WLE ISI turbine generator, running in simple-cycle mode.

"[This project] will supply the Philippines with clean, sustainable and competitive electrical power. It represents the latest Floating Power Plant in a series of designs that the company is presently undertaking including large, LNG supplied, combined cycle facilities up to 800 MW," said Stephan McKillop, Waller Marine's Vice President Engineering.

Rival FSRU on Batangas

A rival floating LNG import unit has been commissioned at Batangas in August by Manila-listed First Gen in a bid to ensure continuous fuel supply for its 3.2 Gigawatt (GW)

power gen capacity nearby. Estimated cost of this "strategically important" infrastructure is pegged at \$370 million and includes a multipurpose offshore jetty and the FSRU, which First Gen chartered from BW LNG.

For First Gen, one of the largest power providers in the Philippines, the FSRU is crucial to ensure the continued operations of its gas-fired power units. In fact, the imported LNG will substitute depleting domestic gas supply for the Santa Rita (1,000 MW), San Lorenzo (500 MW), San Gabriel (414 MW) and Avion (97 MW) power stations.

All four power stations currently run on gas from the Malampaya field northwest Palawan, operated by a Shell-led consortium. But supply contracts with the Philippine government for domestically produced gas will expire before the end of this year, hence alternative supply is urgently sought for. ■

US share of electric vehicle sales rises in the second quarter

The share of electric and hybrid vehicle sales in the United States has increased to 18.7% in the second quarter of this year, up from 17.8% in the first quarter. Demand for electric cars soared 30.7% year-on-year, adding more strain to already stretched grid operators who already struggle to meet rising electricity demand from data centres.

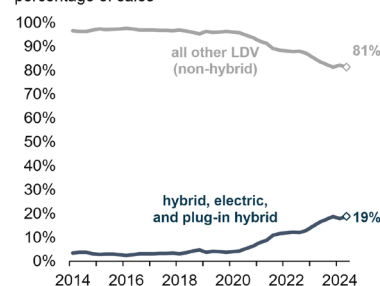
Looking at prices, the average battery electric car – without any government incentives – fell from \$57,405 in January 2024 to \$56,371 in June 2024, according to data from Cox Automotive. But electric cars were still over 20% more expensive than the average light-duty vehicle in January, and nearly 16% more costly in June.

Tesla no longer sells most e-cars to US households. The manufacturer's market share accounted for 48.9% of the total electric vehicle market in the second quarter, falling to less than half of e-cars sold for the first time since late 2017. Sales have shifted to legacy manufacturers such as Ford, Chevrolet, Hyundai, and Kia.

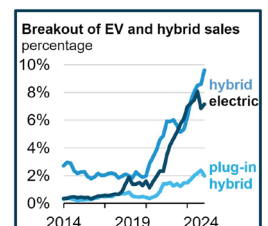
The majority, or 74.4% of e-cars sold in the US were manufactured in North America. But Asian car makers are gaining traction: A year-on-year shows that the total share of electric vehicles sold in the United States and manufactured in South Korea increased from 8.0% in 2Q-23 to 12.2% in 2Q-24 while the share of electric vehicles manufactured in Japan increased from 2.4% to 7.2%.

To get clean vehicle tax credits under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), car makers must comply with domestic content requirements for final assembly, battery components, and critical mineral inputs that extend beyond simply manufacturing in North America. Hence, not all vehicles classified as manufactured in North America qualify for this credit. ■

Quarterly U.S. light-duty vehicle (LDV) sales by powertrain (Jan 2014–June 2024)
percentage of sales



Data source: Wards Intelligence
Note: EV=electric vehicles, which include both battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles



POSCO to offtake Mexico Pacific's LNG to fuel Korean power stations

South Korea's POSCO has become the anchor customer for Mexico Pacific's 15 mtpa LNG export project, agreeing to offtake 0.7 mtpa on a free-on-board basis for 20 years. Situated at Puerto Libertad, Sonora, it will liquefy gas sourced from the Permian Basin in Texas, providing the lowest landed price of LNG into Asia which lifts profit margins of Korean utilities.

