

# Net-zero iron and steel production: challenges, options and what needs to happen now

**Presenter:**

- **Dr Paul Durrant, End-use Sectors & Bioenergy, IRENA**

**TUESDAY, 15 DECEMBER 2020 • 15:00-15:30 CEST**

# SPEAKER



**Dr Paul Durrant**  
End-use Sectors & Bioenergy  
**IRENA**



The **slides** and a  
**recording** at  
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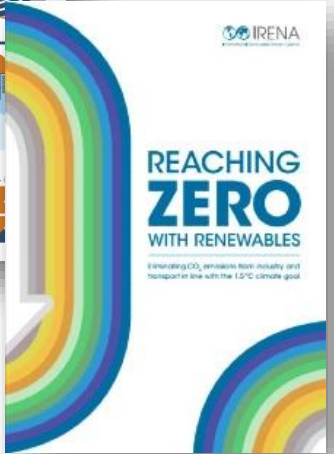


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# Recent work on end-use sectors



**GRO 2020 edition** outlines the investments and technologies needed to decarbonise the entire energy system in line with the Paris Agreement.



**Reaching Zero with Renewables** focuses on how industry and transport could achieve zero emissions by 2060 and assesses the use of renewables and related technologies.

## Collaborative Framework on Green Hydrogen

The umbrella for IRENA hydrogen engagement

- IRENA has established a **Collaborative Framework on Green Hydrogen** in June 2020, to foster dialogue between governments and private sector
- 65 countries, Hydrogen Council and IPHE participation. **Co-facilitated by EC.**

## IRENA VIRTUAL EDITION INNOVATION WEEK 2020

4 days	101 speakers	1 600+ audience
8 sessions	from 35 countries	from around 1 250 companies and organisations
23 panels		and 137 countries

Focus: **Innovative solutions for the energy-end-use sectors of transport & industry.** Showcased emerging **renewables based solutions** from around the world

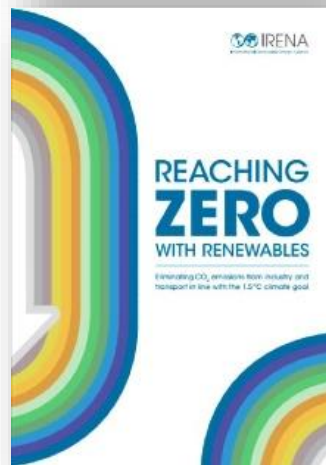
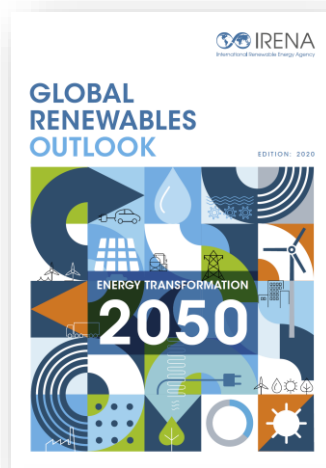
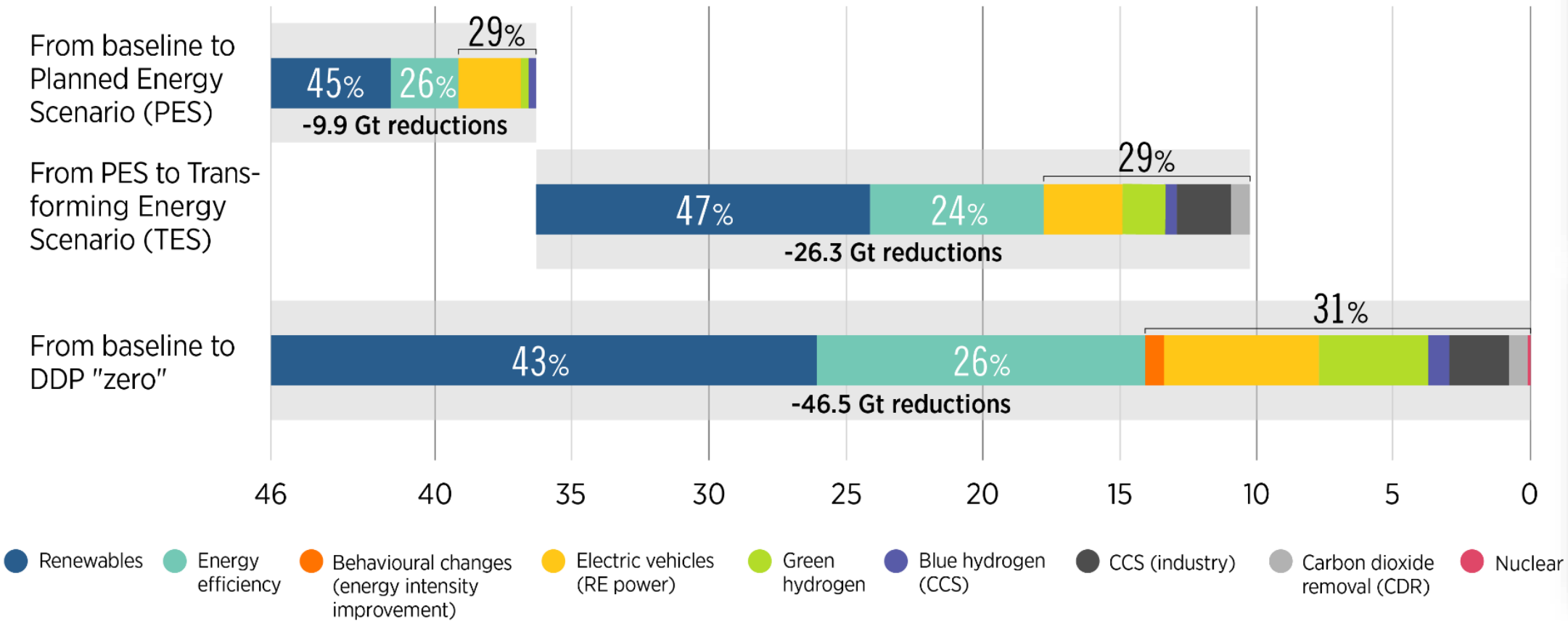
Collaborating with private sector, associations and other partners



