

De basis voor net-zero uitstoot en duurzame energie

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20nd June 2023



Wereldwijd, missie-gedreven, marktleider

Quick Facts

YOKOGAWA ◆ Co-innovating tomorrow™

Market leader • Partner to most Industry majors • Founded in Tokyo in 1915
\$3.5bn revenue • c. 17,000 employees • Listed Tokyo Stock Exchange
Present in +200 countries • Global HQ in Tokyo • 40-year history in Europe
European HQ in Amersfoort, NL

Sustainability Goals



Mission, Vision & Values



Actief Lid Energy Transition Campus Amsterdam

Energy Transition Campus Amsterdam

An innovative campus where great minds come together to tackle the world's biggest energy challenges.

Join our campus

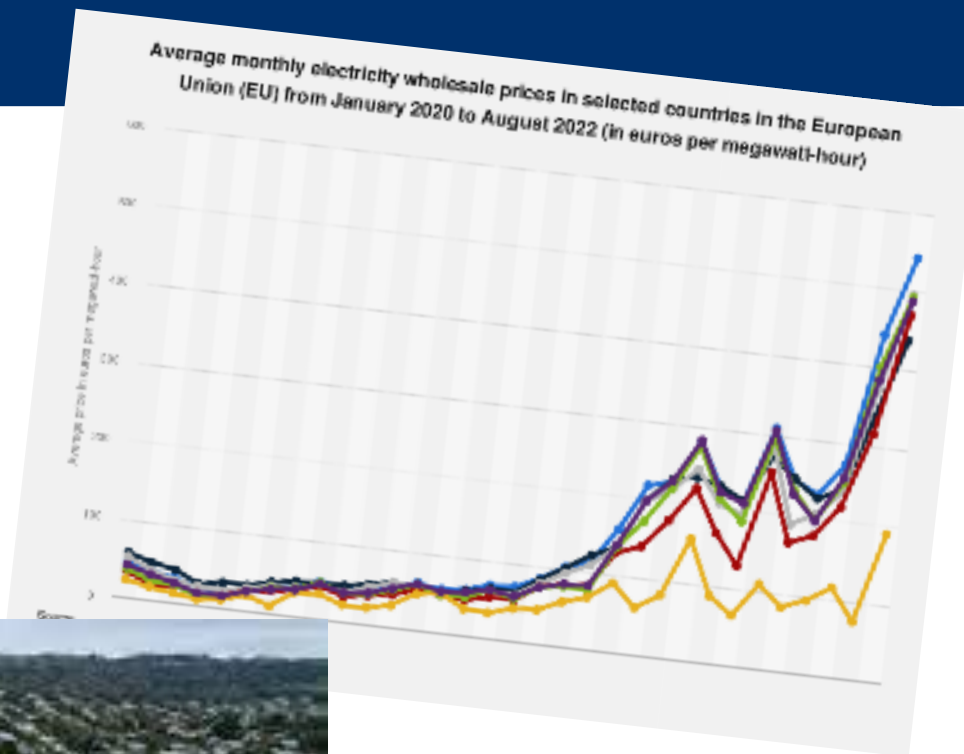
Samen bouwen met de ETCA Partners

- Versnellen van de transitie door technologie ontwikkeling
- Actief samenwerken met ETCA partners om nieuwe horizons te openen



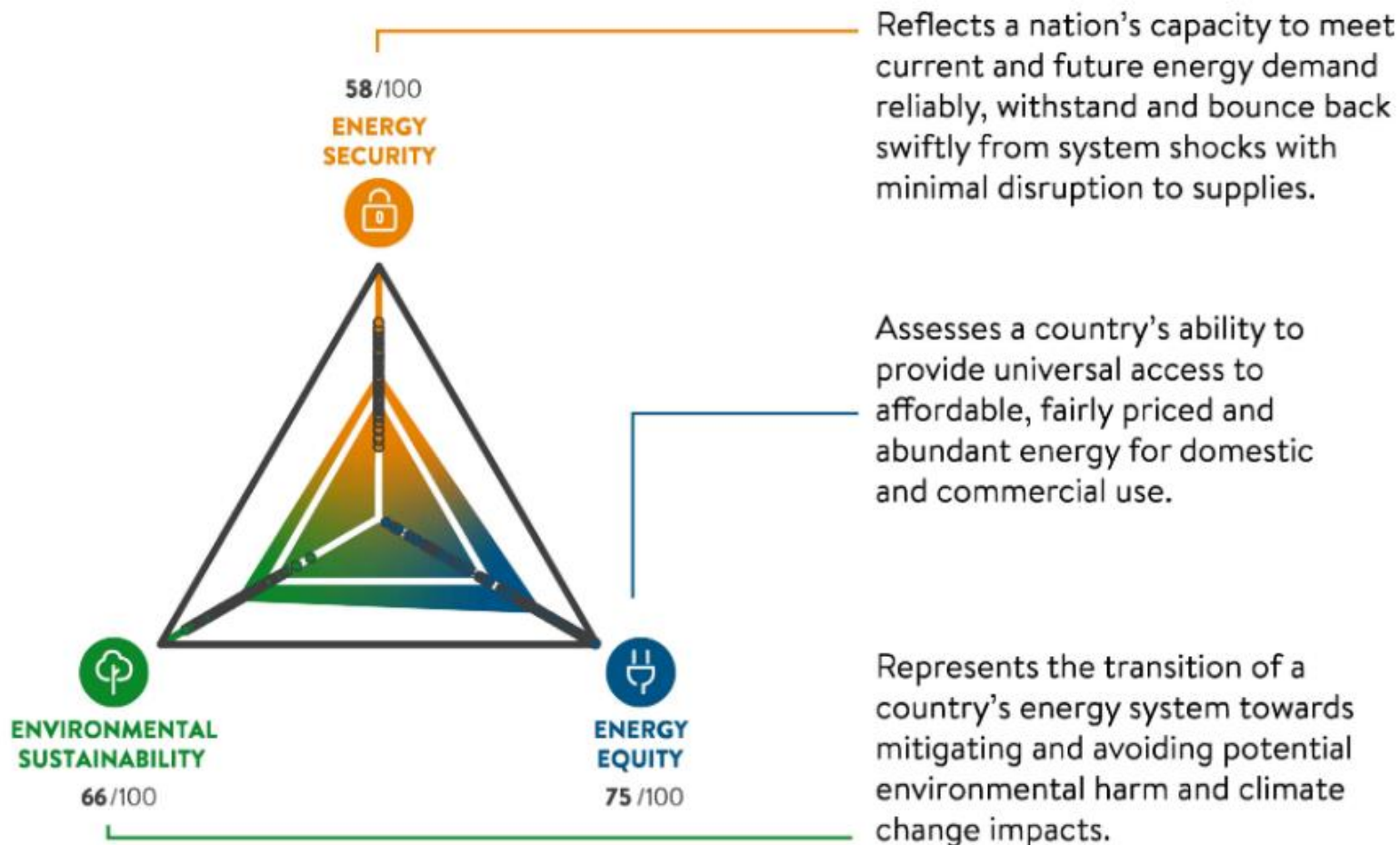
De Energie Transitie... en Trilemma

Moeilijke Tijden



Energie Trilemma

WORLD
ENERGY
COUNCIL



Source: World Energy Council

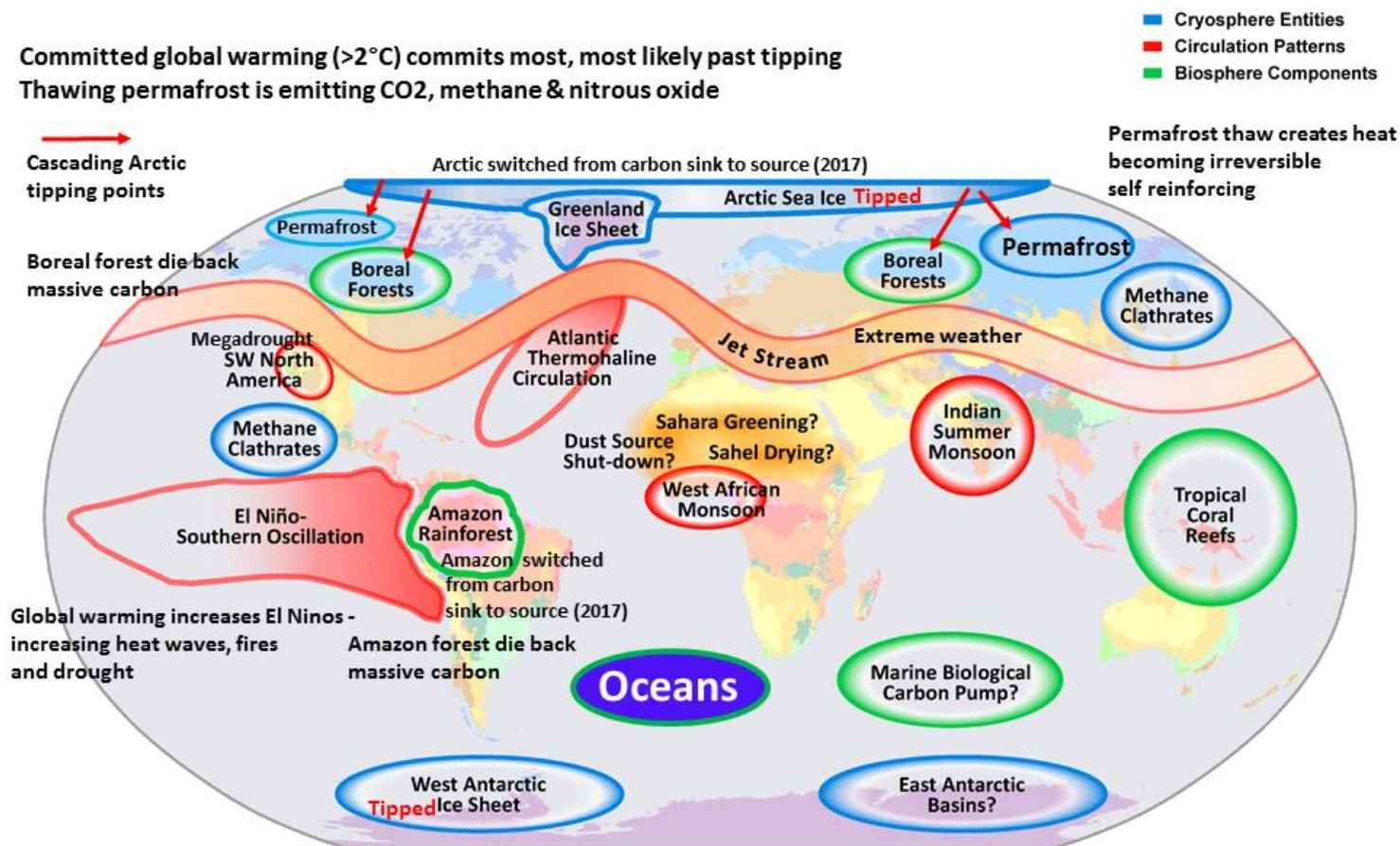
Onze Menselijke Leefwereld is Kwetsbaar

Politici, economen en wetenschappers dachten dat “Tipping Points” (kantelpunten) onwaarschijnlijk waren.

Er zijn steeds meer aanwijzingen dat ze meer waarschijnlijk zijn dan gedacht en onderling verbonden zijn.

