Solutions to decarbonize the iron and steel sector

Organised in partnership with



11:30-13:00 | 26 September 2023

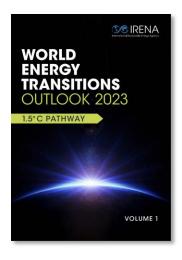
Scene-setting presentation



Luis JaneiroTeam Lead, End-use sectors
IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre

Recent work by IRENA on end-use sectors

End Use Sectors



Electrification

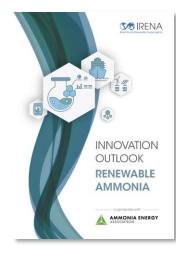


Hydrogen

SO IRENA

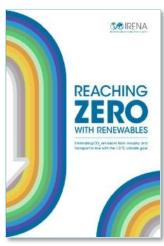


E-fuels/Chemicals

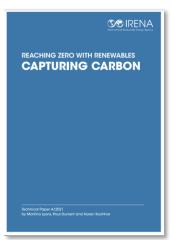




Hard to Abate Sectors

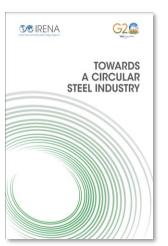


CCS and BECCS



Iron and Steel

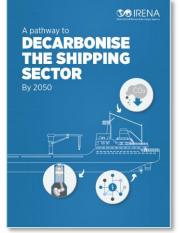




Aviation



Shipping

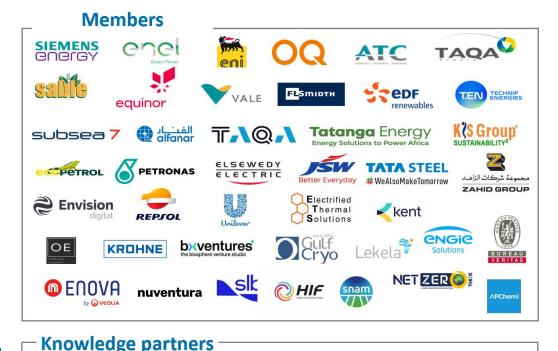


IRENA Alliance for Industrial Decarbonization

The **objective** of the **Alliance** is **to enhance dialogue** and **coordinated action** among the members towards

- » Raising aspiration for decarbonization, aligned with global and national decarbonization ambitions.
- » Support the development & implementation of decarbonization strategies, leveraging renewable energy.
- » Stimulating the exchange of knowledge and best practices among practitioners.
- » Engaging with global and regional energy and climate platforms to foster action for decarbonising end-use sectors, particularly industry.

Total 55 members and partners with IRENA as Alliance Secretariat host



Berger |

Renewables

eurelectric



Creating Markets, Creating Opportunities

Steel plays a critical role in society

Steel is everywhere around us, from buildings and vehicles to appliances and daily products.

