16<sup>th</sup> June 2020 icf.com





# Industrial Decarbonization: The Next Challenge

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# What we will discuss

- Need for Decarbonization
- Why Industrial Decarbonization
- Industrial Decarbonization Why a Challenge
- Industrial Decarbonization-India Scenario
- Hard to Abate Sectors
- SWOT of Indian Industrial Sector vis-à-vis decarbonization
- Technology Options
- Technology Readiness Levels
- Way forward-Decarbonizing India's Industrial Sector



## Decarbonization and it's need

Decarbonization is elimination of carbon dioxide from Energy sources i.e. net zero emissions



## Global temperature is on rise

- Sea level rise
- Increase in average drought length
- Drop in crop yields.
- Frequent storms and flooding
- Effect Biodiversity and Ecosystem



#### **Paris Climate Agreement**

- Sets goal of limiting a global temperature rise to well below 2°C above preindustrial level
- Envisages efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5°C



## Roadmap (Achieving NDC Targets)

- Reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>
   (Green house gas)
   emissions
- Increasing forest cover

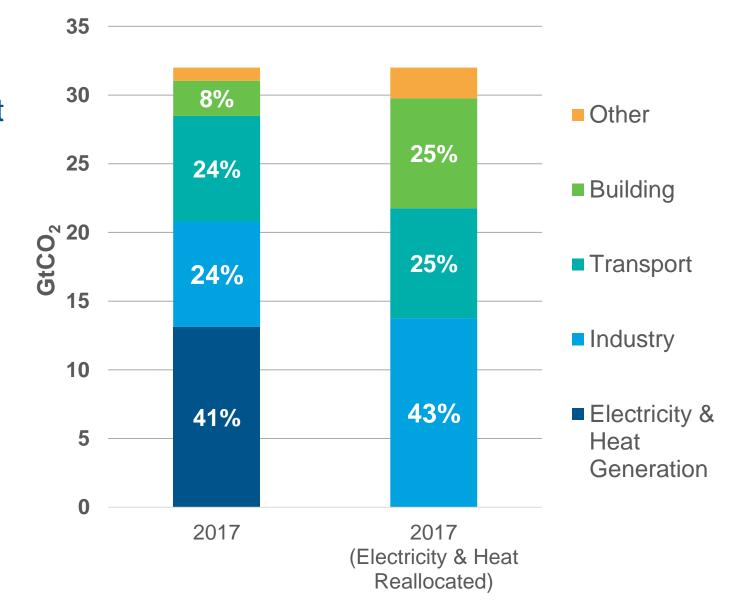
The main benefiter from decarbonization is human health



## Why industrial decarbonization

- □ The industry accounts for about quarter of the total GHG emissions with CO<sub>2</sub> comprising of more than 90 percent of direct GHG emissions.
- ☐ Transport, Power and Buildings sector have already seen breakthrough in technology innovations and upscaling their adoption to make them cost—effective. This has not been the case for industrial sector due to various challenges.

#### Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions by Sector, 2017\*





# Industrial decarbonization – Why a challenge

Industry processes need temperatures of 500 °C and above. Such high process heat is difficult generated by renewable energy

Industrial processes are highly integrated, making changes can be very complicated. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from feedstock requires process level changes, they cannot be simply eliminated by fuel change.

Existing facilities
will require costly
rebuilds or retrofits,
as they are built for
a lifetime of 30
years or more.











## Industrial decarbonization – India Scenario

India is third largest emitter of Greenhouse Gases after China and USA

- ☐ India's Industrial sector is second most emission intensive sector next to power.
- □ Decarbonization of industrial sector will therefore play a pivotal role in achieving the NDC targets.
- $\square$  By 2050, nearly one-third of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be from Industrial sector under the Business As Usual (BAU) scenario

**Electricity** is the key sector for industrial decarbonization

If India's emissions are to peak in 2030 and temperature increase to be limited to 2°C, then:

54%

will be the share of electricity in the energy mix for industrial sector by 2050, as compared to 29 per cent in the BAU scenario\*



## Industrial decarbonization – Hard to abate sectors

Sectors with high share of emissions from feedstocks and high-temperature heat

Iron & Steel

Process Heat >1500°C Required

Chemicals (Ammonia)

Complex Production Chain





Responsible for more than 75% of industrial CO<sub>2</sub> emissions





Non-metallic minerals (Cement)