Summaries and recordings at <http://innovationweek.irena.org>

# Global Renewables Outlook outlines options to cut energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to 2050

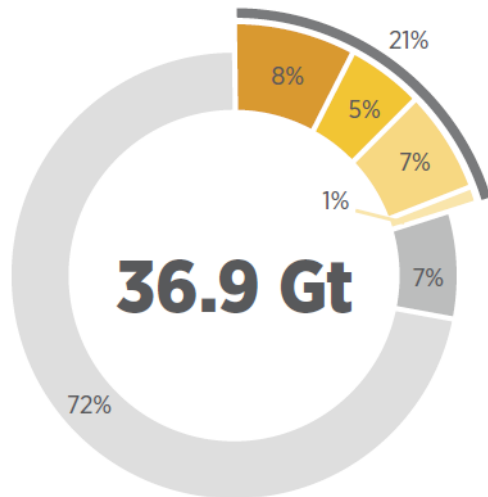
Energy and industrial process-related CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions (Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)



Annual energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions would need to decline by at least 70% below today's level by 2050. End-use electrification, green hydrogen and synthetic fuels will play a crucial role to reach zero emissions.

# Industry & Transport – Shares of Energy & Process Emissions

Industry



**36.9 Gt**

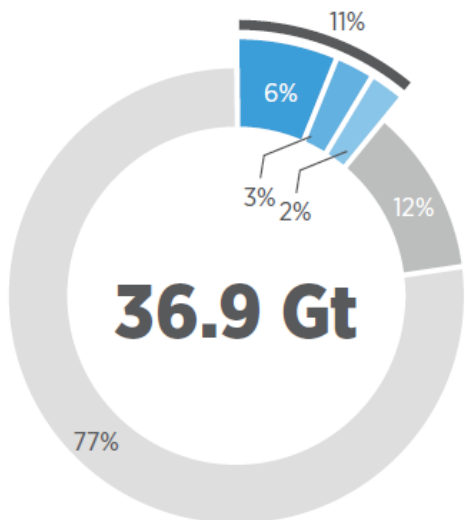
2017

- Iron and Steel
- Chemicals and Petrochemicals
- Cement and Lime
- Aluminium
- Other industry
- Non-industry

