

EU Energy Intensive Industries' transformation Masterplan

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Energy-Intensive Industries:

- **1.** Make up more than half of the energy consumption of the EU industry.
- 2. Are at the heart of the EU value chains. Their products are needed for low-carbon solutions enabling the transition to climate-neutrality.
- **3.** Share the ambition of the Paris Agreement, recognise the size of the transformation challenge and the opportunities it brings.



Masterplan for a competitive transformation of EU Energy Intensive Industries enabling a climate neutral, circular economy

Transition to climate-neutrality is a key driver of our economies. The von der Leyen Commission is proposing a new Industrial Strategy and a European Green Deal to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent.

This transition will require transformational efforts in all sectors of the economy. Industry, responsible for 15 % of the EU's emissions, will be an important part of the effort.

The High Level Group on Energy Intensive Industries has developed a Masterplan to advise the European Commission on the enabling policy framework needed to manage the transition to low-emissions while keeping industry competitive.

The Masterplan was published in November 2019. It is well recognized in the European Green Deal.

The European Green Deal







High Level Group on Energy Intensive Industries

Since:	Established in 2015					
Role:	Provide advice on best ways to foster competitiveness and renewal of the EU Energy Intensive Industries					
Members:	EIIs, EC, Member States, financial institutions (EIB, EBRD), NGOs					



Development of the Industrial Transformation Masterplan





Strategic priorities

Creation of Markets for Climate-neutral, Circular Economy Products	Developing Climate-neutral Solutions and Financing their Uptake		Social Dimension
Demand-side measures fostering demand and competitiveness	Developing industrial demonstrators of breakthrough technologies	Availability of climate- neutral energy at globally competitive prices	Empowering consumers to make informed choices
Alternative or complementary options for carbon pricing mechanisms	R&D&I programmes bringing solutions closer to the market	Access to alternative feedstock sources	Equipping workers with new skills to deal with the transformation
Empowering customers and consumers	Facilitating access to private capital	Mapping of energy and non- energy infrastructure and supply	Helping communities dependent on the Ells to face the transition



Taking account of relevant ongoing work:

the Strategic Forum on Important Projects of Common European Interest and its work on strategic value chains

the Strategic Plan for Horizon Europe

the Technical Expert Group on sustainable finance

the Roundtable on Industry 2030

the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans









Creation of Markets

- Use full life-cycle approach to measure greenhouse gas footprint of products and materials
- Make strategic use of public procurement to select sustainable products and services
- Develop an enabling framework to support the cost competitiveness of climate neutral, circular economy products





• Develop large scale pilots to showcase clean technologies by 2025-2030 and foster large scale deployment thereafter

• Develop Horizon Europe Partnerships on Climate-Neutral, Circular Industry and on Clean Steel

• Align eligibility criteria between different funds, both on EU level (e.g. Horizon Europe, or InvestEU) and national level and also interoperability of funding mechanisms





Investment

- Identify pipeline of technology projects to be funded by private sector and public funds
- Facilitate access to private capital at affordable cost, including through de-risking instruments
- The Commission's Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth should support competitiveness of the EU industry and its transition to climate-neutrality





Energy and Raw Materials

- Ensure access and availability of climate-neutral energy at globally competitive prices
- Develop supply and infrastructure for low emission alternative feedstock sources such as hydrogen
- Develop infrastructure reflecting an integrated approach including energy, transport and digital networks

• More strategic approach needed in ensuring access to supply of sustainable raw materials, including development of economic partnerships with resource-rich countries and better use of domestic resources





• Accelerate the move to circular economy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better material and resource efficiency across value chains

- Introduce measures to assess products based on the appropriate and standardised life-cycle approach
- Develop infrastructure reflecting an integrated approach including energy, transport and digital networks
- Develop technological solutions and design products that help achieve circularity
- Exploit underused potential for use of secondary raw materials
- Promote use of renewable and (carbon-based) recyclables beyond energy production





- Equip workers with new skills to deal with the transformation
- Communicate better to help consumers make more informed choices

• Support the transition of coal and carbon-intensive communities and regions, including through the future Just Transition Fund





Set up an industrial transition observatory involving relevant industry and civil society stakeholders to monitor industry's progress towards climate-neutrality and circularity and advice course corrections.





Annex slides



For each sector multiple technology options are

being developed towards significant GHG reductions

Technology Sector	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	ххх	xx	xxx	xxx	х	xxx	Avoidance of intermediate process steps and recycling of process gases: xxx Recycling high quality steel: xxx
Chemicals & fertilisers	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx (*)	Use of waste streams (chemical recycling): xxx
Cement lime	ххх	O (cement) O (lime)	X (cement) X (lime)	XXX (cement, 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	хх	о	xxx	xxx	ххх	xxx	Efficiency: xxx
Ceramics	xxx	0	xx	х	х	0	Efficiency: xxx
Paper	xx	0	0	0	xxx	о	Efficiency: xxx
Glass	xxx	0	x	0	xxx	о	Higher glass recycling: xx
Non-ferrous metals/alloys	ххх	ххх	х	х	xxx	x	Efficiency: xxx Recycling high quality non-ferrous: xxx Inert anodes: xxx
o: Limited or no significant application foreseen x: Possible application but not main route or wide scale application xx: Medium potential			xxx: high potential xxx: Sector already applies technology on large scale (can be expanded in some cases) (*) In particular for ammonia and ethylene oxide				