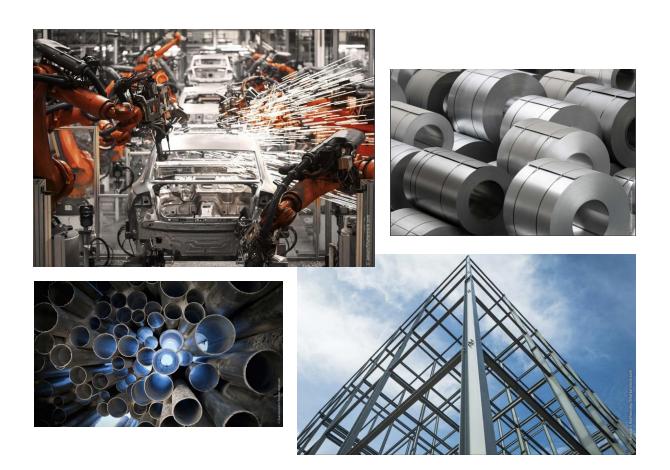
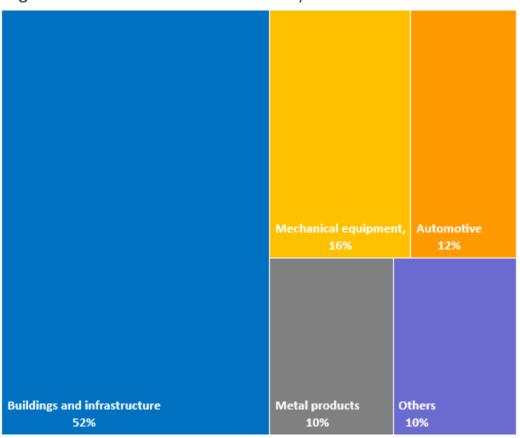
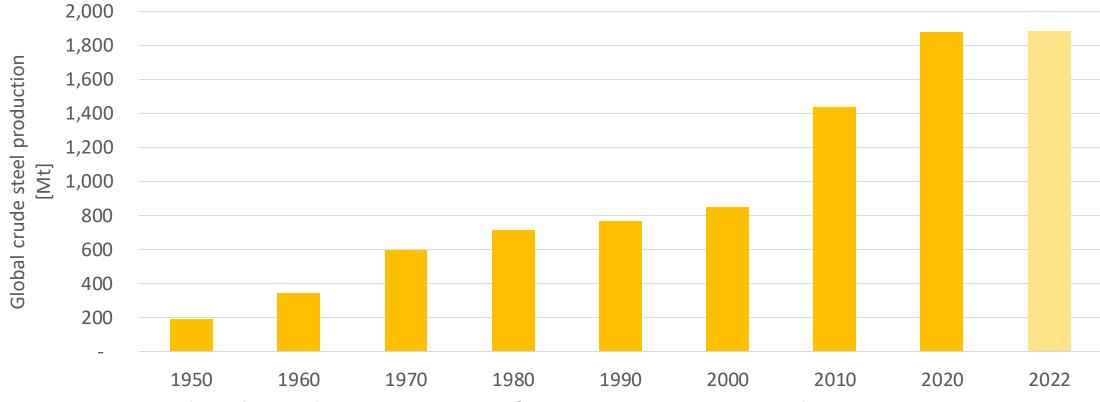


Figure 1 Breakdown of steel demand by sector



Steel production has grown with economic progress

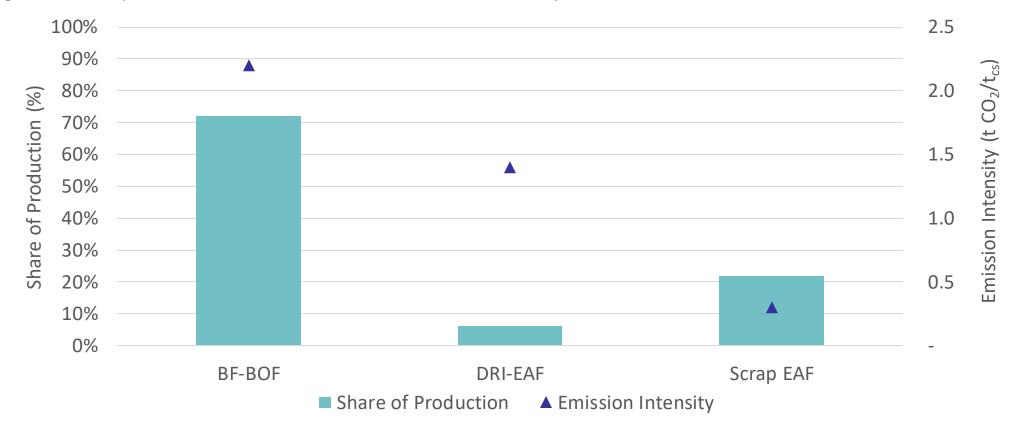
Figure 2 Annual global crude steel production



Steel **production** has **risen** over time- from just **190 Mt in 1950** to almost **2 000 Mt in 2022**. Emissions have risen from a **few Mt** to roughly **2 700 Mt** in the same period.

