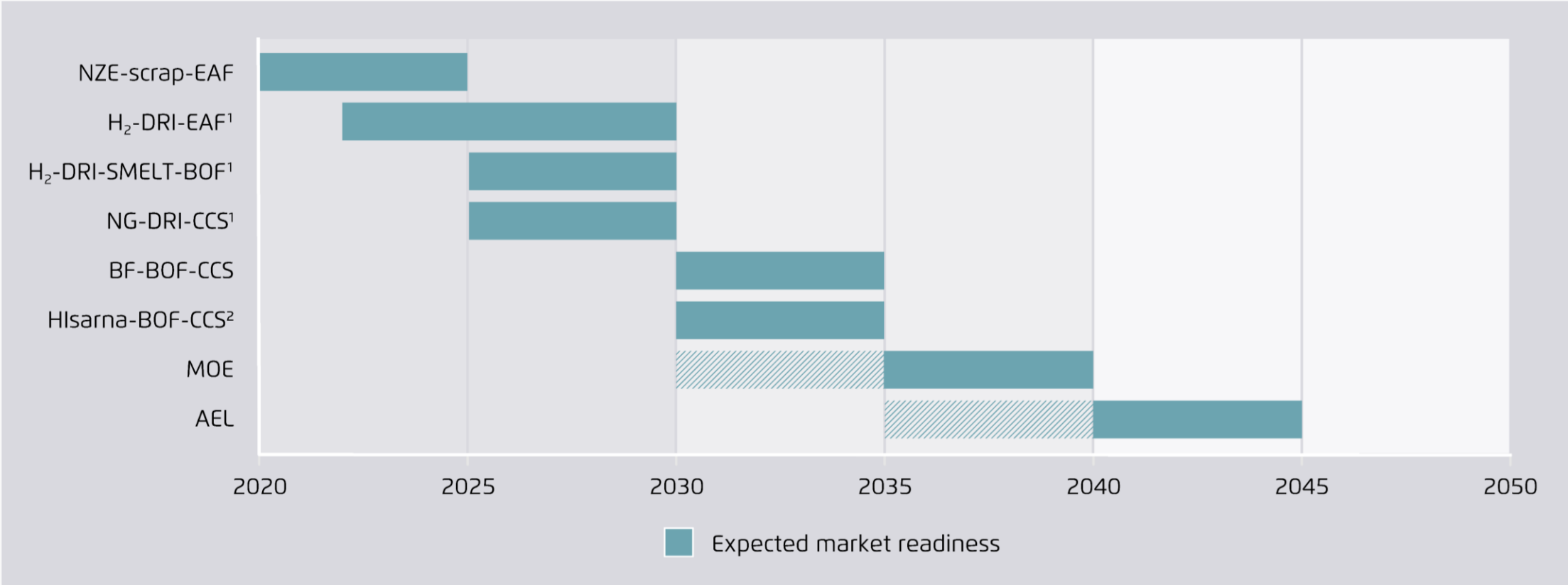

Driving Industrial Decarbonization: Creating a Green Steel Market

Technology options and regulatory approaches

Julia Metz, Agora Industrie
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05 March 2025

EAF- and DRI-based technologies for transforming the global steel industry will be commercially available this decade.

