Innovation Fund Stakeholder Consultation event

13 June 2023 - In person and online

Break time 11:10 – 11:30 CEST

Next session – workshops:

- Industry decarbonisation, including substitute products → Room 0D (ground floor)
- Aviation \rightarrow Room 4B (fourth floor)

Please note the event is livestreamed and recorded.







Task Force for demonstrating climate neutral industries by 2030

Presentation of outcomes

Innovation Fund Stakeholder consultation event 13 June 2023

Scaling up innovative technologies for climate neutrality

Mapping of EU demonstration projects in energy-intensive industries





Scaling up innovative technologies for climate neutrality

Mapping of EU demonstration projects in energyintensive industries



The report

- To be published on **20 June 2023**
- An analysis based on an inventory of 184 demonstrators
- Funded under Horizon framework programmes, the Innovation Fund, IPCEIs and other EU instruments
- Collaborative work led by RTD, GROW and CLIMA, involving colleagues in JRC, ENER, HADEA, ENV, ECFIN, REGIO, RECOVER



Outline

1. Introduction

1.1. Policy context 1.2. Scope of the overview

2. Overview

2.1. Demonstrators for climate neutrality in the EU innovation pipeline

- 2.2. Investment volumes and funding estimates
- 2.3. Technologies for climate neutrality and industrial sectors represented
 - 2.3.1. Technologies demonstrated 2.3.2. Industrial sectors engaged 2.3.3. Focus by technology group
- 2.4. Location of demonstrators in EU Member States and other ERA countries
- 2.5. Gap analysis
- 3. Country specificities in Member States and other ERA countries with relevant demonstrators



- There is a clear role for each of the instruments in the R&I pipeline: the **Horizon** framework programmes mostly fund projects aiming for **TRL 6-7**, the **Innovation Fund** and **IPCEIs** those aiming for **TRL 9**.
- The EU funding involved in the demonstration projects in this overview amounts to **EUR 3.14 billion**, with an overall **leverage of 10+** of EU funding to be expected (*higher leverage factor for high TRL projects, namely under the Innovation Fund*).
- Energy efficiency and CCUS technologies are represented in all industries.
- The **cement** industry is strongly focusing on CCUS and on energy efficiency technologies. On the contrary, no electrification technologies are among the EU demonstration projects analysed.
- **Circularity** technologies are strongly represented in the **chemicals** sector.
- Despite the role of energy-intensive industries in their economy, Slovakia and Hungary do not seem to have any EU project on their territories to demonstrate climate-neutral technologies in energy-intensive industries.



Sector representation by technology group based on the Task Force mapping

	use of green hydrogen	circularity	CCUS	energy efficiency	digitalisation	electrification
Steel	12	11	6	9	10	4
Chemicals	11	20	7	3	3	6
Cement	2	3	14	8	2	
Non-ferrous metals	1	7		7	5	1
Oil refineries	9	1	5	3		
Multiple	3	2	6			
Pulp, paper and cardboard	3		2	5		
Glass	1		1	2	1	3
Ceramics	1		1	5		2
Minerals			1	1		

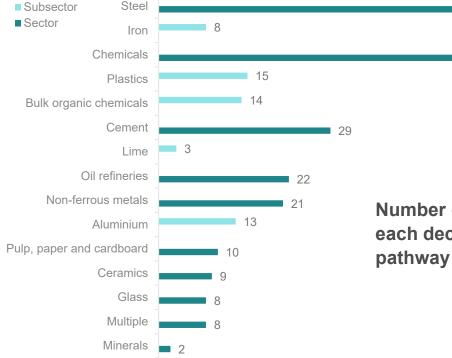
Funding programmes in the innovation pipeline Technology maturity expected at completion of the project

