

Energy Intensive Industries' Contribution to the European Commission “Clean Planet for All” Strategic Vision



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On behalf of 11 Energy Intensive Industries

High Level Group Energy Intensive Industries

Background:

In September 2018, the 11 Energy Intensive Industries(*) presented a report by the VUB – IES as their contribution to the EC long term strategic vision “A Clean Planet for All” (published on 28/11/2018).

(*) Cefic, Cembureau, Cerame-Unie, CEPI, EuLA, EuroAlliances, Eurofer, Eurometaux, FertilizersEurope, FuelsEurope and Glass Alliance Europe



Profiling EIs

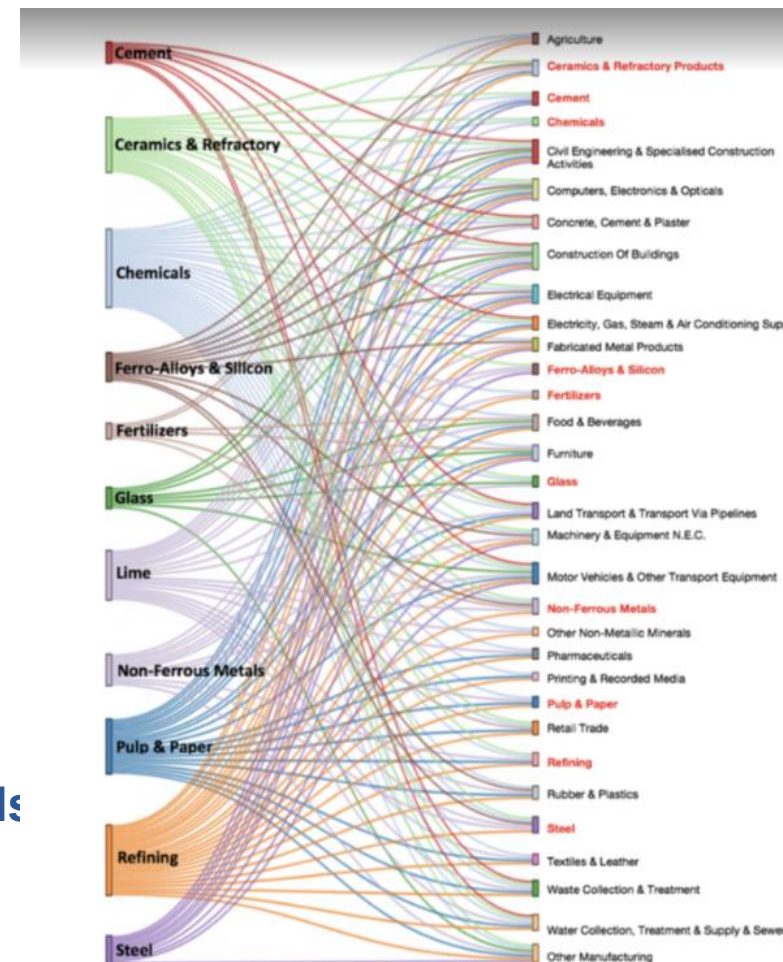
Big efforts have been already made to reduce our GHG impact over time.

EIs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 36% between 1990 and 2015 and contributed significantly to the EUs overall emission reductions in same period (-24% in 2015 ref. 1990).

EI exposed to a high-level international competition.

EI are deeply interconnected.

EIs are the lifeblood of key value chains in EU but also their supply chains are linked to other EIs.



Summary of Technology Options

	Electrification (heat and mechanical)	Electrification (processes: electrolysis/ Electrochemistry excl. H2)	Hydrogen (heat and/or process)	CCU	Biomass (heat and feedstock)/ biofuels	CCS	Other (including process integration)
Steel	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	Avoidance of intermediate process steps and recycling of process gases: xxx Recycling high quality steel: xxx
Chemicals fertilizers	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx(*)	Use of waste streams (chemical recycling): xxx
Cement Lime	xx (cement) x (lime)	o (cement) o (lime)	x (cement) x (lime)	xxx (cement and lime)	xxx (cement) x (lime)	xxx (cement and lime)	Alternative binders (cement): xxx Efficient use of cement in concrete by improving concrete mix design: xxx Use of waste streams (cement): xxx
Refining	xx	o	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	Efficiency: xxx
Ceramics	xxx	o	xx	x	x	o	Efficiency: xxx
Paper	xx	o	o	o	xxx	o	Efficiency: xxx
Glass	xxx	o	x	o	xxx	o	Higher glass recycling: xx
Non-ferrous metals/alloys	xxx	xxx	x	x	xxx	x	Efficiency: xxx Recycling high quality non-ferrous: xxx Inert anodes: xxx
o: Limited or no significant application foreseen			xxx: high potential				
x: Possible application but not main route or wide scale application			xxx: Sector already applies technology on large scale (can be expanded in some cases)				
xx: medium potential			(*) in particular for ammonia and ethylene oxide ¹¹⁶				



Framework conditions

Two Horizontal Challenges

SPACE

The industrial transition will have to happen in highly competitive and dynamic international environment.