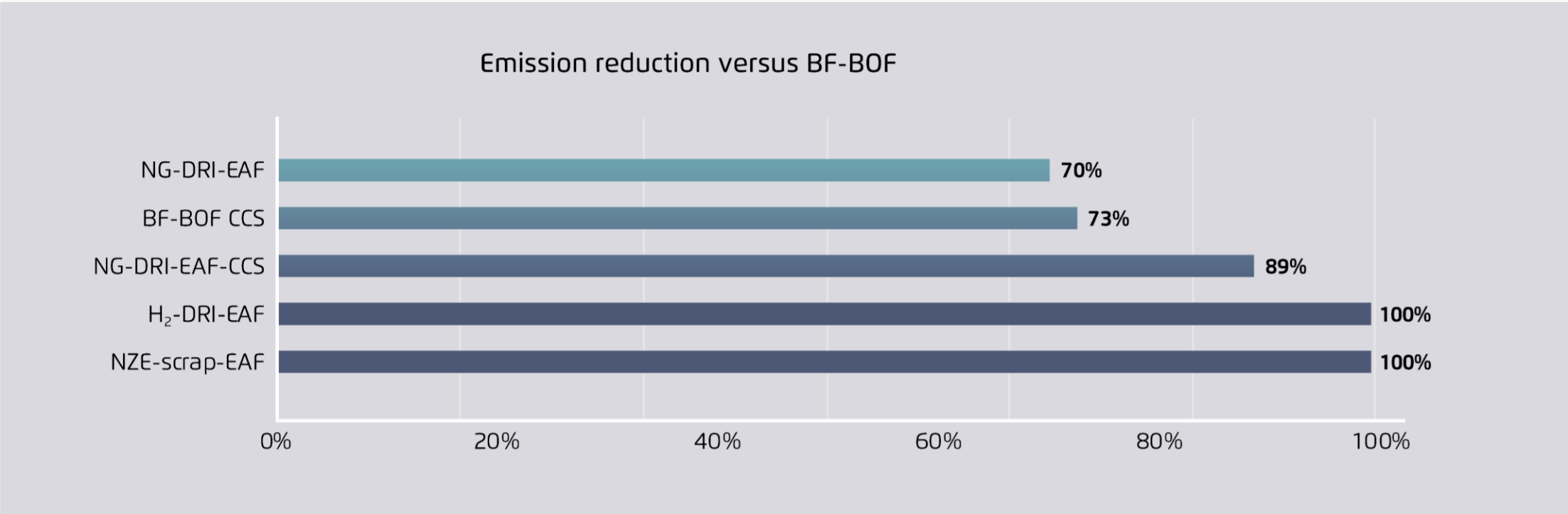
Expected market readiness of selected breakthrough technologies for steelmaking



2 | Agora Industry and Wuppertal Institute (2024). Note: 1) DRI plants running on natural gas can already blend high shares of H₂. Commercial DRI plants running on 100% H₂ are expected by 2025. 2) It is currently not clear what the TRL of the technology is and whether it is actively being developed further.

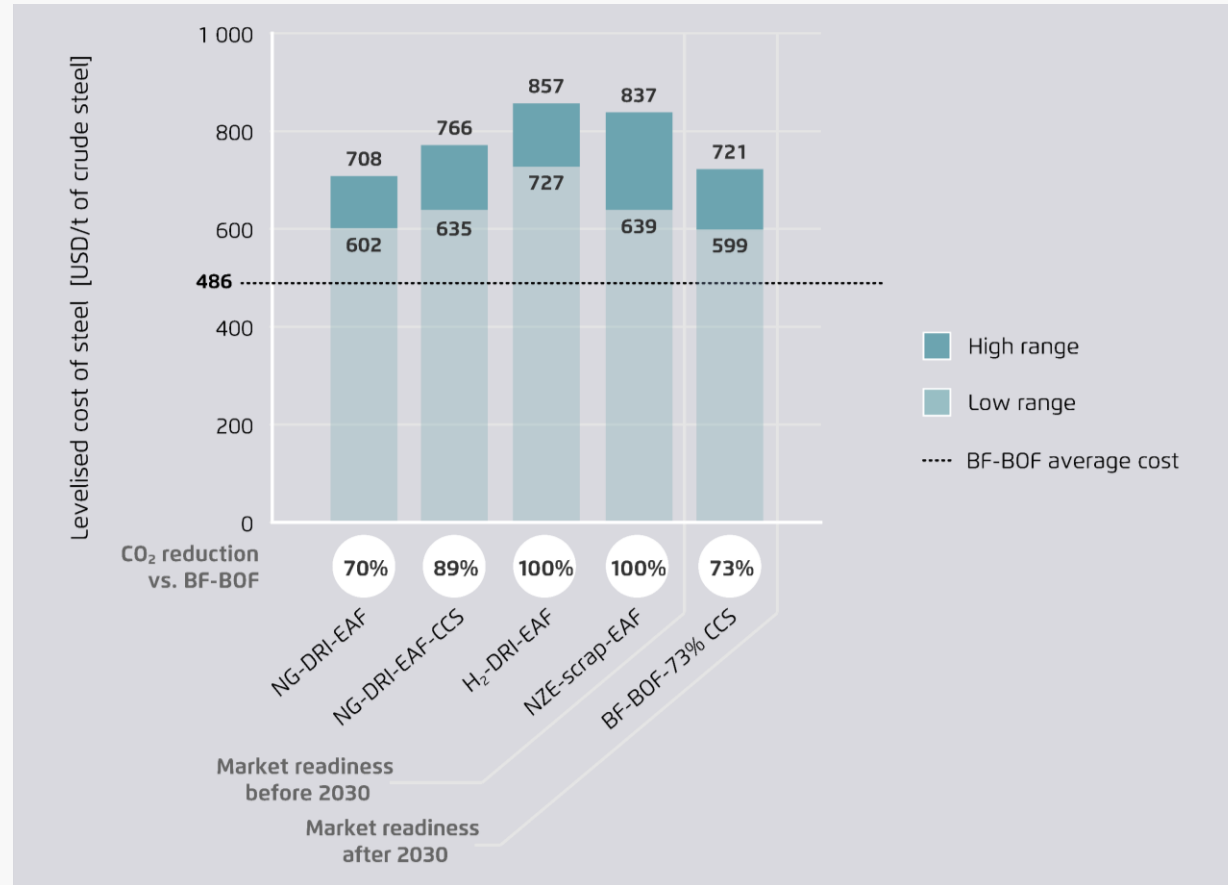
CCS-based technologies always lead to residual emissions.

