



# Leveraging technology to accelerate the energy transition

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The Repsol Commitment  
Net Zero Emissions  
by 2050

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# 01.

Why do we need disruptive Technologies to support the Energy Transition?

# 02.

What are our capabilities:  
Technology & Corporate Ventures in Repsol

# 03.

Key examples of disruptive technology developments

- Hydrogen
- Renewable fuels
- Circular chemicals
- Renewable electricity supply 24/7





# 01.

## Why technology?



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## 01. Why do we need disruptive technology developments?

# Main challenges to boost the Energy Transition




Extend the limits  
of what is possible


**Improve economics**



Improve added  
value of products



Minimize energy  
consumption and  
GHG footprint



Optimize CAPEX  
holistically along  
the value chain



Manage renewable  
resources (quantity,  
availability and variability)



Make sustainable  
products available  
to users



# 02.

## What are Repsol capabilities?



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# Repsol Technology and Corporate Ventures

## Our internal R&D

233 Experts  
of 17 Nationalities

+64 million euros  
invested in 2021

Capabilities  
in multiple fields such as:

- # Advanced Mobility
- # Bio-Energy and Low Emissions
- # Advanced Mathematics
- # Geophysics
- # Process Design

## Repsol Deep Tech Fund

Endowed with  
50 million euros  
for investment  
in startups

Investment in  
20 startups  
with disruptive  
Technologies

## Open Innovation

Our door is open  
to innovation in  
the Energy Sector

9 new patents  
families registered  
in 2021

We are focused on  
working on  
70 new  
Technology Products

We provide more than  
180 technology  
solutions

+200 alliances  
with partners around  
the world to transform  
the energy sector

+50,000 m<sup>2</sup> dedicated to innovation around the world  
+20 Specialized Laboratories and 35 pilot plants