	TRL 6	TRL 7	TRL 8	TRL 9	Unknown	Total
H2020	16	66	6	1	3	92
Horizon Europe		19	8			27
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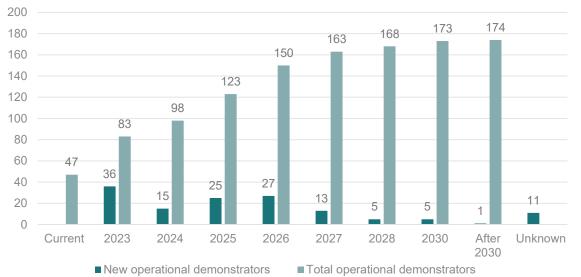
➔ 4 of these 34 Innovation Fund demonstrators had received funding under Horizon previously



Number of demonstrators in the overview represented in each industrial sector and subsector



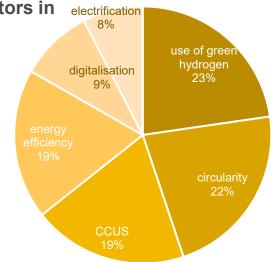
Estimated date of entry into operation and total of operational demonstrators over time



Number of demonstrators in elected each decarbonisation

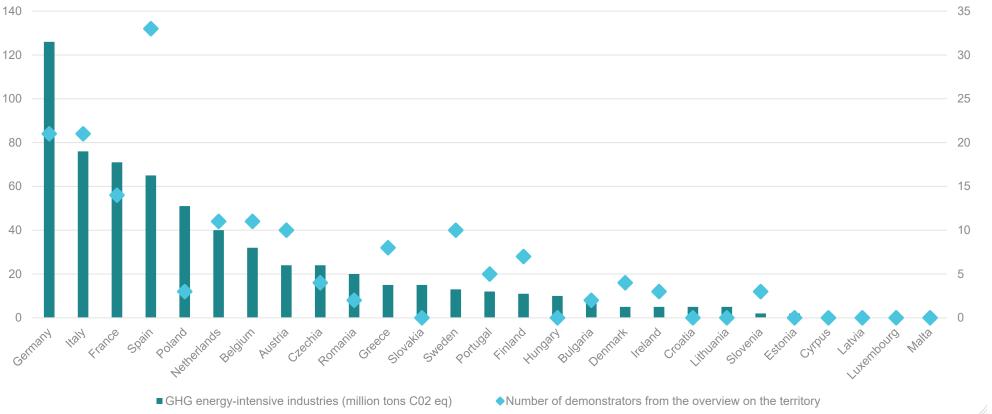
54

50





Greenhouse gas emissions attributed to energy-intensive industries in Member States and number of demonstrators from the overview mapped on their territories





Thank you

Contact:

Pauline Sentis (RTD.E1)

