

Green Steel: Decarbonising a Hard-to-abate Sector

Green Steel from the industry perspective – Robert Baron



Swiss Steel Group is one of the leading suppliers of special long steel solutions

1,663 kt
Sales volume
in 2022

>70
Locations

77%
Engineering
Steels

>30
Countries

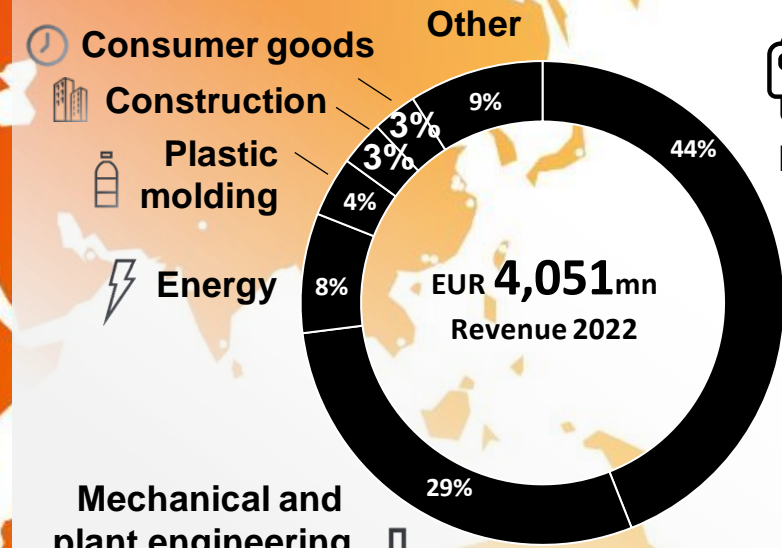
15%
Stainless
Steels

~10,000
Employees

8%
Tool
Steels

>20,000
Customers

HQ in
Lucerne,
CH



EUR 4,051mn
Revenue 2022



Mobility



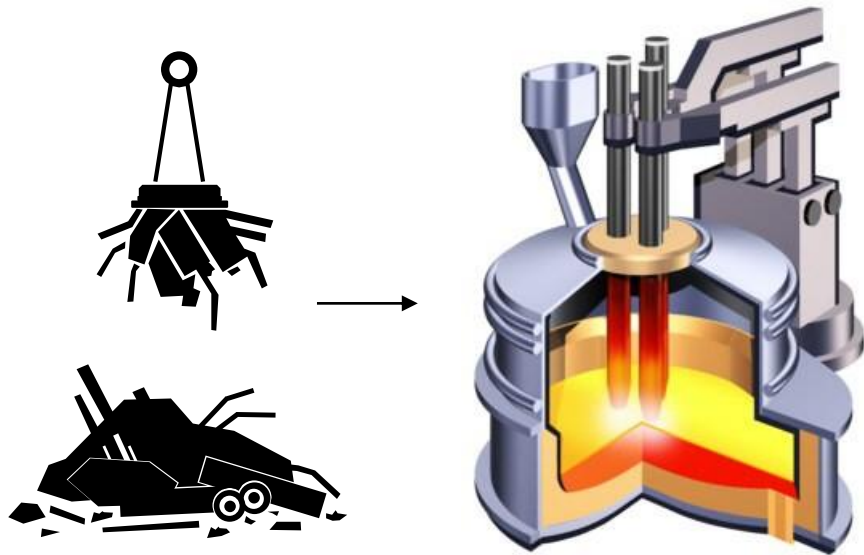
Mechanical and
plant engineering

EUR 217mn
Adj. EBITDA 2022



SSG's production is 100% EAF-based marking our products 'green by nature'