Annual emissions in Industry increase by 1 GT/yr from 2017 to 2050 PES

Emissions of 11.4 GT/yr remain in 2050

Transport



**36.9 Gt**

2017

- Road freight
- Aviation
- Shipping
- Other transport
- Non-transport

Annual emissions in Transport increase by 0.1 GT/yr from 2017 to 2050 PES

Emissions of 8.6 GT/yr remain in 2050

# Seven challenging sectors

## Energy-intensive industrial sectors



### Iron and steel

In 2017:

- Consumed 32 exajoules (EJ) of energy
- Only 4% was from renewables
- Emitted 3.1 gigatonnes (Gt) of CO<sub>2</sub>



### Chemicals and petrochemicals

In 2017:

- Consumed 46.8 EJ of energy
- Only 3% was from renewables
- Emitted 1.7 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



### Cement and lime

In 2017:

- Consumed 15.6 EJ of energy
- Only 6% was from renewables
- Emitted 2.5 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



### Aluminium

In 2017:

- Consumed 4.5 EJ of energy
- 16% was from renewables
- Emitted 0.4 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>

## Energy-intensive freight & long-haul transport sectors



### Road freight

In 2017:

- Consumed 32.3 EJ of energy
- Only 1.5% was from renewables
- Emitted 2.3 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



### Aviation

In 2017:

- Consumed 13.5 EJ of energy
- A negligible share was from renewables
- Emitted 0.9 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



### Shipping


In 2017:

- Consumed 11.3 EJ of energy
- A negligible share was from renewables
- Emitted 0.9 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>


These seven will account for **38% of energy and process emissions** and **43% of final energy use by 2050** unless major policy changes are pursued.