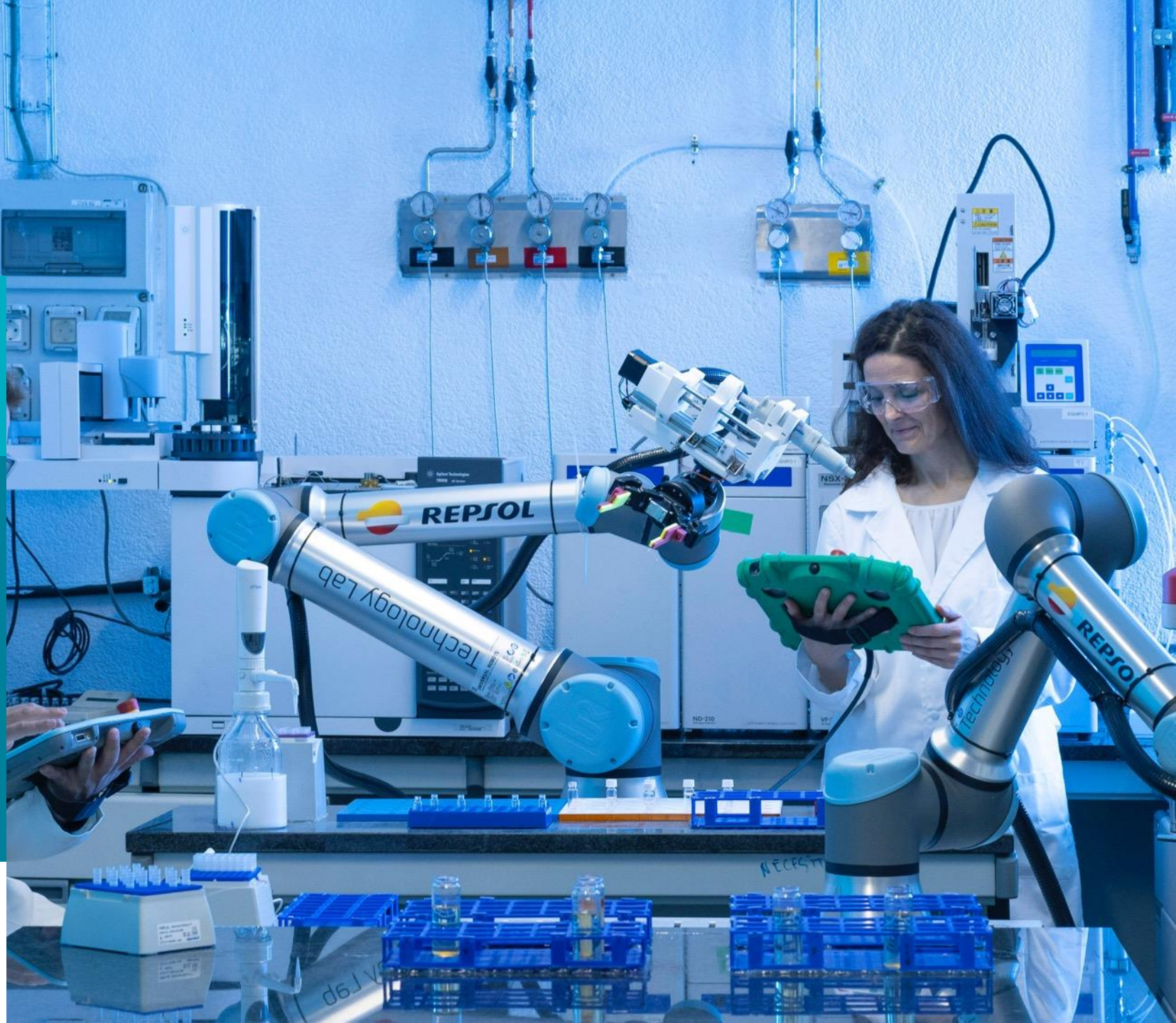


# 03.

## Key examples of disruptive tech developments



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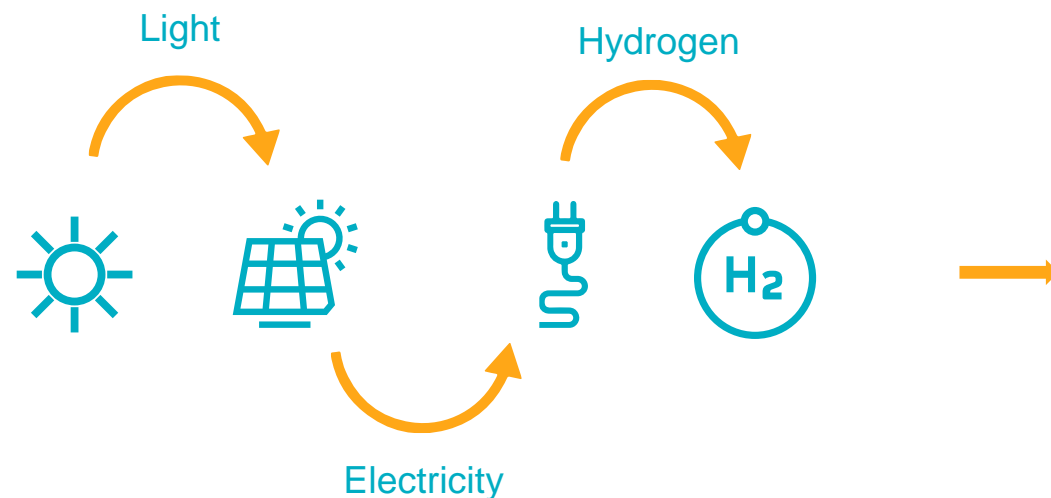




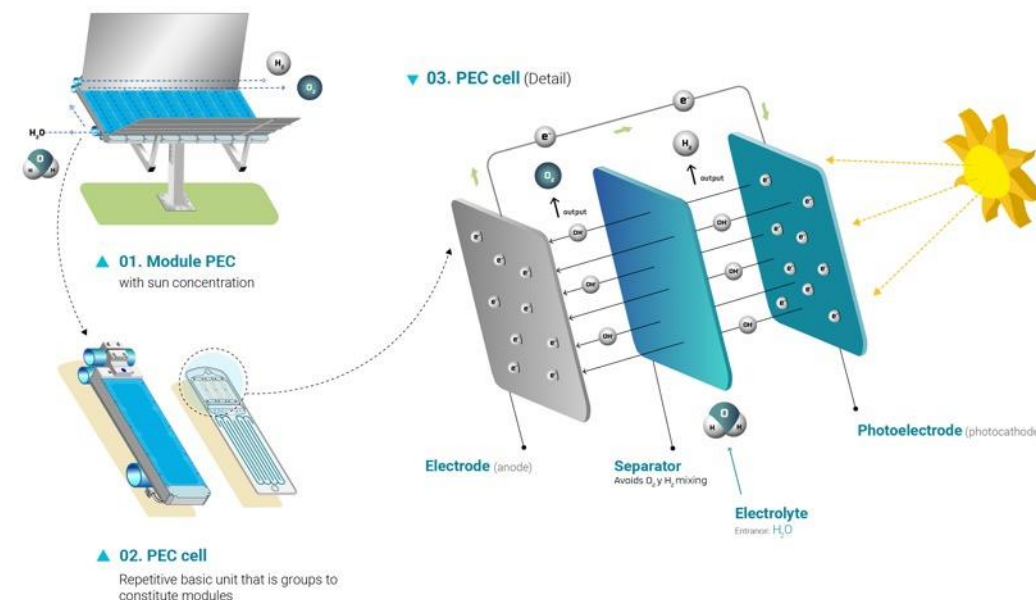
### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