Dit leidt tot onomkeerbare veranderingen.

Global Warming Vulnerable Tipping Points



Oceans: Heating, Acidification & Deoxygenation

Adapted from Potsdam Climate Institute
Tipping Elements the Achilles Heels
of the Earth System

Source: Nature, <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03595-0>

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Global Warming

Committed global warming (>2°C)
Thawing permafrost is emitting massive carbon

Cascading Arctic tipping points

Boreal forest die back massive carbon

Permafrost

Megadrought SW North America

Methane Clathrates

El Niño-Southern Oscillation

Global warming increases El Niños - increasing heat waves, fires and drought

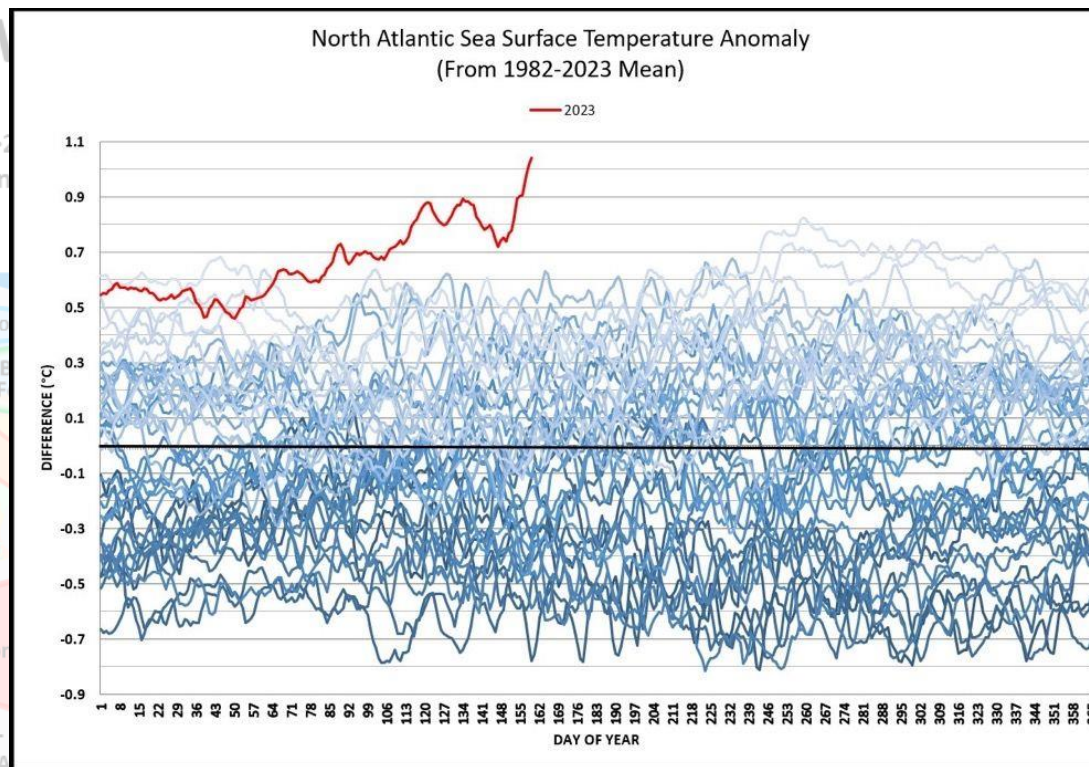
massive carbon

Oceans

Marine Biological Carbon Pump?

West Antarctic Tipped Ice Sheet

East Antarctic Basins?



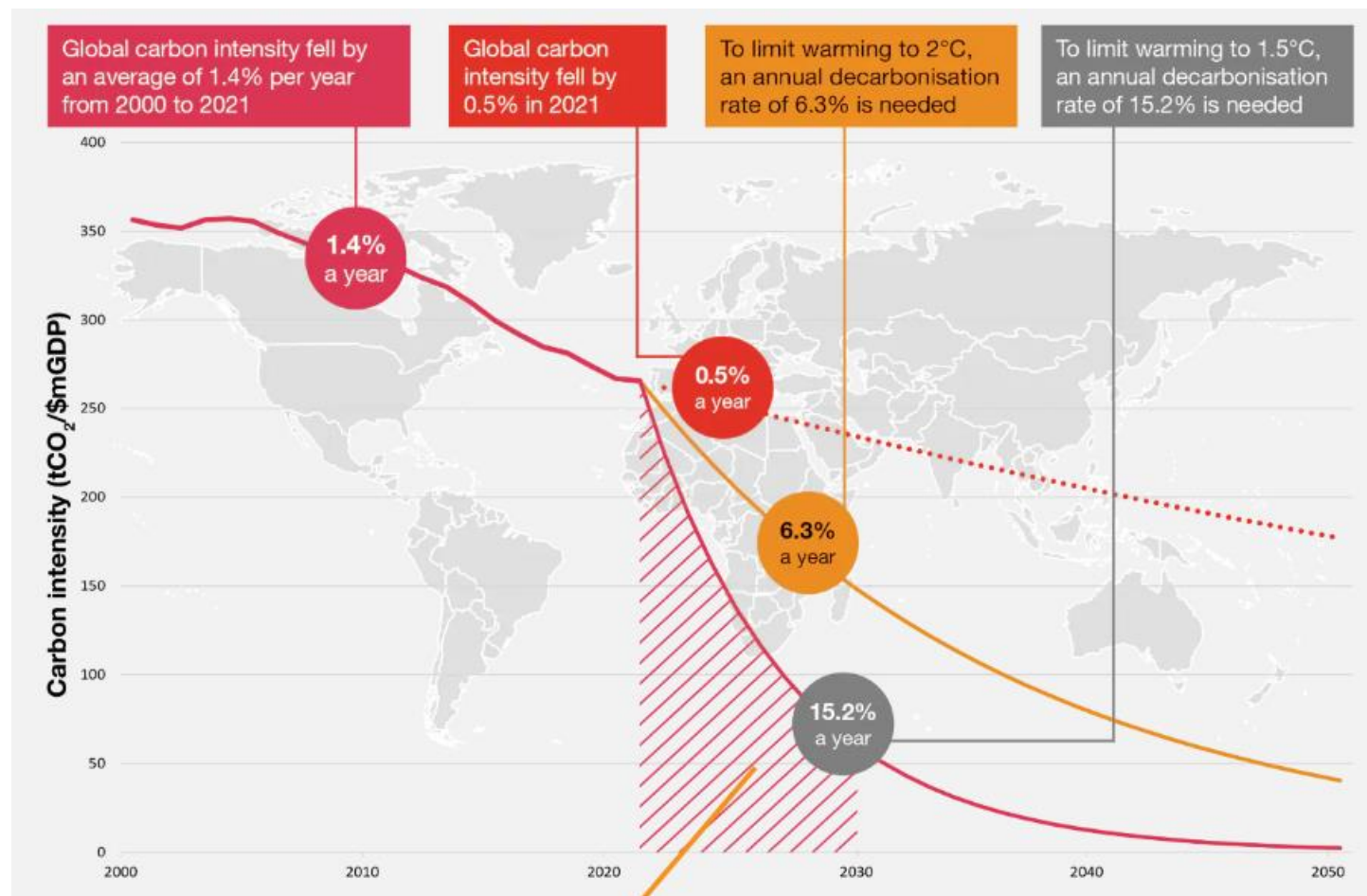
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Geen Tijd om Achterover te Leunen

- Wereldwijde Carbon Intensity verminderde slechts 0.5% in 2021.
- Om binnen 1.5 te blijven is een 77% reductie nodig voor eind 2030. Dit is een jaarlijkse afname van 15.2%.
- Dit is 11 keer sneller dan de wereldwijd gemiddelde afname van de afgelopen 20 jaar!



Source: PWC Net Zero Economy Index 2022

<https://www.pwc.co.uk/services/sustainability-climate-change/insights/net-zero-economy-index.html>

RePower EU – Onze afhankelijkheid van Russisch gas

- ✓ Beeindig onze afhankelijkheid van Russisch gas
- ✓ Bereik de Fit for 55 Doelen



More rooftop solar panels, heat pumps and energy savings to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, making our homes and buildings more energy efficient.



Speeding up renewables permitting to minimise the time for roll-out of renewable projects and grid infrastructure improvements.



Diversifying gas supplies and working with international partners to move away from Russian gas, and investing in the necessary infrastructure.

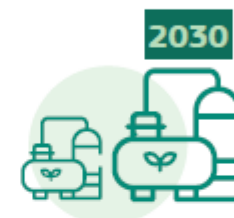


A Hydrogen Accelerator to develop infrastructure, storage facilities and ports, and replace demand for Russian gas with additional 10 mt of imported renewable hydrogen from diverse sources and additional 5 mt of domestic renewable hydrogen.