rtd-tf-climate-neutral-industries-2030@ec.europa.eu





Innovation Fund -Stakeholder insights

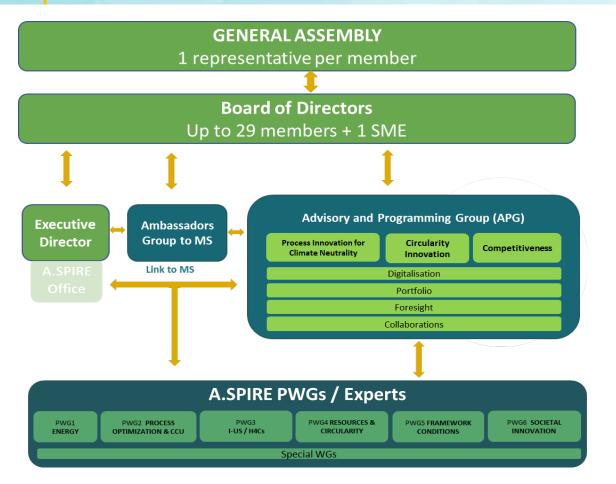
A.SPIRE & Processes4Planet

10 EU Process Industry Sectors

13 June 2023



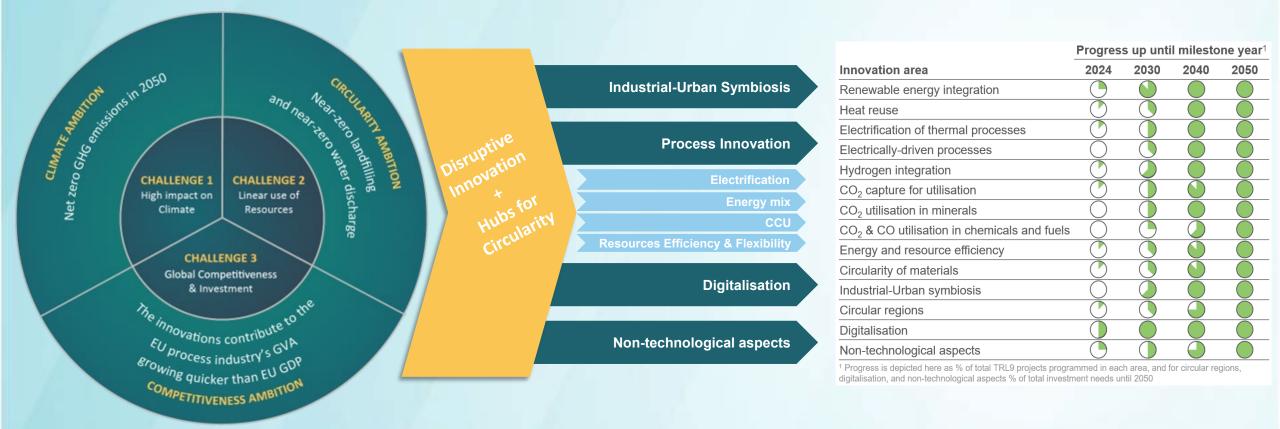
Overview of A.SPIRE and the sectors



A.SPIRE is the partner from the private side in the Processes4Planet (P4P) partnership.



Overview of the Process Industry R&I Agenda



- 100% of total CO2eq emission reduction potential,
- 80% of waste and secondary raw materials reduction potential,
- 90% of wastewater reused/recycled potential



Participation of Ells in Innovation Fund

Requests by Ells

	estimated request	available
	by Ells	budget
Oct 2020	±13 B€	1 B€
Mar 2022	7-8 B€	1.5 B€
Mar 2023	11-13 B€	3 B€

Participation of Ells (2020-2022)

	\	/				
sastar	large scale	overall IF	CCS,	CCU,	Н2,	other,
sector	projects	support, M€	M€	M€	M€	M€
refineries (incl bio-fuel)	4 (3+1) x	343		80	177	75
chemicals	4x	700	357	97		241
cement & lime	5x	810	700	110		
iron & steel	1x	145			145	
non-ferro	0x	9				
pulp&paper	<mark>0</mark> x	4				
glass&ceramics	0x	37				
			4057	0.07		24.5
		2048	1057	287	322	316



A.SPIRE's view on FOAK ('marbles')



Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda

ASPIRE O A SPIRE aist

October 2021

 Within the P4P strategic research and innovation agenda (Oct 2021) a list of socalled 'marbles' was published.

 2020 estimated need of demonstrators (type, number, budget)

 The so-called 'marbles' list also serves as guidance for timely design of research/innovation actions in P4P.



P4P 'marbles' on energy efficiency

4P marbles - EE 2020	2025	20)30	2035	2040
Chemicals	M	M2 – e-crac 18 – plasma syngas,	ker, 200–300 M€ 200 – 300 M€		
Refineries	M	1 – e-heaters, 30 M€			
Ceramics			183 – HT heat pump 85 – heat store+use		
Minerals	M33 – e new er	a, xx M€			
	M34 – future he	eat ex, xx M€			
	M	53 – flex hybrid heat	, xx M€		
Steel			M39 – grid stab b	y hybrids, 4x 100	M€
Steer	M	44 – high T heat rec,	2x 75 M€		
	M51 – in	d heat, 100 M€			
	M54 – a	lt HP heat,2x 300 M	€		
	M	59 – renew smelters,	50+ M€		
Non-ferro			M58 – renew alu	mina, 100+ M€	
	M	64 – Al waste heat re	ec, 100 M€		
Pulp&paper			M91 – int dry he	at, 100-200 M€	
				M94 – new e-dr	ry, 100-200 M€
C	0.1 B€	1.0 – 1.3 B€	0.7 − 1.0 B€		