# 5 Measures for Reaching Zero



Direct use of clean, predominantly renewable, electricity

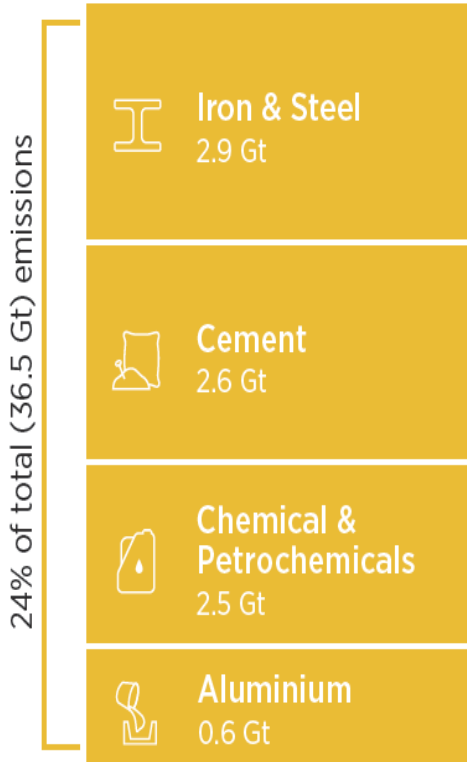



Direct use of renewable heat and biomass




Indirect use of clean electricity via synthetic fuels & feedstocks

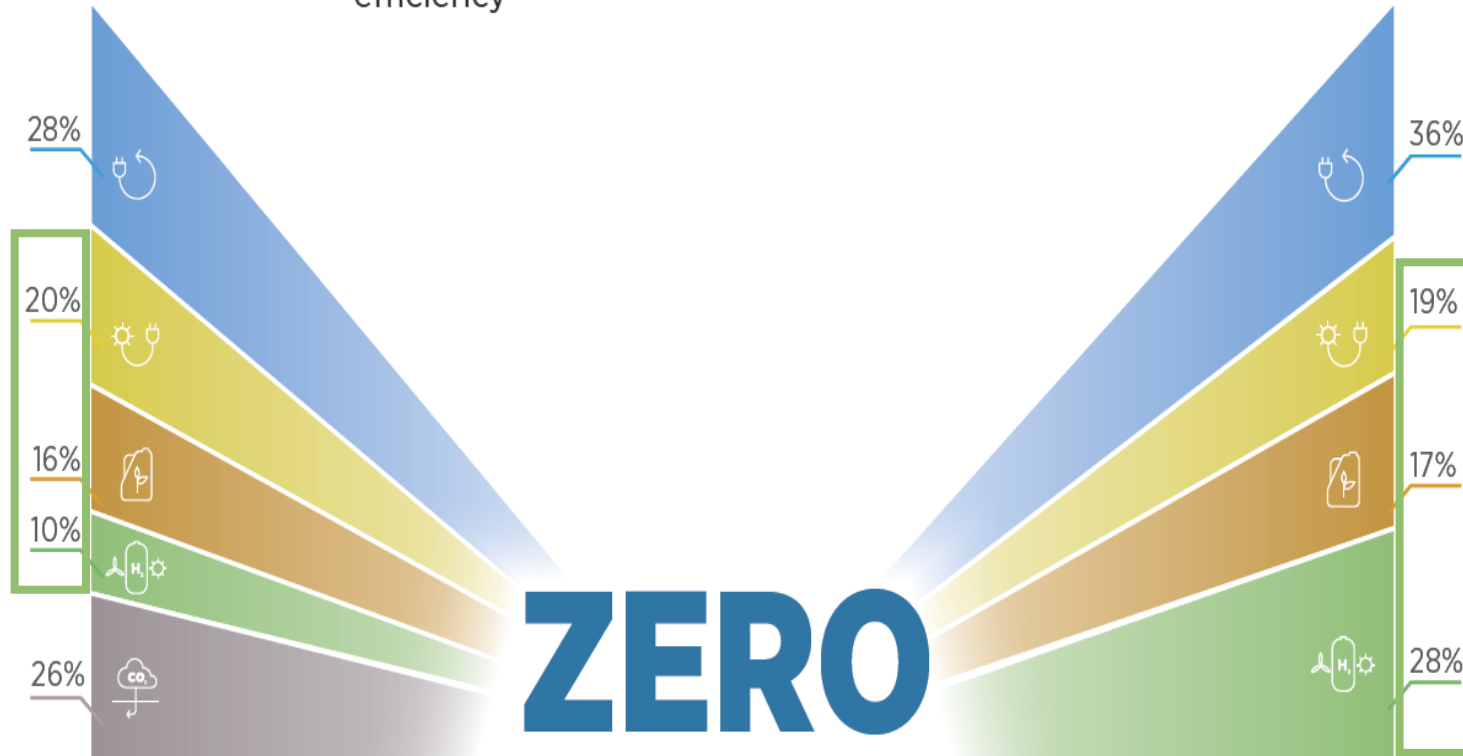
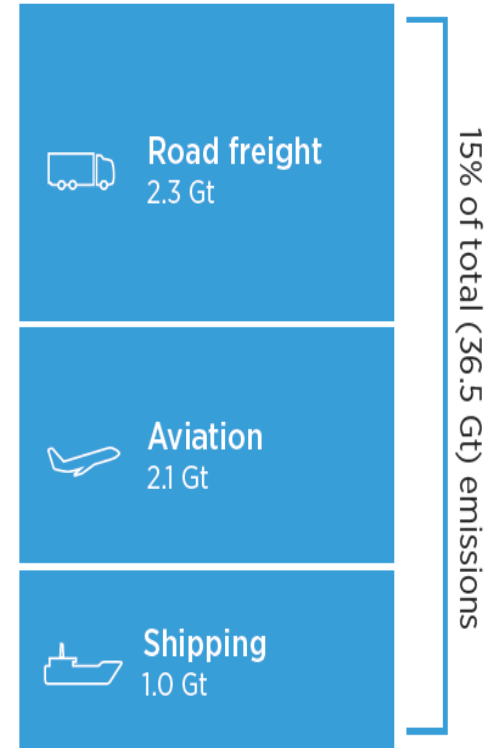
Direct Energy & Process CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in 2050 (Planned Energy Scenario)