10 mt

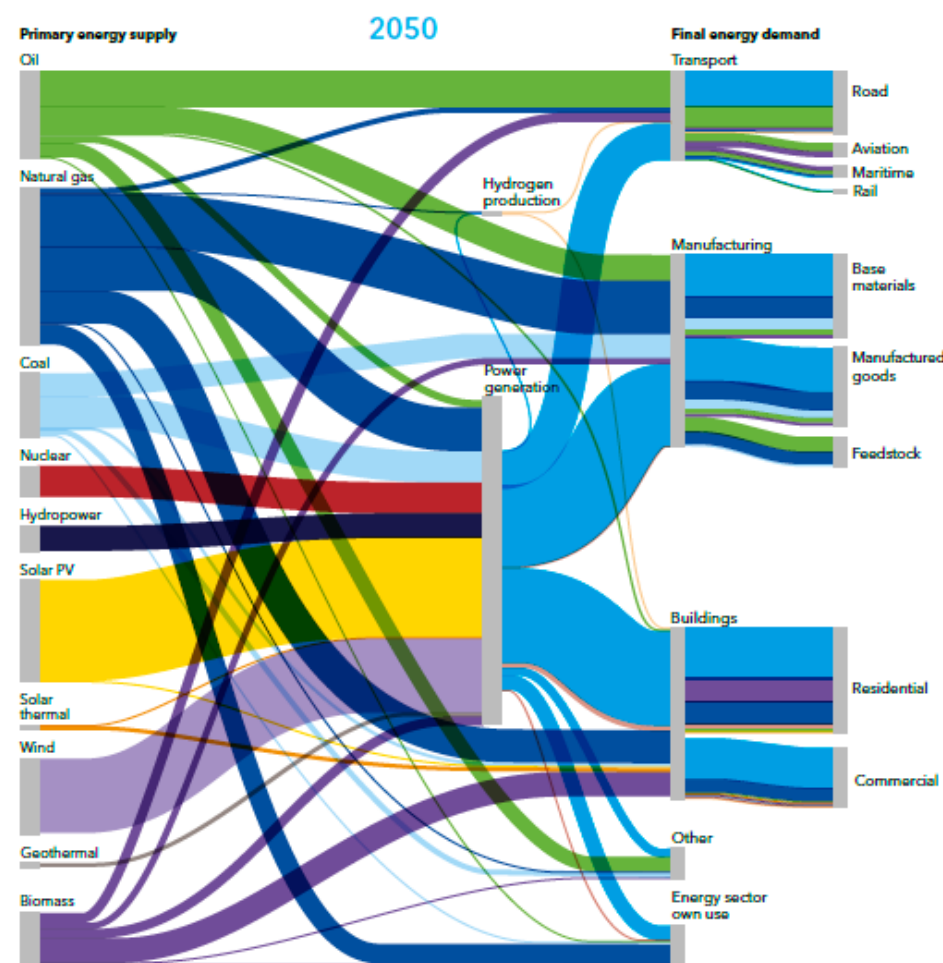
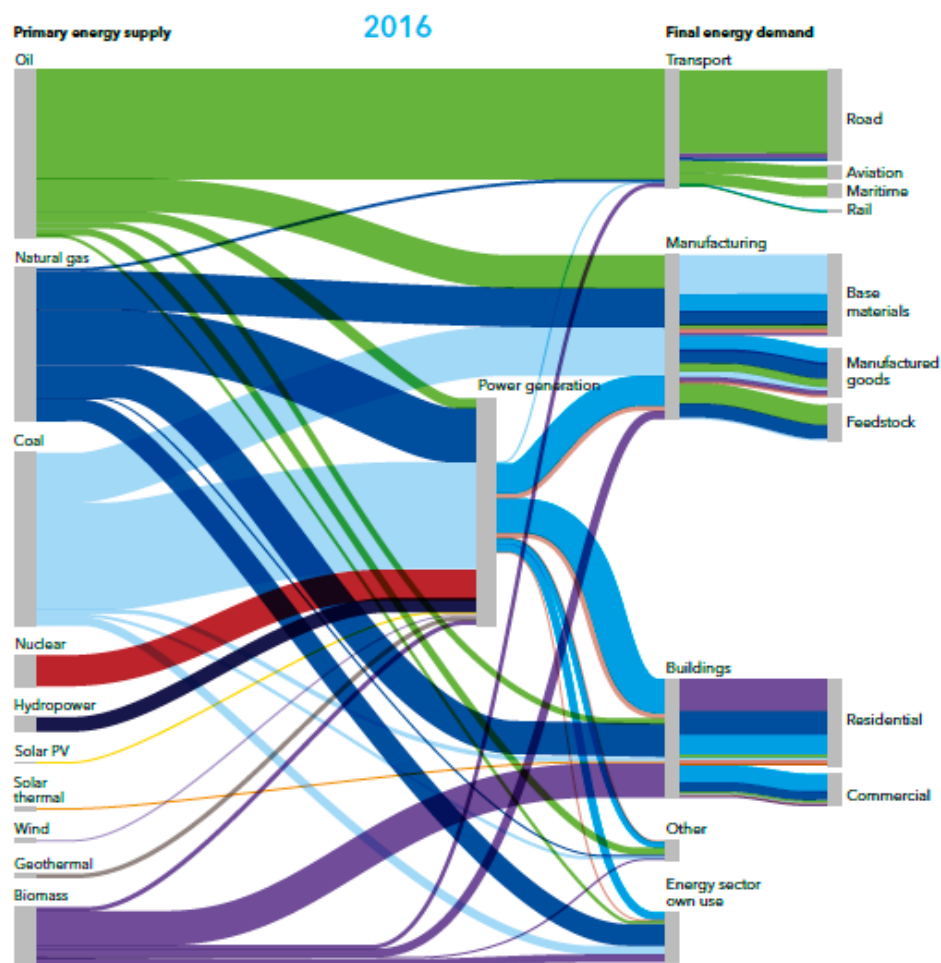


Decarbonising Industry by accelerating the switch to electrification and renewable hydrogen and enhancing our low-carbon manufacturing capabilities.



Doubling the EU ambition for biomethane to produce 35 bcm per year by 2030, in particular from agricultural waste and residues.

De Energie Transitie is een Herbedrading van onze hele wereld

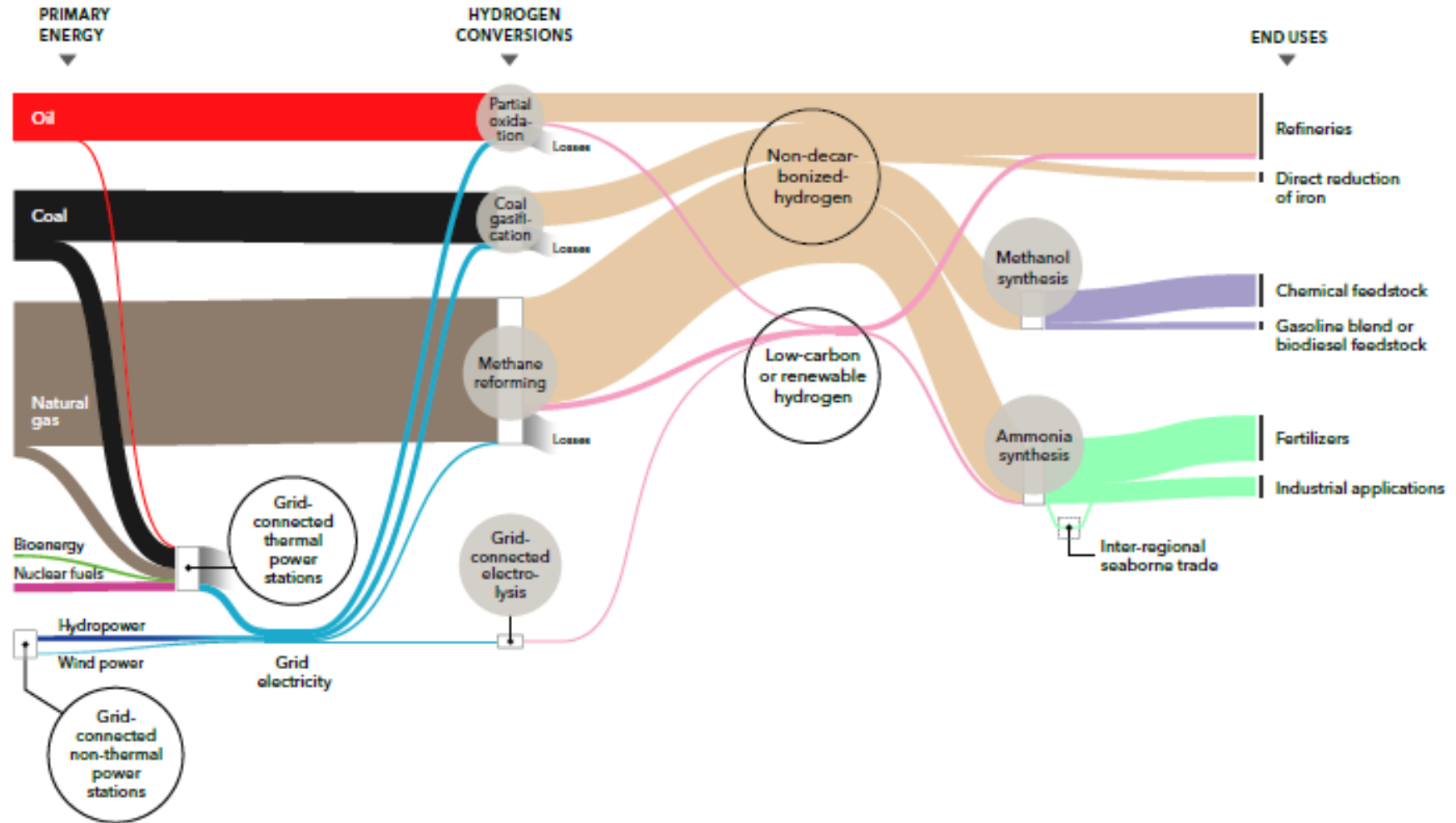


■ Oil
 ■ Natural gas
 ■ Coal
 ■ Nuclear fuels
 ■ Hydropower
 ■ Solar PV
 ■ Solar thermal
 ■ Wind
 ■ Geothermal
 ■ Biomass
 ■ Hydrogen
 ■ Electricity
 ■ Direct heat

DNV GL - ENERGY TRANSITION OUTLOOK 2018 | ETO.DNVGL.COM

2020 - Waterstof is niet nieuw

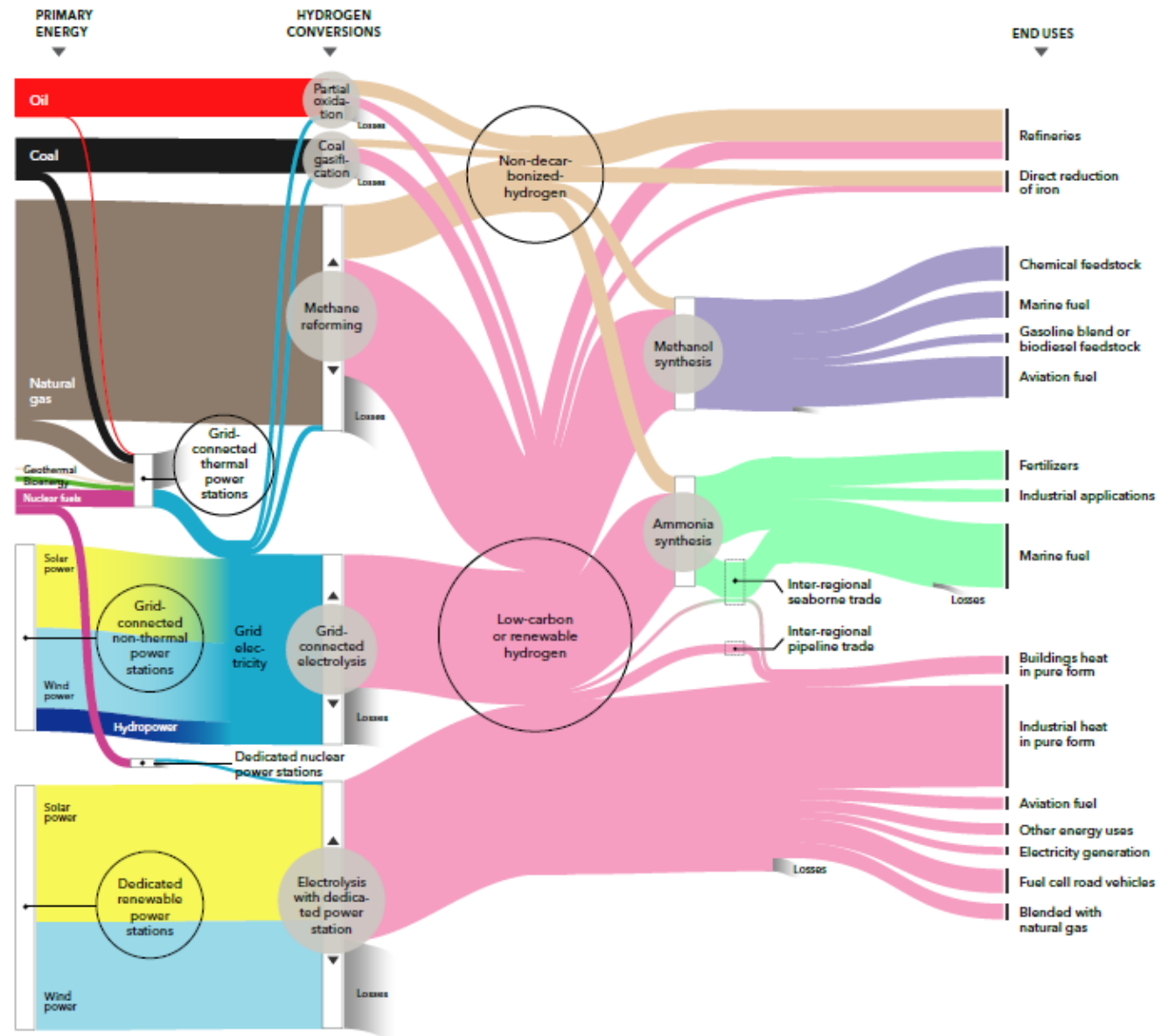
- Ook op dit moment wordt er veel (non-decarbonized) Waterstof geproduceerd
- CO2 uitstoot 830 Mt (2.2% van wereldwijde uitstoot) in 2018