P4P 'marbles' on CCU

Chemicals		M9 - CO2 to polymers,			
chemicals		M10 - CO2 to C1/Cn+2	1, 400 – 600 M€	AIR, C2B	
			M13 - CO2 to C1/C	n+1 by solar, 200 - 400 l	M€
			M24 – e-CO2 to C	0, 100 – 200 M€	
Refineries		M7 - CO2 capture, 40	ME	M8 – CC next gen,	30 M.C
Reinferies		M11 – e-MeOH, 70 M	e		
		M12 – e-fuels, 500 N	I€		
Cement M25	– recarbonati	ion, 120 M€			
	0 – power to	CH4, 200 M€			
Minerals		M32 – acc. carbonation	n, xx M€		
A. 1		M40 - steel gas	to polymer, 400-500	ME	
Steel			to naphta, 250 M€		
	M	42 – steel gas to	s to hapitta, 250 Me		
		rocene, 200-400 M€			
		M46 – Carbo2Chem, 2	200-400 M€		
Non-ferro			M62 – Al CCUS, +1	00 ME	
0.1	25 B€	1.8 – 2.3 B€	1.4 – 1.8 B€		

relevant IF projects



P4P 'marbles' on hydrogen use

4P marbles – H2 2020	0 20	25 20	30 20	35 20	40
Chemicals					
Refineries		M3 – Green H2, 70 M€	SHARC, HH		
Cement					
Minerals					
Steel					
Non-ferro					
Ceramics	M89 – Green hydrog	en production and use, x	x M€		
	0.0 B€	0.1 B€			
					relevant IF pr



P4P marbles on circular economy(1/2)

4P marbles – CE 2020	202	5 203	0 20	35 20	40
Chemicals		M16 – pyrolysis to oil/ naptha, 3x 150-250 M€	M17 – pyrolysis to high	n value molecules, 3x 15	0-250 M€
		M18 – plasma plastic to syn gas, 200-300 M€]		
		M19 – gasification to syn gas, 2x 150-250 M€			
		M20 – solvolysis into monomers, 3x 150-250 l	M€ PULSE (?)		
		M21 – depoly medium pure, 3x 200 M€	M2 - bio depoly med	um pure, 150-250 M€	
Refineries		M14 – pyrolysis oil, 100 M€			
		M15 – BTL/waste-to- fuel, 1100 M€			
Cement		– local symbiosis org, 1150 M€			
	c	ontinued next page			
		75			relevant IF pro



P4P 'marbles' on circular economy (2/2)

P marbles – CE 2020	20	25 203	30	2035	2040	
Steel		7 – clean scrap by tal, 3x30 M€				
	M3 M4	87 – dust recovery, 2x40				
		M45 – closed loop steelmaking, 2x50				
	in	45 – gasification d/muni waste, <120 M€				
		55 – slag phases covery, 4x40 M€				
Ceramics	M69 – re-use of wa materials, xx M€	aste into secondary	M75 – condition secondary mate	iing of waste into rials, xx M€		
	M73 – urban waste water use in M€	e water use industry, xx				
Pulp & paper	[M93 – mild pu tech, 150-250 l				
	0.3 B€	4.8 – 5.8 B€	0.6 – 1.0 B	۶.		
	0.0 00		0.0 100		re	levant IF proj



P4P 'marbles' - summary

Estimated FOAK investments as in P4P SRIA (dated from 2021):

- 2020 2024 period: 0.65 B€
- 2025 2030 period: 7.7 9.5 B€
- 2030 2035 period: 2.7 3.8 B€

Scope: energy efficiency, circular economy, CCU and hydrogen use.