CO₂ abatement potential of different breakthrough technologies compared to the blast furnace route (BF-BOF)



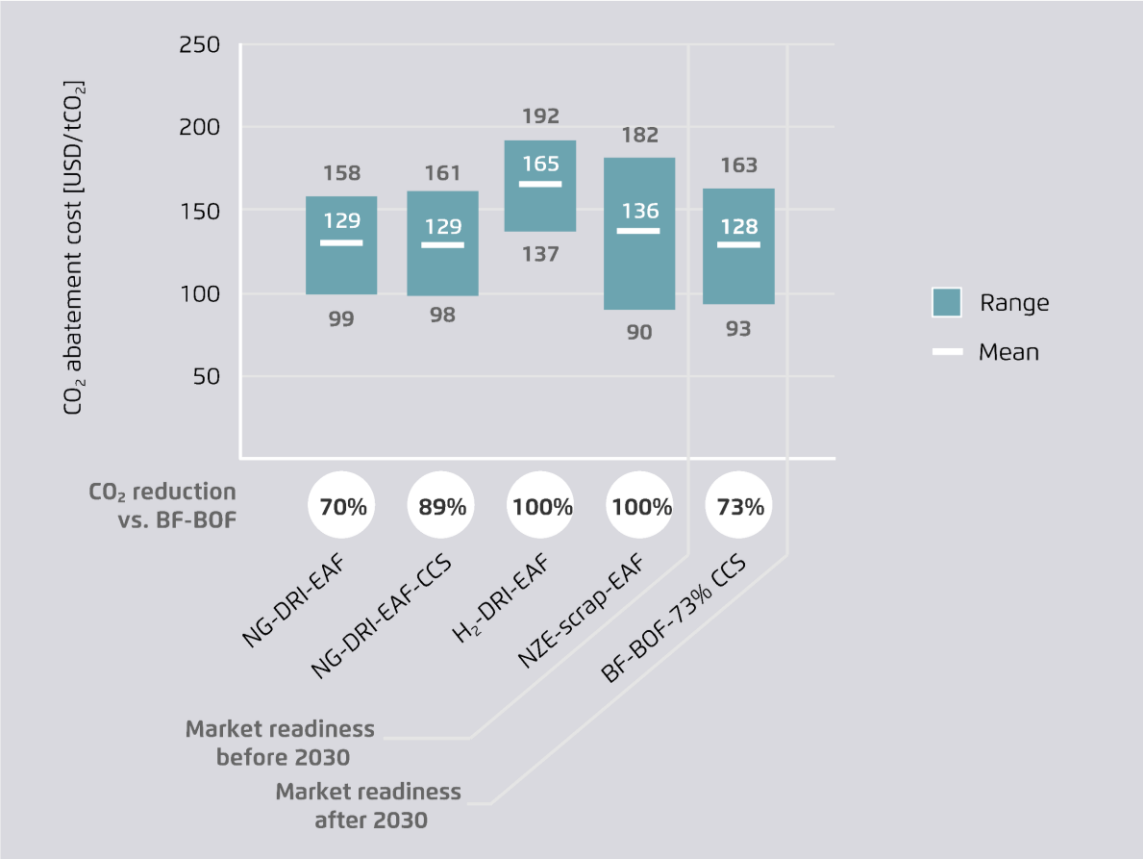
Near-zero technologies are more expensive than conventional steelmaking – policy measures are needed to create a business case.

Production costs of selected steel production routes in 2030



By 2030, CO2 abatement costs of most technologies will be above 100\$/tCO2 – the cost of hydrogen is a crucial driver.

