Cement industry decarbonization and power consumption Relevance of indirect cost compensation

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Current situation of cement industry

- Cement industry is currently not deemed to be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage due to indirect emission costs
 - But: The sector meets the criteria for more than 4 years
- The cement industry is severely impacted:
 - Energy costs represent 30% of cost base
 - Electricity cost is between 25% and 54% as a share of GVA.
 - In indirect intensity ranking of EU COM, cement is third
- EU Guidelines on state aid for environmental protection and energy considers that a sector is sensitive to electricity costs when it has:

"an electro-intensity of at least 20% and belongs to a sector with a trade intensity of at least 4% at EU level."

Non-eligibility brings a competitive disadvantage in downstream construction markets



Decarbonation will increase electricity demand further

- Wide-scale deployment of low-CO2 technologies will lead to a shift in emissions profile and increase electricity consumption
- Higher electricity demand arises from:
 - Increased use of low-carbon clinker substitutes (e.g. fly ashes, slags)
 - Implementation of carbon capture technologies will double or triple energy demand
 - Potential electrification of parts of cement manufacturing
- Shift from direct to indirect emissions will take place in cement industry, while high CO2 costs will still impact wholesale electricity prices

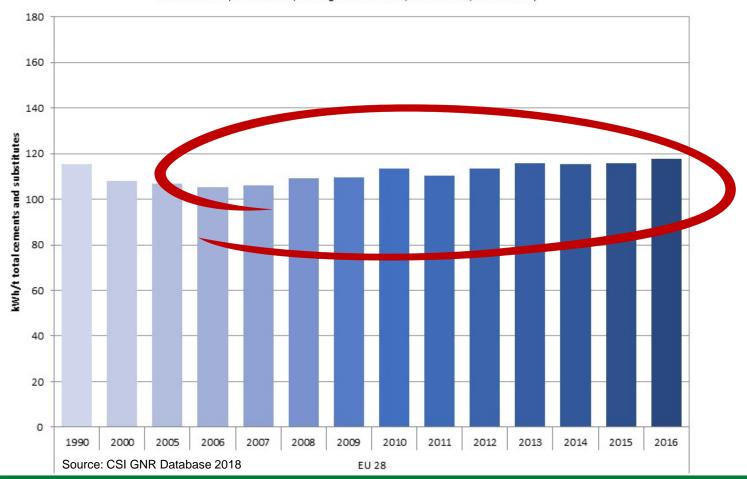
Implementation of carbon capture technologies will increase production costs by 25% to 100%

Cement power plant consumption in EU28 (1990-2016)

Cement plant power consumption - Weighted average (all plants)

Grey and white cement (33AGW)

All GNR Participants - EU 28 (coverage: 96% in 2010, 93% in 2015, 90% in 2016)



CO2 footprint optimization via alternative raw materials and fuels utilization leads to increasing electricity demand in EU28

The nexus between carbon prices and power prices

European power forward prices



European CO₂ prices Dec'19 contract



Policy asks of cement industry

- Align eligibility for compensation of indirect costs with eligibility for free allowances, determined by carbon leakage list
- In targeted consultation European Commission has used a combined indicator based on trade intensity and indirect emissions intensity with an arbitrary threshold at 0.15
- CEMBUREAU suggests an indirect emissions criterion set at an emission intensity of more than 1 kg CO₂ / € GVA

CEMBUREAU Proposal would reduce list of eligible sectors 20 to 12

CEMBUREAU Proposal

EU ETS phase 4 Preliminary Carbon Leakage List Carbon Leakage Indicator underlying data Source: European Commission, May 2018

included in current indirect list (3rd TP)

		(1) Trade intensity		intensity [kg CO2 / EUR]	emission intensity [kg CO2 /EUR]	y
NA ▼ Se	ector	13-'15	•	13-'15	'13-'15	I
38,21 Ha	azardous waste	n/a	r	n/a	n/a	
20,11 Ma	anufacture of industrial gases	6,00%		1,728	15,091	
5,20 Mi	ning of lignite	1,70%		0,000	3,057	
24,42 Alu	uminium production	35,20%		1,618	3,011	
24,43 Lea	ad, zinc and tin production	30,60%		1,342	2,025	
17,12 Ma	anufacture of paper and paperboard	27,80%		1,528	1,482	
24,10 Ma	anufacture of basic iron and steel and of fe	<mark>rr</mark> 25,70%		6,859	1,414	
14,11 Ma	anufacture of leather clothes	83,00%		0,000	1,383	
20,13 Ma	anufacture of other inorganic basic chemic	<mark>a</mark> 54,00%		1,679	1,359	
23,51 Ma	anufacture of cement	10,10%		22,891	1,330	
17,11 Ma	anufacture of pulp	48,10%		0,969	1,085	
19,20 Ma	anufacture of refined petroleum products	25,80%		11,440	1,031	
n/a No	o data record					

