

Chlor-Alkali:

Achieving Climate Neutrality...

13 May 2025

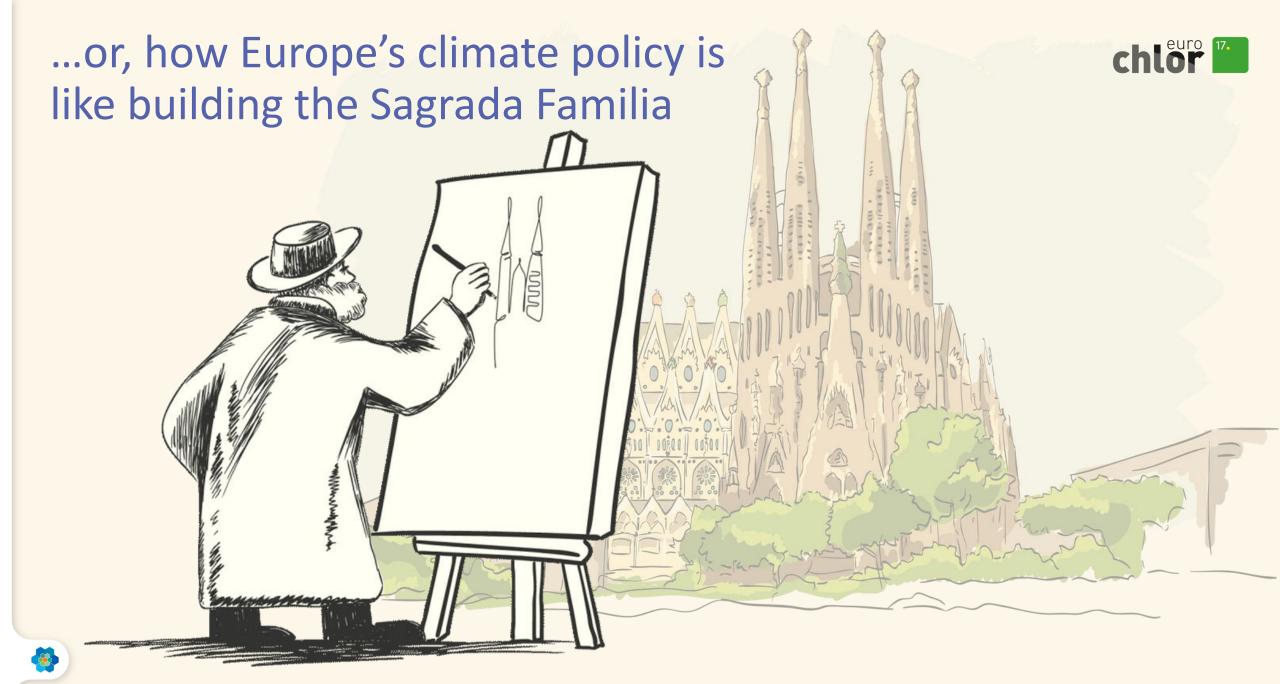
Eili Skrivervik & **Richy Mariner**Energy and Hydrogen Manager Euro Chlor



12th International Chlor-Alkali Technology Conference & Exhibition

> 13-15 May 2025 Barcelona - Spain

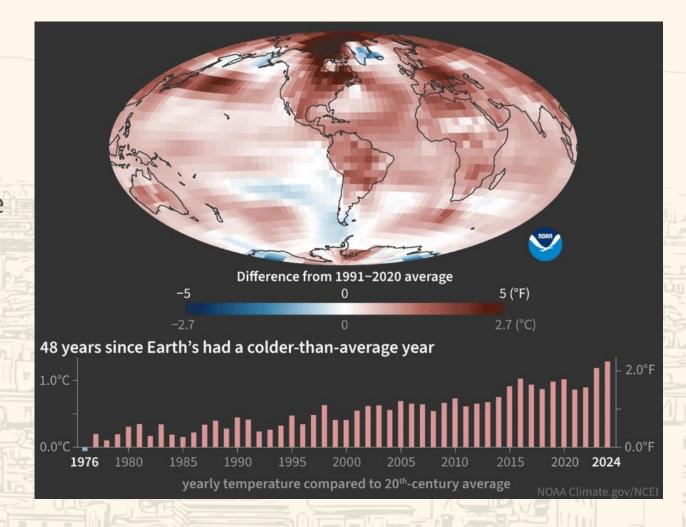




Public Concern: the warmest years on record



- 10 warmest years since 1850 have all been in the last decade
- Led to calls for more ambitious climate action
- 2024 UN study suggests 80% of global population want strong government action on climate





What's the link to Barcelona's iconic cathedral?