 Reduced demand and improved energy efficiency

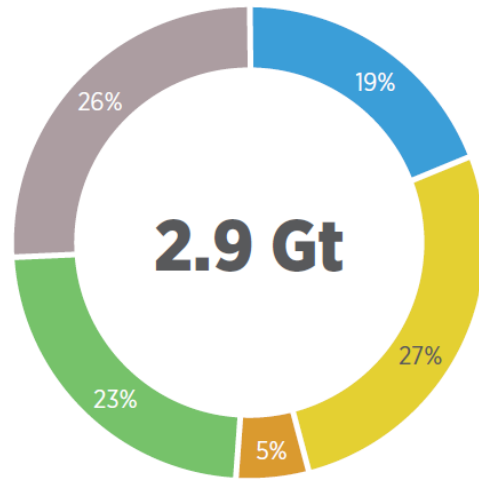
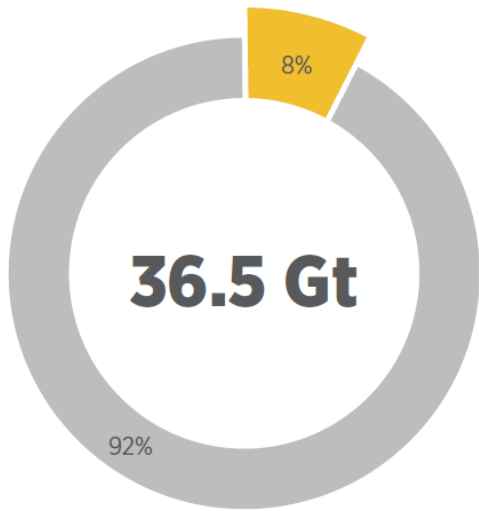
 Use of carbon dioxide removal measures




Direct Energy & Process CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in 2050 (Planned Energy Scenario)





Iron and steel share of total energy and process-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2050 Planned Energy Scenario (Gt).

Estimated role of key CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction measures to reduce steel Planned Energy Scenario emissions to zero.

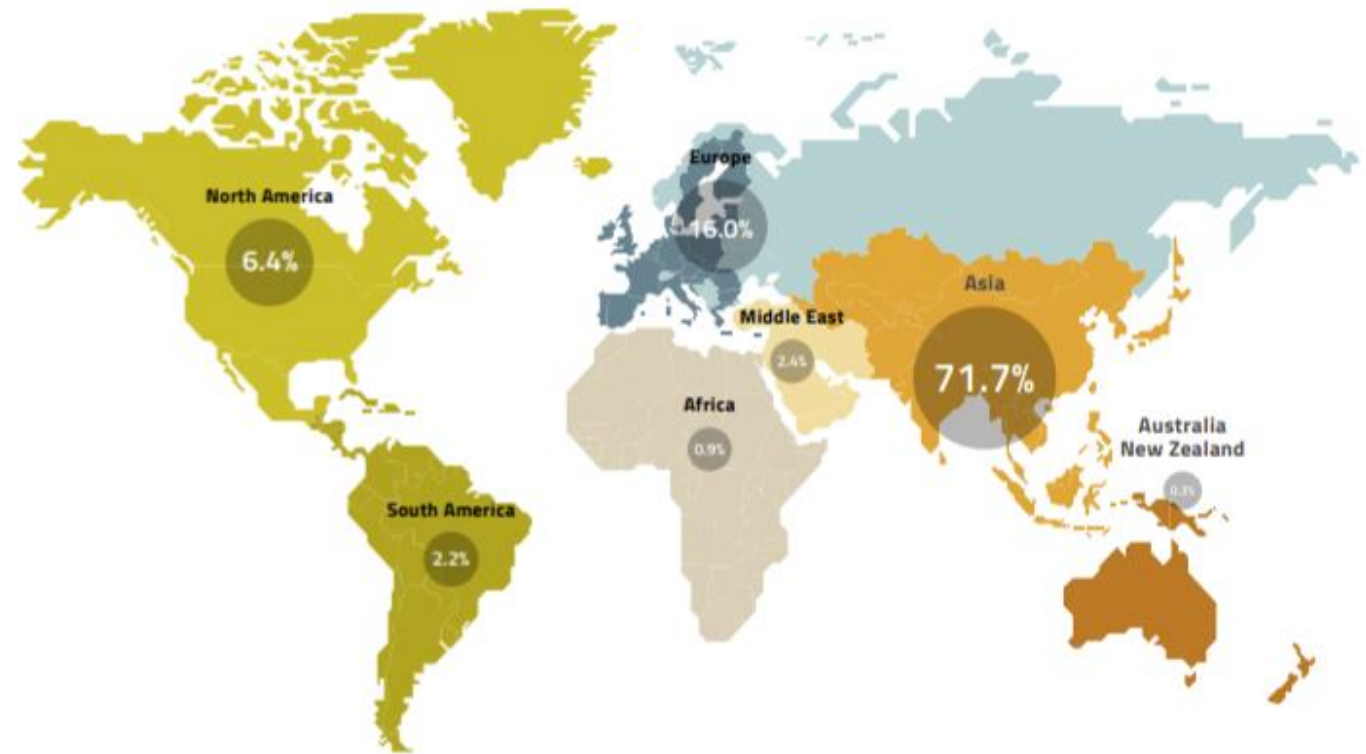


-  Direct use of clean, predominantly renewable, electricity
-  Direct use of renewable heat and biomass
-  Indirect use of clean electricity via synthetic fuels & feedstocks