Process Related

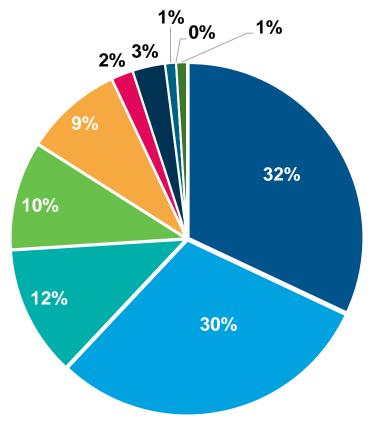
**GHG** Emissions

Refineries

Process And Market Obstacles

Decarbonization potential for India 635 Million\* Tons of Co2 equivalent

India Industrial Emissions by Sector, 2015\*



- Iron & Steel
- Non-Metallic Mineral
- Chemcial
- Refinery
- Non-Ferrous Metal
- **■** Pulp, Paper and Print
- Textile and Leather
- Food and Beverages
- Machinery
- Other Sectors



#### SWOT of Indian Industrial Sector vis-à-vis decarbonization

#### **Strengths**

- \* Presence in private and public sector
- \* Abundant and low-cost labour
- \* Domestic demand for industrial products

#### Weaknesses

- \* No clear road map and policies
- \* Weak R&D setup
- \* Lack of technical know how

### **Opportunities**

- \* Huge decarbonization potential
- \*Global Collaboration
- \* Reap benefits of cost-effective technologies

#### **Threats**

- \*Large unorganized sector
- \*Rising fuel and raw material cost
- \* Aging infrastructure

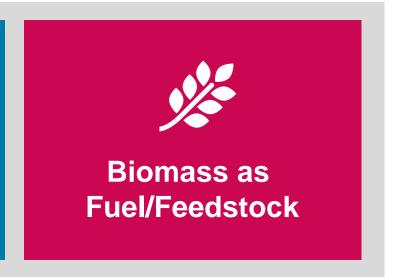


# Decarbonization of industries – Technology options











CO<sub>2</sub>
Carbon Capture
Usage & Storage
(CCUS)

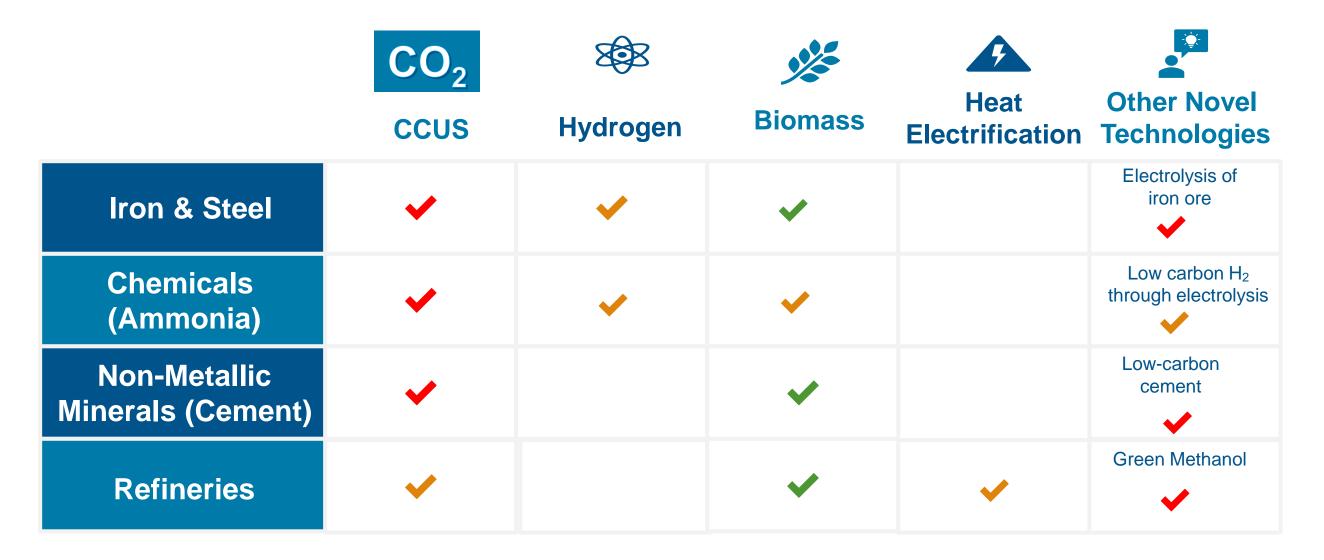


**Electrification of Heat** 





# Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs)







## Way forward-Decarbonizing India's Industrial Sector

- Prepare a comprehensive vision and blueprint for circular economy in India
- 2 Develop mechanisms for technology transfer from developed nations to India
- 3 Develop long term sector specific road maps for hard to abate sectors
- 4 Develop innovative carbon finance instruments to promote decarbonization
- Increase awareness and Generate 'call to action' among stakeholders for industrial decarbonization



# Thank you!

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