2050 - Meer H2, Minder CO2



- Steeds meer Low-Carbon H2 of Renewable H2
- Andere toepassingen:
 - Decarboniseren bestaande H2
 - Energie
 - Feedstock
 - DRI



Waterstof Groeicurve in EU – Fit for 55 Doel

Hoge verwachtingen voor H2

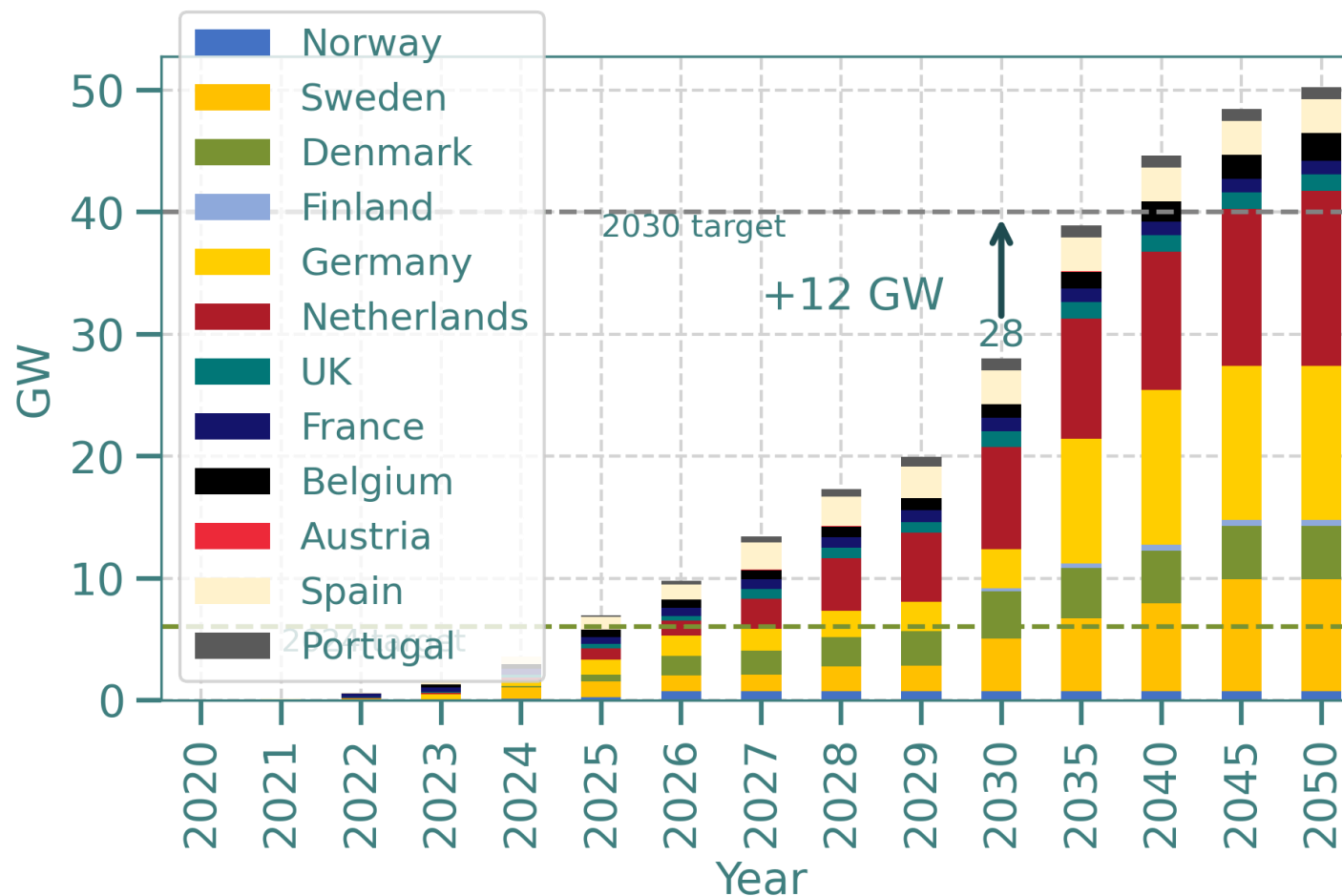
In Fit-for-55 was het doel om 5.6 MT hernieuwbare H2 beschikbaar te hebben.

In REPowerEU is dat verhoogd naar 20 MT, waarvan 10 MT geproduceerd in de EU.

Dat is equivalent aan 100 GW aan (electrolyzer) productiecapaciteit.

Doel is vervanging van 50 bcm Russisch gas.

<https://energypost.eu/how-to-ramp-up-hydrogen-under-the-new-repowerEU-targets/>



<https://thema.no/en/nyheter/store-steg-naermere-men-langt-igjen-til-40-gw-elektrolyse-i-eu-i-2030/>

Een ongelooflijke uitdaging



20 MW $\xrightarrow{\text{x } 5,000}$ 100 GW
= 100,000 MW

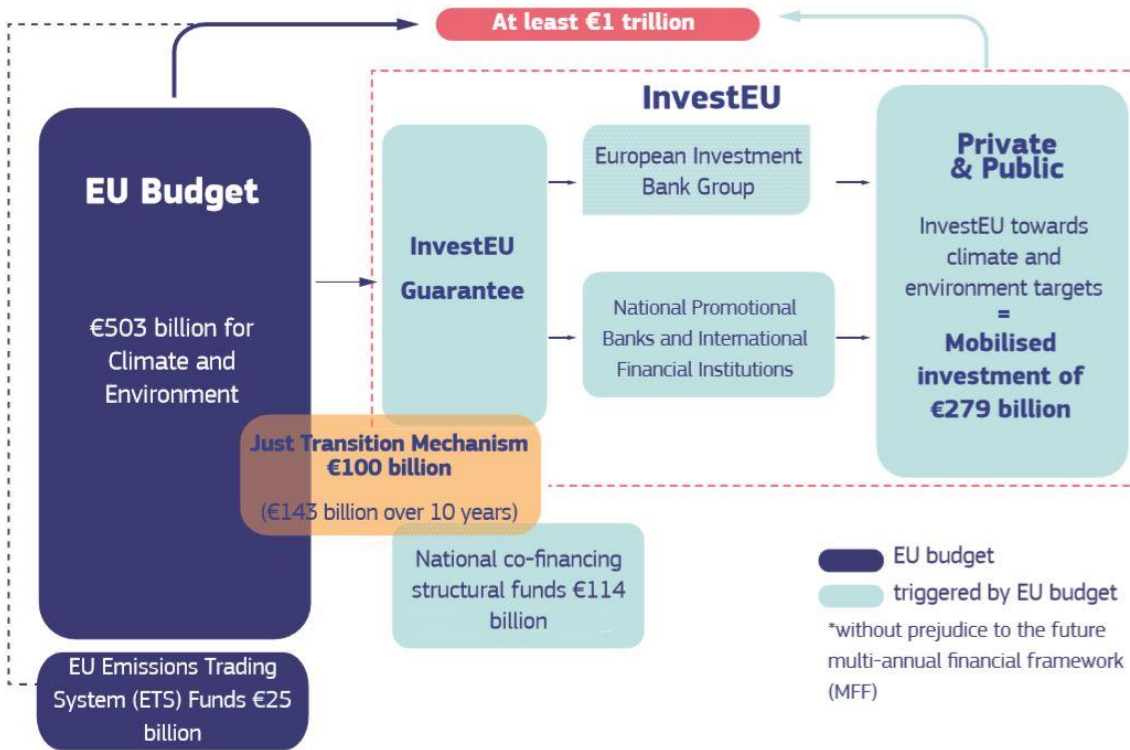
Nu

2030

De Inzet van de EU is ook Enorm

503 Billion € for Climate and Environment

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?



The European climate law makes reaching the EU's climate goal of reducing EU emissions by at least 55% by 2030 a legal obligation.

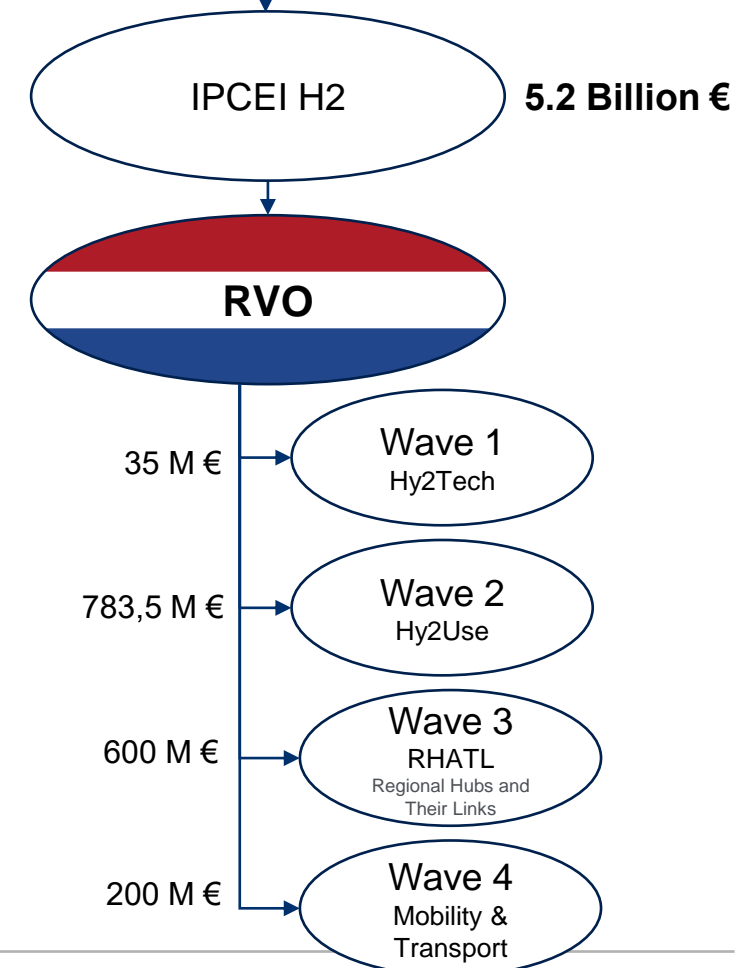


The REPowerEU Plan will rapidly reduce our dependence on Russian fossil fuels by fast-forwarding the clean energy transition and adapting our industry and infrastructure to different energy sources and suppliers.

