



BELLONA

MANUFACTURING OUR FUTURE: INDUSTRIES, EUROPEAN REGIONS AND CLIMATE ACTION

Just and achievable industrial decarbonisation

CCS Side-Event

7th November, EU Pavillion, COP22 Marrakech

Jonas Helseth

Director, Bellona Europa

jonas@bellona.org



@Bellona_EU / @jonashelseth



ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



“Many models cannot reach about 450 ppm CO₂eq concentration by 2100 in the absence of CCS”

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON
climate change



“CDR technologies such as BECCS are fundamental to many scenarios that achieve low-CO₂eq concentrations”

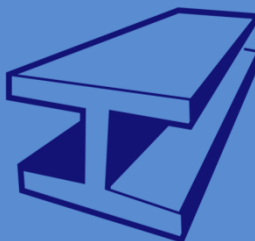
Carbon-Negative



Cement



Steel



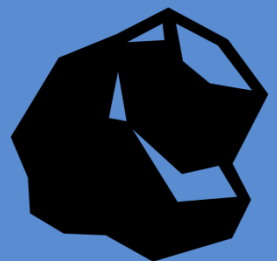
Refining & Chemicals



Gas



Coal



A typical wind turbine
is 89% steel

The high renewable
scenario of the EU
energy 2050 roadmap
anticipates 1,000 GW
of wind power to be
installed. This will
require 100 million
tonnes of steel

Deeply decarbonising
steel requires CO₂
transport and storage
infrastructure

BELLONA



Energy efficient and passives buildings use materials like cement to increase thermal mass, heating the building in winter and cooling it in summer

Deeply decarbonising cement requires CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure

BELLONA

Decarbonising industry in Sweden
an assessment of possibilities and policy needs

Max Åhman*
Alexandra Nikoleris
Lars J Nilsson

RICARDO-AEA

Quantification of heat in industry
search evidence



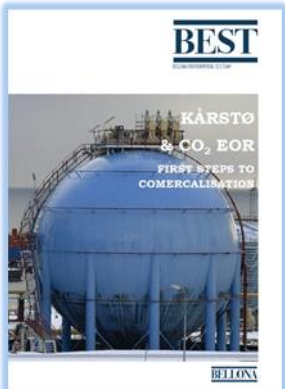
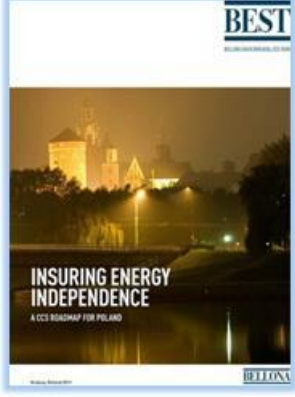
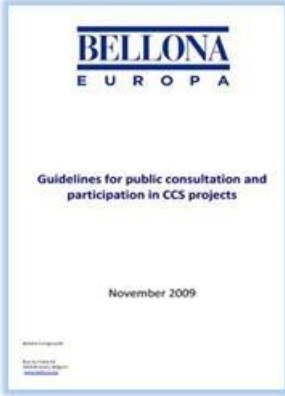
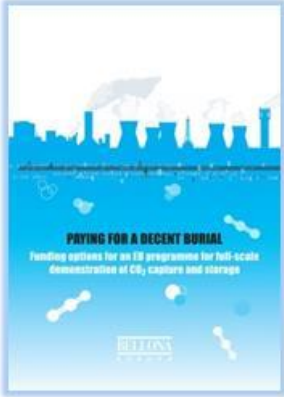
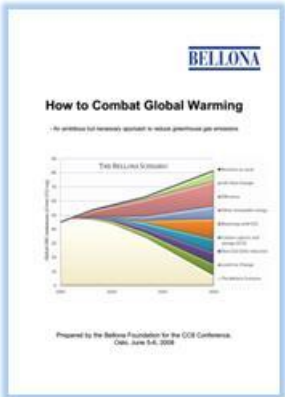
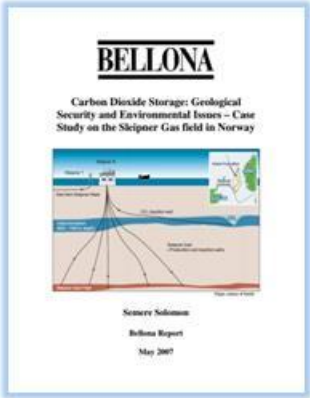
LOWEST COST DECARBONISATION FOR THE CRITICAL

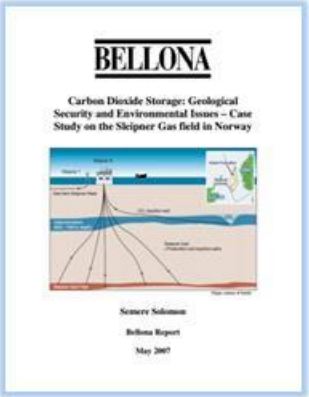
Report to the Secretary of State for Industrial Strategy from the Panel on Industrial Decarbonisation