CEMBUREAU Proposal would reduce list of eligible sectors from 20 to 12



(2a) Direct emission

(2h) Indirect

Alternative – Setting a combined indicator of 0.1

Carbon Leakage Indicator underlying data

- Follows European Commission's approach of a combined indicator based on trade intensity and indirect emissions
- Keeps current sectors on the list
- Includes additional sectors at risk of carbon leakage
- Leads still to targeted list

	(1) Trade	(2a) Direct emiss		Combined indicator	
	intensity	intensity [kg CO		(trady intensity x	
		EUR]	[kg CO2 /EUR]	indirect emission intensity	
NA →1 Sector	13-'15	13-'15	▼ '13-'15 <u>▼</u>		
	/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
20,11 Manufacture of industrial gases	6,00%	1,728	15,091	0,905	
7,10 Mining of iron ores	86,40%	2,734	0,490	0,423	
8,91 Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	62,30%	0,162	0,262	0,163	
0,62 Manufacture of starches and starch products	18,50%	1,847	0,949	0,176	
3,10 Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	46,50%	0,011	0,527	0,245	
14,11 Manufacture of leather clothes	83,00%	0,000	1,383	1,148	
17,11 Manufacture of pulp	48,10%	0,969	1,085	0,522	
17,12 Manufacture of paper and paperboard	27,80%	1,528	1,482	0,412	
20,13 Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemical	54,00%	1,679	1,359	0,734	
9,20 Manufacture of refined petroleum products	25,80%	11,440	1,031	0,266	
20,14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	49,00%	1,763	0,390	0,191	
23,14 Manufacture of glass fibres	28,40%	0,735	0,731	0,208	
24,51 Casting of iron	41,00%	0,472	0,719	0,295	
20,15 Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compou	31,80%	7,084	0,553	0,176	
6,21 Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based	23,60%	0,408	0,685	0,162	
20,16 Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	36,00%	0,400	0,685	0,247	
23,99 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral proc	19,40%	0,461	0,674	0,131	
20,60 Manufacture of man-made fibres	44,10%	0,461	0,638	0,131	
3,11 Manufacture of flat glass		5,460	0,631		
	23,70%			0,150	
20,17 Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary for	55,10%	0,485	0,612	0,337	
23,13 Manufacture of hollow glass	24,70%	1,961	0,593	0,146	
7,29 Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores	83,70%	0,000	0,560	0,469	
3,95 Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made	38,50%	0,060	0,554	0,213	
3,51 Manufacture of cement	10,10%	22,891	1,330	0,134	
3,31 Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags	41,10%	2,002	0,548	0,225	
4,10 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferr	25,70%	6,859	1,414	0,363	
1,06 Manufacture of malt	32,70%	0,526	0,495	0,162	
4,42 Aluminium production	35,20%	1,618	3,011	1,060	
24,34 Cold drawing of wire	26,60%	0,042	0,466	0,124	
20,12 Manufacture of dyes and pigments	48,50%	0,621	0,449	0,218	
5,10 Mining of hard coal	62,10%	0,009	0,393	0,244	
24,43 Lead, zinc and tin production	30,60%	1,342	2,025	0,620	
0,41 Manufacture of oils and fats	43,40%	0,586	0,379	0,164	
24,31 Cold drawing of bars	37,00%	0,342	0,365	0,135	
7,20 Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	61,50%	0,000	0,322	0,198	
4,46 Processing of nuclear fuel	36,30%	0,290	0,302	0,110	
8,11 Quarrying of ornamental and building stone, lii	35,30%	0,096	0,298	0,105	
0,99 Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.	48,20%	0,000	0,297	0,143	
3,43 Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulat	55,50%	0,034	0,296	0,164	
4,45 Other non-ferrous metal production	83,50%	0,046	0,289	0,704	
7,31 Manufacture of fibre optic cables	57,80%	0,000	0,285	0,165	
4,20 Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles ar	48,50%	0,191	0,282	0,137	
6,22 Manufacture of assembled parquet floors	36,60%	0,000	0,274	0,100	
4,44 Copper production	35,10%	0,485	0,714	0,251	
8,99 Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	173,30%	1,948	0,253	0,438	
3,20 Manufacture of refractory products	44,20%	0,703	0,227	0,100	
3,20 Weaving of textiles	59,20%	0,019	0,221	0,131	
23,44 Manufacture of other technical ceramic produc	62,50%	0,064	0,199	0,124	
26,11 Manufacture of electronic components	84,40%	0,009	0,172	0,145	
7,90 Manufacture of other electrical equipment	66,50%	0,009	0,168	0,112	
21,10 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	88,60%	0,054	0,162	0,144	
13,91 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	65,90%	0,008	0,160	0,105	
25,71 Manufacture of cutlery	86,80%	0,000	0,119	0,103	
n/a No data record	,/0	2,230	-,	-,	

Alternative approach would increase list of eligible sectors from 20 to 54

included in current indirect list (3rd TP)

