

The need for cross-border CO2 infrastructure

Jonas Helseth
Director
@jonashelseth / @Bellona_EU

jonas@bellona.org



Bellona

- Independent non-profit organisation
- ° 1986
- Technology and solution-oriented
- Offices in Brussels, Berlin, Oslo, London
- Bellona Europa specialised in industrial decarbonisation & energy systems thinking





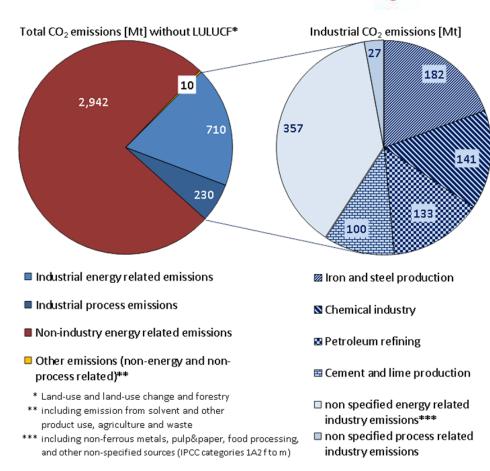




ZEP 2013 Industry Report: Key Findings/Conclusions #1

Zero emissions platform

- EU 2050 emission cut commitments will require large-scale mitigation actions in all sectors of the economy.
- In 2010, direct emissions from industry accounted for 25% of the total EU CO₂ emissions.
- The adoption of BAT, BPT is not sufficient to reach the targets set to avoid dangerous climate change.



Key Findings/Conclusions #2



- CCS is the only available technology that can deliver the deep emission cuts in several EU energy-intensive industries
- The deployment of CCS would help ensure a competitive position for existing EU industries in a future carbon-restrained world, and help reconcile EU climate ambitions with the desire for a re-industrialisation of the EU economy.
- Pilot projects have shown that retrofitting CO₂ capture into the operation of the conventional processes is possible. Large scale demonstration is now necessary.



Key Findings/Conclusions #2





nsure a ndustries and help he desire onomy.

tting CO₂ ventional





Joint call to action for cross-border CO2 infrastructure



- II. Framework conditions for CCS: scope of needs, role of government, participation
- III. Legal framework and liability
- IV. Funding framework
- V. Multi-modal and multi-purpose nature
- VI. Connection to industrial clusters further inland

















































But what about steel...? Case study:



Tata Steel Ijmuiden

Direct reduction of iron ore with hydrogen

Green H2

- Potential lowest climate impact, no extraction of fossil resources
- Producing 6.62 million tonnes of steel will require 21.2 TWh of renewable electricity. This is more than the total wind production in the Netherlands in 2020.

Blue H₂

- Needs less electricity input
- GHG emissions are very low dependent on high capture rate, permanent storage, and low methane leakage
- https://www.frompollutiontosolution.org/
 - Running Tata Steel on green hydrogen requires more electricity than the total 2020 Dutch wind production...



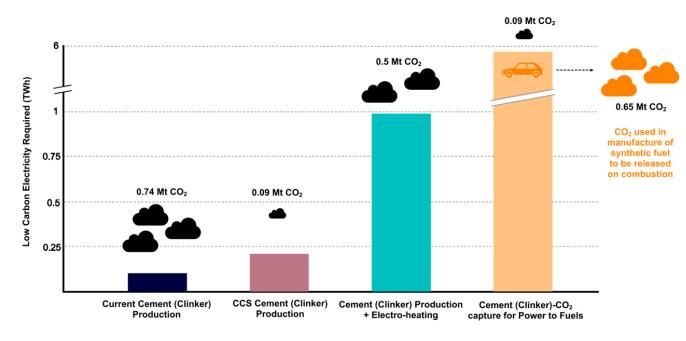
RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEEP EMISSIONS CUTS

Decarbonisation & Electricity requirement

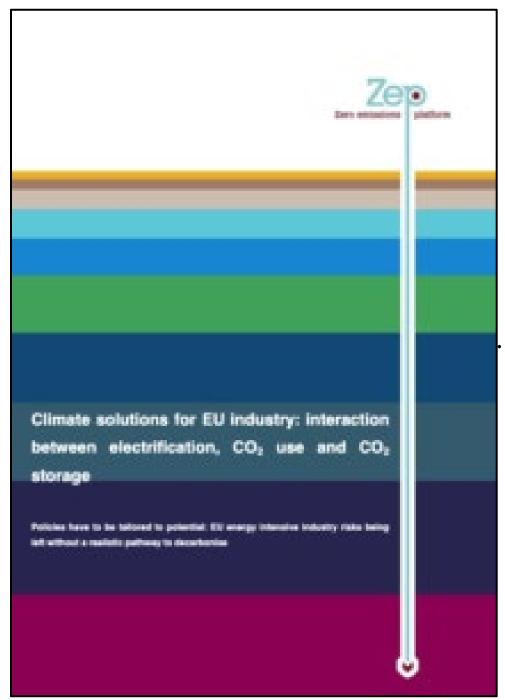
Electrification in the cement sector provides limited CO_2 reductions – **process emission remain.**