A STEEL ROADMAP FOR A LOW CARBON EUROPE 2050

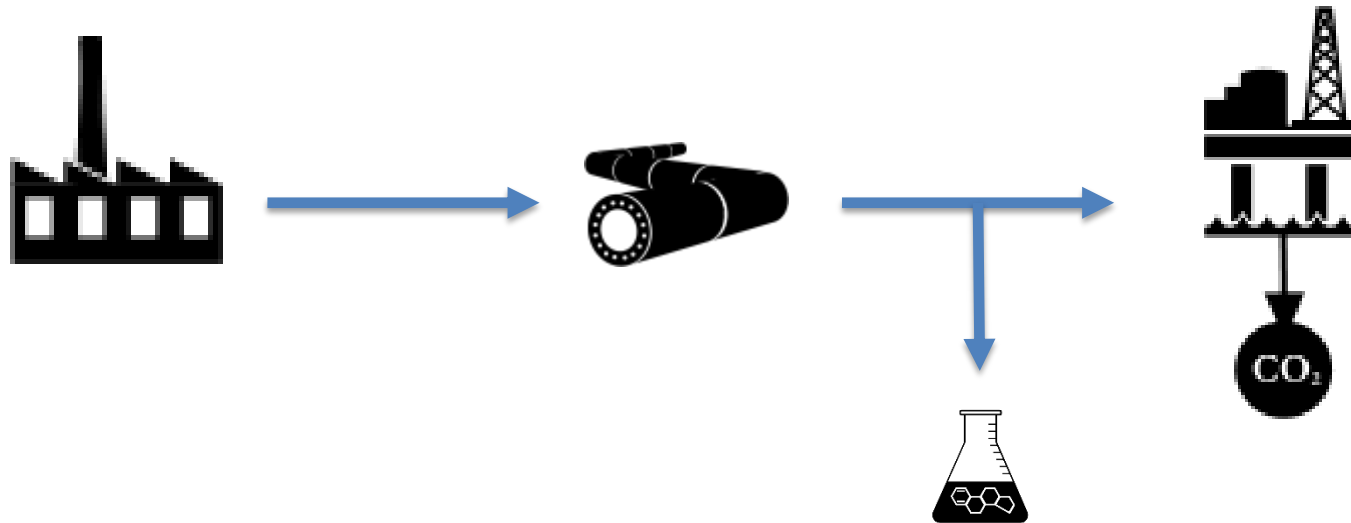
A Systematic Review of the Cost for Industrial Decarbonisation