# Hydrogen by photoelectrocatalysis

## How is electrolytic hydrogen produced?



## Photoelectrocatalysis



Challenges for the current scheme:

- Improving overall efficiency.
- Reducing complexity and CAPEX.
- Leading to a reduction of production cost.

- Combines established high-performance PV cell and alkaline electrolyzer technologies into a single panel.
- Proprietary photoelectrode and PEC cell technology.
- No need for rare or scarce materials.

### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

# Photoelectrocatalysis. Where are we?



**LAB SCALE PROTOTYPE**  
 cm<sup>2</sup> scale | TRL 1-4 | 2012-2018

- Proof of concept
- Photoelectrochemical cell design and optimization
- Photoelectrode optimization
- Lab scale validation

**PILOT PLANT**  
 m<sup>2</sup> scale | TRL4-6 | 2019-2021

- Optimization and fabrication of pilot plant-size photoelectrodes
- Cell design, construction and validation
- Module design
- Pilot plant design, construction, commission and start-up
- Cost estimation of base materials for next stages

**DEMO PLANT**  
 ~1 ha scale | TRL 6-9 | 2021-2025

- Incorporate learnings from Pilot plant
- Employ industrial manufacturing process
- Pre-commercial validation

## GLOBAL COMMERCIALISATION

2025: MEDIUM SCALE

- Commercial roll out
- Medium size plants

2028: LARGE SCALE

- Commercial roll out
- Large size plants 600 ha scale

**€4.5M**  
 Innovation Funds Small Scale

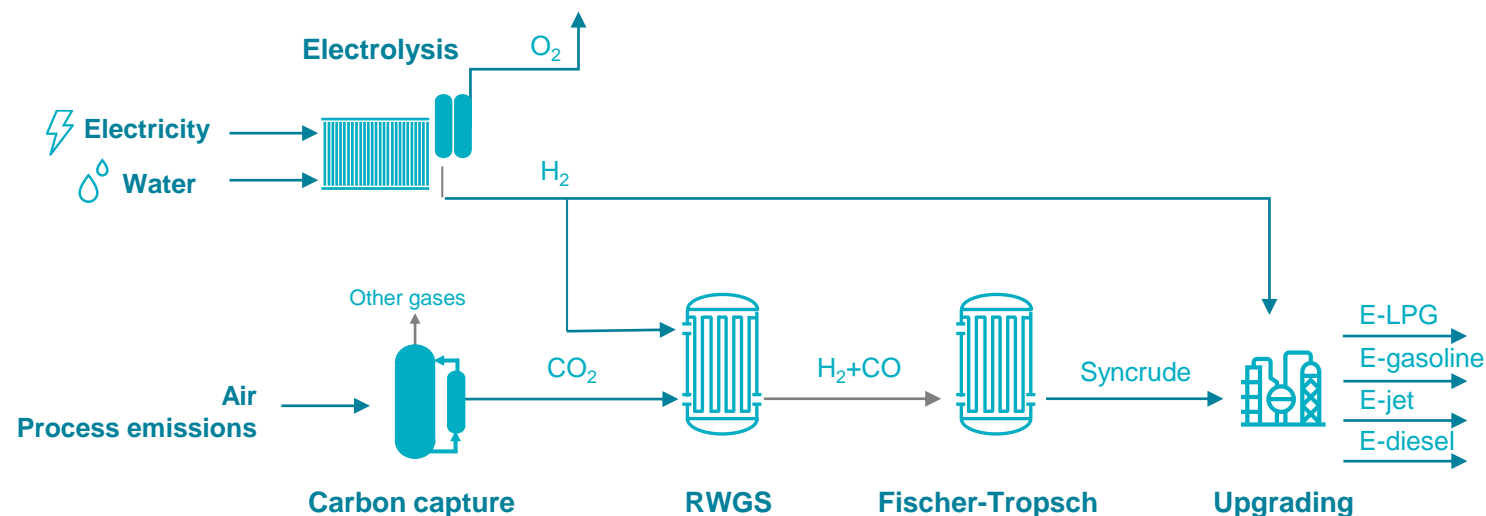
### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