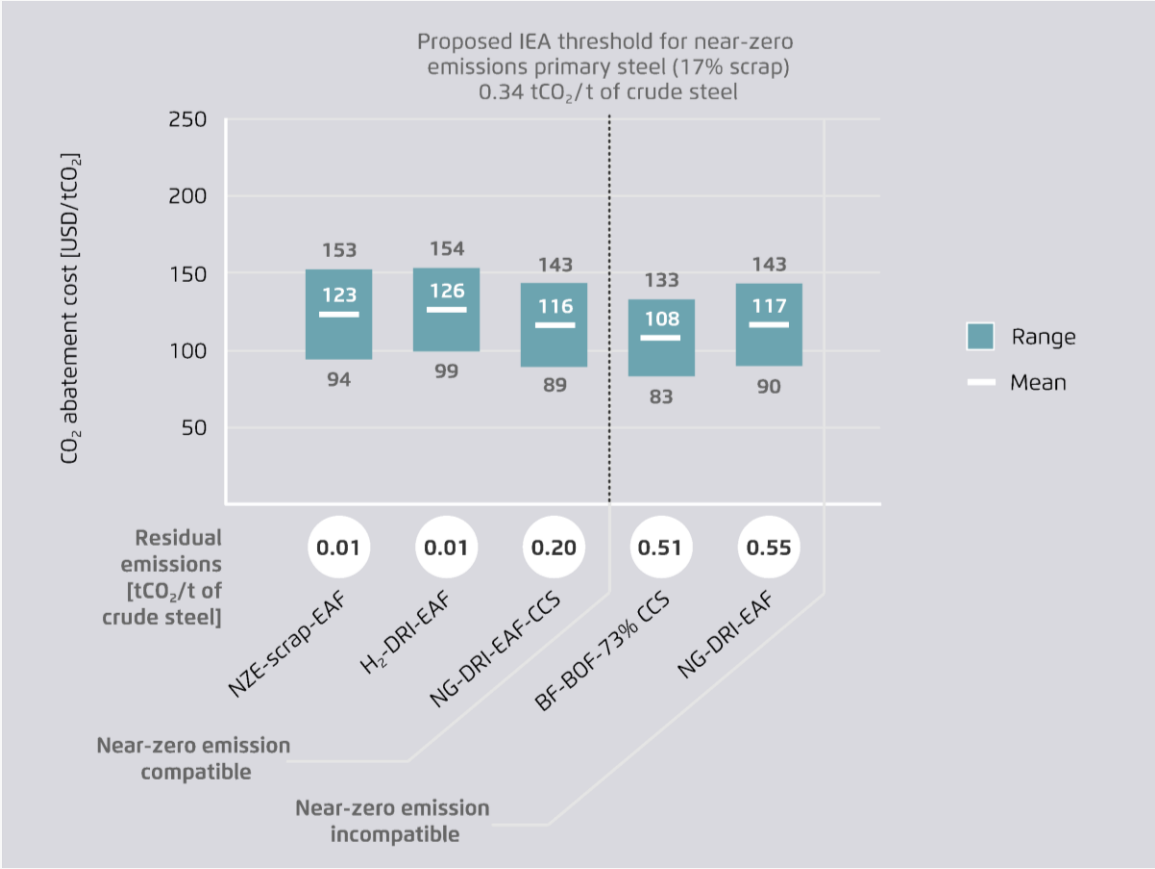
CO₂ abatement costs of selected technologies versus the BF-BOF route in 2030



5 | Agora Industry and Wuppertal Institute (2024). Note: Agora and Wuppertal Institute's cost assumptions are based on a literature review and a middle-of-the-road approach, in which the lowest and the highest costs are excluded from the cost range. Input assumptions for 2030 are: USD 50–80/MWh for delivered zero-carbon electricity; USD 2–3/kg of delivered low-carbon H₂; USD 13–31/MWh natural gas; USD 30–60/tCO₂ for CO₂ transport and storage excluding CO₂ capture for CCS-based technologies; no carbon pricing is included in the costs.

By 2050, hydrogen-based DRI routes will have similar CO2 abatement costs to NG-DRI-based routes.

