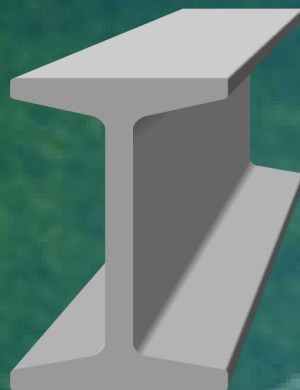


**#H2OffThePress**

# **The Green Steel case**

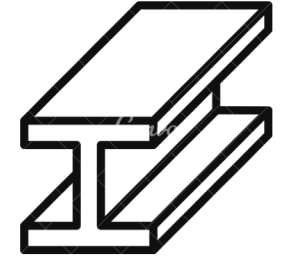


**A deeper dive into the  
economics of imports into  
the EU**

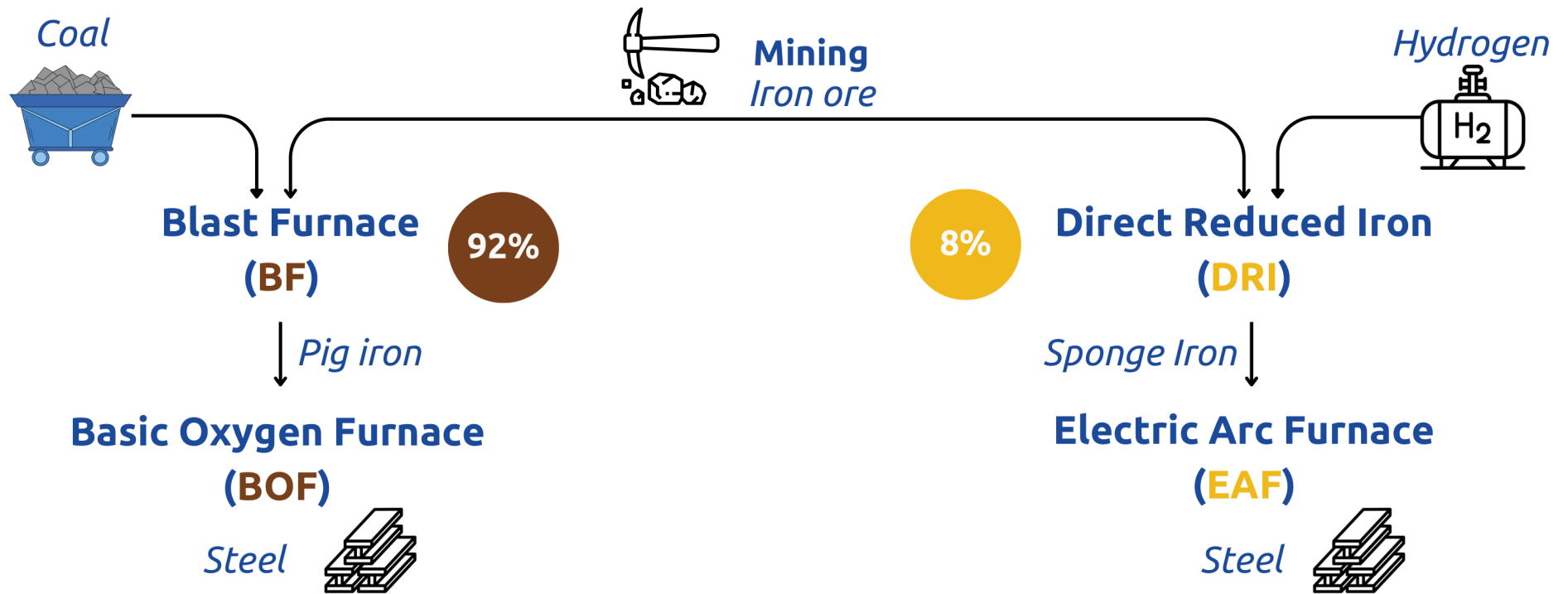


**Yamna**

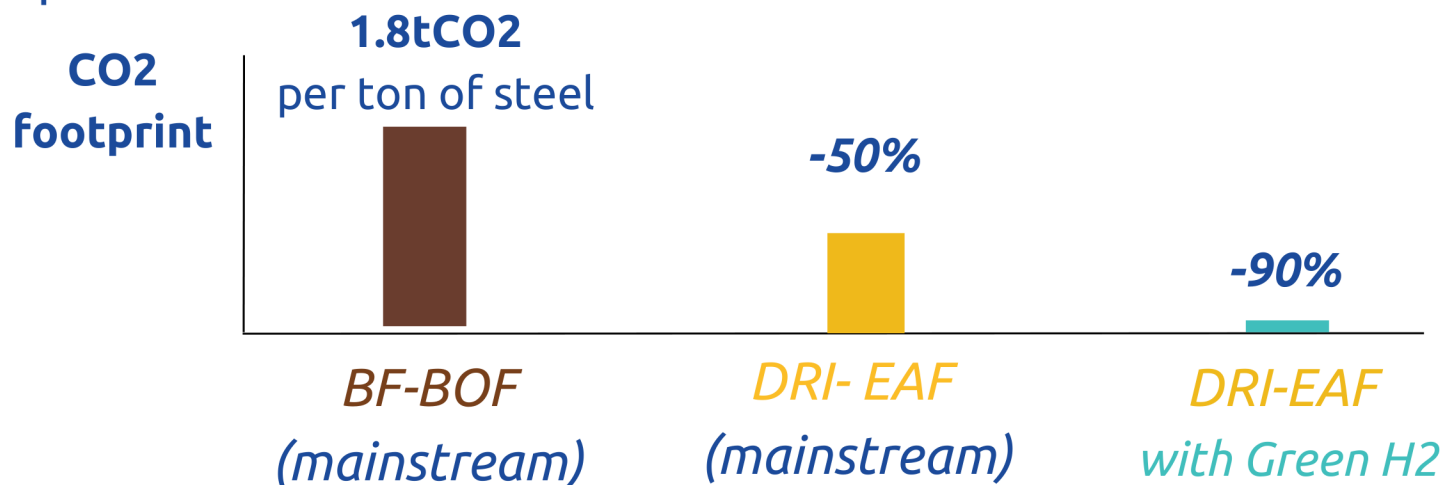
# A recap into the different steel production pathways