# Synthetic fuels

## Context:

- Demand for renewable liquid drop-in fuels
- Limited biowaste to produce advanced biofuels
- Objectives based on net GHG emissions of marketed fuels

## Synfuels through Fischer-Tropsch route



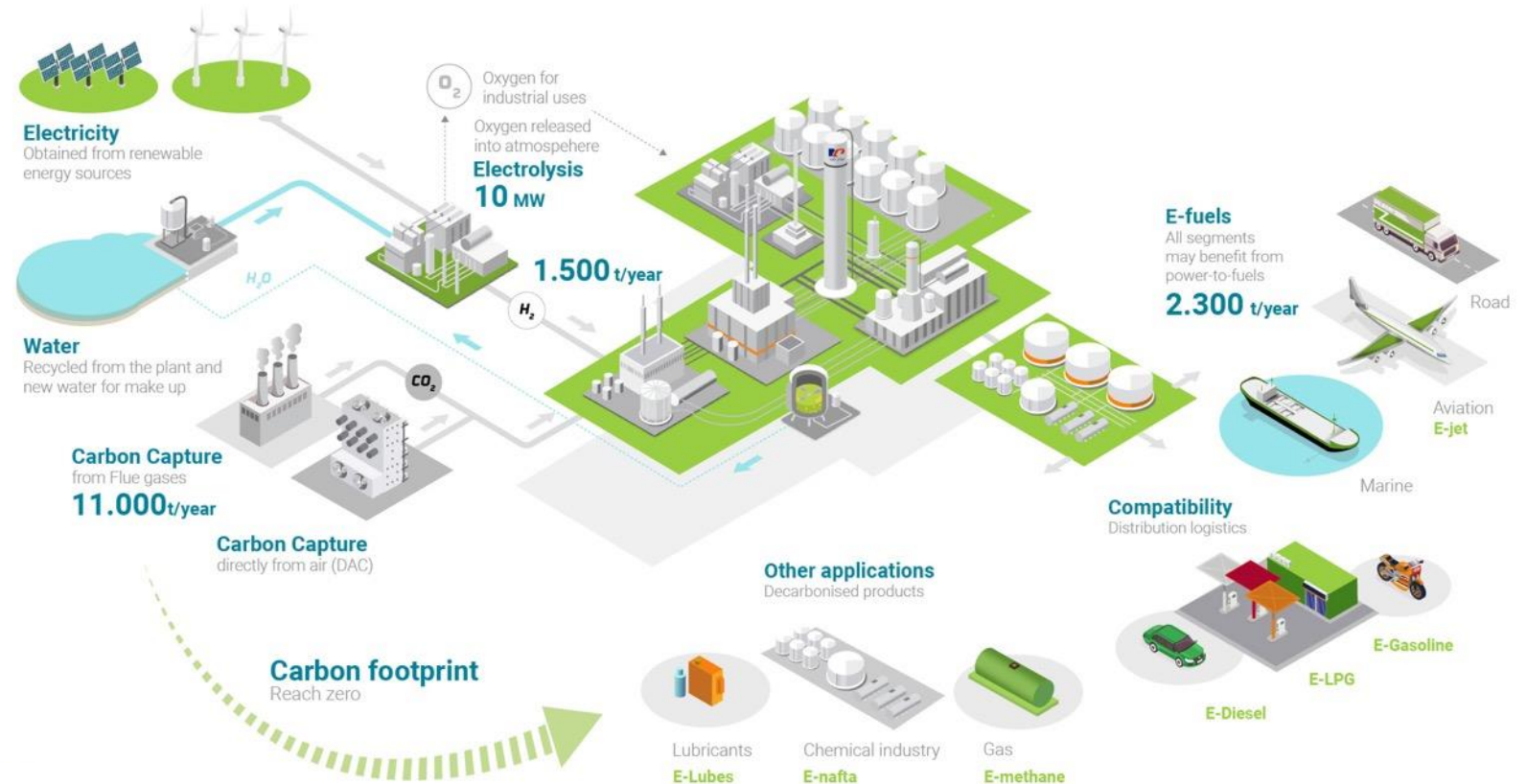
### Challenges:

- Scale up RWGS technology.
- Integrate the complete scheme.
- Demonstrate product quality and competitive cost.
- Validate products in real field tests.

### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

# Synfuels. Where are we?

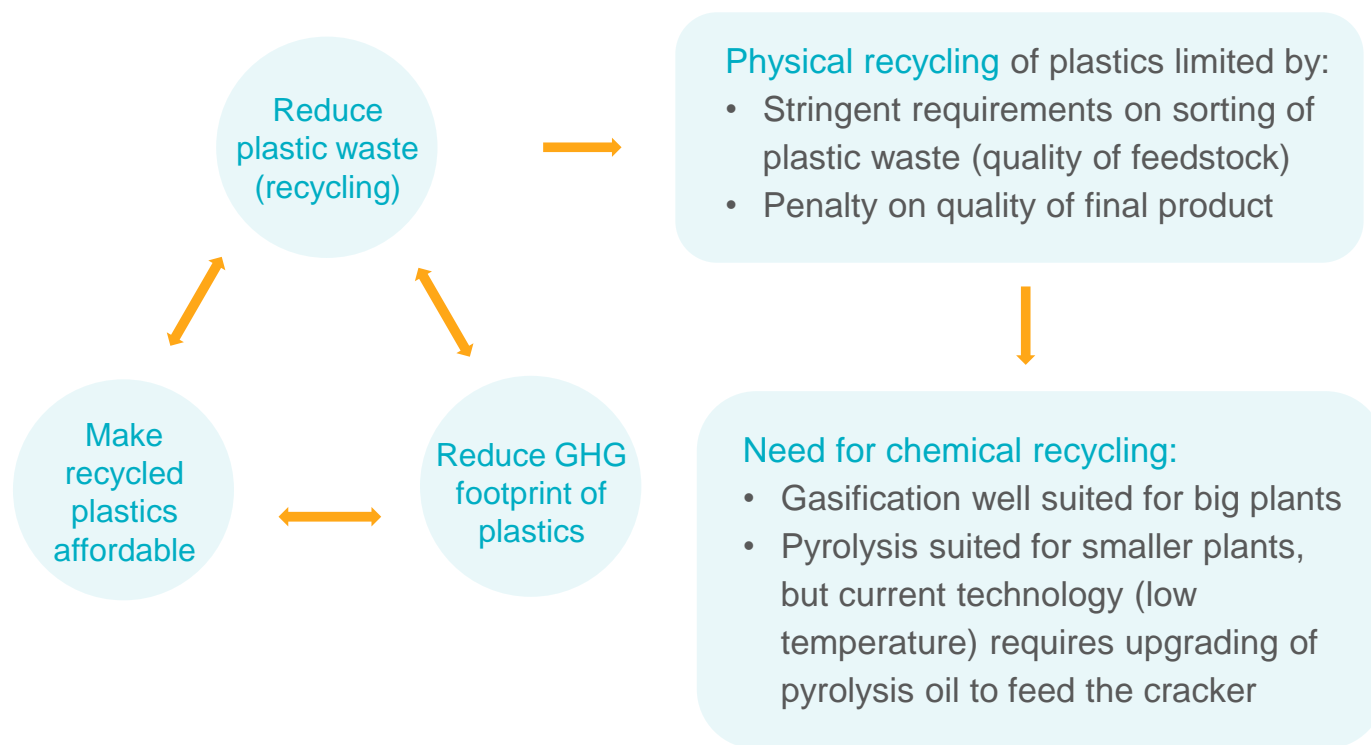
- Partnering with Aramco
- Demo plant in Bilbao with 50 bbl/d capacity (2.3 kt/a)
- Basic engineering on going with FID in early 2023
- Expected start-up date in 2024
- CAPEX €103M



### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

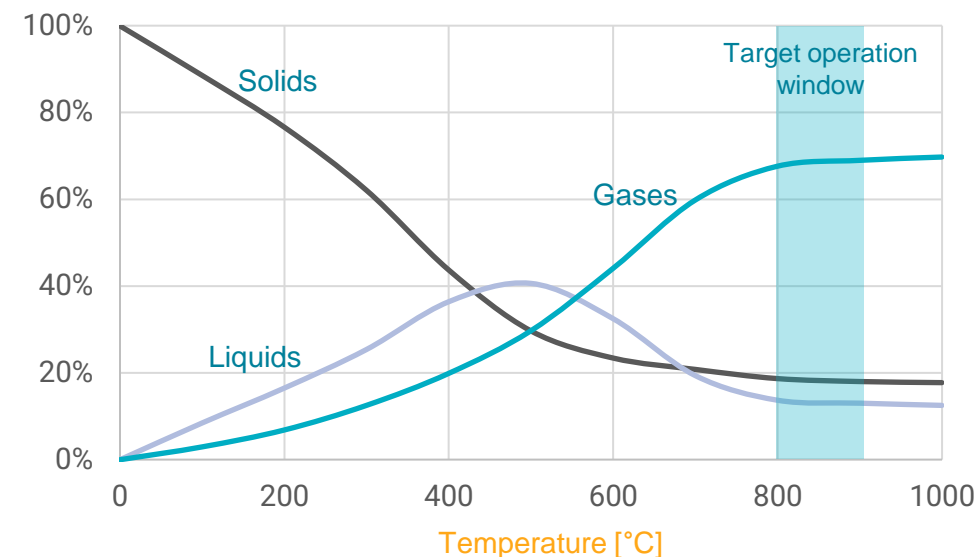
## Direct production of circular olefins