Electrification of New Steel production via Steel Direct Reduction of Iron (DRI) via Hydrogen requires significant renewable energy. A single steel production site would consume as much electricity as 9 million European households.

Decarbonisation of Europe's chemical production – via electrification & hydrogen would require more than twice (+140%) the EU's current electricity generation.

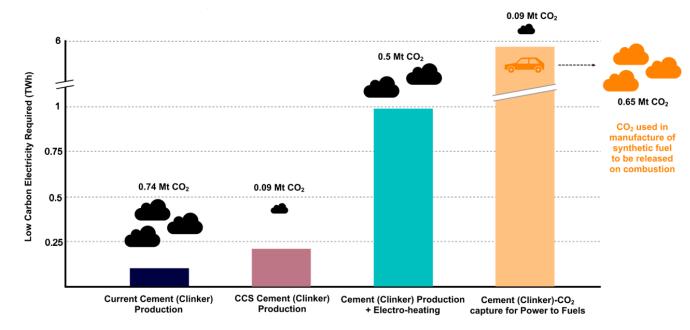


Reference cement production facility of 1 million tonnes per annum. Comparing the electricity requirements and CO2 reduction of carbon capture and storage, electric heating, CO2 conversion via power to fuels





OF INDUSTRIAL DEEP EMISSIONS CUTS



Reference cement production facility of 1 million tonnes per annum. Comparing the electricity requirements and CO2 reduction of carbon capture and storage, electric heating, CO2 conversion via power to fuels

Carbon Dioxide Removal The four required principles to assess it



Carbon dioxide is **physically removed from the atmosphere**.



The removed carbon dioxide is **stored** out of the atmosphere **in a** manner intended to be permanent.



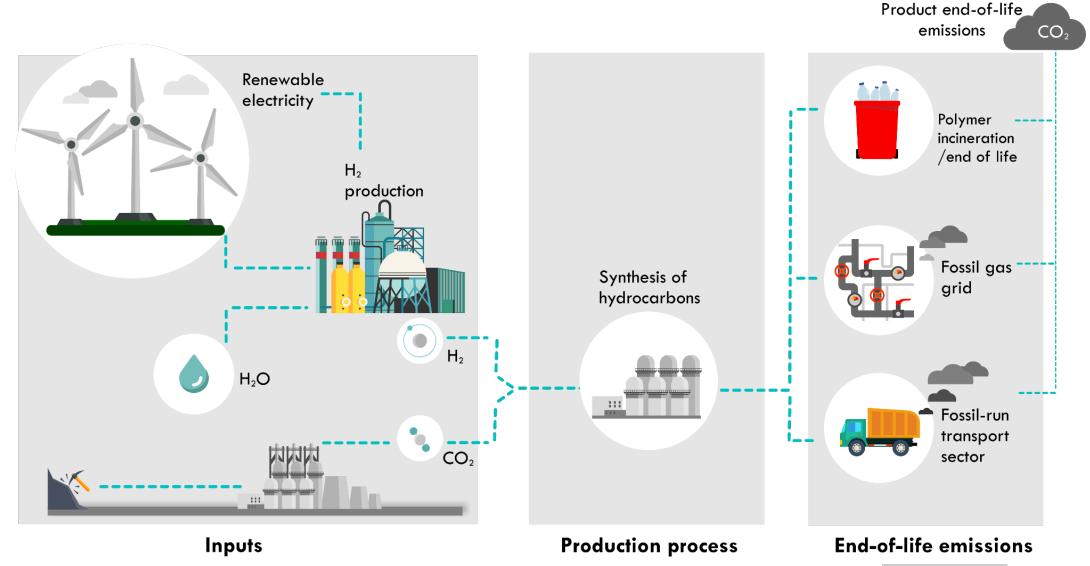
Upstream and downstream GHG, associated with the removal and storage process, are comprehensively estimated and included in the emission balance.



The total quantity of atmospheric carbon dioxide removed and permanently stored is greater than the total quantity of carbon dioxide emitted to the atmosphere.