Under the sales and purchase agreement (SPA), Mexico Pacific – owner and developer of the Saguaro Energía LNG facility and the associated Sierra Madre Pipeline – and POSCO also evaluate options to expand the partnership with a view to sourcing more low-cost gas for Korea's KEPCO and other utilities. South Korea is one of few major Asian economies that has a free trade agreement (FTA) with the United States.

Incremental volumes

Scheduled to start operation in 2026, the first phase of Saguaro Energía LNG will comprise of three trains. "Through further engineering with EPC contractors" Mexico Pacific claims to have been "unlocking incremental LNG volumes that are financeable across global debt markets."

Sungbok Park, Chief Marketing Officer of Mexico Pacific welcomed POSCO as foundation customer which, as he put it, "validates the strategic value of west coast North American LNG for South Korea, one of the world's largest LNG importing market."

The Saguaro Energía LNG facility is jointly owned by AECOM Capital (50%) and DKRW Energy (50%). All three LNG trains are "commercially contracted," Mr Park pointed out and have "strong support from governments and capital markets." Mexico Pacific is hence confident to position the 15 mtpa Saguaro Energía LNG project for a positive final investment decision (FID).

LNG-fired power for chipmakers deemed 'costly'

Prioritising LNG and small modular reactors to power South Korea's semiconductor clusters and data centres is a "high-cost, high-risk, and high-carbon strategy," IEEA analysts warn, recommending renewables and energy storage instead. SK E&S, Hanwha Energy, POSCO International, GS E&R and Hanyang are planning to build new LNG-fired power plants for captive use with 4,7 GW capacity combined.

The chipmaker SK Hynix, for instance, plans to procure electricity for new foundry facilities in the Yongin semiconductor cluster starting in 2027 from the Korean utility E&S, via LNG-fired combined heat and power. "A



Render of Saguaro Energía LNG terminal

semiconductor cluster powered by fossil fuels, such as LNG, could jeopardize SK Hynix's RE100 goal and market competitiveness, especially when U.S. fabless customers prioritize manufacturers who use renewable energy," warned IEEFA analyst Michelle (Chaewon) Kim.

Tripling renewable energy capacity from currently less than 10% of the country's power gen mix could generate 113,434 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of net increment electricity – exceeding the projected rise in demand increase of 53,168GWh.

Beware buyers and carbon taxes

Global buyers increasingly seek manufacturers who actively reduce their carbon footprint. "Semiconductors account for over 20% of South Korea's total exports, so embracing renewable energy is critical to safeguard the country's economic competitiveness," Kim noted.

Over in the US, financial incentives such as the Inflation Reduction Act and the Net-Zero Industry Act make investors in domestic renewables deployment come forward. At the same time, stricter emissions rules, like the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), IFRS Sustainability Standards

(IFRS S2), and initiatives like RE100 and the green finance movement, put South Korea's energy-intensive companies at a significant disadvantage.

"Europe's CBAM initiative, coupled with South Korea's carbon tax on LNG," in Kim's view, "could hurt the competitiveness of South Korean semiconductor technologies if manufacturers do not adopt cleaner supply chain practices."

South Korea's 11th Basic Plan for Long-Term Electricity Supply and Demand (BPLE) stipulates that renewable electricity will increase to 21.6% of the power mix by 2030 and 32.9% by 2038. According to IEEFA findings, "this translates to South Korea lagging behind other countries by at least 15 years in reaching the 30% threshold for renewable electricity generation."

The government in Seoul wants to make utilities burn less comparatively costly LNG for power generation. The 10th BPLE hence plans to reduce LNG in the power gen mix to 9.3% by 2036, while the 11th BPLE targets reducing it to 11.1% by 2038. But despite a pledge to achieve net-zero by 2050, renewable energy today makes up little more than 9.64% of the Korean power generation mix, lagging world averages. ■

Alabama Power pays less for electricity from third-parties

US regulators have approved Alabama Power to cut short payments to third-party energy suppliers and impose a cost for those that seek a grid-connection. The new rule applies to firms that can generate at least 100 kilowatt (kW) and seek to sell their excess electricity, hence the new charge is feared to stifle solar power build-out.