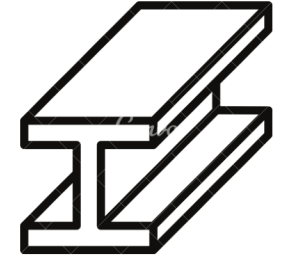
## Two ways of producing steel today



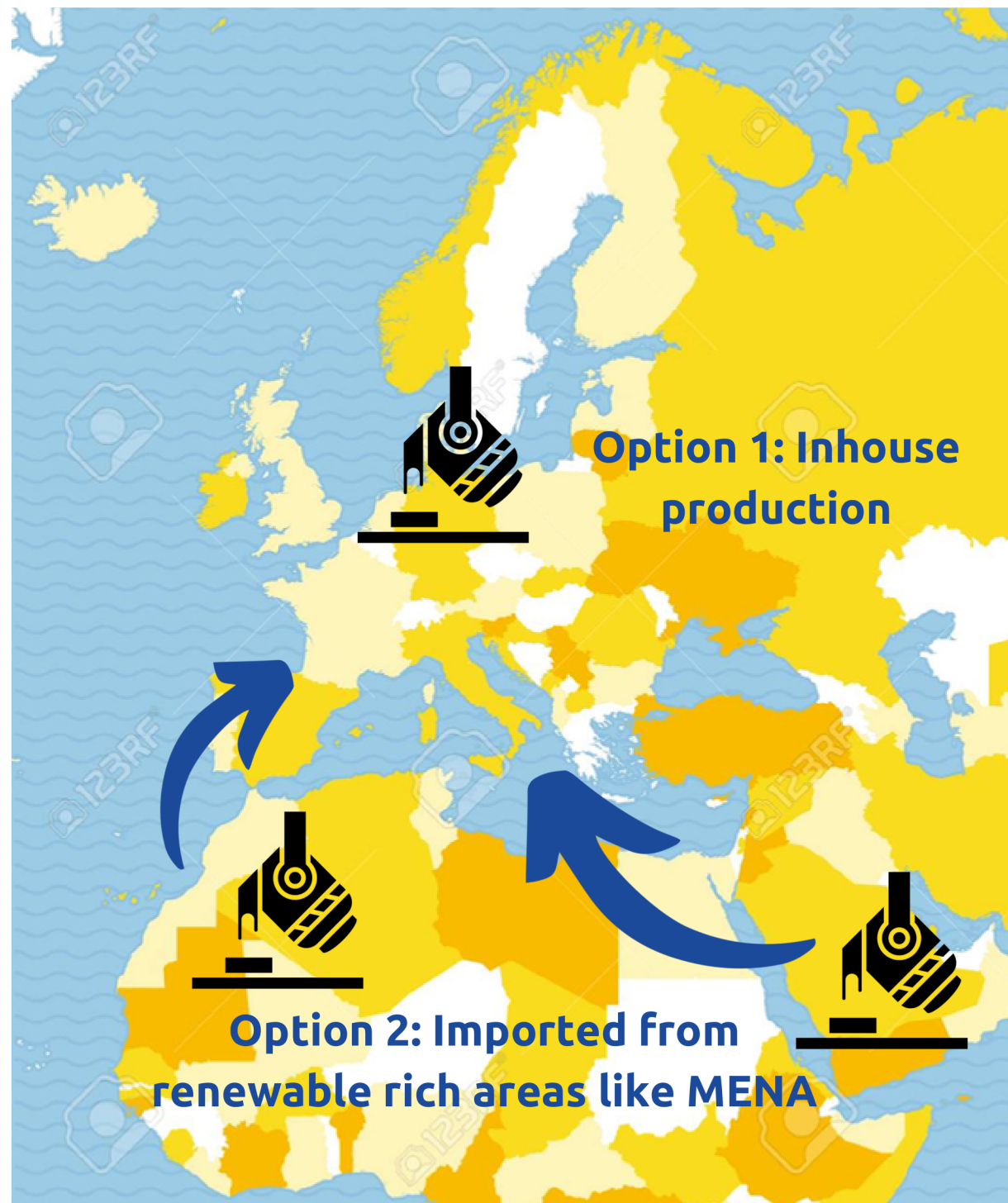
- Hydrogen is already used today in the steel value chain (in the **DRI** process) but only marginally compared to coal in **BF** (92% of global iron production)
- **Green hydrogen** use in **DRI-EAF** process can significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> footprint



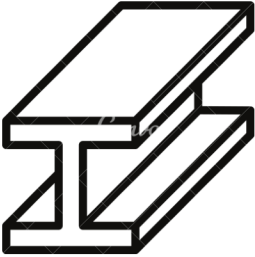
# Satiating future green steel demand



With the global steel production set to grow by 36% by 2050 ,the demand for green steel in the EU can be met in two ways