 Key decorative part on the Sagrada Familia are colourful spires

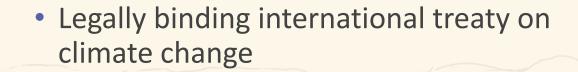
 These spires hold 'grapes' that represent those used in various rites

 Their stacking is like the building up of European climate policy over time

This policy will impact our sector

Start = An agreement in Paris...





 All parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

 Aim = keep global average temperature increase to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels (aim = <1.5°C)

 Five-year cycles of increasingly ambitious climate action



EU commits to action...





Aim = EU → first climate-neutral continent
 by 2050 by cutting emissions and investing in green technologies

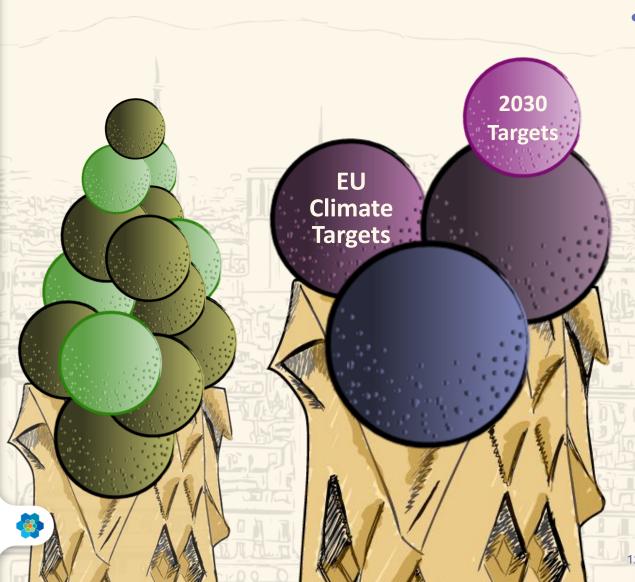
 Boost efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy

Covers all sectors of the economy

 Hints at ambitious intermediate EU Climate Targets

Intermediate climate targets?...

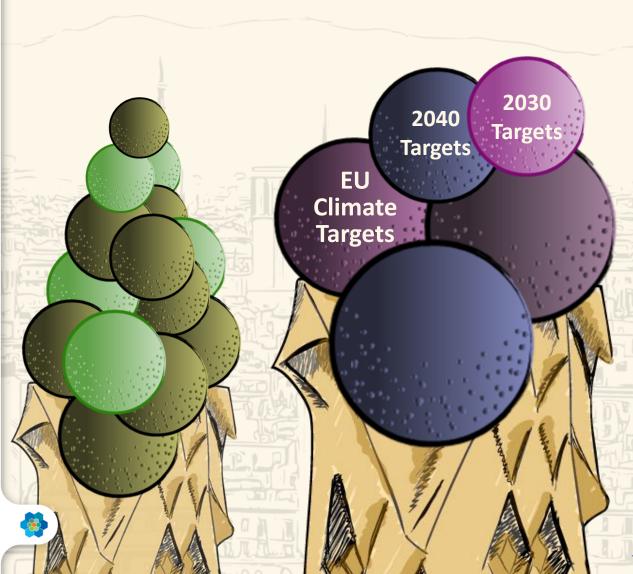




 Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

Intermediate climate targets?...



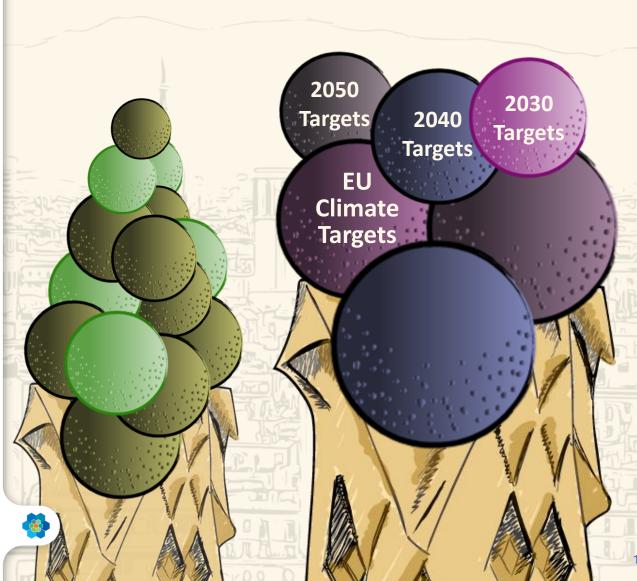


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- 90% reduction compared to 1990 = 2040 target
- Decreasing energy consumption upto 2040
- Move chemical industry towards carbon capture by 2040

Intermediate climate targets?...