Additional investments of €210 billion are needed between now and 2027 to phase out Russian fossil fuel imports, which are currently costing European taxpayers nearly 100 billion euros per year



Important Projects of Common European Interest



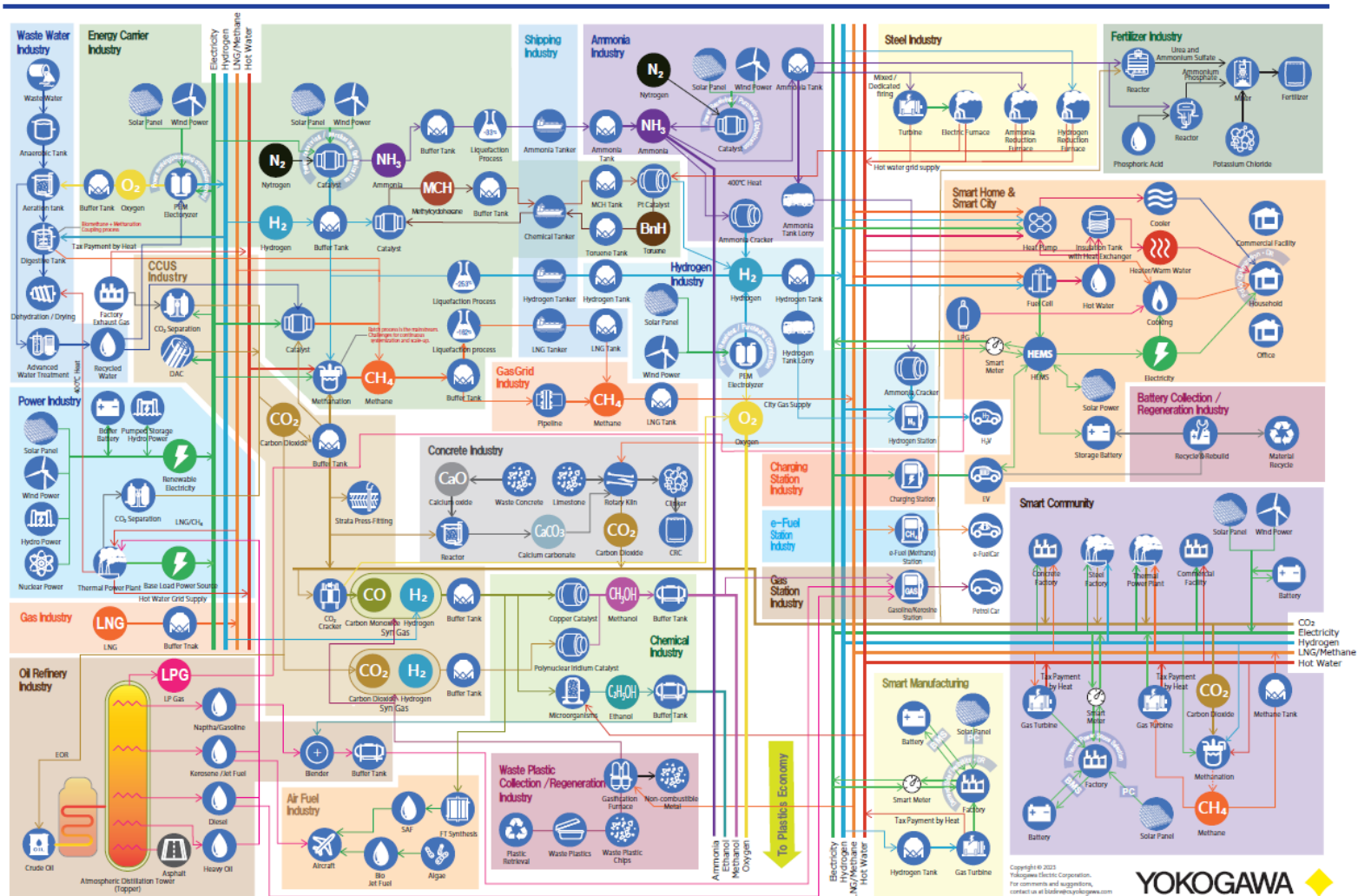
Naar Digitale Samenwerking

Energy Convergence

We gaan naar een energie systeem met oneindig aanbod.

Het energie systeem moet een antwoord geven op **waar** (distributie), **wanneer** (opslag) en **hoe** (vorm) energie geleverd gaat worden.

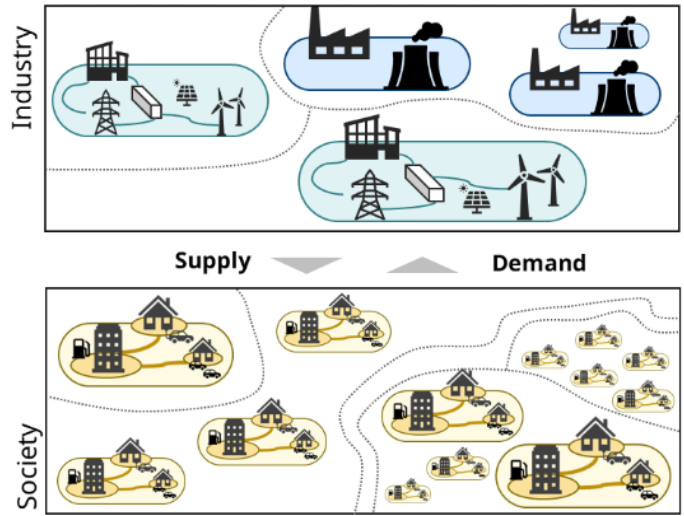
Energy Systems Convergence 2030 ver.1.02e



In het toekomstige energie system zullen assets modulair en verspreid zijn, en zullen de grenzen tussen industrie en de maatschappij vervagen.

Hydrocarbon Era

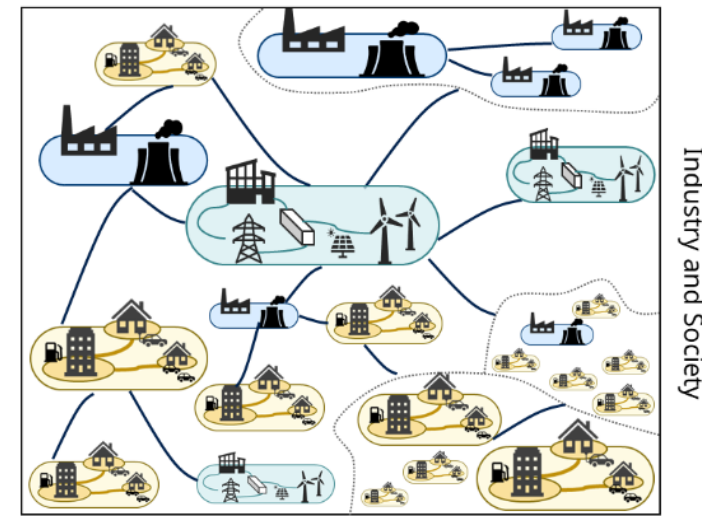
Separation of Industry and Society



- No material or energy exchanges between similar or co-located industries
- Less investment on alternative clean energy
- Heavy dependence on fossil fuel sources
- Unstable energy supply

Renewable Energy Era

Interdependence between Industry and Society



- Active material and/or energy exchanges between industries and regions
- Focus on alternative clean energy investments
- Appropriate and varied energy mix
- Stable energy supply

Grenzen aan Individuele Optimalisatie

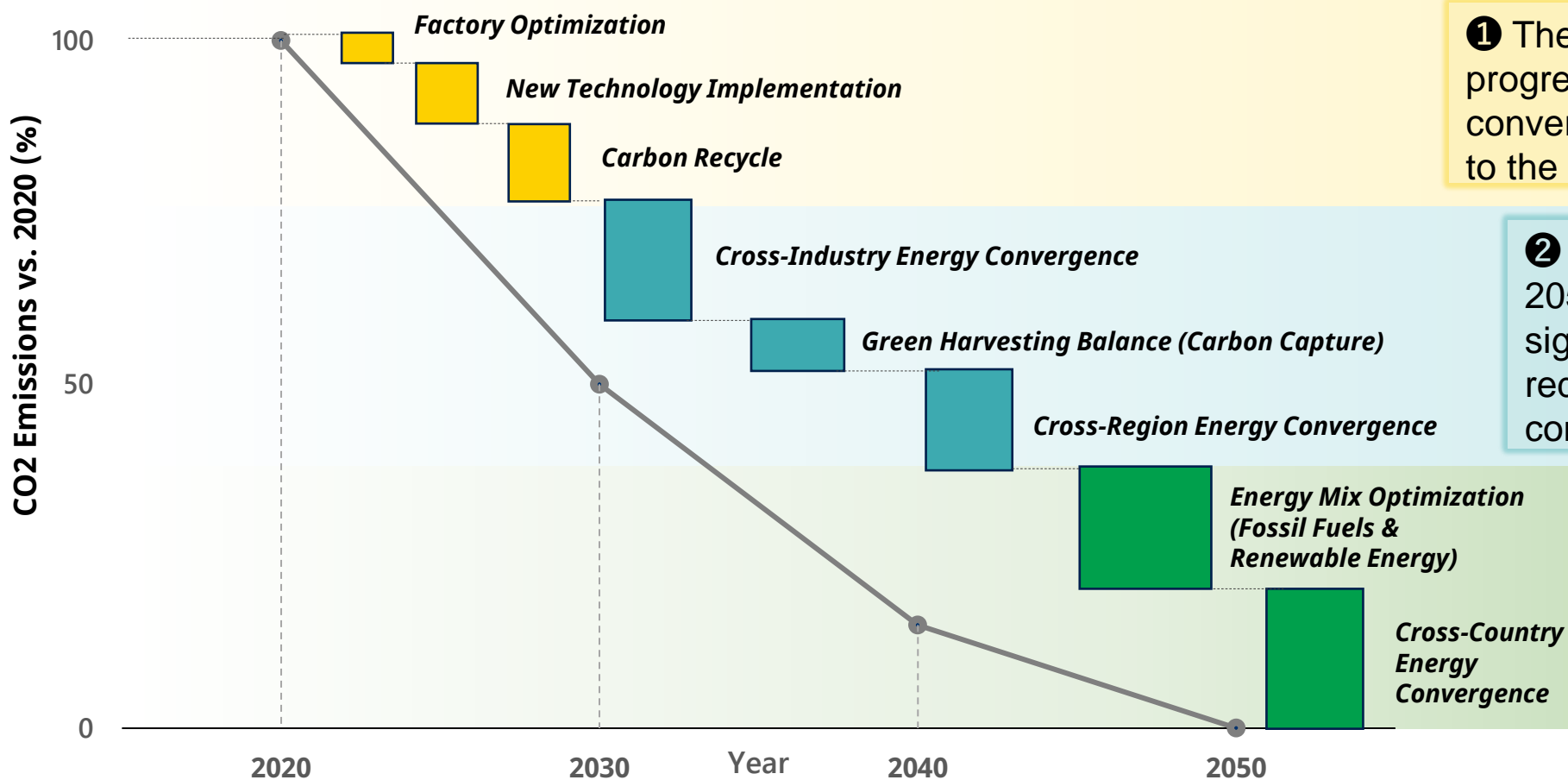
In de industriële wereld, maken bedrijven inspanningen om CO₂ te reduceren.

Deze dragen zonder twijfel bij aan het verbeteren van het milieu, maar bereiken al snel hun grenzen.



- Deze individuele initiatieven weerspiegelen een gesloten paradigma van een bedrijf dat onderdeel is van een supply chain → “Doen voor mezelf” or “Doen wat ik moet doen voor mezelf”

Which will be accelerated by Energy Systems Convergence.