# Import HBI into the EU?



Lets take a case of inhouse production vs imports



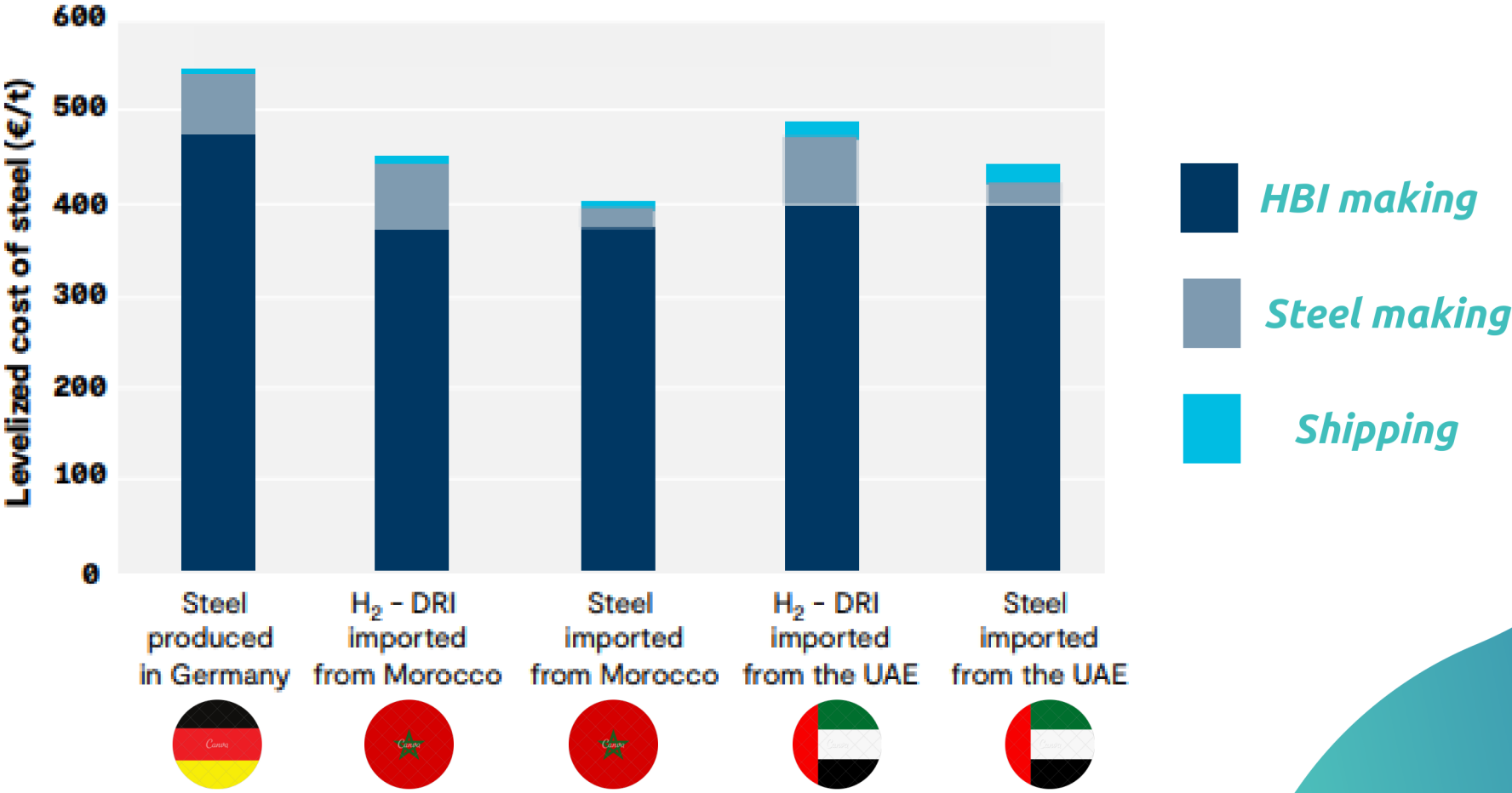
*Option 1: An integrated plant locally that has a H2-DRI plant, feeding an EAF to produce steel in Germany (largest steel producer in EU)*



*Option 2: Having imported H2-DRI as HBI (Hot Briquetted Iron) from overseas such as Morocco and UAE to feed a local EAF plant in Germany*



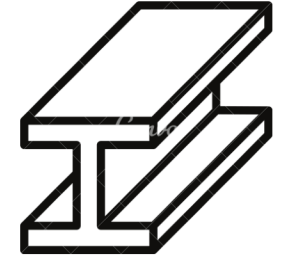
Steel imports costs less than inhouse production, primarily due to the cost of fuel for the DRI/BF process according to GHD



Importing H2-DRI and using an EAF in Germany for steelmaking makes sense today due to the **high number of existing EAF (20+)** in Germany and Europe



# Induction of CBAM makes green imports more plausible



**Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) will be introduced as carbon tariffs to reduce carbon emissions from imported goods and create a fair-trade environment, starting 2026**

*Currently the EU collectively is the largest steel importer globally with over 40 MT (2022), with imports rising at 7.8% p.a*

**With CBAM phasing out free allowances by 2034:**

**CBAM tariffs could increase the cost of steel delivered to the EU by around 56% for India and 49% for China, both of which combined export 19% of EU's steel**

**With...**



**High production costs of green steel in the EU and high import charges on imported conventional steel**



**An existing demand that is rising for green steel such as EU's automobile sector 22 supply agreements despite the current "green premium"**



**Large scale imports to the EU from renewable rich regions such as MENA are crucial to meet demands economically**

# References

**GHD, 2023** What's the deal with Green Steel? The Hydrogen Solution

**GMK Center, 2023** The implementation of CBAM may lead to an increase in prices for steel imports to the EU

**Carbon Chain, 2022** Understand your steel emissions

**International Trade Administration, 2023** Steel Imports Report: European Union