Steelmaking with electric arc furnace



Scrap

Electric Arc Furnace

Decarbonized electricity

~80%

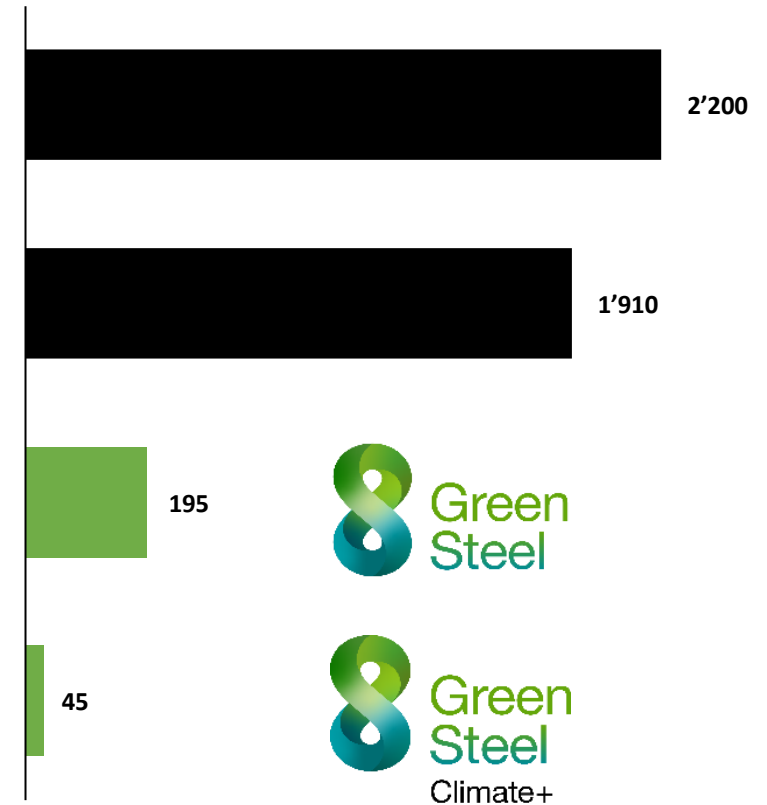
Emissions (Scope 1+2)
kg CO2 per ton of crude steel

Blast Furnace Route 

worldsteel ASSOCIATION
Global average

 Swiss Steel Group 

 Swiss Steel Group 



Europe has committed to gradually decrease its CO₂ emissions to net zero until 2050

Climate initiatives

Paris agreement

Keep rise in mean global temperatures below 2°C above pre-industrial levels¹

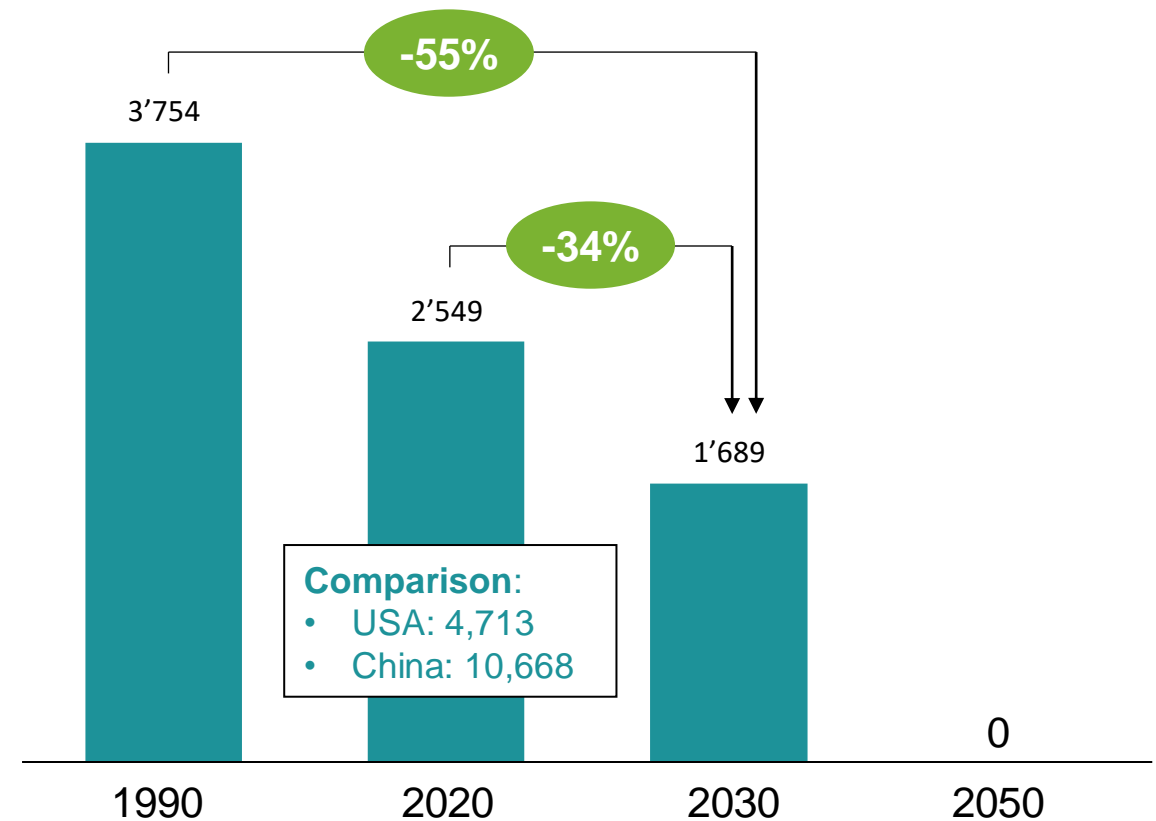
European Green Deal

Make the European Union climate neutral by 2050 (net-zero greenhouse gas emissions)