SPIRE/P4P PROJECTS PIPELINE

INFORMATION FROM:

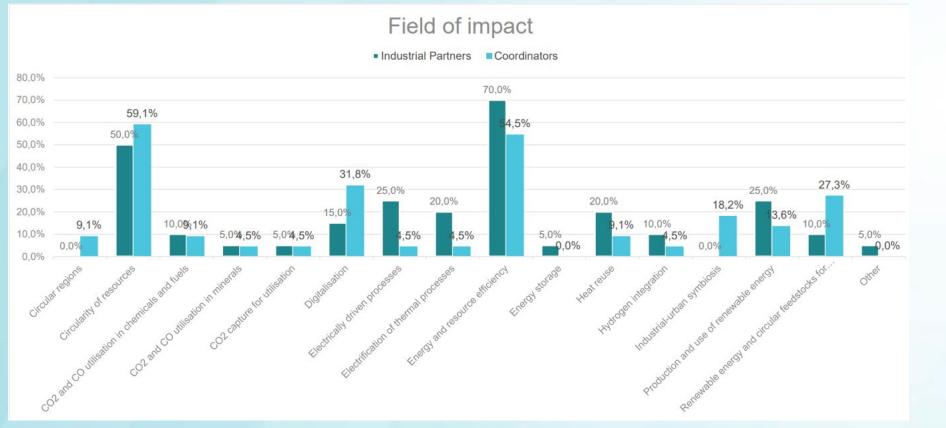
- 2022: HADEA Survey to SPIRE projects. Elaborated for P4Planet's Impact Panel
- 2022-23: Analysis by A.SPIRE Portfolio Team (on-going, still partial information)
- 2023: DG RTD List of demonstrators

NEXT STEPS:

- July-Nov 2023: 1st P4Planet's Full Report on all the KPIs (projects) and further activities
- June23- Feb24: further portfolio analysis based on the report results



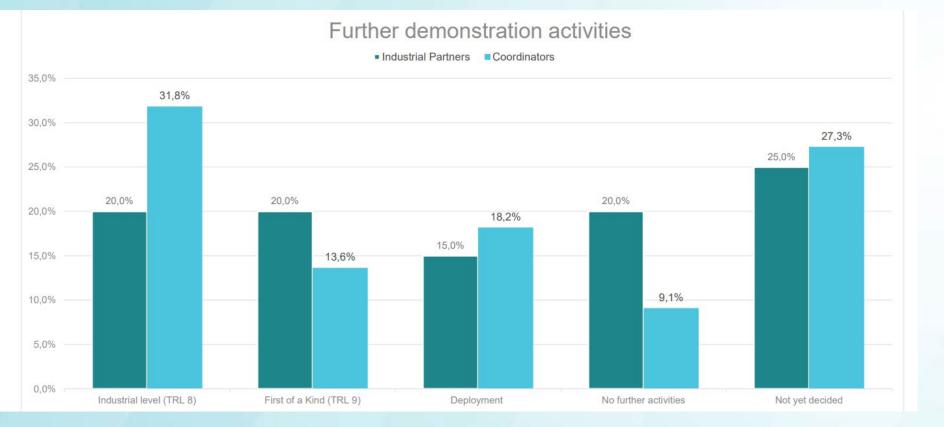
SPIRE (under H2020) and P4P (under HEU) have supported innovative projects within the process industry (RIA, IA, CSA) in the range of 120 to 170 M€ per year. These projects are expected to have impact in the following innovation areas:



DATA from HADEA SURVEY TO SPIRE projects in 2022 (codeveloped with A.SPIRE)