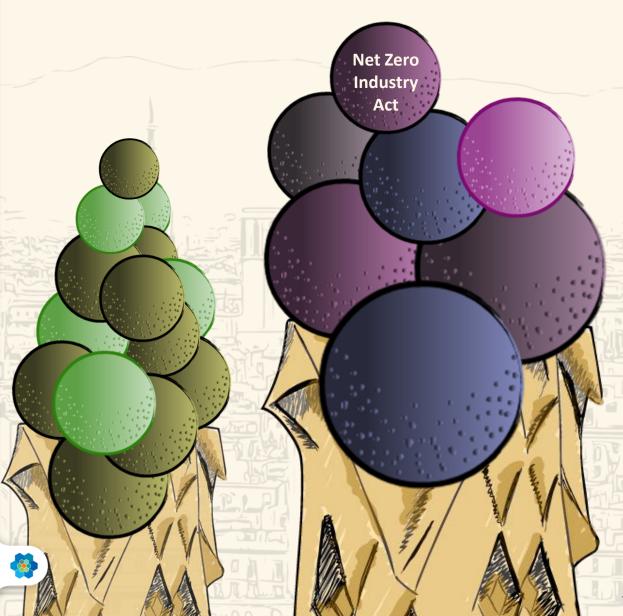


• Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

- 90% reduction compared to 1990 = 2040 target
- Decreasing energy consumption upto 2040
- Move chemical industry towards carbon capture by 2040
- Climate neutrality by 2050 (legally binding)
- EU chemical industry ideally becomes climate neutral by this stage

How can industry achieve climate neutrality...





 Aim = strengthen manufacturing capacity for net-zero technologies

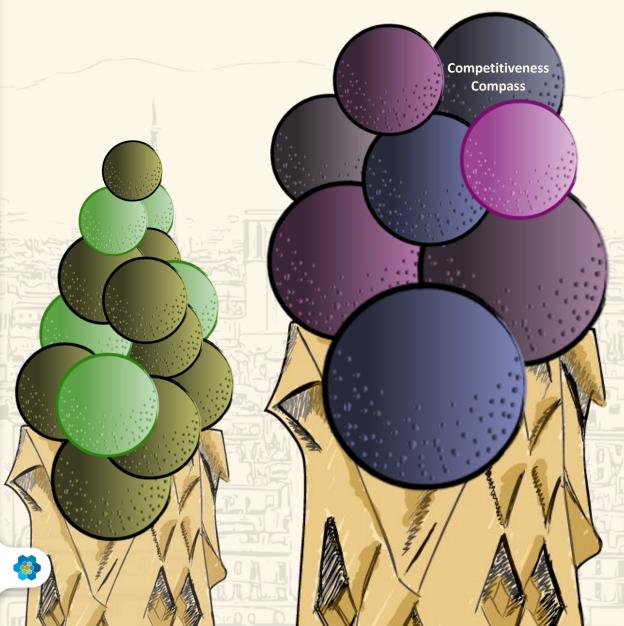
Into force June 2024

 CO₂ storage targets for 2030, 2040 and 2050

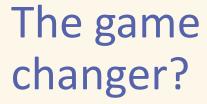
 Simplify regulations/ administration whilst accelerating permitting processes for netzero projects

The most recent developments...





- Competitiveness Compass: 29 January 2025
- Aim = reignite Europe's economic dynamism
- Includes roadmaps for decarbonisation and competitiveness
 - A Clean Industrial Deal (in Q1 2025)
 - A Chemical Industry Package (by end of 2025)
- Also identifies other needs
 - Address unfair competition and global overcapacities
 - Ensure EU regulation is fit for competitiveness
 - Simplify and reduce administrative burden for industry





Clean Industria

Deal



- Clean Industry Deal: 26 February 2025
- Climate action and competitiveness in the same strategy
 - Stay the course on climate targets
 - Support energy intensive industry to decarbonise
 - Address energy costs, unfair competition & complex regulations
- Includes (of relevance to us)
 - Rapid adoption of the low-carbon hydrogen delegated act to clarify rules
 - Support for carbon emission reduction projects
 - Affordable Energy Action Plan (Q1 2025) to lower energy costs