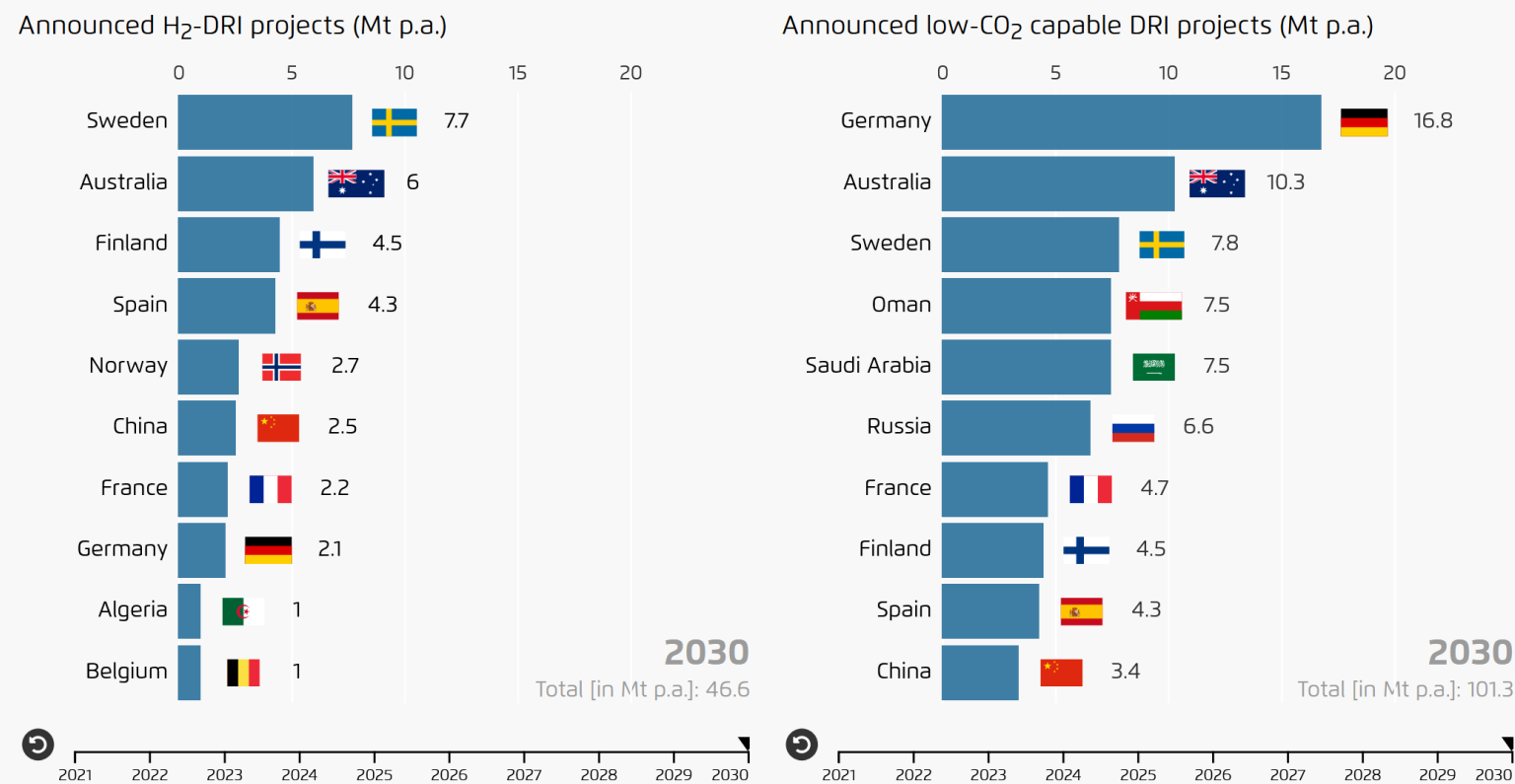
CO₂ abatement costs of key technologies versus the BF-BOF route in 2050