Fit for 55

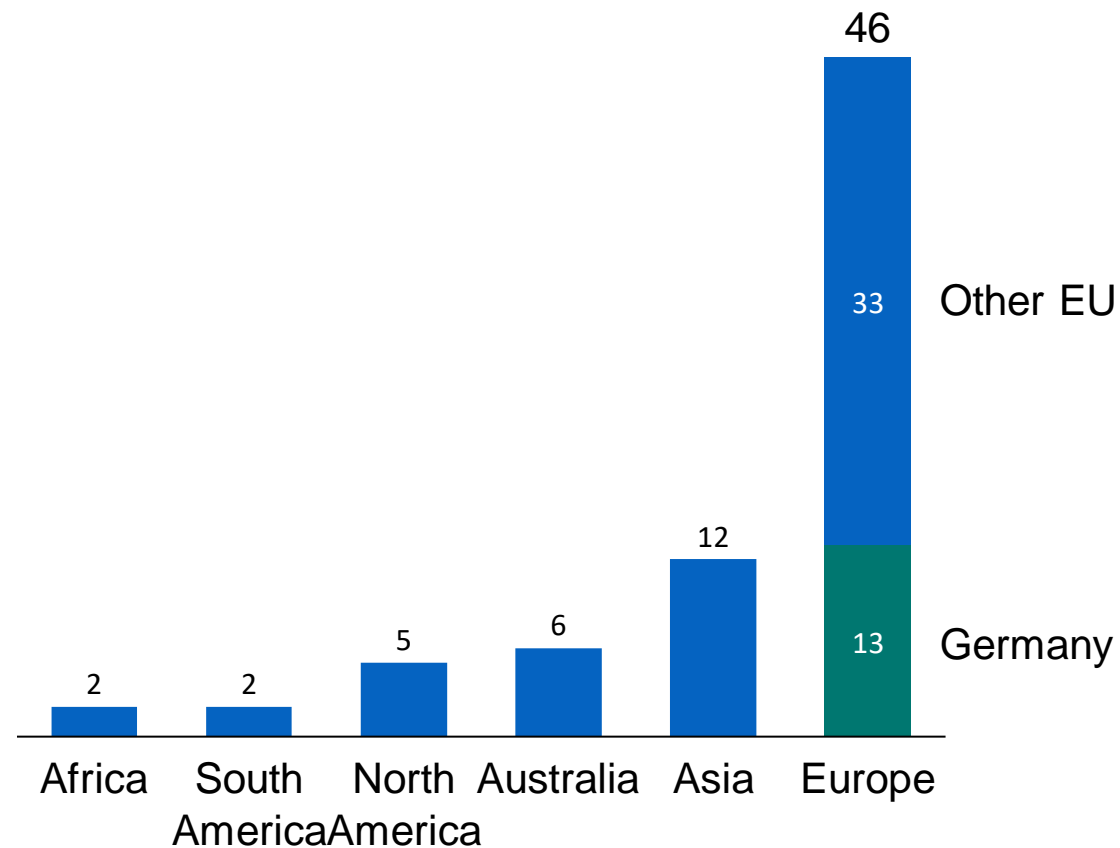
Cut emissions by 55% until 2030 (compared to 1990)

CO₂ emissions in the EU (actual and targets) Million metric tons



Naturally, most Green Steel projects announced in Europe; Germany with most projects

Announced Green Steel projects by continent
No. of projects



Exemplary integrated steelmakers with Green Steel projects

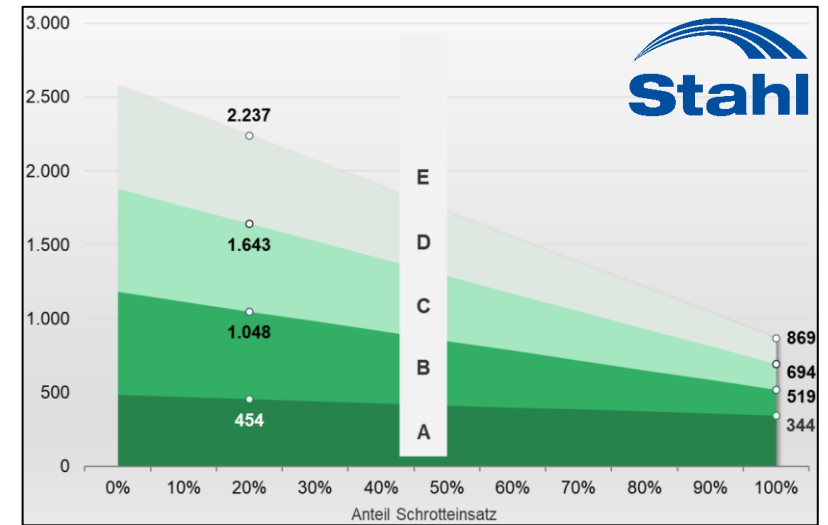
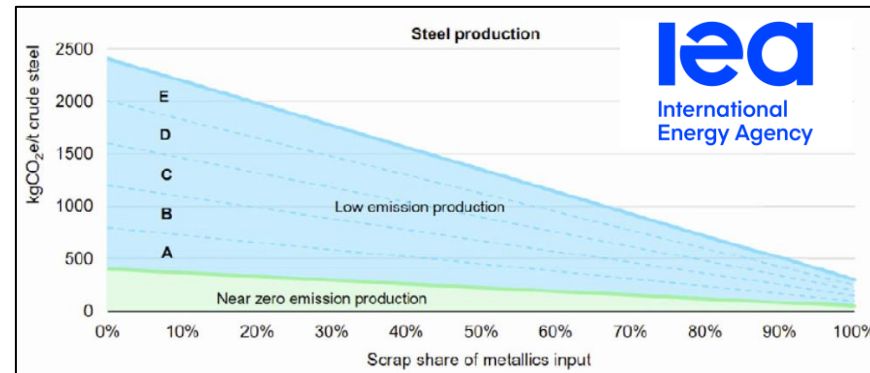