Report
November

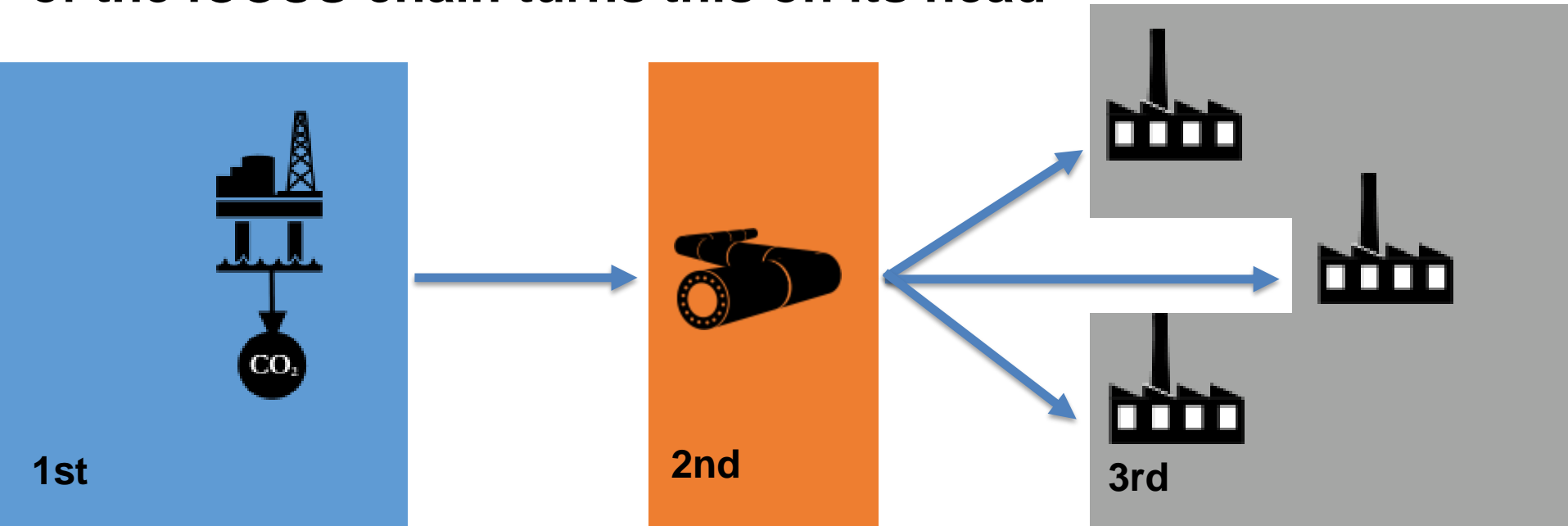


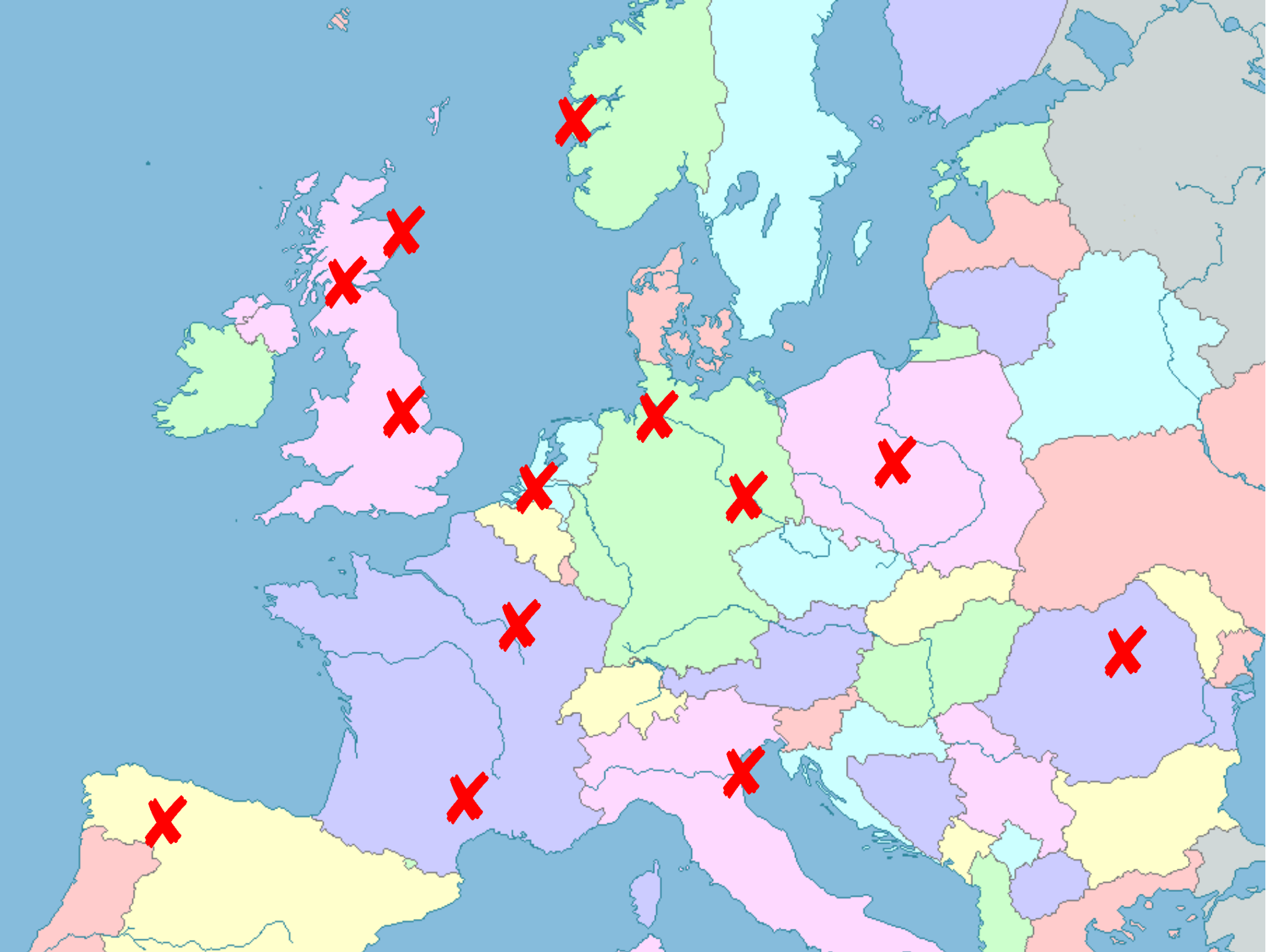


What is Industrial Carbon Capture (Use) & Storage?



Reviewing the investment and delivery profile of each part of the iCCUS chain turns this on its head





Can European emissions trading (ETS) CO₂ price drive iCC(U)S and the development of CO₂ networks?

The price signal comes late after storage and transport should be developed = delay

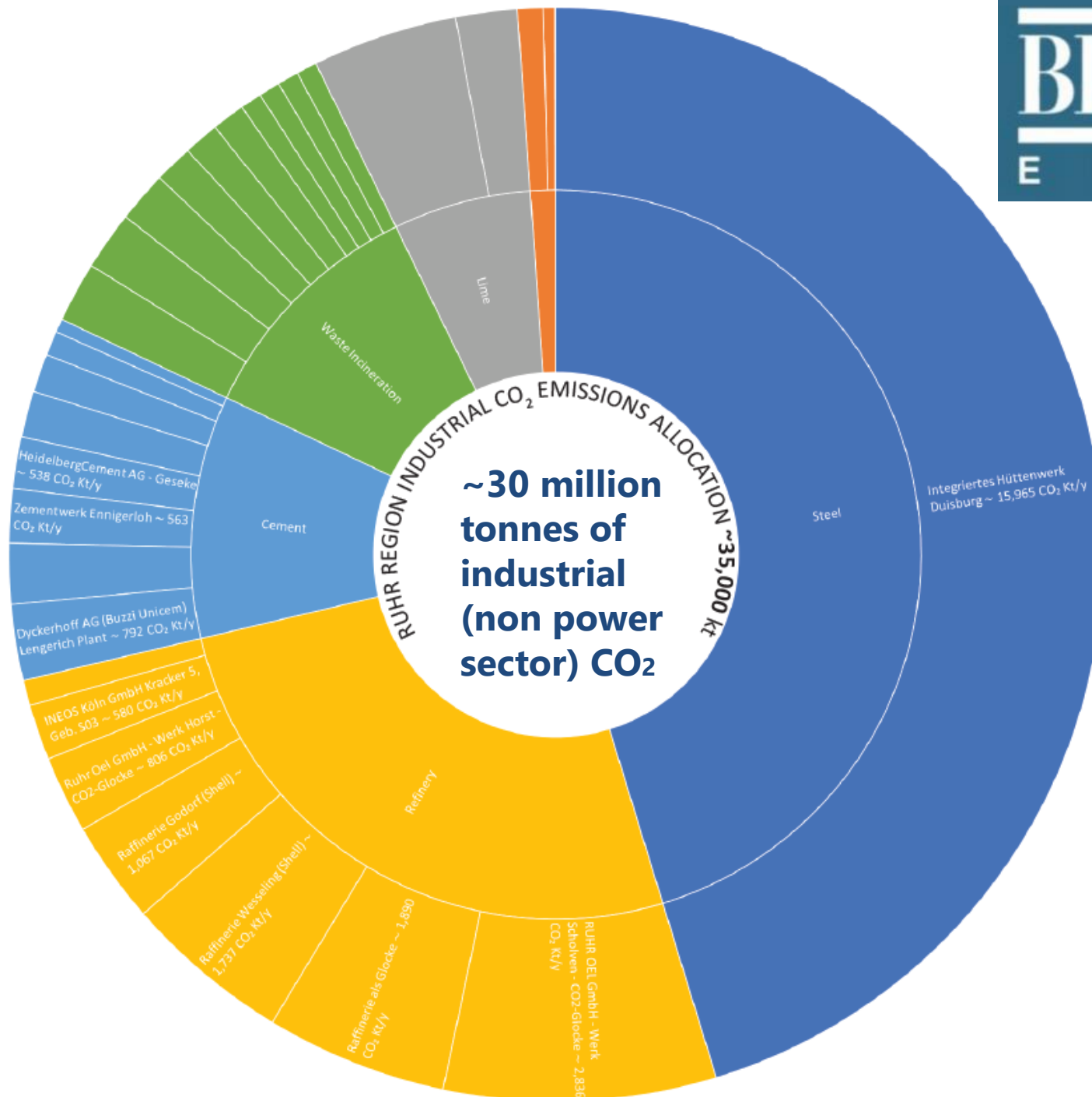
The price signal does not encourage future planned sizing of infrastructure = no sharing and increased cost