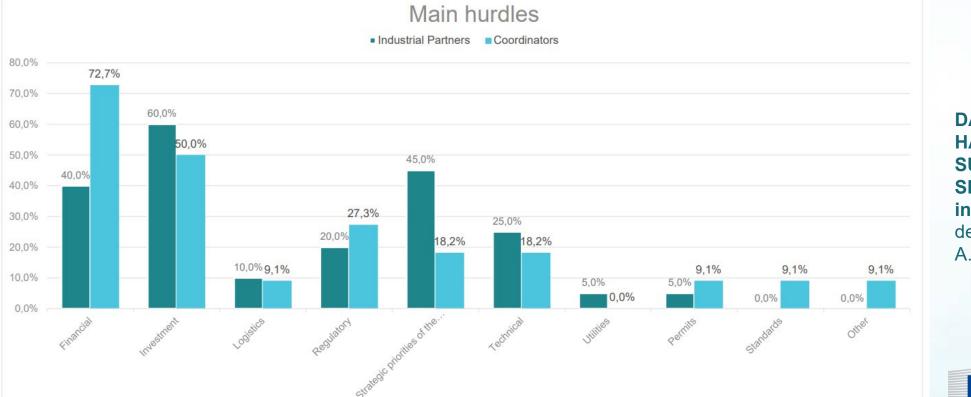
SPIRE/P4P innovative projects continue in the following manner:



DATA from HADEA SURVEY TO SPIRE projects in 2022 (codeveloped with A.SPIRE)



The deployment of SPIRE/P4P innovative projects is hindered by the following main hurdles:



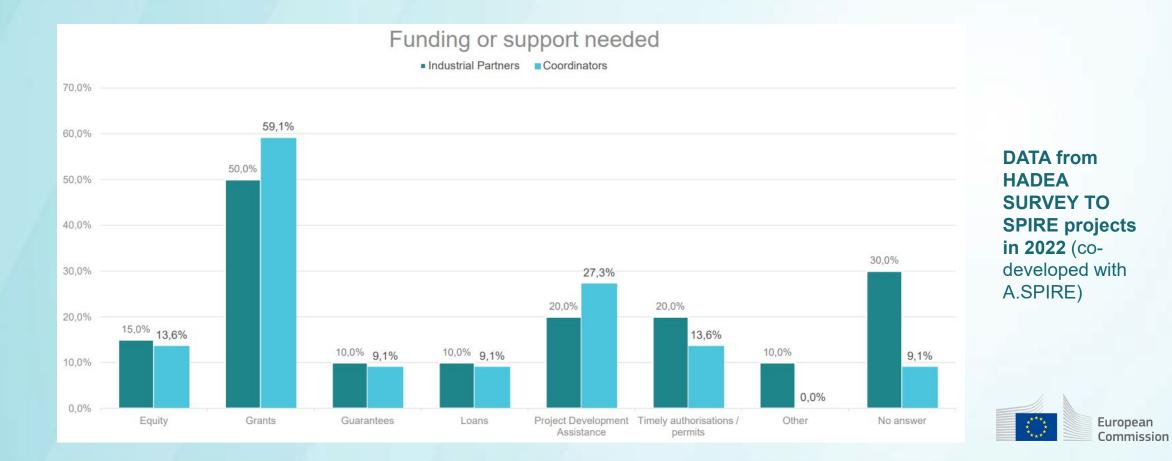
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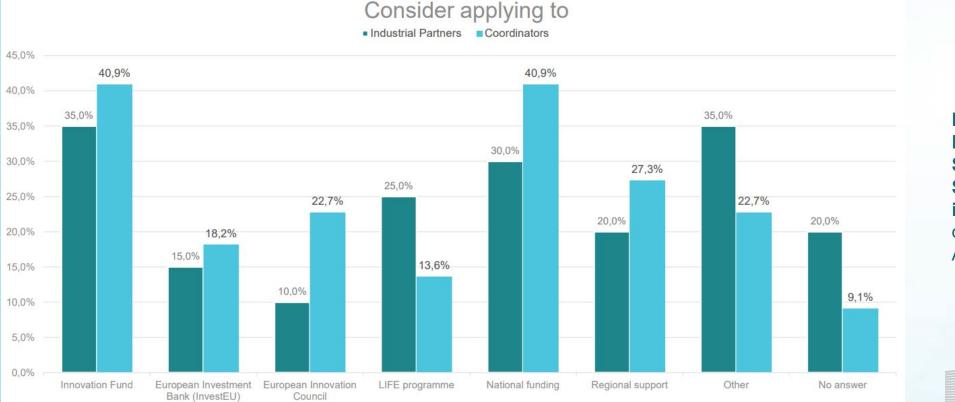
The investment need for the deployment of SPIRE/P4P innovative projects ranges from <25 M€ to >1 B€.