What is Green Steel?

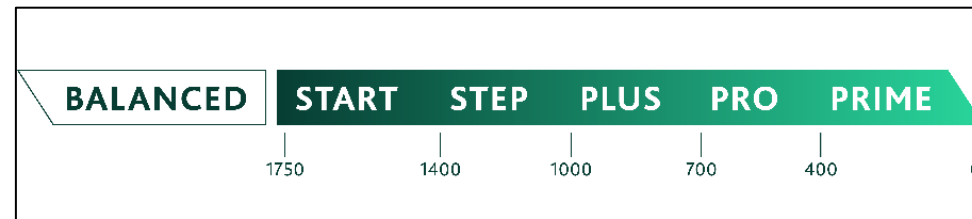
No definition generally established yet

“Steel produced with lower CO2 emissions than conventional BF/BOF route”

Overview of some attempts to establish green steel definition Selection



klöckner & co



Other definitions



Exemplary full scale Green Steel projects with Green H2 Direct Reduction

H2 **green steel**



- Prominent Green Steel green field project
- Aims at leveraging abundant Swedish hydropower supply for green H2 production to be used for direct reduction of iron ore
- Green field approach founded in 2020, secured €260m in Series B round, €3.5bn in loans



- Project SALCOS to replace blast furnace with H2 direct reduction
- Overall, three project phases with first phase to go online 2025
- Costs for first phase ~€1.7bn of which €1bn government funding