CO₂ storage and infrastructure is around and in use for a long time. Much longer than most industries plan commercial investment = reluctance to invest

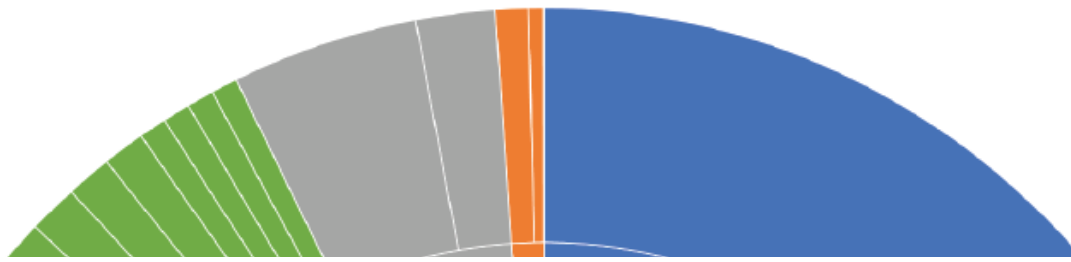
Can European emissions trading (ETS) CO₂ price drive iCC(U)S and the development of CO₂ networks?

Result: Less decarbonisation, later, and at a higher cost

In the interim industries will be paying the ETS, lacking options to deeply reduce emissions



- **Ruhr Area, Germany**
- German industrial emissions make up ~1/4 of Germany's CO₂ emissions
- What about the reform of the EU ETS...?



Bloomberg ▼

Germany Vows Help for Battered Steelmakers Ahead of Carbon Bill

Germany Vows Help for Battered Steelmakers Ahead of Carbon Bill

by Brian Parkin
bparkx

April 29, 2016 – 4:12 PM CEST



▶ Germany seeks exemptions for steel industry in ETS reform

▶ German steelers face EU1 billion bill p.a. for CO2 permits

Germany's ruling coalition is backing calls from steel producers like Thyssenkrupp AG and Salzgitter AG to shield them from financial risks from the European Union's

r Area,

nany

nan

strual

sions

e up ~1/4 of

nany's CO₂

sions

t about

reform of

EU ETS...?

With the EU economic crisis,
Industrial output and related
CO2 emissions fell, and the
ETS EUA (CO2) price plunged

BELLONA
EUROPEA

*Market purists say Great, that was the idea: Europe will exceed its
2020 emissions target!*

...but is job loss a climate solution? What about our consumption?



Picture source:
The Economist

We do need disruptive industry.

But in the foreseeable future, we also need loads of steel, cement etc..

Massive industrial job loss will turn society against climate action

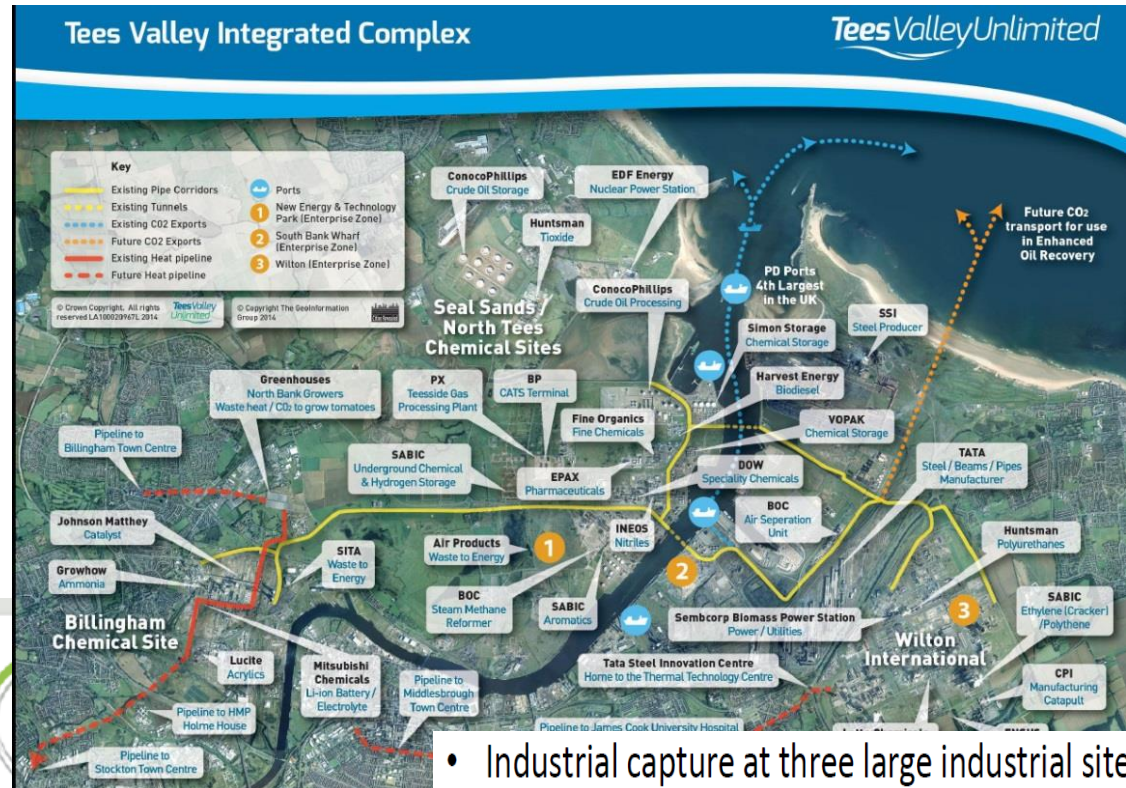


Let's together build a societal case for industrial decarbonisation - then we can secure public support!