 Reduced demand and improved energy efficiency

 Use of carbon dioxide removal measures

**Steel Production by Region**



Source: ECOWAS, 2019

**2 options  
compatible  
with reaching  
zero emissions**



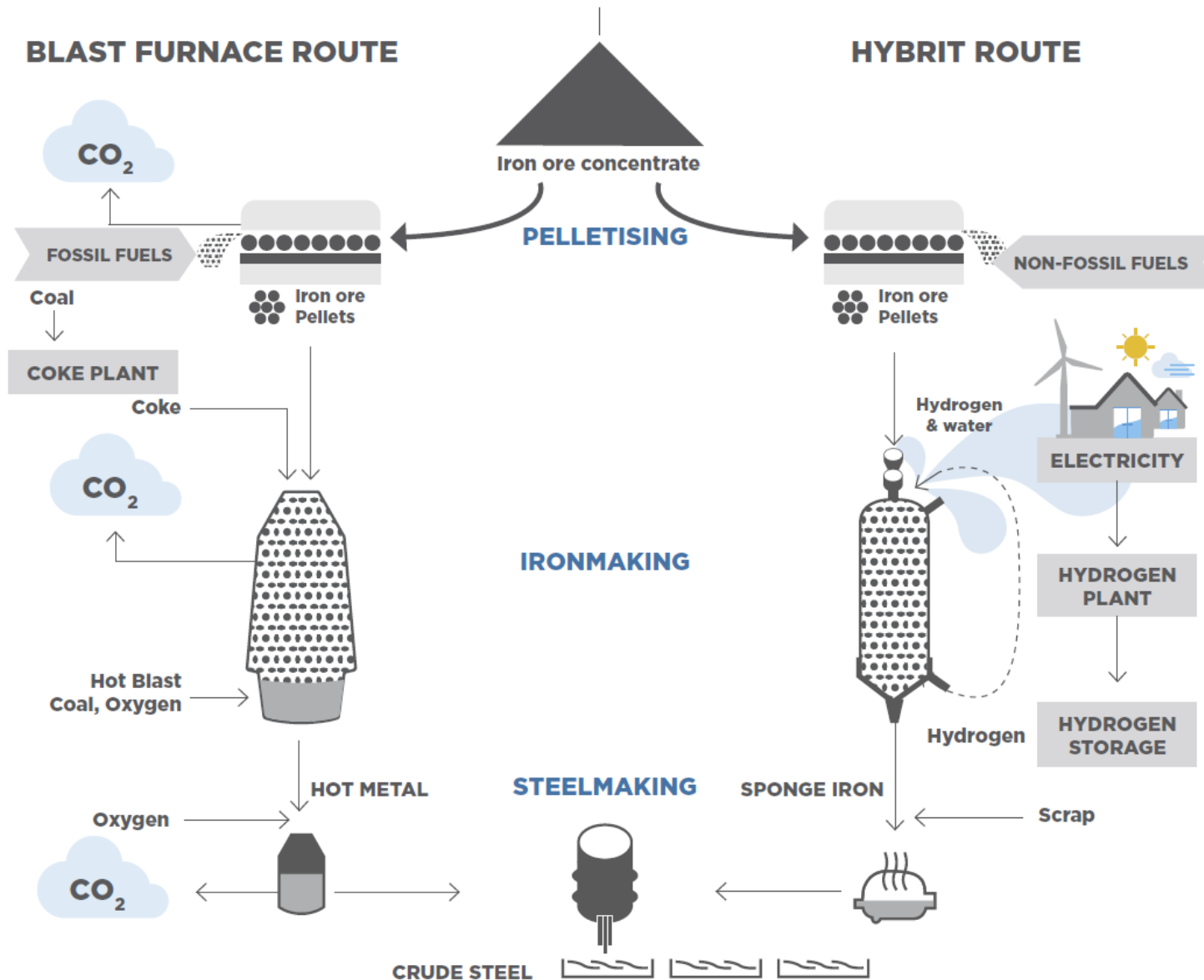
## **Hydrogen-based direct reduction of iron and electric arc furnace-based steel production**

- ➔ Produce iron via the direct reduction process using clean, preferably green, hydrogen as a reducing agent.
- ➔ Produce steel using electric arc furnaces.
- ➔ Source all heat and electricity inputs from renewables.