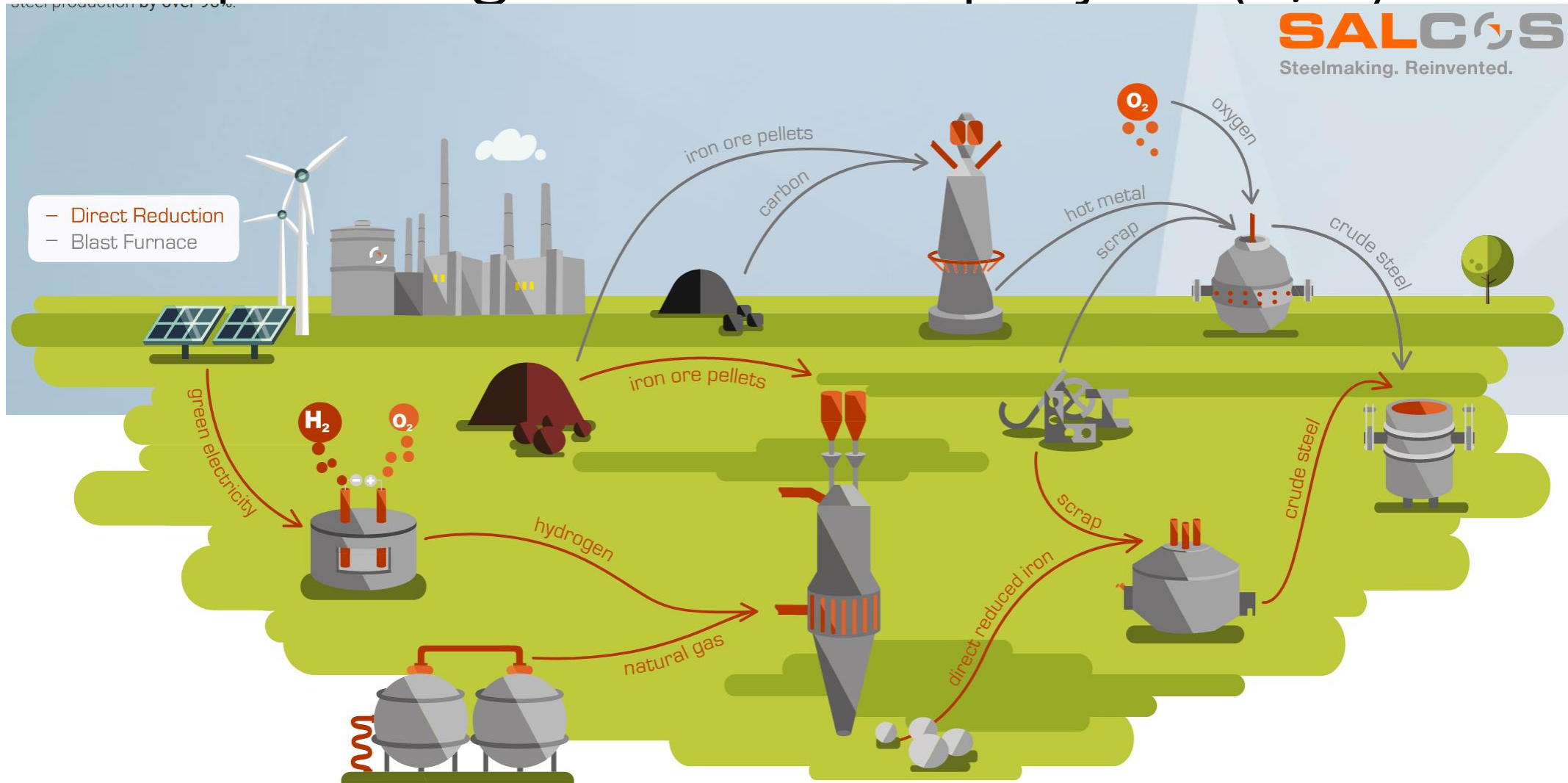


thyssenkrupp

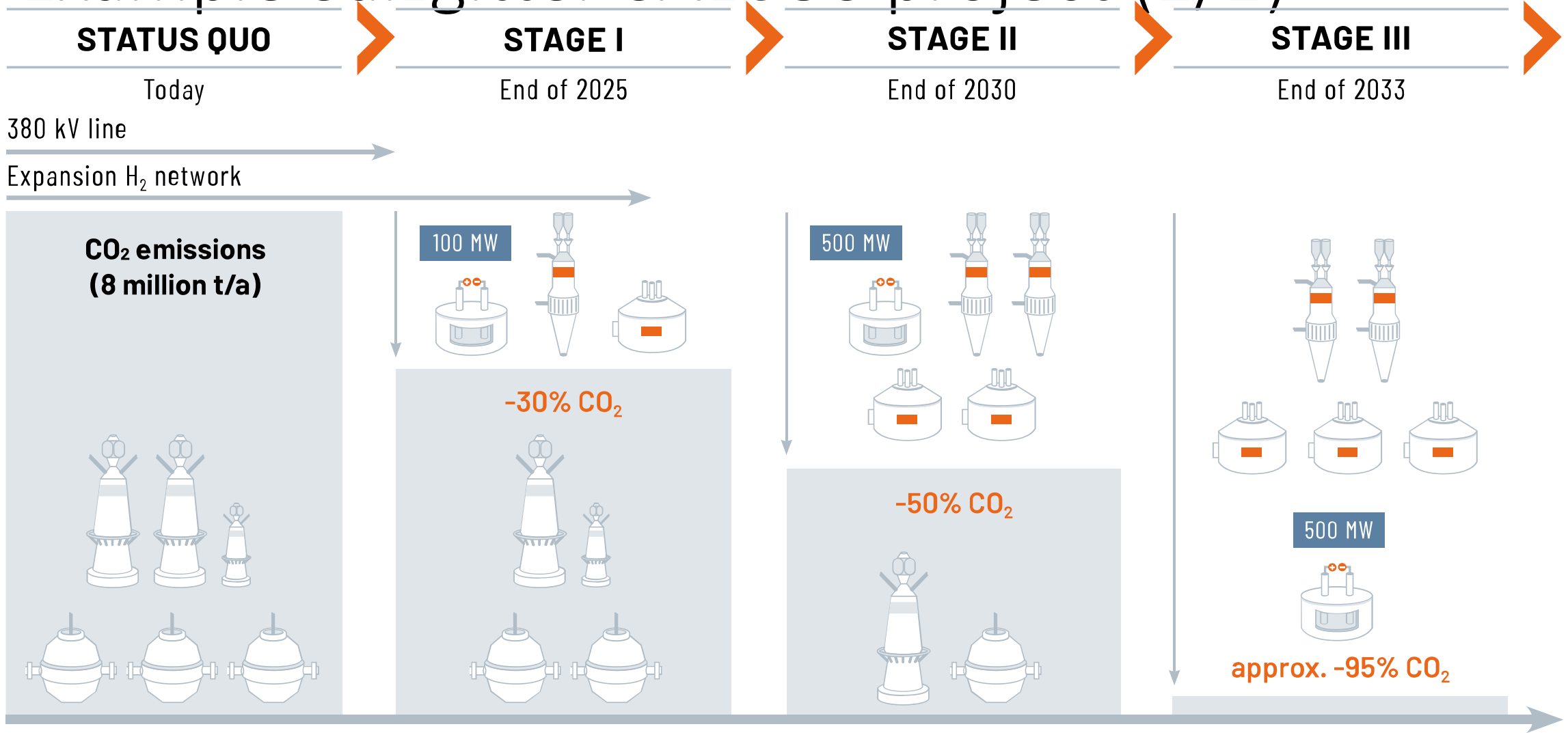


- Project tkH2Steel to replace blast furnace with H2 direct reduction
- Facility to go online end of 2026
- Order to build plant placed in March 2023; order size €1.8bn

Example Salzgitter SALCOS project (1/2)



Example Salzgitter SALCOS project (2/2)



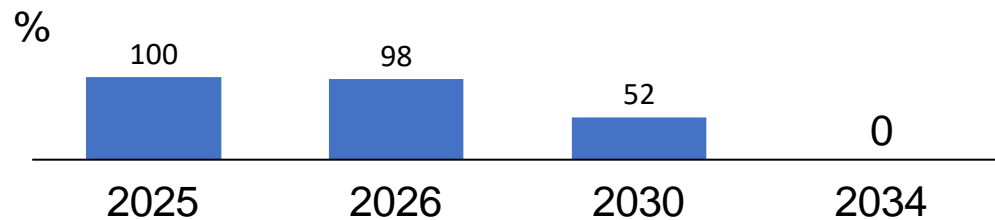
Source: Company website

Drivers of Green Steel transition

1

2

Reduction of free CO2 allowances for EU steel companies



Carbon price

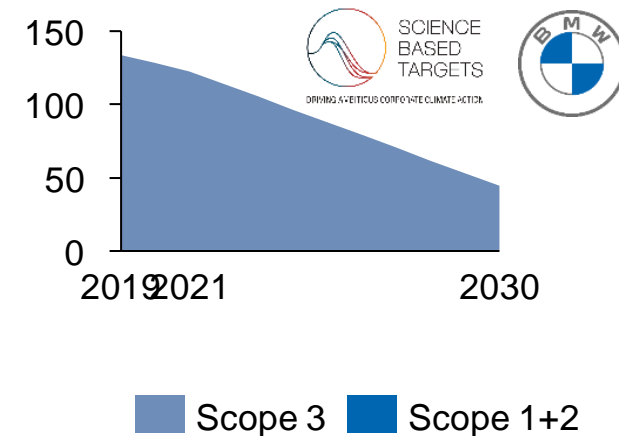


Sustainable “Zeitgeist”

- End consumers more aware of sustainability issues
- Companies aiming to become greener and market themselves as such
- Many set decarbonization targets also for upstream emissions

