

Industry Decarbonization

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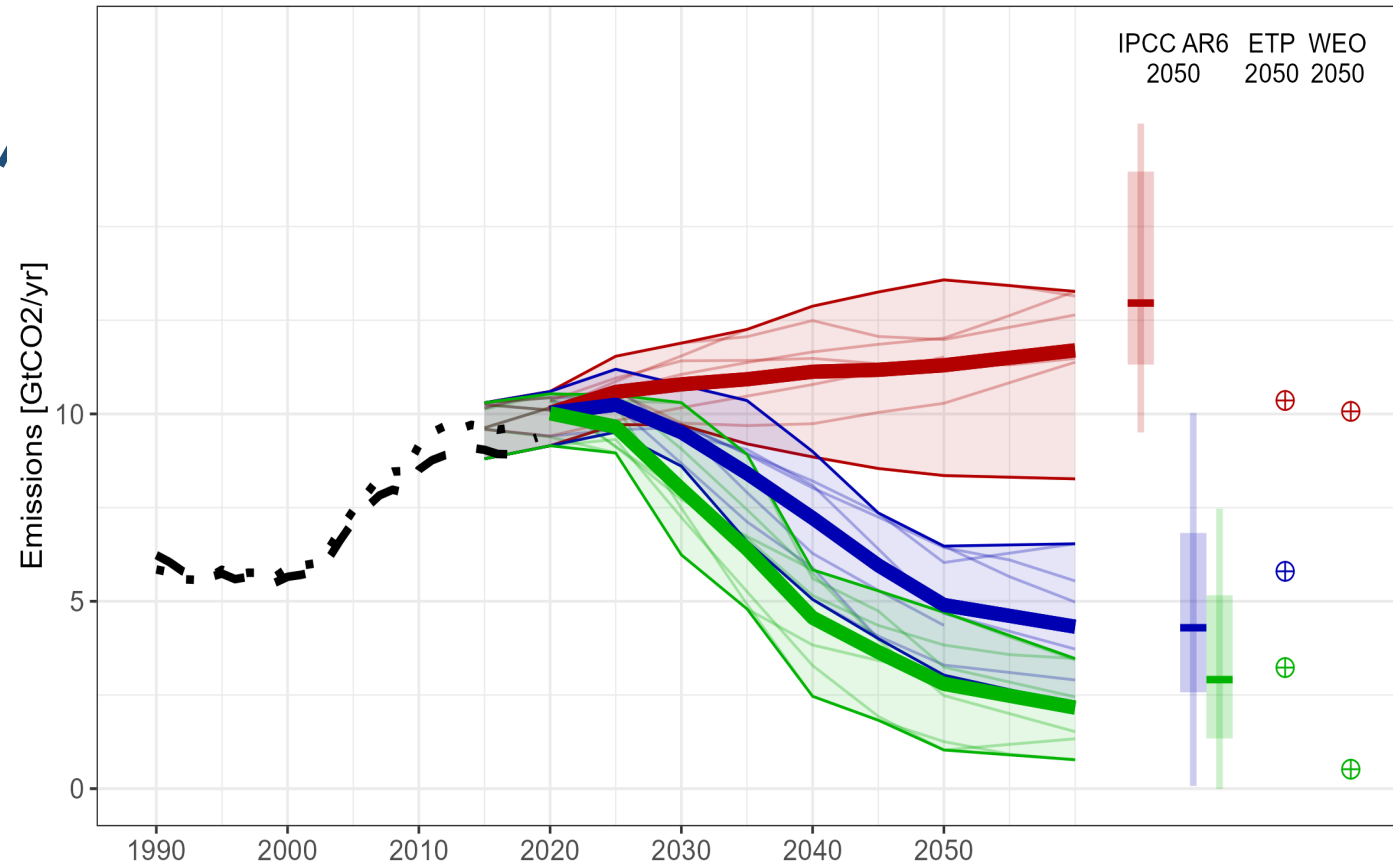
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NAVIGATE Future of Global Industry Sector Emissions



- **Current national policies: Industry emissions** only slight increase and lower than IPCC AR6 due to more baseline decarbonization
- **Well below 2°C: 4.9GtCO₂/yr (3.0-6.5) in 2050**
Reduction rates in industry are similar to total CO₂ Emissions
- **1.5°C by 2100: 2.8 GtCO₂/yr (1.0-4.7) in 2050**
Risk that industry sector emissions do not decline as fast as total CO₂ emissions
Due to bottlenecks to decarbonization

Figure shows global direct emissions from industry.
Upstream emissions from electricity production etc. not included



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NAVIGATE Key technology and transformation challenges until 2050

	Total	Iron&Steel	Cement	Chemicals	Other
Electrification	Phase-out fossils and ramp-up green electricity	Secondary steel production	High potential (with CCS); not mature	High for process heat	Very high for process heat
Hydrogen & E-Fuels	Limited due to tight electricity markets	H2-DRI	Small	Potential for feedstock	High potential for heat
Bioenergy	Versatile fossil fuel substitute, limited supply	Small	High	Important feedstock input	Important heat source
CCS		Small potential, mostly transitory	Very high potential for process emissions espec. electric kilns (>2 GtCO ₂ /yr)	Potentially high	Limited
Material reduction	Regulation intensive	Potential nearly 30% reduction	Potential nearly 20% reduction		
Recycling	Regulation and governance intensive	High potential (up to 1,600 Mt/yr)			
Residual fossil fuel use		Small (coal phase-out)	Small (coal phase-out)	Wb-2°C: 20 bbl/dy 1.5°C: 15 bbl/d	Highly uncertain

“Other” includes aluminum, manufacturing, food processing, wood processing, pulp&paper



- Lowers distributional conflicts between regions
 - **Low global per-capita emissions** imply
 - **smaller differences of per-capita emissions across regions**
- Avoids CO₂ price inflation (<250 \$US/tCO₂)
- Reduces need for carbon removals
- Overcoming residual emissions keep door to 1.5°C target open