### Context in plastics:



### High temperature pyrolysis

Yield (%m/m)

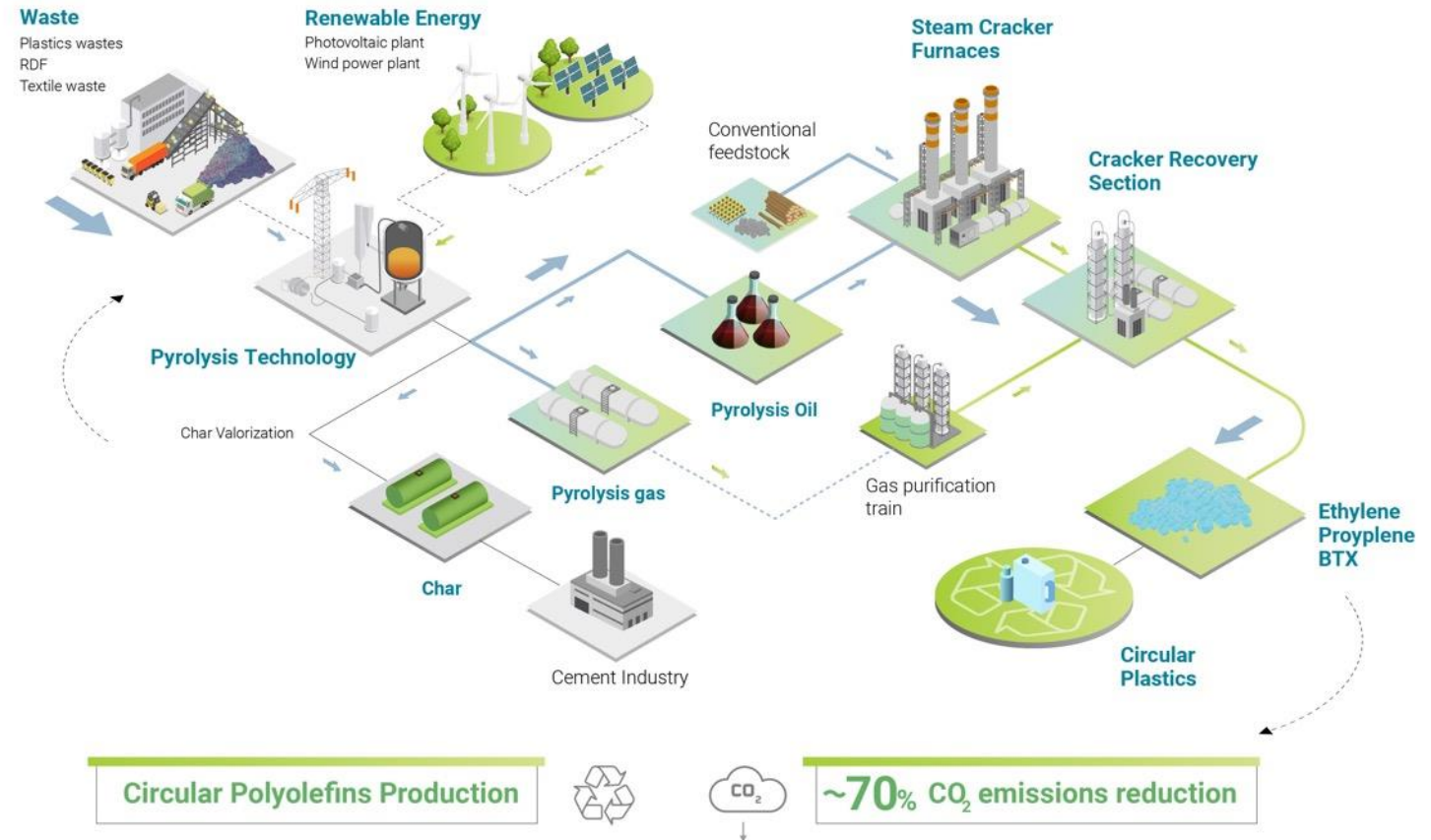


- Direct production of ethylene in the gas phase.
- Possibility to use unsorted plastic waste.
- Electrical heating for a fine control of temperature and enabling the decarbonization of energy supply.
- Modular technology adaptable to plastic waste availability.

### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

## Plastics2Olefins project

- Horizon Europe call granted
- Core partners ETIA and Técnicas Reunidas
- Extended international consortium\*
- Pilot plant commissioned in 2023 in Tech Lab
- Demo plant (8 kt/a) planned for 2027 in one of our petrochemical sites
- Budget 33 M€



### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

## Supply of renewable electricity 24/7

### Emerging requirements from legislation:

The proposed European delegated regulation for electrolytic hydrogen establishes strict requirements for renewable electricity supply from remote plants:

- Dedicated newly built plants (additionality).
- Electricity generation and electrolyzer+storage in the same bidding zone (with some exceptions).
- Energy balance of production, storage and consumption of electricity in 1 h periods from 2027.

Requirements under revision within the context of the Renewable Energy Directive update.



Brussels, XXX  
[...](2022) XXX draft

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of XXX

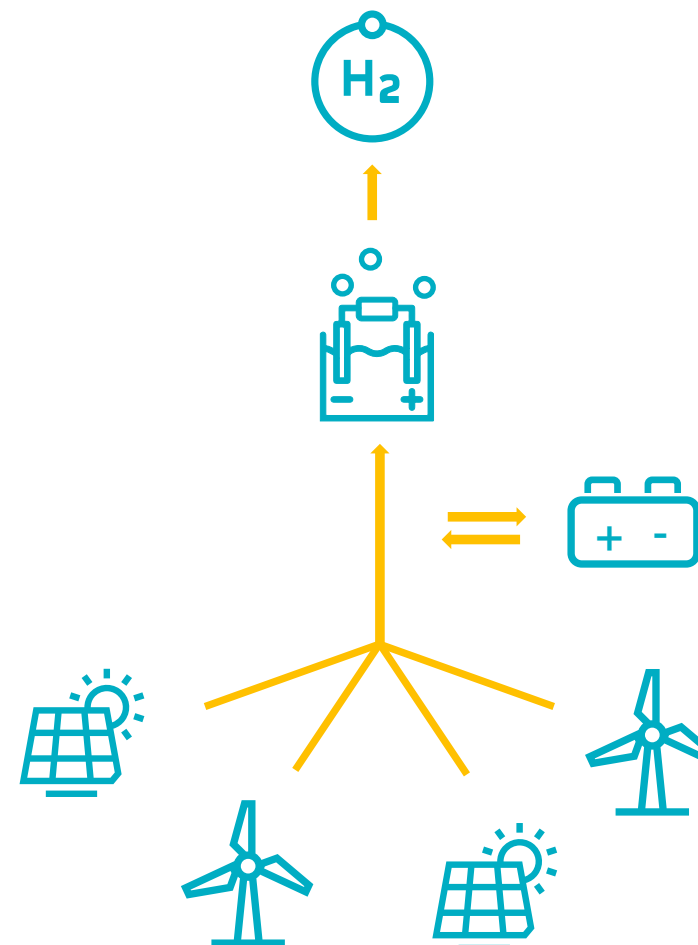
supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council  
by establishing a Union methodology setting out detailed rules for the production of  
renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin

### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

## Supply of renewable electricity 24/7

### Boundary conditions of the problem:

- Industrial processes (e.g., RFNBO) need to operate 24/7.
- Wind and solar PV production is not firm and cannot be forecasted with total accuracy.
- To use the electrical grid to exchange electricity, a production-consumption plan must be submitted 24-48 h in advance to identify and eliminate restrictions (bottlenecks).
- To satisfy the 1 h energy balance condition, accurate short-term forecast of electrical production is required accounting for local conditions at the plant (e.g., clouds, gusts of wind).
- Storage of electricity introduces flexibility (buffering) but comes at a high investment cost.
- Excess electrical production can be sold to third parties.