Illustrative BMW’s decarbonization roadmap

Mio. tons CO₂, approximation

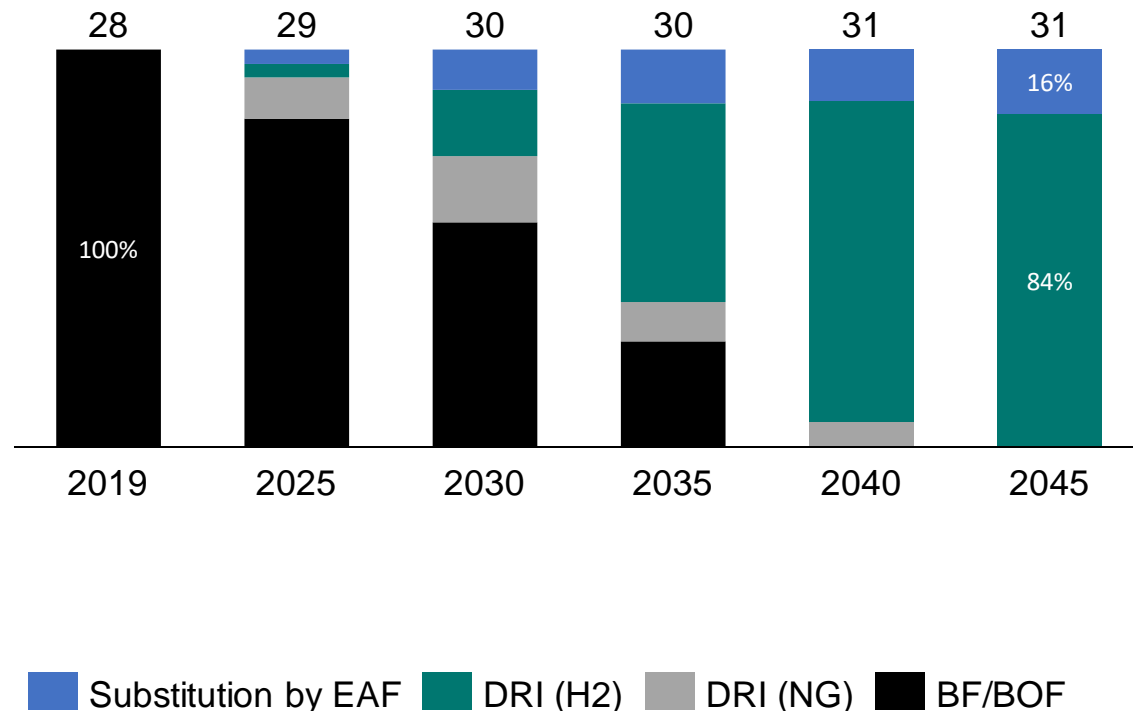


Targets

- ▶ Reduce emissions of own locations (Scope 1+2) by 80%
- ▶ Reduce emissions in use phase (Scope 3.11) by 50% per kilometre driven
- ▶ Reduce emissions in the supply chain (Scope 3.1) by 20% per vehicle produced

Implications of the Green Steel transition

Expected technological transition of German primary steel making

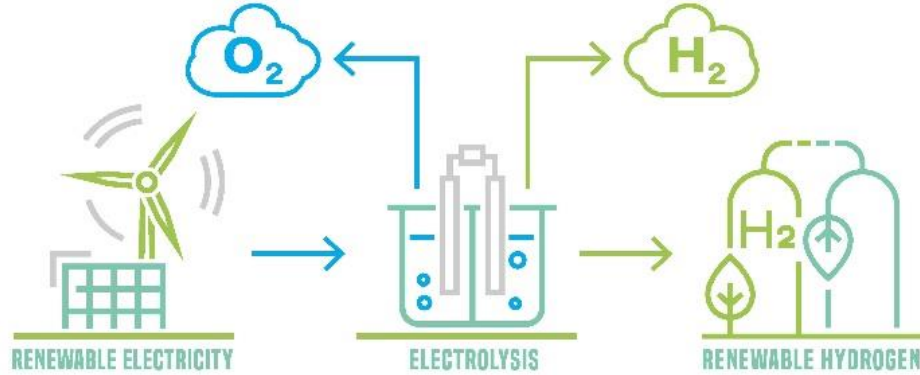


Implications

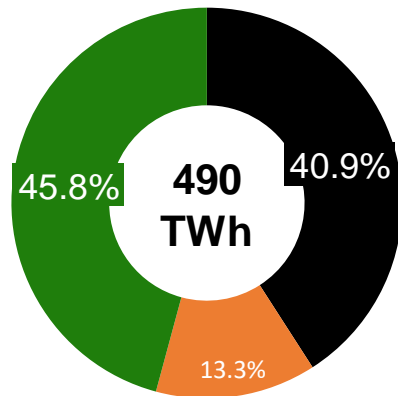
- Required massive investment in non-fossil power generation and hydrogen infrastructure
 - Increase in securing energy supply, e.g. PPAs
- Est. CAPEX requirements until 2050
 - Germany €30bn, Europe €100bn
 - Replacement of BF/BOF infrastructure; investments in downstream operations, e.g. hydrogen burners €1mn per heat treatment furnace
- Shift towards local power generation and hydrogen production
- Threat of production shift towards countries with low levelized cost of energy
- Protectionism (e.g. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism)
- Increase in demand for hydrogen resistant steels
- Increase in OPEX driven by, e.g. increased energy intensity of steel production, increased maintenance cycles, training, health and safety
- Electrification wherever possible