Today, most steel is produced using emission-intensive routes

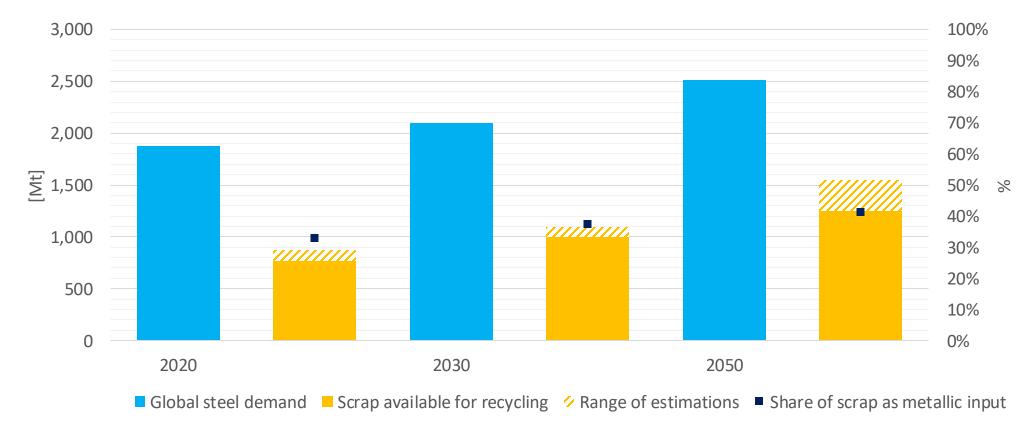
Figure 3 Share of production routes and their estimated emissions intensity



Steel can be produced using **different routes**, but **BF-BOF** is **most widely used** method. It is also the most **carbon intensive route**. **Coal** dominates as the **primary energy carrier** accounting for **three-quarters** of fuel used in 2022.

We need clean solutions for primary steel production

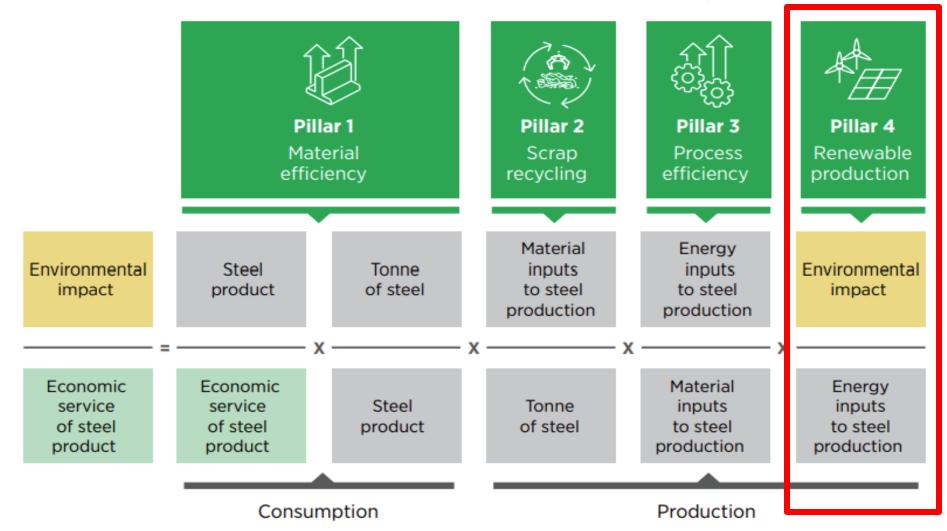
Figure 4 Potential role of recycling in steel production towards 2050



Scrap recycling could account for **almost half of global steel demand** by 2050. **Primary production** will have to fill in the for the remaining demand.

Key levers to reduce environmental impact of the steel sector

Figure 5 Key factors of the environmental impact of steel products, and four pillars for a circularity strategy



Panel discussion

Moderator



Andrew Purvis
World Steel Association

Panellists



Christopher Gusek
H2 Green Steel



Robert Jan Jeekel

ArcelorMittal Europe



José Noldin **GravitHy**



Samuel Flückiger
thyssenkrupp Steel
Europe

Closing remarks



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Thank you!