TIME

For most energy intensive companies, 2050 is just one (large) investment cycle away from today.

Three main R&D challenges

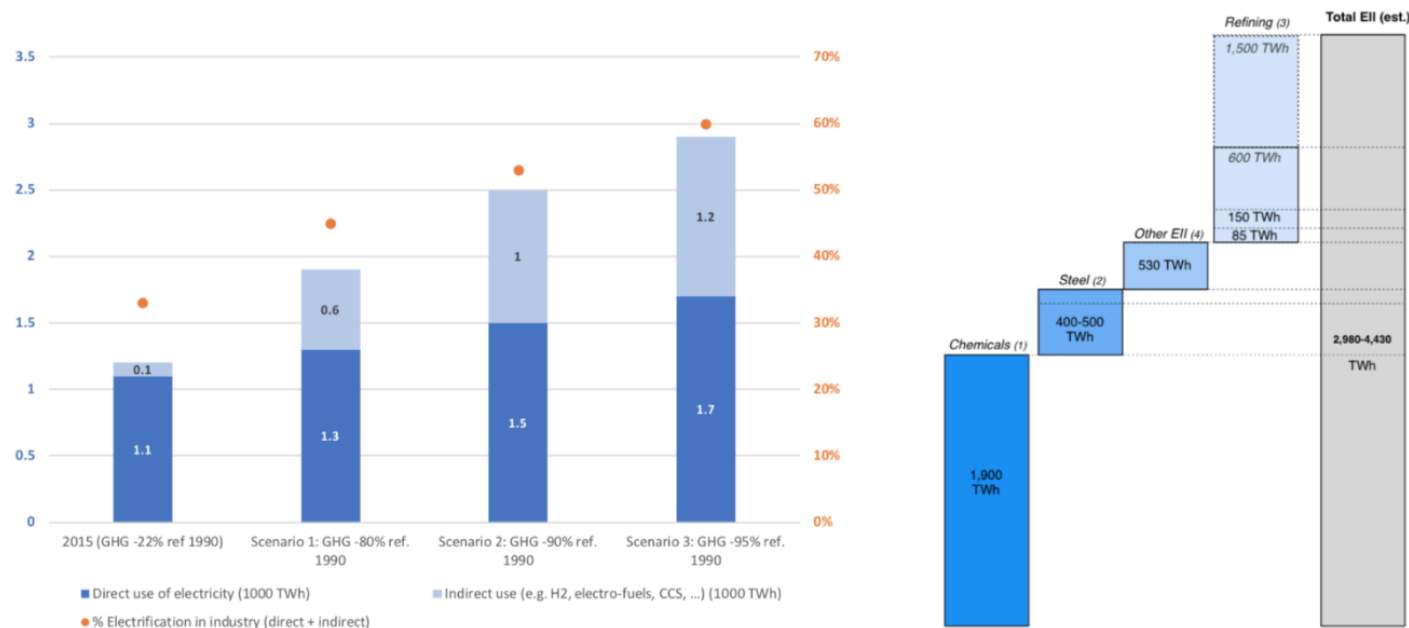
1. The need to scale up breakthrough technologies towards demonstration and commercialisation.
2. Optimal combination and integration of technologies (incl. Breakthrough technologies).
3. An increased focus on cost reduction (OPEX).

Framework conditions

Other (non minor!) challenges...

- Accessibility to a high amount of **low CO₂ electricity** at a competitive cost

Low-CO2 electricity challenges: access + cost



Estimates on future electricity demand by industry (left: Eurelectric, right: aggregation of EII sectoral)

EII as part of solution

- Design and implementation of a **EU flagship mission oriented R&D programme** addressing main challenges towards competitive low-CO₂ processes in EIs. Adequate support for demonstration of advanced low-CO₂ technologies towards market readiness.
- **Strategic alignment of the EU's energy and industry transitions** in particular (ample and competitive supply of low-CO₂ electricity to EIs).
- Development of **adequate financing mechanisms for high CAPEX (low-CO₂) investments** including support for replacement of existing and productive assets. A state aid regime that acknowledges the size and scope of the industrial low-CO₂ transition.
- **Strategic industrial low-CO₂ infrastructure planning** with a focus on regional and transnational industry clusters and industrial symbiosis & development of EU industrial projects of common interests.
- **Smart regulatory instruments** that can assist with lead market creation for low-CO₂ products and processes (e.g. public procurement & development of low-CO₂ standards for products).
- During the transition **continued protection** for energy intensive industries to safeguard competitiveness and investments in Europe.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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