Use case: German green hydrogen supply

GREEN HYDROGEN - 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY



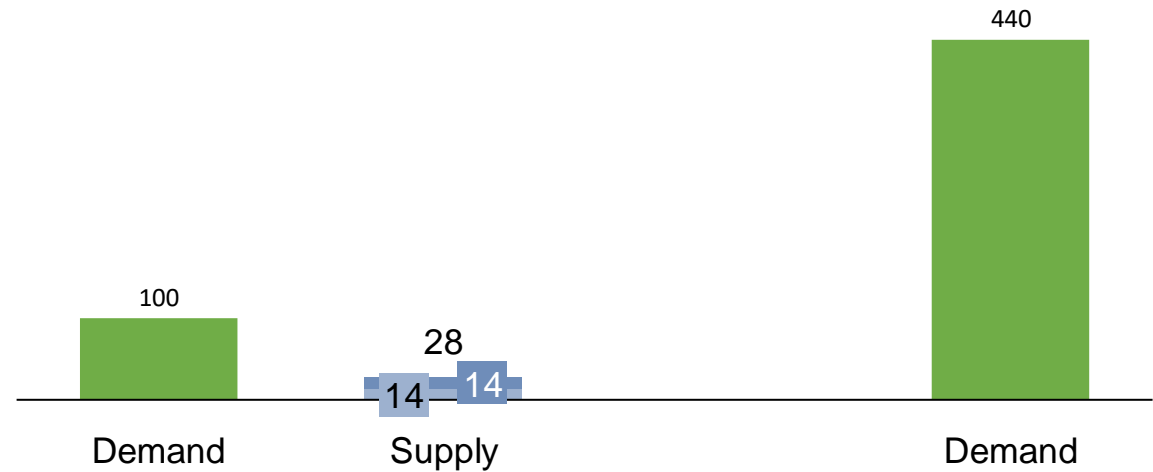
German power mix 2021



Fossil
 Nuclear
 Renewables

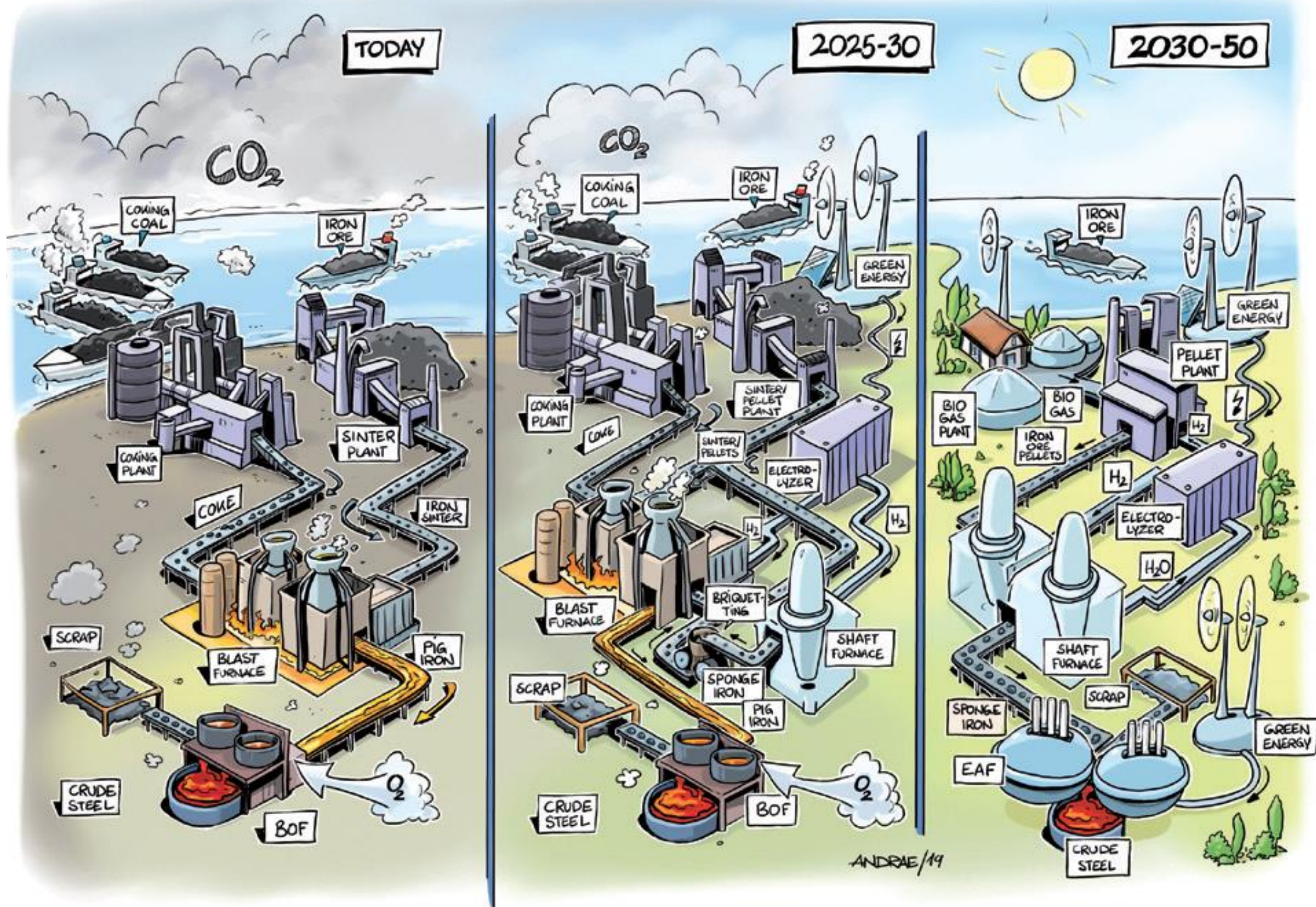
2030

2045



Demand
 Government coalition agreement
 National H2 strategy

Thank
you





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