Support needed for the deployment of SPIRE/P4P innovative projects can have different forms:



For the deployment of SPIRE/P4P innovative projects parties consider the following:



DATA from HADEA SURVEY TO SPIRE projects in 2022 (codeveloped with A.SPIRE)

European

Commission

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EC services have made a mapping of 184 EU demonstration projects in energyintensive industries (with 3 B€ EU contribution) to support the scaling up of innovative technology for climate neutrality (see SET plan IWG6).

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Minerals			1	1		

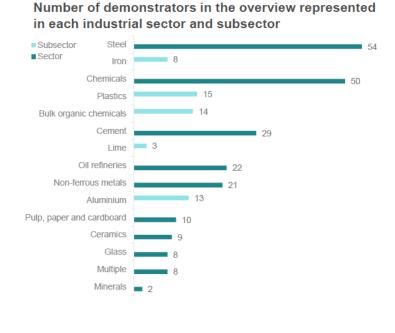
Sector representation by technology group based on the Task Force mapping

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Conclusions and recommendations

- within the A.SPIRE strategic research and innovation agenda a list of potential FOAK demonstrators ('marbles') is available, various of them could fit into Innovation Fund projects
- an EC/A.SPIRE gap analysis is ongoing to identify process industry demonstration domains that need more push to remain aligned with climate, circularity and competitiveness ambitions





Innovation Fund Session Moderation

13 June 2023





Session Moderation

Industry decarbonisation

Jakob Wachsmuth



We want to hear your views and your experience

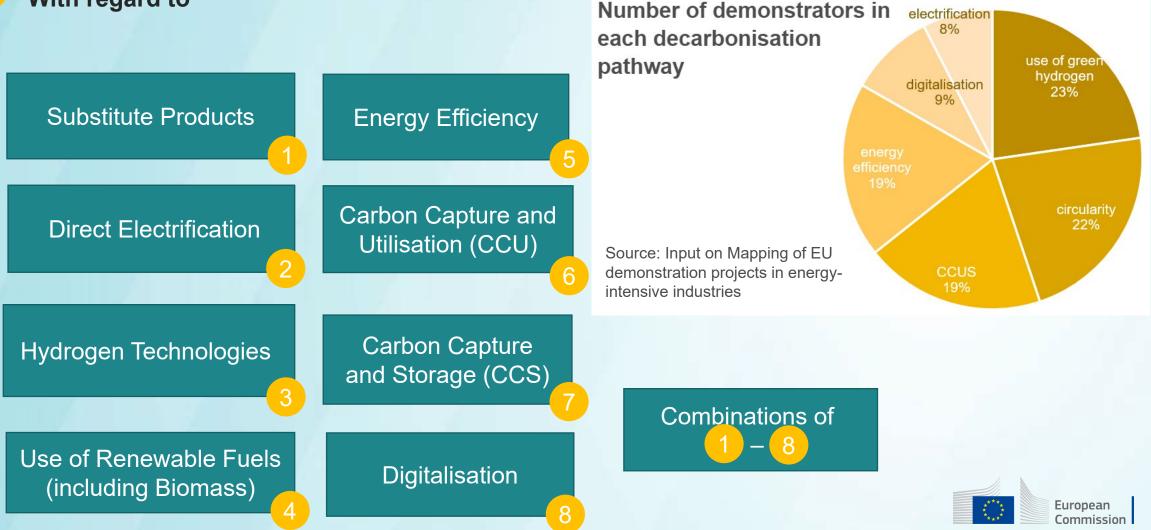
What are the most promising technologies and strategies for reducing emissions in this sector? What are the main lessons learned from recent projects implemented in Europe, and how to avoid repeating mistakes in new projects? Which areas would benefit from auctions in addition or as an alternative to grants? What additional funding measures are required?