WHAT OF CO2 UTILISATION? - NOT ALL CCU IS CLIMATE ACTION!



REVIEWING THE CCU (P₂X) LOBBY NUMBERS...

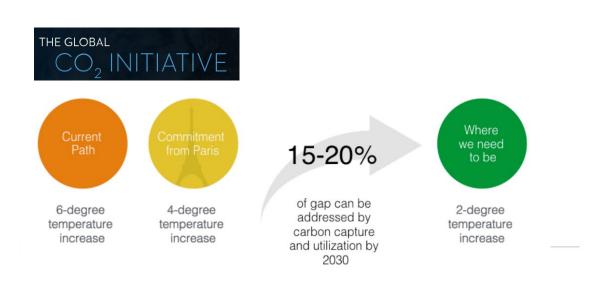
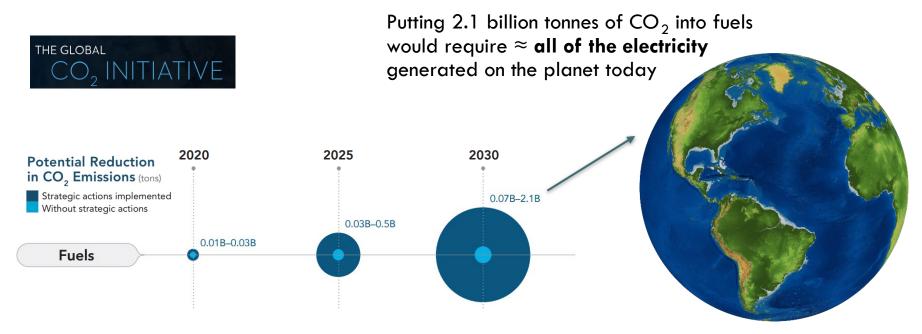


Figure 4: CBPI can play a significant role in addressing gap to achieve a 2º future

Source: Issam Dairanieh, CO₂ Sciences, "Market potential and environmental impact of CO2 conversion technologies"

7/6/17 ROUNDTABLE: POWER TO LIQUIDS - PROBLEM OR SOLUTION? 12

REVIEWING THE CCU (P₂X) LOBBY NUMBERS...



Source: Issam Dairanieh, CO₂ Sciences, "Market potential and environmental impact of CO2 conversion technologies"

7/6/17 ROUNDTABLE: POWER TO LIQUIDS - PROBLEM OR SOLUTION? 13

REVIEWING THE C



Potential Reduction in CO₂ Emissions (tons)

Strategic actions implemented Without strategic actions

O.01B-0.0

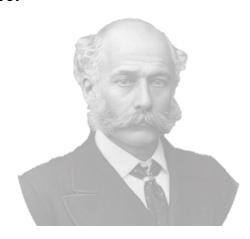
Source: Issam Dairanieh, CC environmental impact of CC

THE
'POWER
TO
LIQUIDS'
TRAP

BELLONA E U R O P A REALITY CHECK

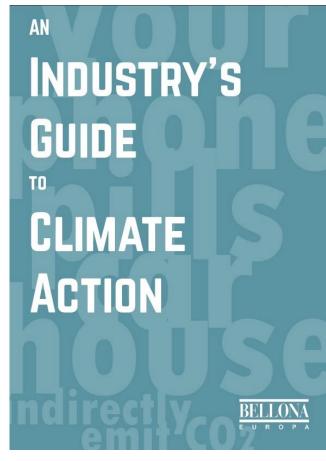
CO2 NETWORK AS A PUBLIC GOOD

In the early 19th century, London planned to expand its sewage system, yet faced widespread public opposition. Particularly wealthier people, living uphill, did not see why a general sewage system was needed and hence did not want to pay to improve the property of private individuals 'downhill'. In fact, sewage was not seen as a public good, and so the government initially considered it improper to use public money. It took several cholera epidemics, thousands of deaths, and the 'Great Stink' of 1858 for London to finally modernize and upgrade its sewage system, at last stopping the unchecked dumping of human waste into the city and the river Thames.



"[The principle] was of diverting the cause of the mischief to a locality where it can do no mischief."

Sir Joseph Bazalgette, Civil Engineer





Thanks for your attention! Get in touch ☺





Jonas Helseth

Director

@jonashelseth

Jonas@bellona.org

@Bellona_EU



Laurien Spruyt

Senior Climate & Industry Policy
Manager in NL, BE, NRW (DE)

@laurienspruyt
laurien@bellona.org