① These activities show a sample progression towards energy systems convergence. Each activity contributes to the reduction of CO2 emissions.

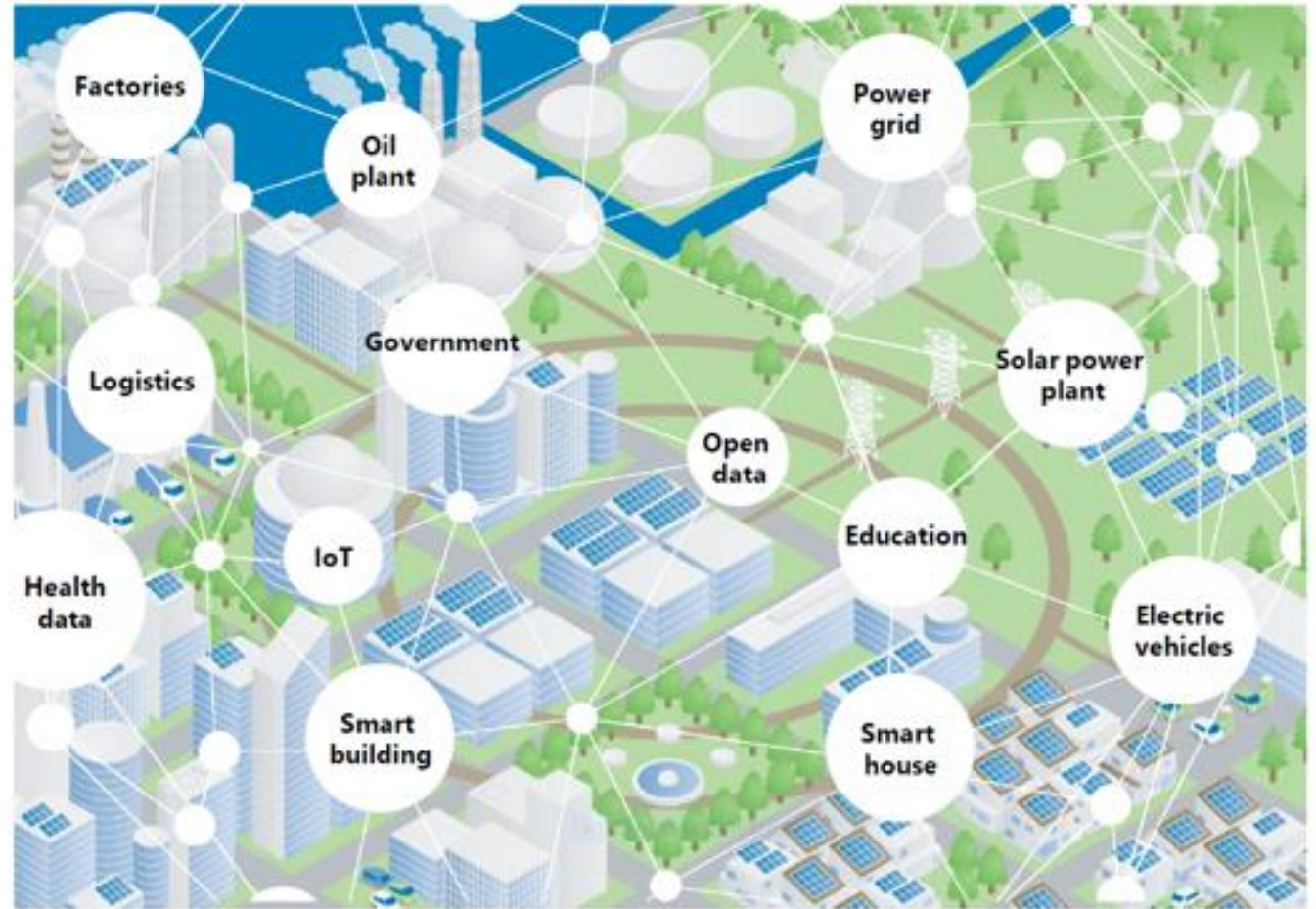
② 2030 is the midpoint towards 2050. We can accelerate and significantly boost our CO2 reduction efforts through energy convergence.

③ As convergence scales from local geographies to a global landscape, we can achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

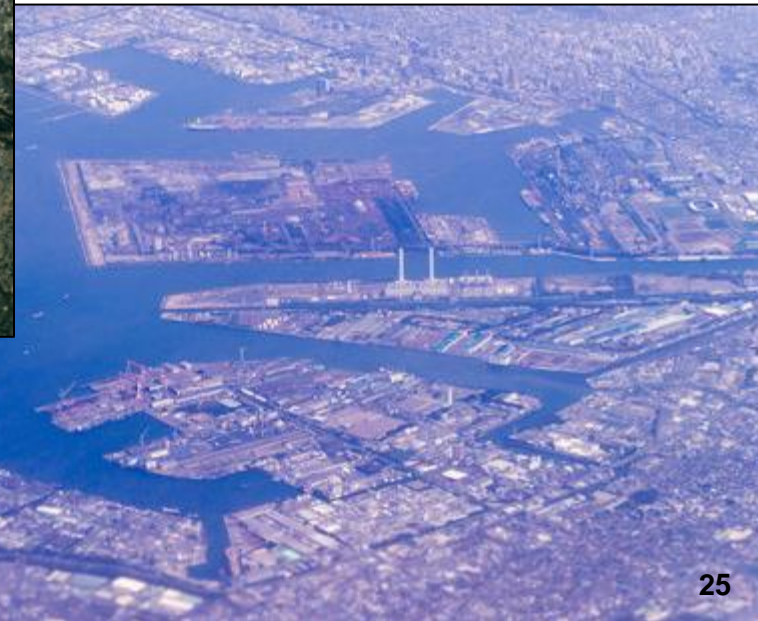
De Energie Toekomst is Digitaal

System of Systems

Everything is inter-connected in complicated ways, and the components function as independently operated and managed systems that work together to achieve a purpose that cannot be achieved by any single system.