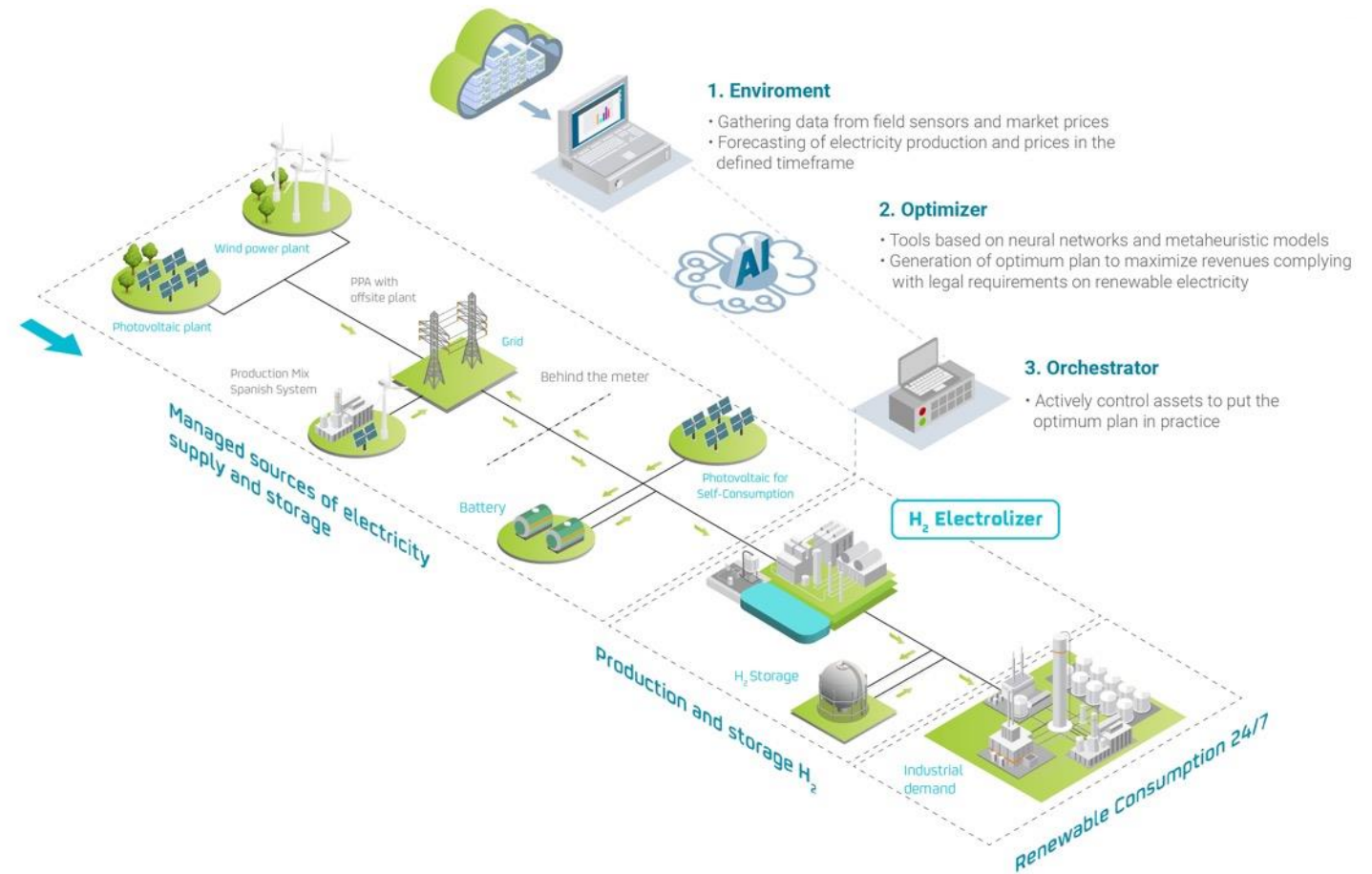




### 03. Key examples of disruptive technology developments

## H2 Opera project

- **Internal development** based on modelling and optimization expertise
- **Flexible algorithms** to cover different balance periods (from 3 months to 1 hour)
- **Automated system** designed to maximize economic revenues while ensuring legal and technical requirements
- **Deployment synchronized with electrolyzers commissioning:**
  - MVP by end of 2022
  - Fully operational by end of 2024
  - Optimized in real operation by 2027



## 04. Final remarks

# The role of technology in Repsol's approach to Energy Transition



Technology is key to boost the energy transition and reach decarbonization



Repsol is at the forefront of technology tackling the biggest challenges



Combining internal expertise and partnerships with the best



Developing world-scale projects to mature the technology and quickly reach the final user



Maintaining technology neutrality and pursuing different alternatives to minimize risks and adapt to different situations

# ESG Day

October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022



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