Utilities and grid operators are struggling to keep track with a growing number of companies that either seek to offtake large volumes of electricity, i.e. for data centres, or want to sell distributed solar or wind power. Falling technology cost for renewable installations and comparatively cheap gas prices are incentivising energy-intensive industries to build onsite power plants to cover their own needs, while selling off the surplus.

Solar power producers, in particular, strive to expand operations in central and southern parts of Alabama – posing a challenge for the incumbent utility Alabama Power, which provides 57% of all electricity customers in the state. Critics allege that the incumbent's manoeuvres are meant to eradicate competition in the state's wholesale power market.

Competing on costs

The cost of generation solar power has fallen below the cost of gas-fuelled electricity in some US states, dependent on ambient weather conditions. Combined with the trend to sustainable energy, that prompts industrial offtakers like Tesla or Microsoft to prefer green energy – producers of fossil-fuelled power are increasingly on the backfoot.

"It doesn't really matter about the energy source. Solar is just the one that is the most economical and the one most likely to challenge that monopoly, so that is

why you see the fight on solar," commented Daniel Tait, director for Energy Alabama, a lobby group seeking to boost renewable energy generation in the state. In his view, Alabama Power was "trying to protect their monopoly, first and foremost" given that the latest rule change limit revenues for larger renewable energy companies with power-producing plants.

Adjustments deemed "appropriate"

The state energy regulator, Alabama Public Service Commission (PSC) ruled that the rate adjustments are "appropriate" based on figures provide. Alabama Power in February filed a document with PSC that proposed cutting the rates they pay for third-party electricity generation, known as a Contract for Purchased Energy (CPE), by up to 50%. In one category, the price fell from about 7.33 cents per kilowatt-hour to about 3.65 cents per kWh.

The cost of grid-connecting distributed wind and solar power, in the regulator's view, is driven by the magnitude of intermittency of these power sources which forces utilities to have fast-ramp power sources ready as a backup.

Modelling experts at Energy Innovation retort "the intermittency argument is overstated," arguing: "We have gotten really good at predicting solar and wind output" – hence several Gigawatts of wind and solar capacity are being developed across the US each year.

Thermal power plant market to top \$2 trillion

Size of the world's coal- and gas-fired power plant market is forecast to grow by 3.32% through 2033, expanding from \$1.5 trillion currently to \$2.08 trillion. Industrialisation and population growth, especially in emerging markets, spurs new thermal power projects, Special Insights noted, though tighter environmental regulation could impede growth to some extent.

AECC to build gas peaking plant in Texas

Arkansas Electric Corp. (AECC) is forging ahead with plans to build a 900 MW open-cycle gas power plant in Texas, near Naples. Construction of the 900 MW gas peaker is scheduled to start in summer 2026, with a view to get the plant into operation by 2029.

CCS gains traction

Carbon capture makes steady progress supported by strong policy support and keen interest from Big Oil. Planned CCUS capacity reached 1.6 billion tons at the end of Q1 2024 and Wood Mackenzie reckons nearly 50% of that is in early development stages.

Battery spending nose-dives

Consolidation in the Chinese lithium-ion battery market is set to cause a sizable decline in global battery investments this year, for the first time since 2020. China's early adoption of industrial-scale projects had boosted production by more than 40% in 2021 and 2022, followed by slower growth as the Asian market matured, while both Europe and the US struggle to ramp up production due to their reliance on Chinese supply for critical minerals.

New England's fossil fuel-burn soars

Electricity generation using fossil fuels has increased in New England to meet additional air-conditioning demand in June and July. According to EIA figures, gas-burn generated 56% of the state's electricity during the week of the June 16 heat wave, peaking at 61%.



Render of Saguaro Energía LNG terminal

Chevron scales up H2 production at US Gulf Coast, partly for export

Oil major Chevron is part of a consortium, comprising Air Liquide and LyondellBasell, that strives to produce more hydrogen and ammonia along the US Gulf Coast. One of the first off-takers is Uniper, whose CEO North America Marc Merrill confirms plans to import about 1 mtpa of clean ammonia via the company's floating Wilhelmshaven LNG regas terminal by 2030.