**The voice of 60 million
workers in Europe**

**Tees Valley
Unlimited**



- Industrial capture at three large industrial sites
 - Ammonia, Steam Methane Reformer, Blast Furnace
- Additional, smaller, and future sources of CO₂

ICCSI
PROCESS INDUSTRY CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE INITIATIVE

What are Europe's goals for industrial development and policy tools for decarbonisation ?

EU industrial policies and targets (20 % increase in industrial output by 2020)

EU goals: reduction CO₂
40% - 2030, 80-95% - 2050

There is tension
between these
two goals

Global
competitiveness
&
Employment



What are the outcomes if a feasible decarbonisation pathway does not materialise ?

Bad for industry – added uncertainty,
disincentive to investment

Bad for climate - less action and at higher cost

Bad for industrial regions and employment –
Reduced investment, added uncertainty

What are the outcomes if a feasible decarbonisation pathway does not materialise ?

The core reason for the tension is there is currently no accessible, cost-efficient pathway for most CO₂-intensive industries to deeply decarbonise

There is a role for Regional, National Governments and EU to enable timely development of enabling CO₂ networks

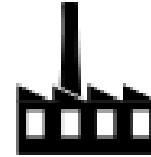
Shared networks
for wider and
lower cost
decarbonisation

Certainty of
decarbonisation
pathway

Lower the
effective ETS
price to
decarbonise



We propose using state-owned and/or -funded CO₂ Market Makers to break the current inertia. Regional CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure development organisations



Storage operators need a **guarantee of income** before they can invest in exploration, appraisal and feasibility work

Transport operators need to have **confidence** in income in order to perform feasibility and routing studies, including public engagement

Capture operators need to have a **guaranteed CO₂ storage solution**, at a known price, before they can gain finance

Counterparty risk flows from each segment of the value chain to the other, making timely investment risky and more costly if they do occur

Solution: Remove counterparty risk with regional **coordination** bodies to deliver each segment of the CCUS value chain in a timely and **strategic** manner

The **Market Maker** is a regional CCUS coordination body

- a) Manages the development of primary infrastructure on behalf of the state (trunk pipelines, shipping terminals + back-up storage site)
- b) Has a duty to take all contracted captured CO₂ and ensure corresponding storage is available.

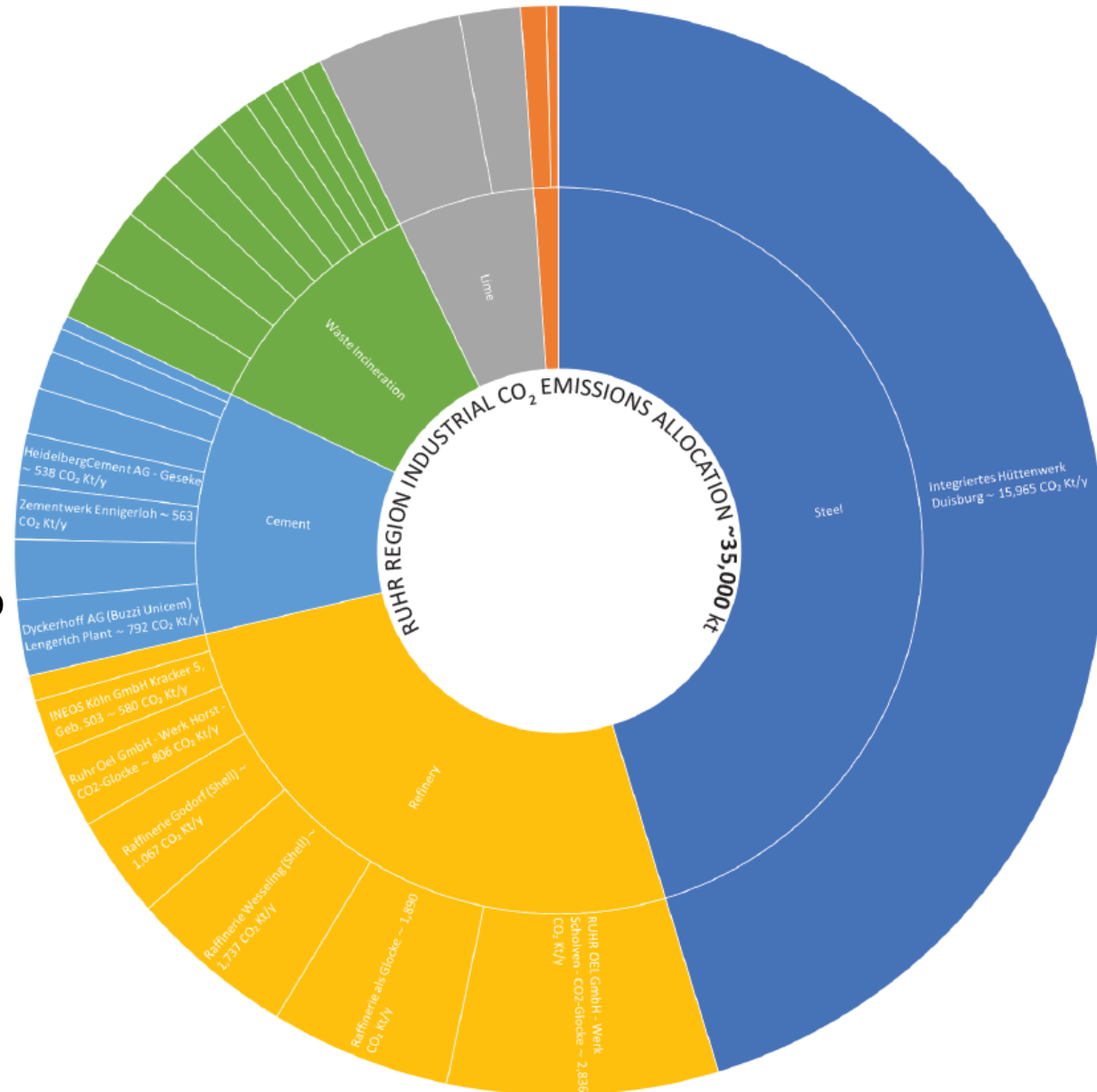
The Market Maker is ideal for developing required storage volumes during the pre-commercial phase.