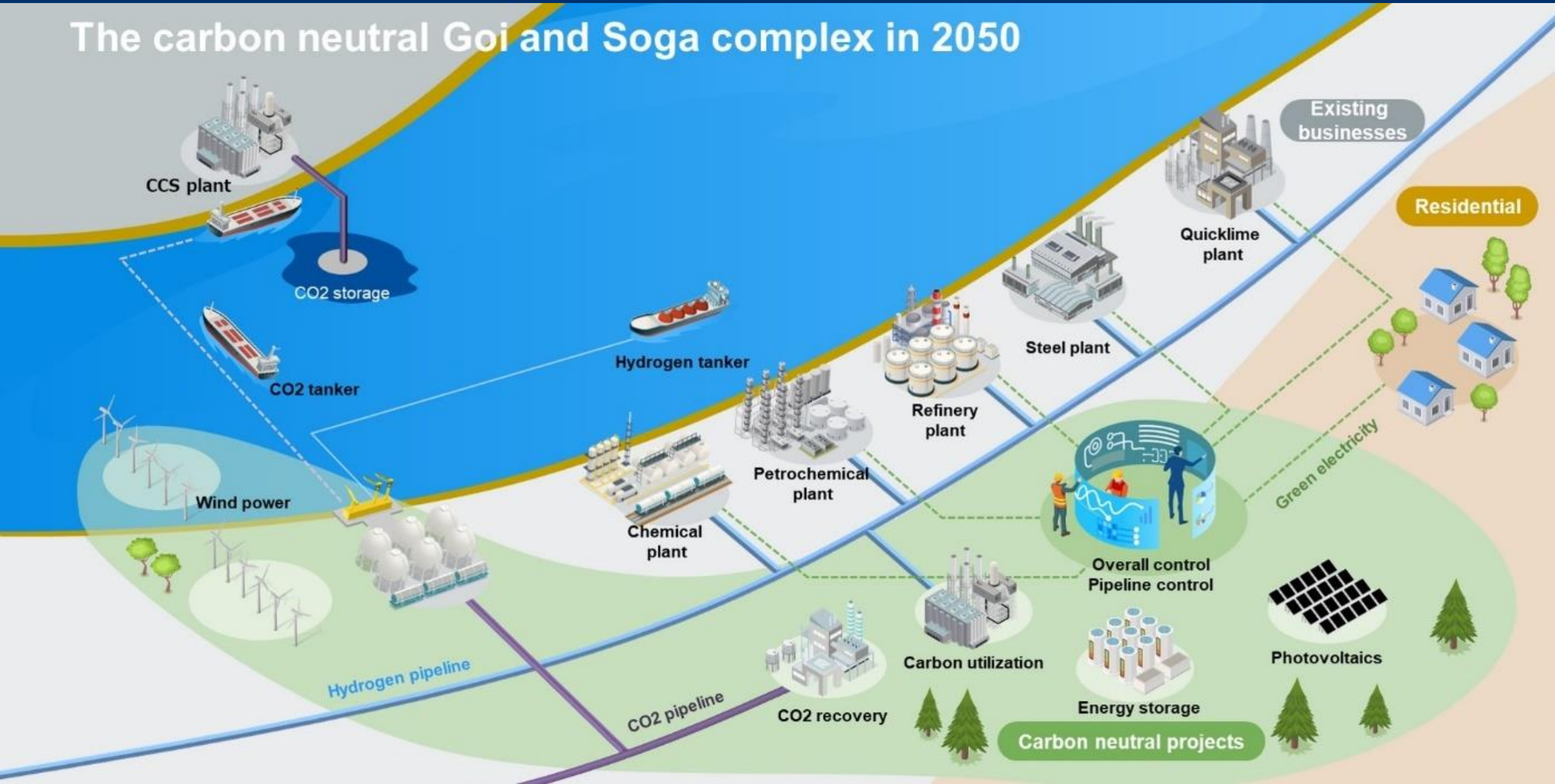


Goi: Tokyo Bay, Japan

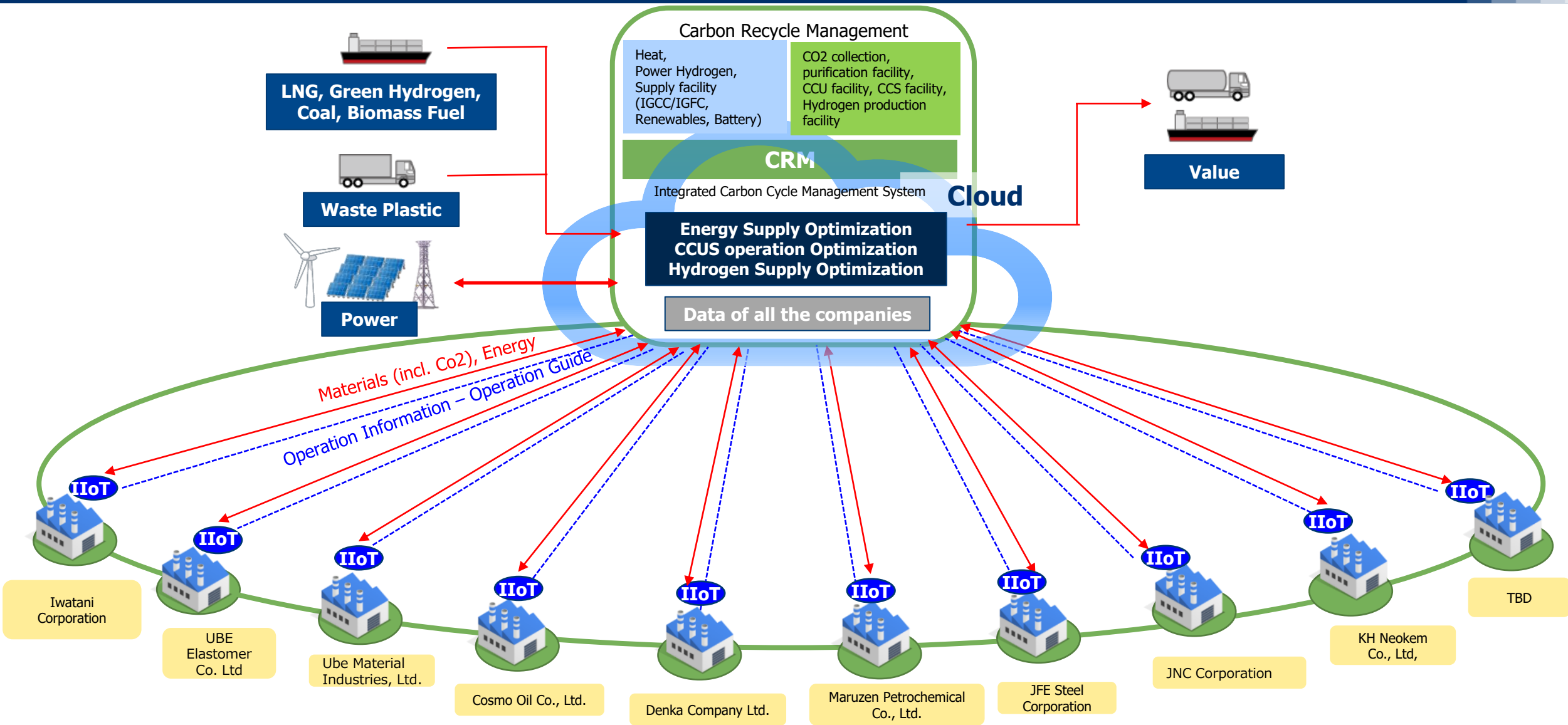


Goi: Multiple, diverse carbon-intensive businesses

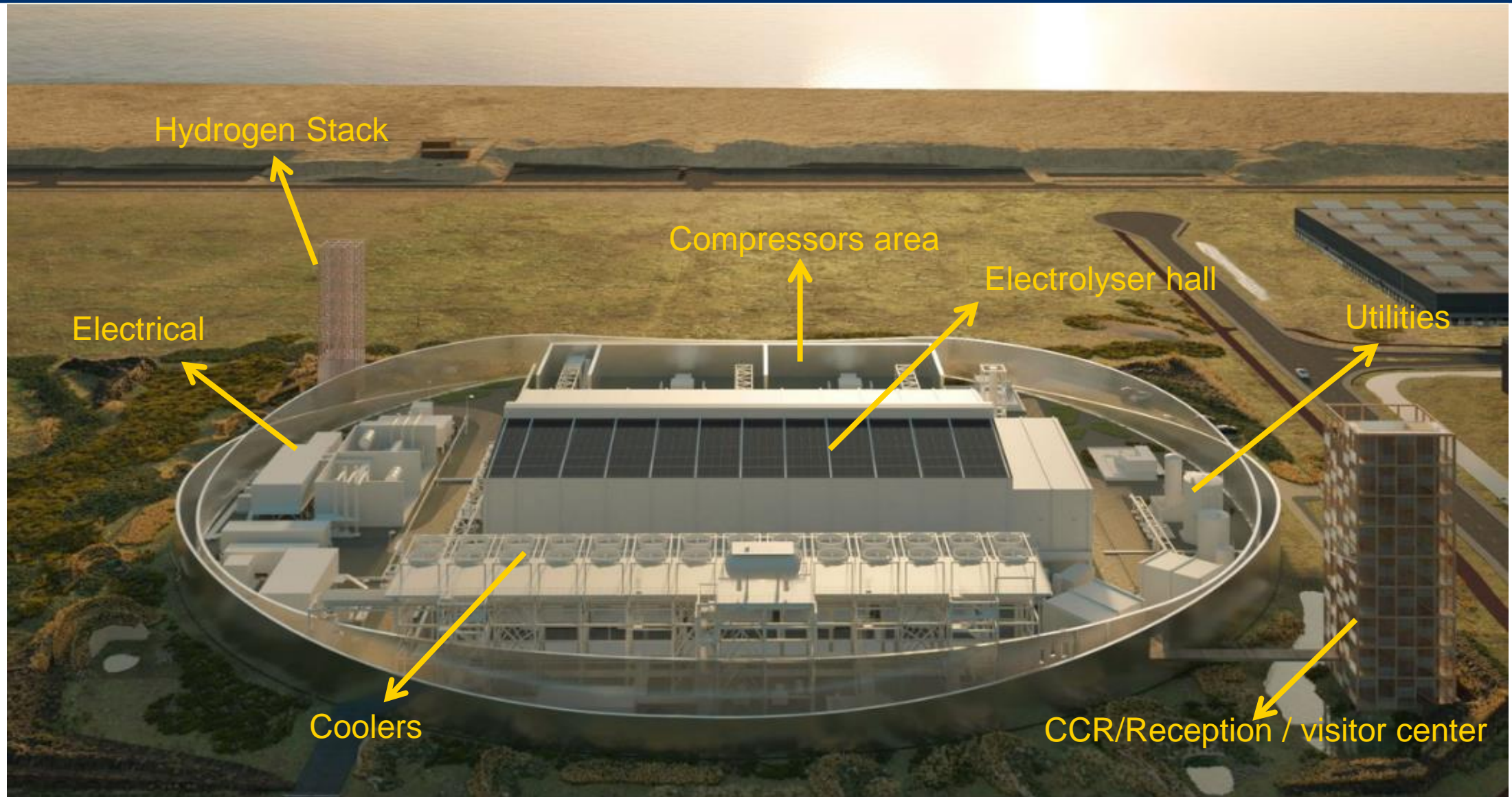
The carbon neutral Goi and Soga complex in 2050



Carbon Recycle Management Concept towards 2050



Holland Hydrogen 1



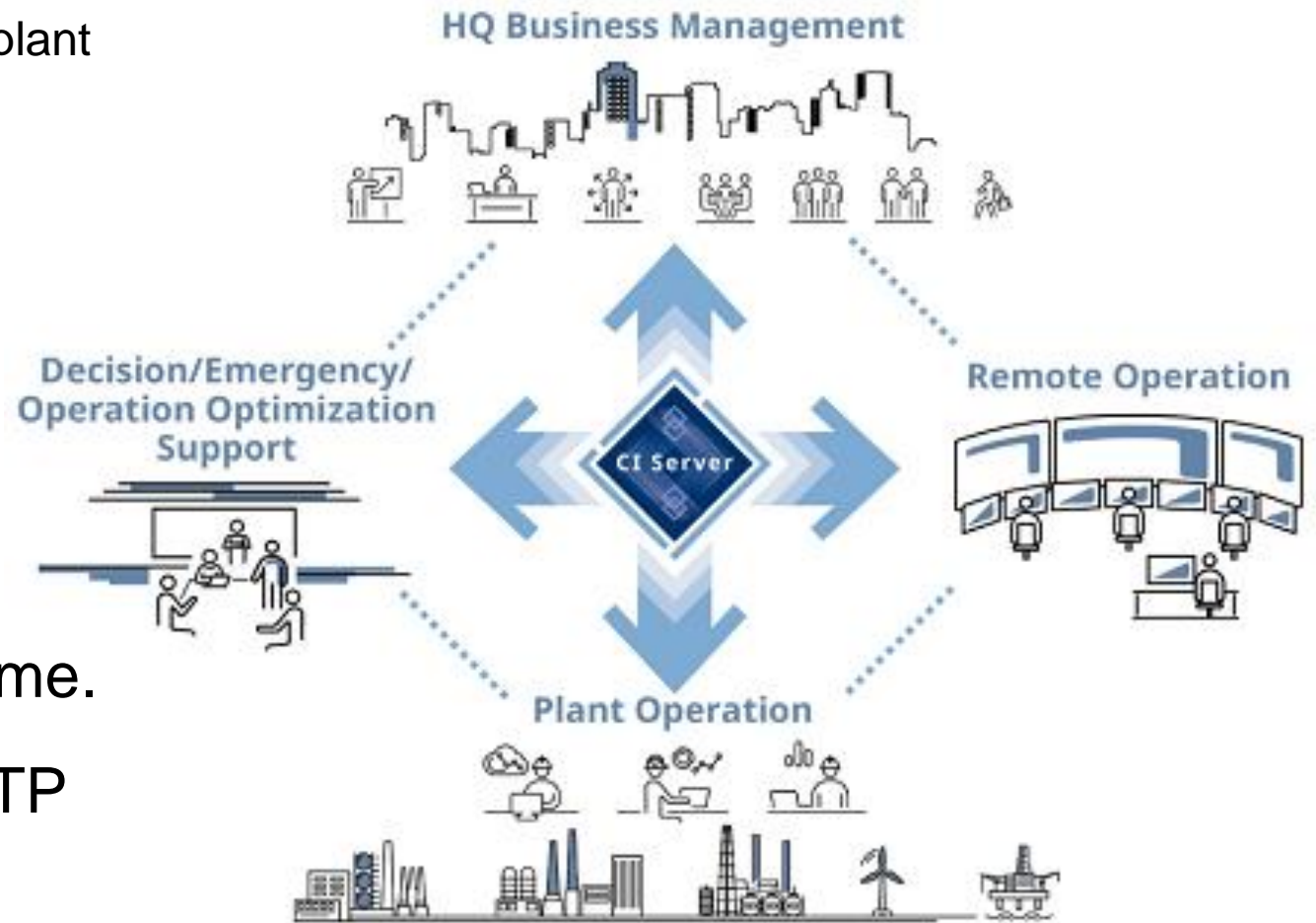
Holland Hydrogen 1

- Plant wordt ontworpen voor 1 operator in CCR / 1 operator in het Veld.
- Het doel is om de plant in de toekomst centraal te opereren.
- Blauwdruk voor toekomstige Shell Green Hydrogen plants in Nederland.



