Energy storage regulations oman

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The Authority for Public Services Regulation ("APSR"), in line with these aims, announced in March 2022 that Oman will no longer be procuring new gas-fired power plants and instead only focusing on building up its renewable energy generation capacity, supporting the sustainability aims for the future of Oman.

The Oman Power and Water Procurement Company (OPWP), the single buyer of electricity and water output in the Sultanate of Oman, says it plans to study options for energy storage development as part of the nation"s transition to a greener and sustainable future.

MUSAT: The Ministry of Energy and Minerals signed here on November 8, 2023, a Terms of Reference agreement with multiple oil and gas industry stakeholders to establish a regulatory framework for blue hydrogen and carbon capture utilisation policies in the Sultanate of Oman. Speaking at the signing, Mohsin bin Hamed al Hadhrami, Under-Secretary ...

The Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MEM) has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) in the field of Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) and blue hydrogen development in the Sultanate of Oman with Petroleum Development Oman, Oman Shell, OQGN, and Oxy.

Nama Power & Water Procurement Company (PWP), the sole national buyer of all electricity and potable water output, plans to study options for developing energy storage capacity - a prerequisite for the optimal utilization of renewable resources in the Sultanate of Oman.

MUSAT: The Ministry of Energy and Minerals signed here on November 8, 2023, a Terms of Reference agreement with multiple oil and gas industry stakeholders to establish a regulatory framework for blue hydrogen and carbon capture utilisation policies in the Sultanate of Oman.

Speaking at the signing, Mohsin bin Hamed al Hadhrami, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, emphasised the importance of CCUS (Carbon Capture, Utalisation and Storage) in achieving Oman"s net zero goals.

"[Based on the Net Zero 2050 report,] we expect to reduce emissions from the 2021 baseline by 6% in 2030 and by 54% in 2040. To achieve our 2050 net-zero target, we have no choice but to tap into a diverse portfolio of technologies. Today, we are taking steps to utilise CCUS as the method by which we are going to address various industries."

According to Al Hadhrami, Oman is expected to abate 16.3 million tons of CO2 annually via CCUS by 2050. CCUS will play an integral part in decarbonizing the country"s highest emission producing industries, which includes the industrial and Oil & Gas sectors, which account for one-third and one-quarter of emissions

respectively, and require multiple methods of decarbonization.

This includes the adoption of electrification, and the use of low-carbon hydrogen and renewables and CCUS for the industrial sector, as well as the adoption of electrification and CCUS and efficiency improvements for the gas and oil sector.

As a result, he explained that the power sector will need to expand to meet the decarbonising demands of these sectors.

"Regarding the power sector, responsible for one-fifth of emissions, it needs to meet the electrification needs of other sectors. This means the power generation sector has to expand. Without effective measures, this could result in a 4.5-fold increase in emissions from current levels," he said.

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