**CO₂ Market Makers
need to serve
industrial regions
(Hubs)**

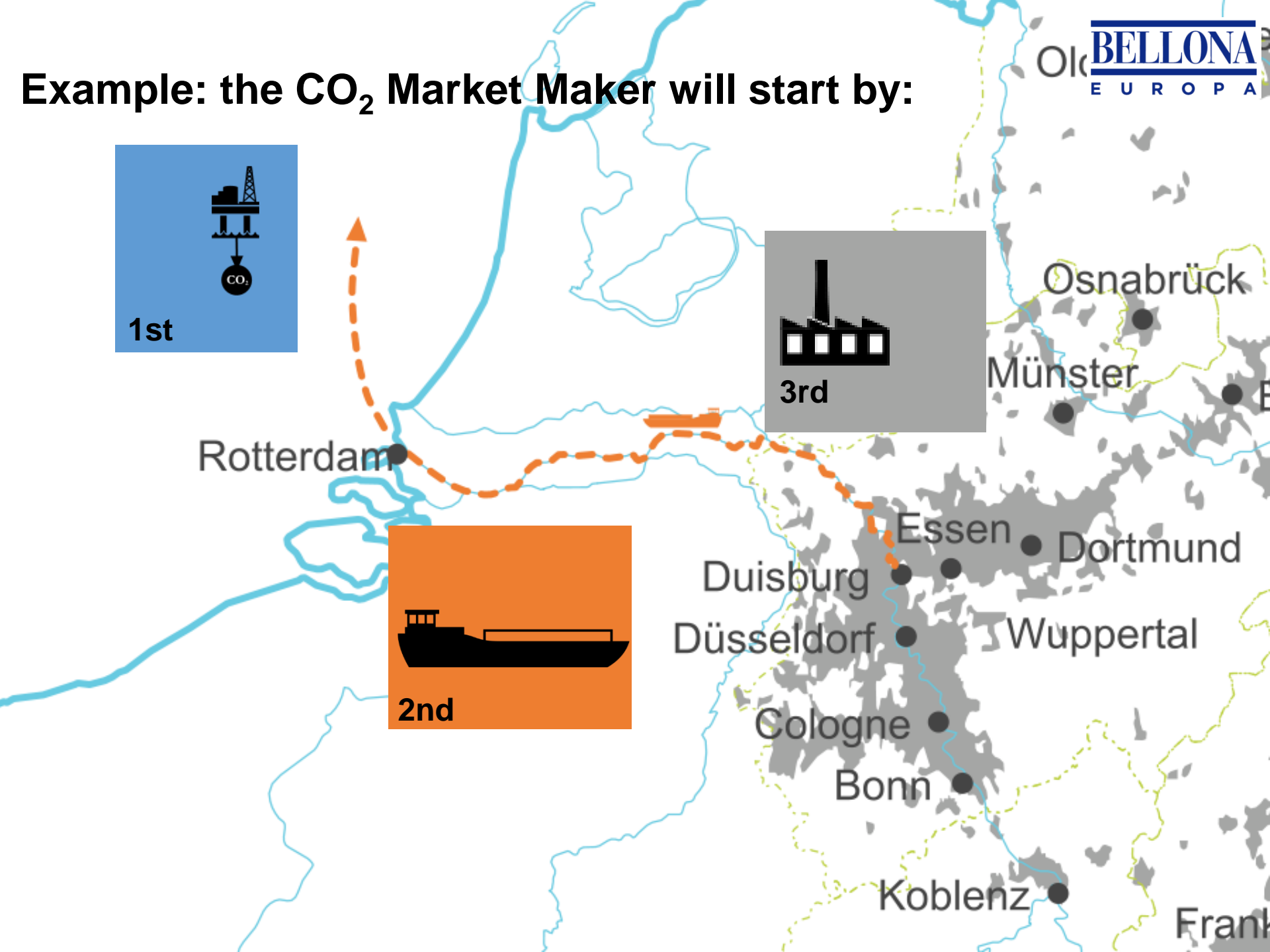
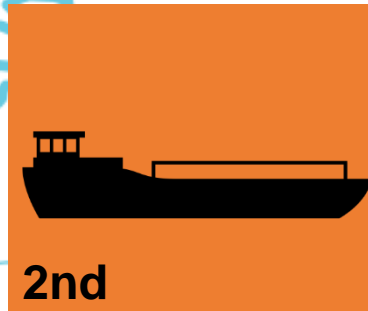
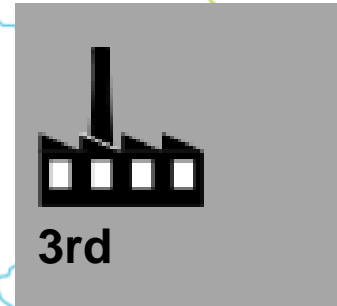
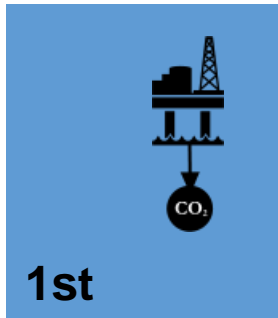