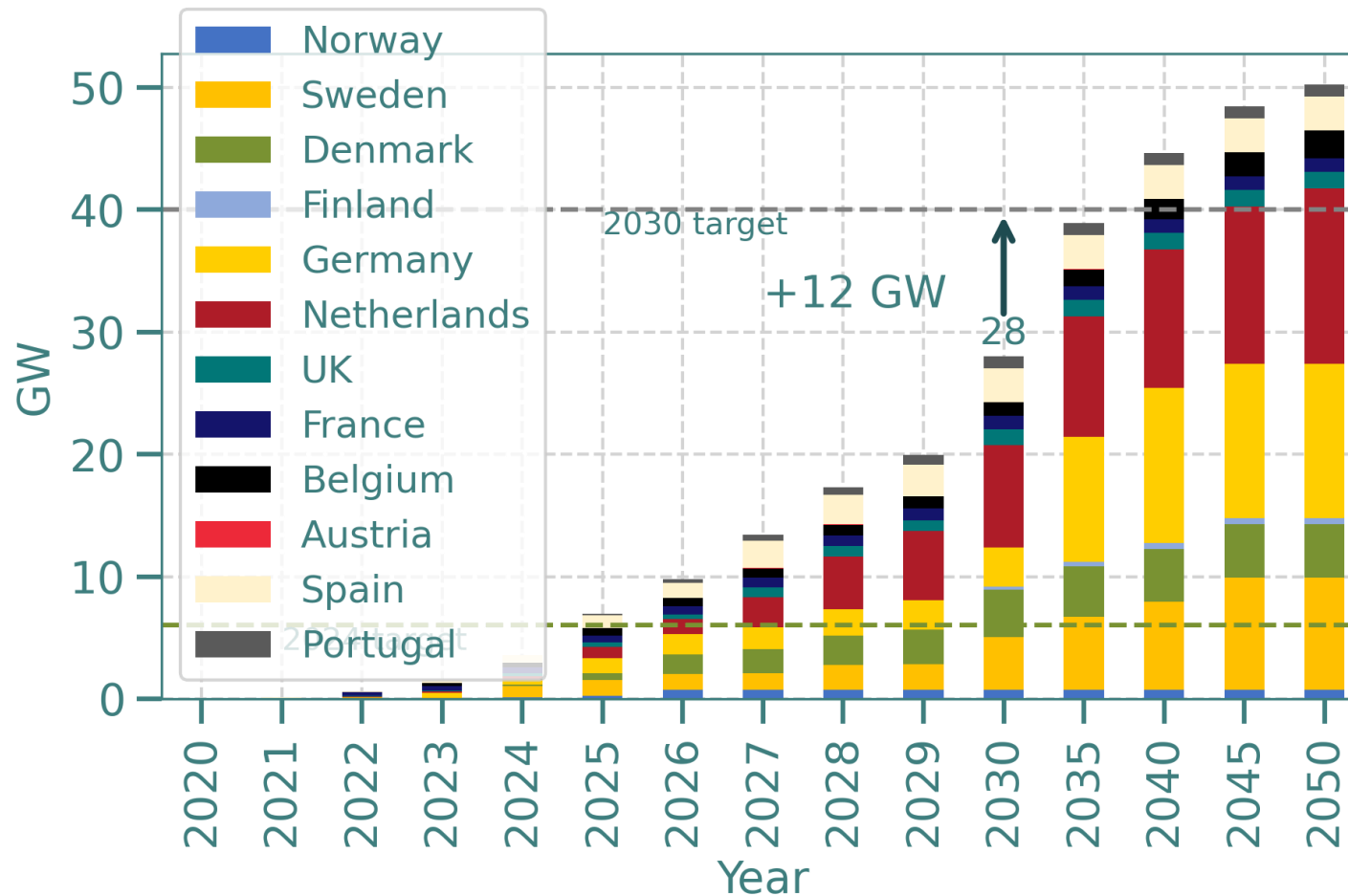
Key enabler: (Open) Digital architecture

- Horizontal integration
 - By integrating equipment and systems on the plant
- Vertical integration
 - Through IT/OT convergence, it can seamlessly transport data to upper-layer systems
- Scalable and Expandable
- Central Edge Server
- Connect different sites and facilitate remote operation and support in real-time.
- Compliant with O-PAS and NAMUR MTP standards



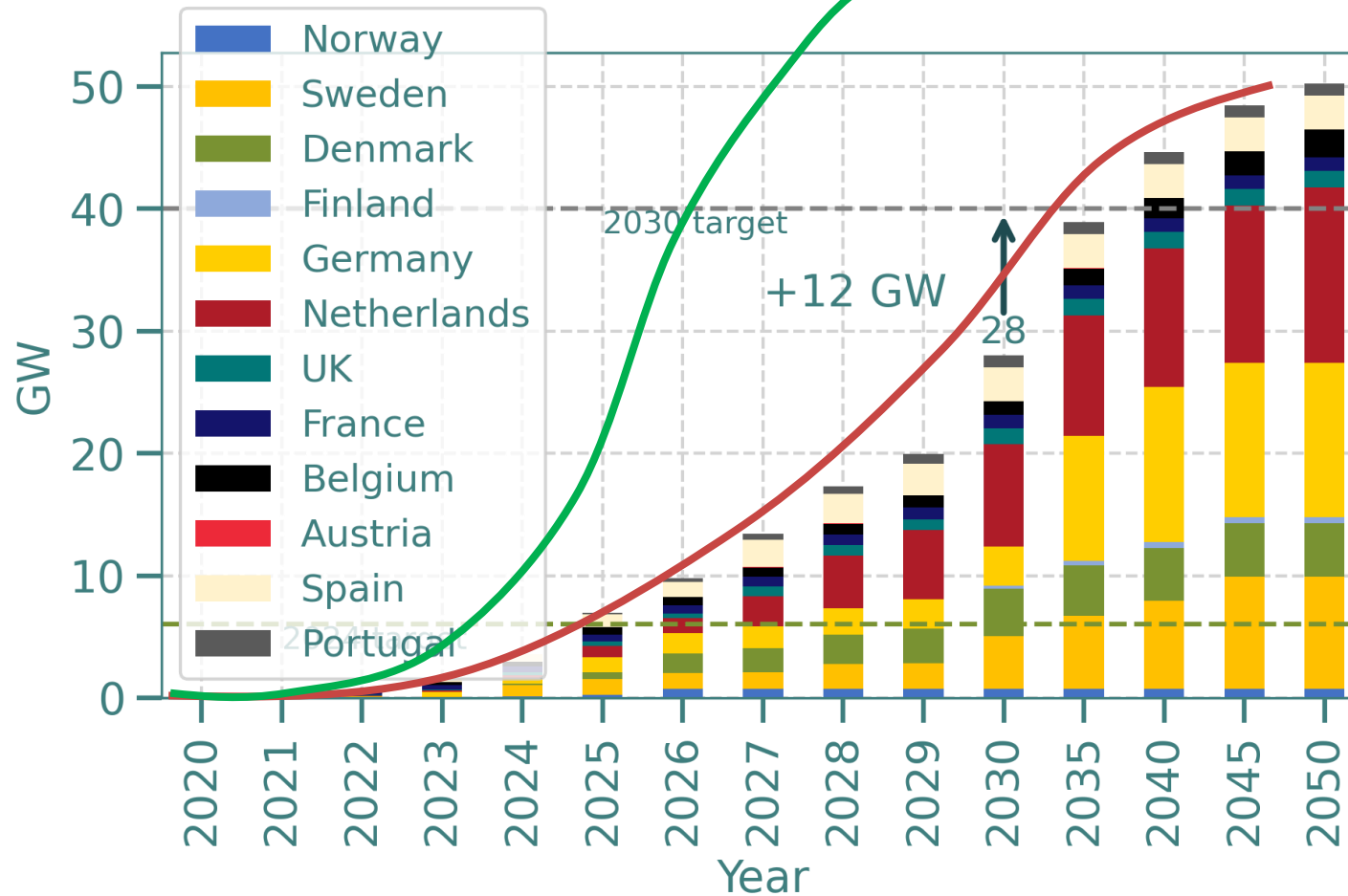
De Energie Toekomst is Primair Digitaal

Waterstof Groeicurve in EU – Fit for 55 Doel



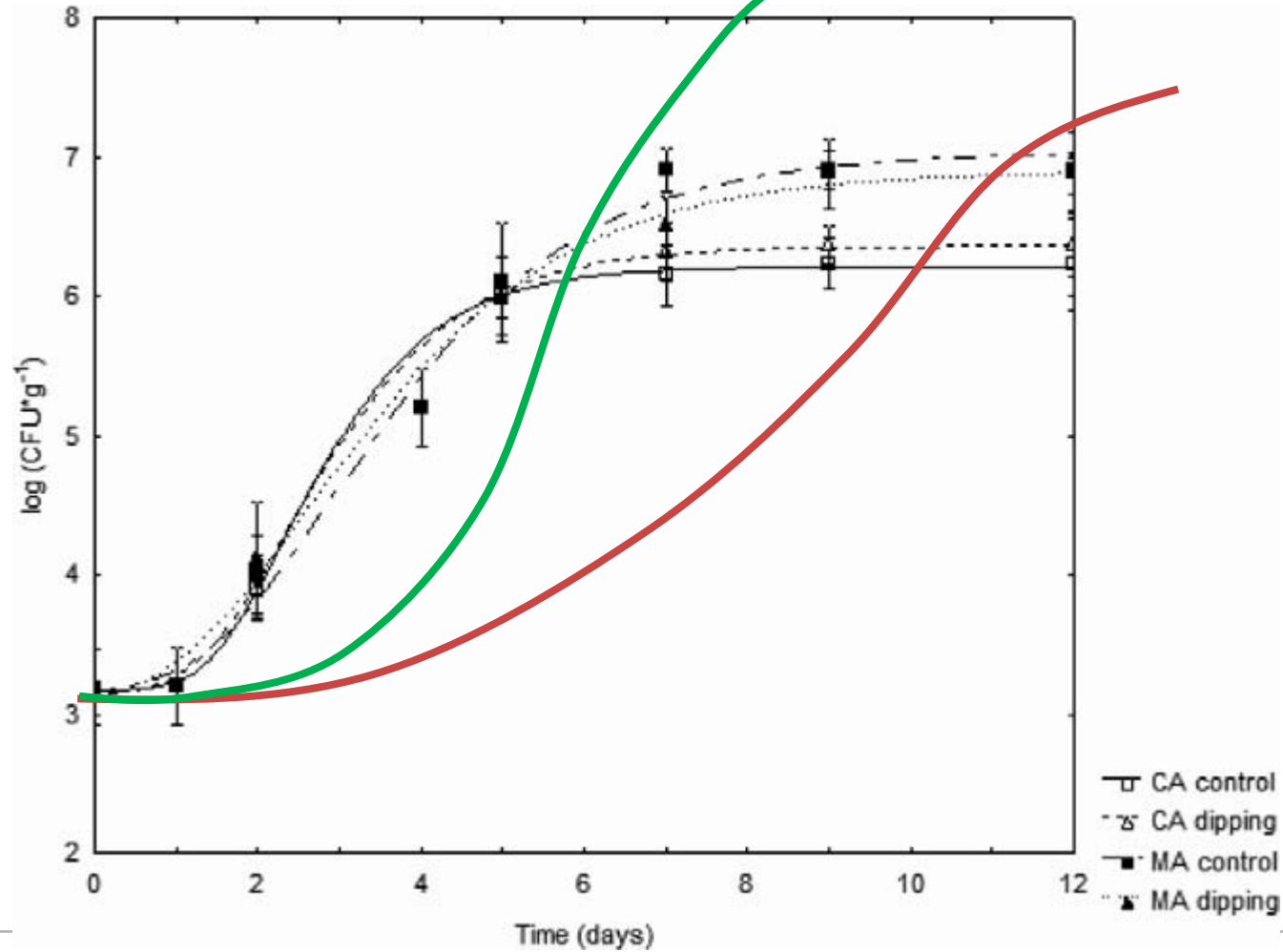
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Waterstof Groeicurve in EU



Voorwaarden voor Groei



+



+



→



Creating the conditions

- ✓ **Laten we onze ogen op het einddoel houden: Schone, Betrouwbare Energie voor iedereen**
- ✓ **Laten we samenwerken**
- ✓ **Laten we voortgang maken**



Co-innovating tomorrow™

