

# An economic assessment of Perth's hydrogen fuel cell buses

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# Sustainable Transport Energy for Perth (STEP)



# Perceived Advantages



- **Reduced Air Pollution**
- **Reduced Greenhouse Gases**
- **Sustainable transport fuel**
- **Reduced dependence on imported sources of energy**
- **Greater energy efficiency**

**Total Societal Life Cycle Costs (\$/vehicle)**

**=**

**Initial cost of vehicle**

**+ PVLC (Operating Costs)**

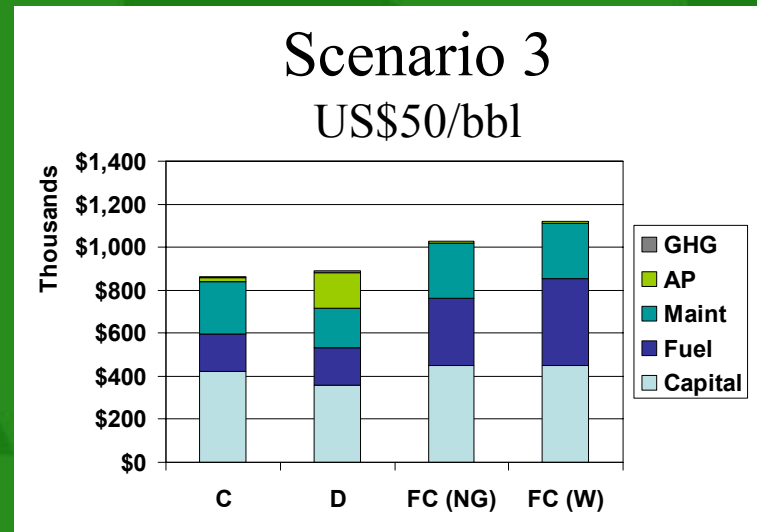
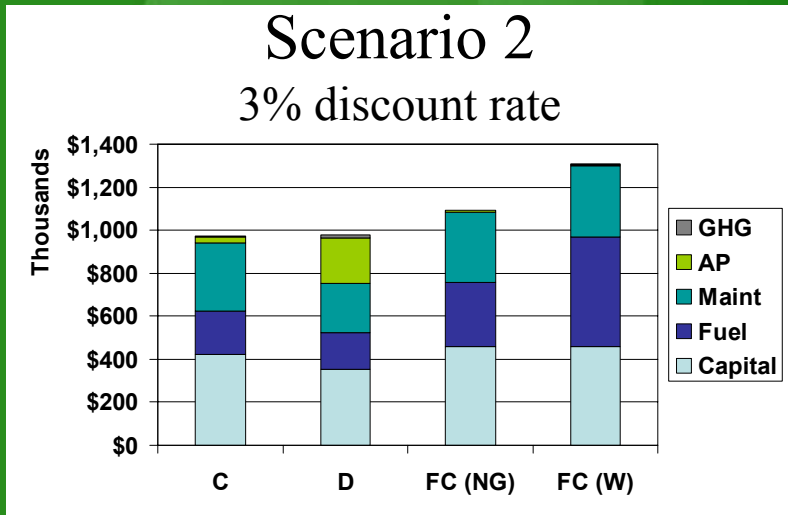
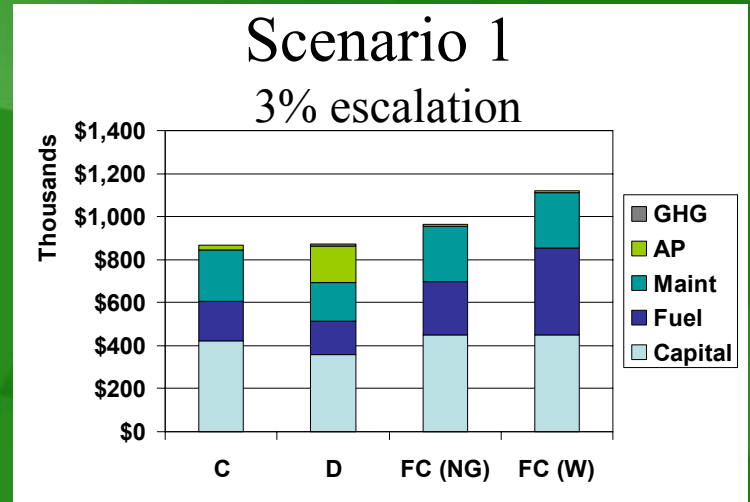
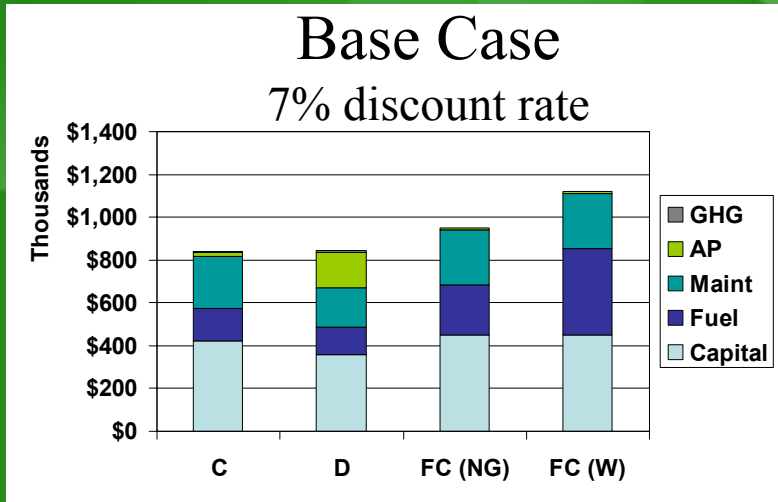
**+ PVLC (Emissions)**