A Chevron-led study looks at scaling up H₂-production from natural gas through steam reforming with subsequent CCS, but also renewables hydrogen via electrolysis. The new so-called HyVelocity Hub could make use of Chevron's pipeline infrastructure and Air Product's hydrogen network to supply the clean-burning fuel to local industrial clusters. Likewise, ammonia (NH₃) infrastructure could support exports to both Europe and Asia Pacific.

"Our HyVelocity project aligns with Chevron's pursuit of commercial opportunities through partnerships," Justin Kos-

tohryz, Chevron commercial advisor for H₂ said, stressing to aim is to set up complete value chains.

The US Gulf Coast is already home to one-third of US hydrogen production, or 3.5 million metric tons of hydrogen per year. Most of the H₂ is, however, is made from natural gas. Boosting and decarbonising production is possible, considering that Texas and the wider USGC produces over 11.2 trillion cubic feet of low-cost gas, has 2.4 billion tons of CO₂ storage capacity and 23 GW of wind power as well as 15 GW of solar PV capacity installed.

From LNG to ammonia imports

Eager to ship green fuels to Germany, Uniper's Merrill said: "We are committed to the green expansion of our Wilhelmshaven LNG receiving terminal and expects to receive and store roughly 1 mtpa of clean ammonia at the port by the end of the decade. U.S. Gulf Coast supply from this initiative can be critical to meeting that goal."

Uniper's chartered floating storage and regas unit (FSRU) at Wilhelmshaven is meant to not only import LNG but switch to hydrogen and ammonia imports from 2028 onwards. Under the name "Green Wilhelmshaven," Uniper plans to establish a German national hub for hydrogen with both local hydrogen production via electrolysis and import of hydrogen via ammonia.

The ammonia import terminal is planned will be equipped with an 'cracker' to re-convert ammonia to hydrogen and nitrogen. The terminal will be linked to Germany's planned hydrogen network and would supply around 295,000 metric tons, or 10% of the country's expected demand in 2030.

To that end, Uniper signed a multi-year agreement to buy Responsibly Sourced Gas (RSG) from Southwestern Energy Company (SWN), the largest dual-basin gas producer in the United States. ■



Existing H₂-infrastructure on the US Gulf Coast

ADNOC strives to ship more CCS-enabled ammonia to Japan

ADNOC is preparing to ship further cargoes of low-carbon ammonia, enabled by carbon capture and storage (CCS), to Mitsui for use as a fuel for power generation. The Emirati oil company already shipped "thousands of tons of blue ammonia" and low-carbon cargoes, sourced from Fertiglobe's facility in Ruwais, have the sequestered CO₂ stored in a saline aquifer.

The first green ammonia shipment, produced by Fertiglobe, had been facilitated by ADNOC's \$23 billion investment in low-carbon technologies and delivery of that maiden cargo to Japan in mid-May builds on earlier demonstration cargoes delivered to customers in across Asia and in Germany.

Musabbeh Al Kaabi, ADNOC director for Low Carbon Solutions, underlined delivery

of bulk shipments of low-carbon ammonia would "support a just, orderly and equitable energy transition."

The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates hydrogen will account for around 10% of global energy consumption for the world to reach net zero by 2050. As an early mover in hydrogen production, ADNOC aims to capture 5% of the world's hydrogen market by 2030 and venture into ammonia as the most promising at-scale hydrogen carrier.

Ammonia co-firing trial underway

Power generators in Japan, notably JERA, are working on co-firing ammonia at their existing thermal power stations. In early May, demonstration testing has kicked off



for the world's first 20% ammonia co-firing test at the utility-scale Hekinan power plant in Japan. To that end, plant operator JERA secured 40,000 tons of grey ammonia from Mitsui for the trial.

With an installed capacity of 4,100 MW, Hekinan is the largest coal-fired power station in Japan, consisting of three 700 MW units and two 1,000 MW units. Co-firing tests focus on Unit 4, commissioned in 2001 and equipped with a turbine and generator from Toshiba and a boiler from IHI. ■

Block 3 of Indonesia's Tambak Lorok CCGT starts operation

GE Vernova has supported PLN Indonesia Power to start commercial operation of Block 3 at the Tambak Lorok combined-cycle power plant in Central Java. The new 780 MW unit is powered by a 9HA.02 gas turbine and a STF-D650 steam turbine, allowing PLN Indonesia to phase out ageing coal-fired plants to decarbonise its power generation mix.