The case of the Ruhr Germany

- a) Very large industrial CO₂ cluster, including Europe's largest steel complex.
- b) Inland shipping already extensive for industrial products, inland shipping of CO₂ on barges is a scalable and affordable connection to CO₂ storage in North Sea through Rotterdam.
- c) **CO₂ storage onshore in Germany currently not permitted!**



Example: the CO₂ Market Maker will start by:

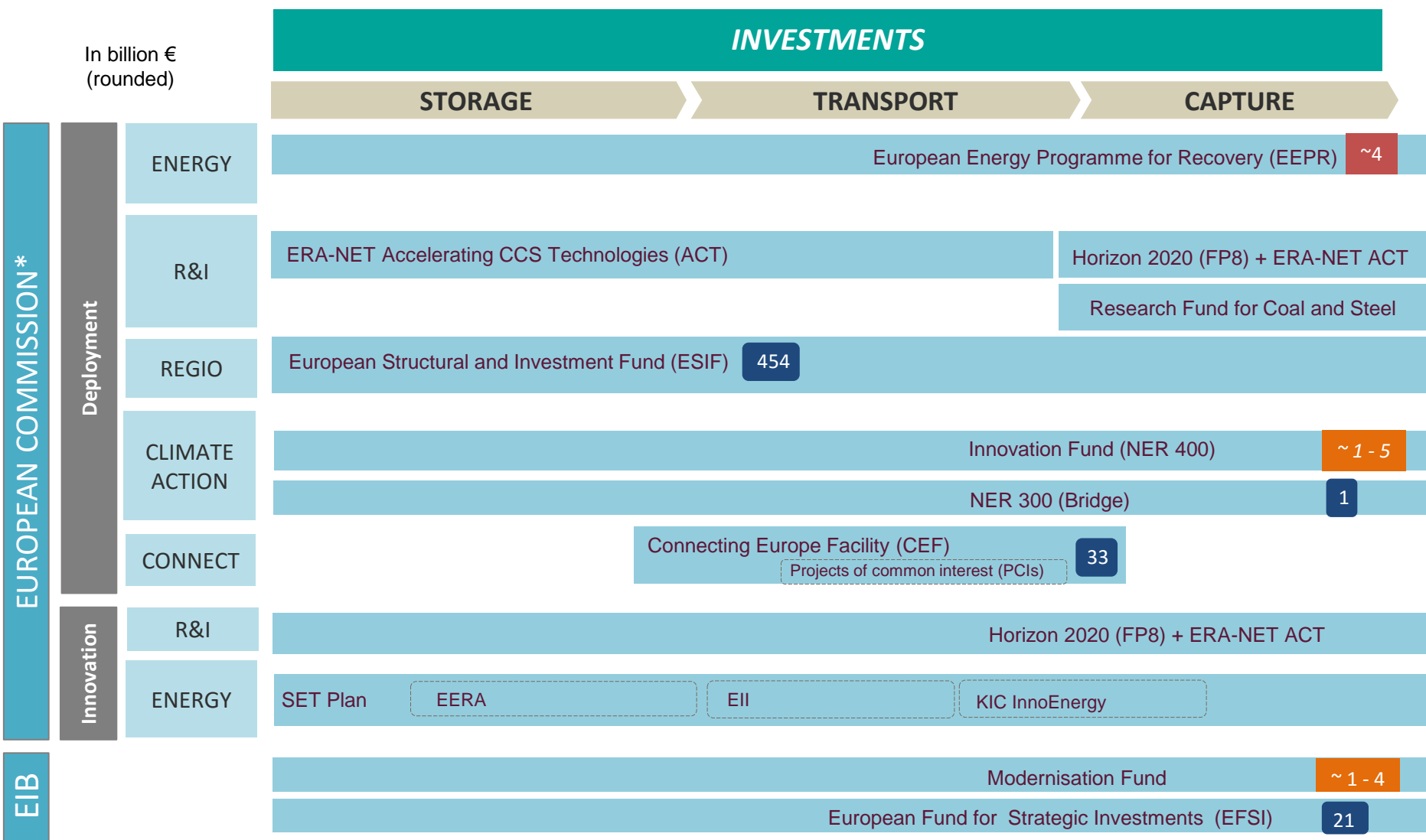


How can a regional CO₂ Market Maker be capitalised ?

EU funding schemes eligible for CCS projects and that could possibly be accessed to capitalise/fund CO₂ Market Makers exist, yet they are highly fragmented

As the main benefactors, it is imperative that Europe's strategic industrial regions take ownership in prioritising the delivery of CO₂ networks

EUROPEAN INSTRUMENTS CAN AID STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF CO₂ CAPTURE, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE



Caption



From
~2020



Between
2014-2020



Since
2009



Press Release: Norway breaks vicious cycle of inaction on CCS deployment with concrete plans for industry

Today marks a historic milestone for the deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology in the EU. Thanks to Bellona's consistent efforts the Norwegian Ministry for Petroleum and Energy today, 30 September 2016, confirmed the Norwegian government's decision to move forward with the country's three CO₂ capture projects from the feasibility study.

Related posts

[Why deeply decarbonising cement needs CCS](#)

[Why deeply decarbonising fertiliser manufacture needs CCS](#)

[Why tackling waste incineration emissions needs CCS](#)

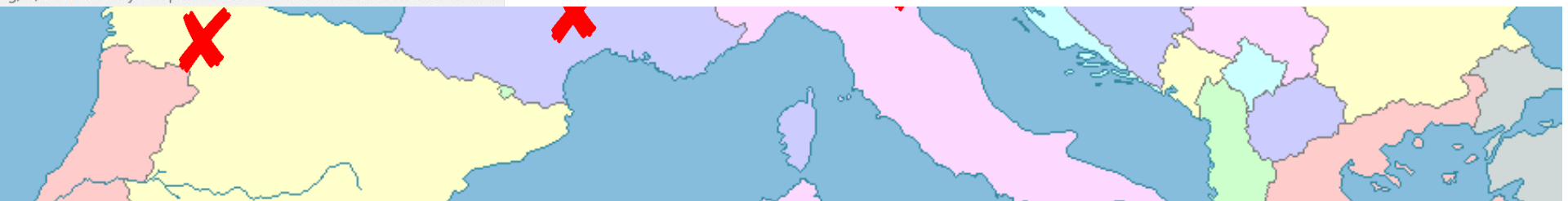
[Press Release: Norway breaks vicious cycle of inaction on CCS deployment with concrete plans for industry](#)