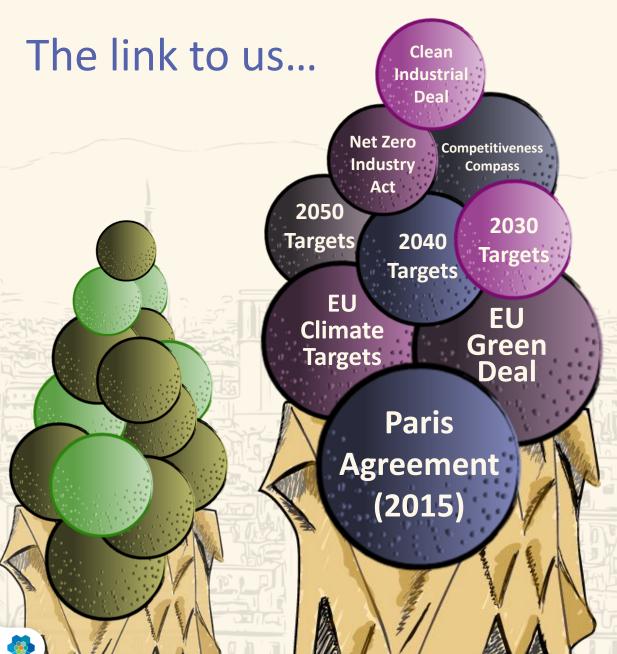
Antwerp Declaration 2.0 (26 February 2025)



 Words on a page are nice, but 400 business leaders called for EU Heads of State to take immediate action to address competitiveness challenges whilst making the Green Deal a reality









- All together, this creates a regulatory demand for climate neutrality action supported by the general public
- EU action on competitiveness now does not exclude EU action on climate
- Chlor-alkali producers will also have responsibilities here... but what is achievable?

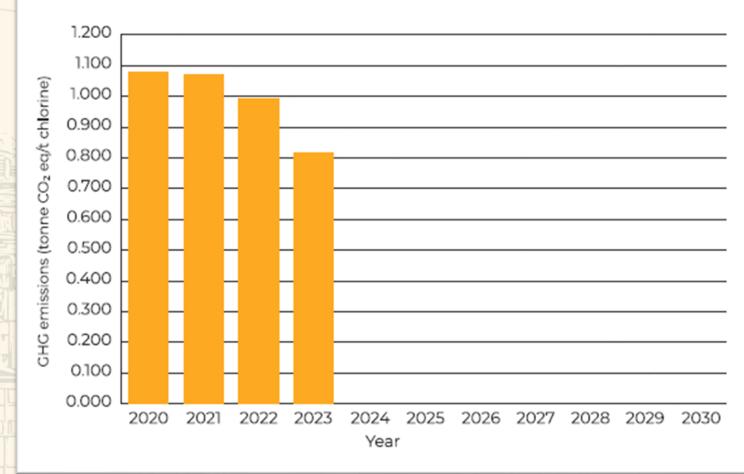
Where are we today?

chlor 17.

Carbon footprint reduction

- Carbon footprint decreased by 17.6% in 2023, compared to 2022 why?
- Decrease due to a mix of factors
 - Integration of more low carbon electricity into the overall
 EU-wide grid
 - Some switching from fossil-based to carbon-neutral electricity
 - Lower utilisation rate

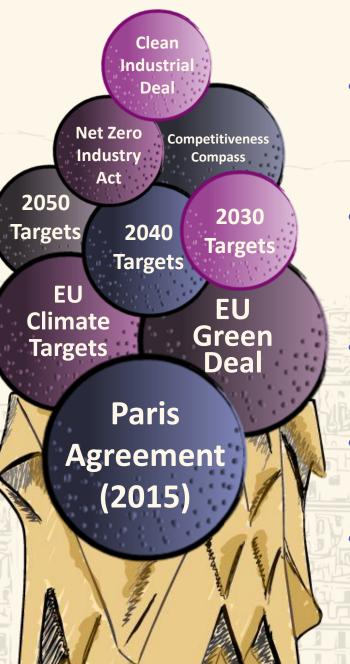
Carbon footprint of Euro Chlor members' production





Challenges remain







- Do we have a favourable investment climate to pay for climate action?
- Thermodynamic limits of what is possible to 'split salt/ water into chlor-alkali'?
- Offtake for our hydrogen?
- Safety <u>must</u> be respected!
- Role of nuclear/renewable 'availabilities'?

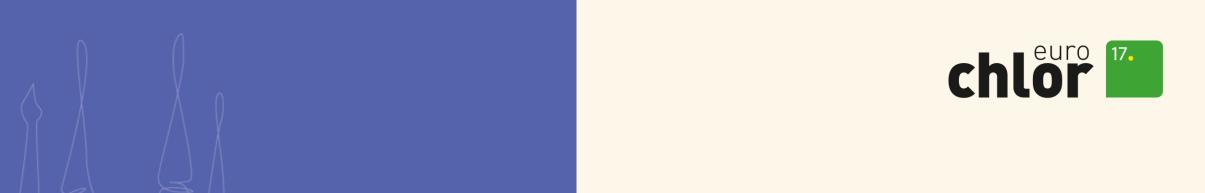
...and more!











THANK YOU

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