Coal dominates Indonesia's power sector and still accounts for nearly 62% of electricity produced, though utilities seek to add renewables – backed up by flexible and cleaner-burning gas power unit.

As for Tambak Lorok's Block 3, the fuel-efficient unit is deemed a "milestone for Indonesia, adding to the system a large-capacity plant that brings stability to the country's electricity matrix," Edwin Nugraha Putra, CEO of PLN Indonesia Power said. Block 3 has been delivered by PT Indonesia Power, part of Persero, GE Power, Marubeni and PT

Hutama Karya (Persero). Project developers did not disclose the construction costs, not time-to-market.

The HA technology of the CCGT's gas turbine helps reduce fuel consumption while curbing carbon emissions, Ramesh Singaram, president and CEO, Asia of GE Vernova's Gas Power pointed out. GE Vernova claims that H-class turbines lower power plant emissions by up to 60% compared to other plants of the same size powered by diesel or thermal coal. H-class gas turbines can also co-fire 50% by volume of hydrogen when blended with natural gas. ■



SATORP refinery and petchem complex

Jenbacher 'Ready for H2' engines to decarbonise Romanian CHPs

Jenbacher engines, convertible to run on up to 100% hydrogen, will be retrofitted at two combined heat and power (CHP) plants in Romania. EPC contractor Elsaco Electronic selected the 920 Flextra engines to convert the combustion system and fuel type of two CHPs in the towns of Arad and Constanta from pipeline gas to hydrogen.

Delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of the engines at the two CHPs is expected to be completed in the summer of 2026.

The projects to repower the CHP are EU-funded and based on the Romanian National Recovery and Resilience Plan that includes ambitious decarbonisation targets. The government in Sofia aspires for the country to reach Net Zero by 2050.

Initially, the two Flextra engines will run on natural gas but the aim is to co-fire hydrogen in the near

future. Ultimately, they will help reduce primary energy consumption by 30%, compared to generating electricity and heat separately.

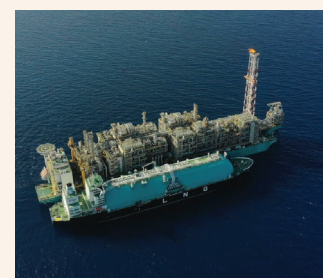
Five of the engines will operate in Constanta, delivering approximately 53 MW of electrical and 50 MW of thermal energy. The other three engines will operate in Arad, delivering some 32 MW of electrical and 30 MW of thermal energy. This brings the total output to 85 MW of electrical and 80 MW of thermal energy, equivalent to approximately 180,000 households. ■



Elsaco CHP at Constanta

MAN engines to power FLNG terminal on Borneo

Seven 20V35/44G gas engines will drive a decentralised power plant in Sipitang on Borneo, East Malaysia, that will become the sole supplier of electricity to a nearshore floating LNG terminal. The FLNG terminal, developed by Petronas and currently under construction, is scheduled to start commercial operations in 2027.



Petronas' second FLNG unit, PFLNG Dua

Petronas in 2022 reached a positive final investment decision for the nearshore LNG export terminal. "The project will be located near the Sipitang Oil and Gas Industrial Park and was expected to produce 2 mtpa of LNG when it comes onstream in the second half of 2027," said the Malay energy major.

Sudden load changes of big industrial plants – such as this FLNG terminal – are the biggest challenges for decentralised power plants. Martin Chmiela, MAN ES's regional sales head in the Asia-Pacific is convinced 35/44G gas engines are the right choice for this task. "Thanks to their low reaction time, the engines reach full load in less than three minutes and can cope with rapid load changes without any problems," he vowed.

Under a separate project in Indonesia, the Augsburg-based manufacturer will provide five 20V35/44G gas engines with a total capacity of 52 MW for a newly built power plant in the Indonesian city of Batam. With 1.2 million inhabitants, the city is situated on an island directly opposite Singapore. Four further 20V35/44G TS GenSets will be delivered and installed at a power plant in Cikarang, a suburb of Jakarta. ■

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