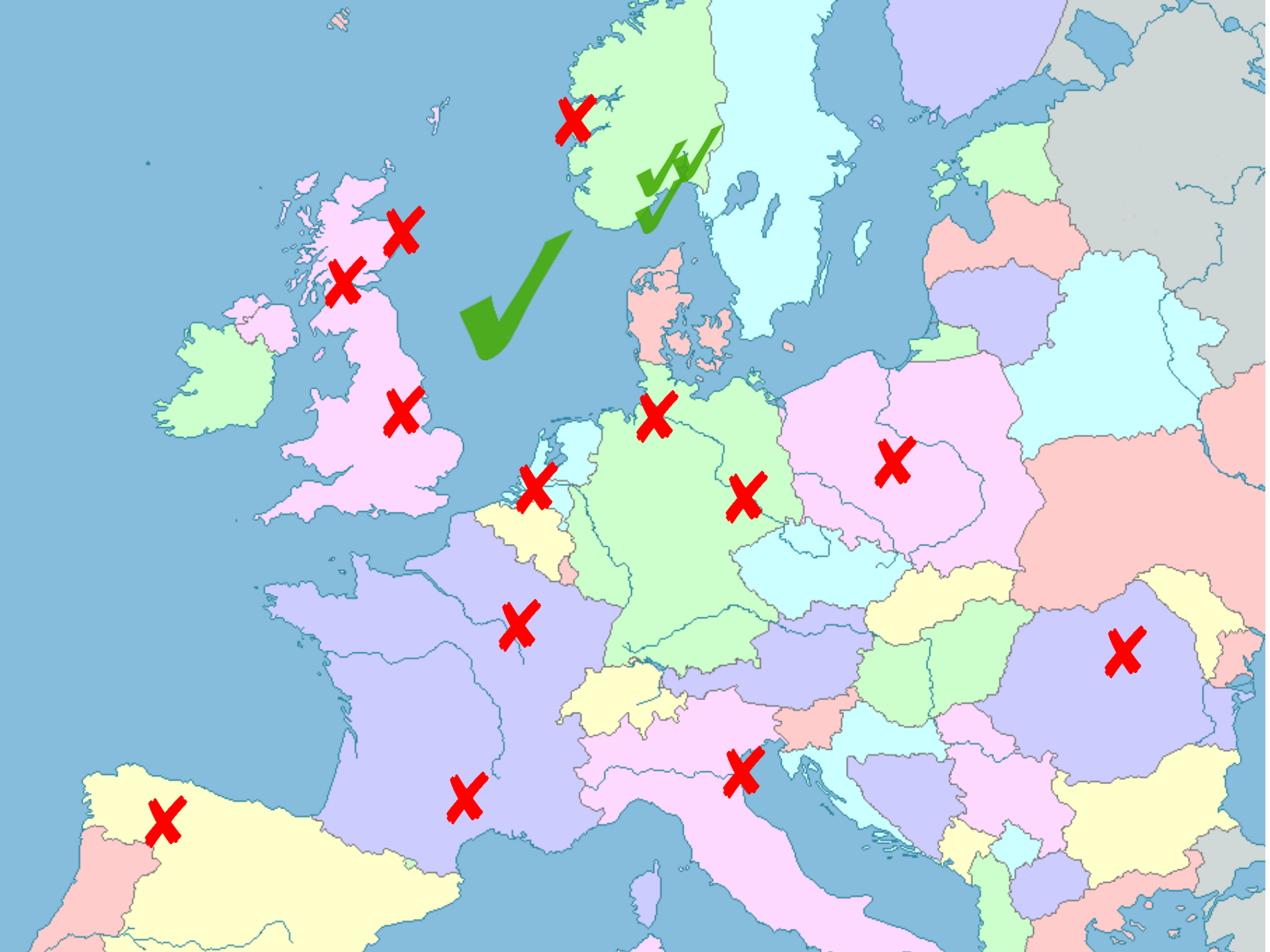
Published on September 30, 2016 by [Bellona Europa](#)

The capture projects represent three different industries: Yara, the world's largest ammonia production company, Norcem, Norway's sole cement producer, and Oslo's waste management and energy recovery [CCS project Klemetsrud](#). This will thus add immense value for the development of CO₂ capture technologies in Norway and throughout the EU.



[org/.../2016-09-why-deep-decarbonisation-of-fertiliser-manufacture-...](#)





Lord Oxburghs report (UK) 12th September 2016

Recommendations

1. Establish a CCS Delivery Company ("CCSDC") (paras 195 -252)

A newly formed and initially state-owned company tasked with delivering full-chain CCS for power at strategic hubs around the UK at or below £85/MWh on a baseload CfD equivalent basis. Formed of two linked but separately regulated companies: "PowerCo" to deliver the power stations and "T&SCo" to deliver the transport and storage infrastructure, the CCSDC will need c.£200-300m of funding over the coming 4-5 years.

2. Establish a system of economic regulation for CCS in the UK (paras 253-290)

The government will establish a system of economic regulation for CCS in the UK which is based on a regulated return approach. This will draw heavily on existing regulatory structures in the energy system and hence include: a CCS Power Contract based on the existing CfD or capacity contract to incentivise CCS for power; the regulation of T&SCo as



BELLONA
EUROPA

 *@Bellona_EU*

Jonas Helseth
jonas@bellona.org
[@jonashelseth](https://twitter.com/jonashelseth)