**+ PVLC (full fuel cycle subsidies – full fuel cycle taxes).**

- **Capital Costs**
  - Diesel
  - CNG
  - Fuel Cell – Full economies of scale
- **Fuel Costs**
  - Steam Methane Reforming
  - Onshore Wind and Electrolysis
  - Mature industry assumptions
- **Externalities**
- **Oil Supply Insecurity**

- **Base Case**
- **Scenario 1**
  - Diesel and CNG costs increase by 3% per annum
- **Scenario 2**
  - Discount rate of 3%
- **Scenario 3**
  - Oil price of US\$50/bbl
- **Scenario 4**
  - Break even fuel costs

# Results



# Conclusions

- **Sensitivity to discount rate**
- **Effects of externalities**
- **Reality check on capital cost and fuel cost targets**
- **Effect of oil price**
- **Cost of oil supply insecurity**



# Back up slides

# Fuel Costs



	Future fuel/elec resource price	Fuel cost (\$/GJ)	Other prod. costs (\$/GJ)	Transport cost (\$/GJ)	Refuelling (\$/GJ)	Future supply cost (\$/GJ)
Gasoline/diesel	\$25-29/bbl	4-5	2	<1	2	8-10
Natural gas	\$3-4/GJ	3-4	n.a.	<1	4	7-9
H2 (gas) CO2 seq.	\$3-5/GJ	3.8-6.3	1.2-2.7	2	5-7	12-18
H2 (coal) CO2 seq.	\$1-2/GJ	1.3-2.7	4.7-6.3	2	5-7	13-18
H2 (biomass)	\$2-5/GJ	2.9-7.1	5-6	2-5	5-7	14-25
H2 (wind-onshore)	3-4c/kWh	9.8-13.1	5	2-5	5-7	22-30
H2 (wind-offshore)	4-5.5c/kWh	13.1-18.0	5	2-5	5-7	27-37
H2 (solar thermal)	6-8c/kWh	19.6-26.1	5	2-5	5-7	32-42
H2 (PV)	12-20c/kWh	39.2-65.4	5	2-5	5-7	52-82
H2 (nuclear)	2.5-3.5c/kWh	8.2-11.4	5	2	5-7	20-27
H2 (HTGR cogen.)	n.a.	n.a.	8-23	2	5-7	15-32
Source: IEA (2003)						