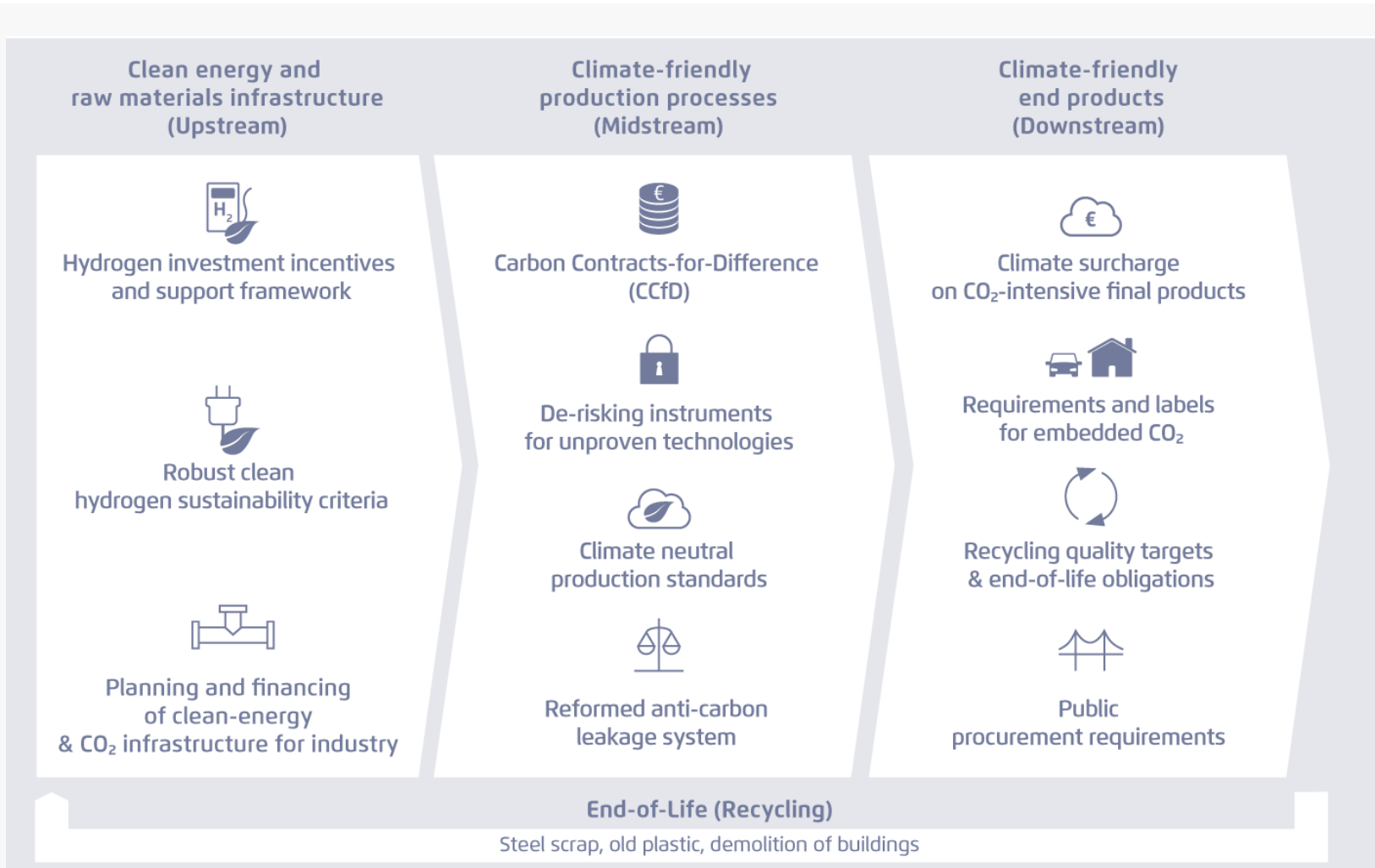
6 | Agora Industry and Wuppertal Institute (2024). Note: Agora and Wuppertal Institute's cost assumptions are based on a literature review and a middle-of-the-road approach, in which the lowest and the highest costs are excluded from the cost range. Input assumptions for 2050 are: USD 50–80/MWh for delivered zero-carbon electricity; USD 1–2/kg of delivered low-carbon H₂; 9–25/MWh natural gas; USD 20–30/tCO₂ for CO₂ transport and storage excluding CO₂ capture for CCS-based technologies; no carbon pricing is included in the costs. All primary technologies use a share of 17% scrap. The IEA's proposed near-zero emission threshold of 0.34 tCO₂/t of crude steel is adjusted to a 17% scrap input.

Several DRI-investments by 2030 have been announced.

Announced new DRI capacity by 2030



For a successful transition of the steel sector, consistent policies are needed along the value chain.



• Upstream:

- Continued RES expansion – and H₂!
- Pan-European infrastructure & **access to competitive power prices and incentives for flexibility.**

• Midstream:

- Strong EU-ETS, successful **CBAM** implementation.
- **De-risking financial instruments** e.g. CCfD (but: lack public funding).

• Downstream:

- **Instruments for lead markets** to be developed (Clean Industrial Deal: steel label, green public procurement).

Thank you for your attention!

Do you have any questions or comments?

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