## **Capturing and storing process and waste emissions, and using renewables for energy**

- ➔ Apply CCUS to existing iron and steel production processes.
- ➔ Source all heat and electricity inputs from renewables.

# Renewable hydrogen-based DRI-EAF route



Renewable hydrogen-based DRI-EAF route being piloted in Sweden compared to the conventional BF-BOF route

# Ten priorities for action (current global efforts are patchy)

Co-develop strategies & plans		Address enabling conditions		Enhance business models	
Pursue a renewables-based with an end goal of zero emissions.	Develop a shared vision and strategy and co-develop practical roadmaps.	Build confidence and knowledge among decision makers.	Plan and deploy enabling infrastructure early on.	Foster early demand for green products and services.	Develop tailored approaches to ensure access to finance.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires linked sectoral strategies at the local, national and international levels</li> <li>Plans built on the five technology pillars.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be supported by all key actors</li> <li>So co-develop with broad engagement nationally and internationally to build consensus.</li> <li>International and inter-governmental bodies can assist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision makers need to better understand the risks.</li> <li>Many more demonstration and lighthouse projects are needed.</li> <li>Those who can must lead, showing what is possible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New approaches will require substantial new infrastructure.</li> <li>Investment needs to come ahead of the demand.</li> <li>Requires carefully co-ordinated planning &amp; targeted incentives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating early sources of demand for green fuels, materials, products and services will help scale of production and reduce costs.</li> <li>Use public procurement, corporate sourcing, regulated minimum percent requirements, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectors have specific needs i.e., high CAPEX, long payback periods, etc.</li> <li>So tailored financial instruments along the whole innovation cycle are needed.</li> <li>Co-operation between public and private financial institutions can help.</li> </ul>
Work international				Support further innovation	
Collaborate across borders.	Think globally, utilise national strengths.	Establish pathways for evolving regulation & international standards.		Support RD&D and systemic innovation.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A global challenge, and the solutions needed are complex and expensive.</li> <li>Countries working alone will not be able to explore all options in the necessary depth.</li> <li>Countries can share the burden.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocating industrial production to access low-cost renewable energy could reduce costs and create new trade opportunities.</li> <li>Countries with large or expanding production should be supported in getting on the right (zero-carbon-compatible) track early on.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulations and standards are both enablers and barriers for change</li> <li>Requires careful planning to ensure that they shift at the same pace as the technological changes.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large gaps in capability and large cost differences still remain.</li> <li>Increased investment in RD&amp;D is needed across a range of technologies to reduce costs, improve performance and broaden applicability.</li> <li>Innovation support needs to be systemic.</li> </ul>	

## Re Reaching Zero - Coming shortly - Technical Briefs on:

- Electrolyser Cost Reduction report
- Biojet fuels report
- Renewable Methanol report
- Deeper dives into the scale of the challenge on Steel and Chemicals
- Policy briefs on Hydrogen & Bioenergy

## Re Reaching Zero - Coming up in 2021:

- Regional perspectives: deeper dives into some specific regions / countries
- Closer look at cost and cost reduction drivers
- Closer look at key enabling conditions, infrastructure standards, global trade.
- 2021's Global Renewables Outlook – 1.5-degree /net-zero pathway
- Innovation landscape for electricity use in end-use sectors.



**Q & A**  
**10 min**

# NEXT WEBINARS

□ **TUESDAY, 5 JANUARY 2020 • 14:00 – 14:30 CET**

**“Thermal energy storage: a key enabler of increased renewables penetration in energy systems”**

For more information and to register: <https://irena.org/events/2020/Aug/IRENA-SEDA-Joint-Webinar>

□ **TUESDAY, 26 JANUARY 2020 • 14:00 – 14:30 CET**

**“INSPIRE: IRENA’s interactive tool for patent trends and international standards in RE”**

For more information and to register: <https://irena.org/events/2020/Jun/IRENA-Insights>



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