3



What are the most promising technologies and strategies for reducing emissions in this category?





What are the main lessons learned from recent projects implemented in Europe, and how to avoid repeating mistakes in new projects?

WHAT WHY HOW What went well, or what did not go so well? Why has this happened this way?

How could this experience bereplicated (if positive) or avoided (if negative)?

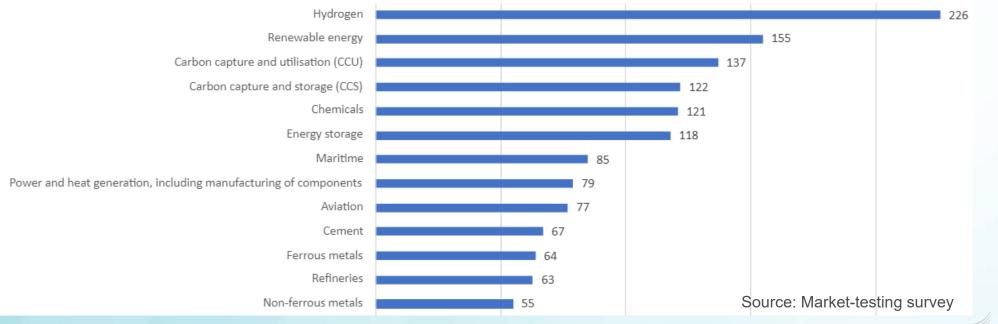
Examples of factors that help avoiding negative experiences and enabling reliable paths for implementation

- 1. Adequate allocation of funds and contingency
- 2. Realistic schedule
- 3. Proper forecasting of barriers
- 4. Timely management of risks
- 5. Diligent design and implementation/construction planning
- 6. Diligent progress monitoring
- 7. Experienced, well-trained and committed project team
- 8. Good networking with suppliers, project partners, regulatory agencies, local politicians and communities
- 9. Well developed and comprehensive contract documents
- 10. Adequate investigation during project commissioning

Which areas would benefit from auctions in addition or as an alternative to grants? What additional funding measures are required?

Grants (current IF funding) award up to 60 % of a project's relevant cost (i.e., funding gap over 10 years) Auctions (i.e., competitive bidding) award a fixed premium or (carbon) contracts for difference type of support

Sectors that should be prioritised for auctions that can award fixed premiums or contracts for difference





Wrapping up: SLIDO polls [multiple choice]

What subsector are you from?

- [] cement and lime
- [] chemicals
- [] ferrous metals
- [] glass and ceramics
- [] non-ferrous metals
- [] pulp and paper
- [] refineries
- [] other

What kind of projects are you planning?

- [] substitute products
- [] direct electrification
- [] hydrogen technologies
-] use of renewable fuels
-] energy efficiency
- 1 CCS
-] digitalisation
- <u>] combinations of</u> the above
- [] other

Which areas would benefit from auctions? Other funding measures required?

[] auctions are useful for the whole sector
[] auctions are useful for certain sectoral techs
[] public funding other than grants and auctions is required



Q&A on slido

Join at slido.com #WGBD





Thank you



https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/ innovation-fund_en



in



CINEATube

Executive Agency

European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment



Innovation Fund Stakeholder Consultation event

13 June 2023 - In person and online

Lunch time 13:00 – 14:00 CEST

Next session – workshops:

- Clean tech manufacturing including RES and storage → Room 0D (ground floor)
- Maritime → Room 4B (fourth floor)

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