

# Decarbonising the Norwegian metallurgical industry

Casper van der Eijk, SINTEF

14 October 2025



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research

# SINTEF is one of Europe's largest independent research organisations



**2000**  
Employees



**75**  
Nationalities



**3600**  
Customers

€3 billion  
Revenues



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research



# SINTEF: Process metallurgy and raw materials group

## Raw Materials

- Waste minimization
- Waste to value
- Characterisation
- Micronizing
- Agglomeration

## Energy and climate gas reduction

- Energy and climate gas efficient processes
- Use of biocarbon
- Use of natural gas and hydrogen in metal production

## Modelling

- Atomistic scale modelling
- Single and multiphase flow modelling with and without reactions
- Thermodynamic modelling

## Pyrometallurgy

- Gas-liquid-solid reactions
- Slag processes
- Vacuum metallurgy
- Thermodynamics

## Emissions

- Improvement of the working environment through reduced emissions and smart ventilation
- Emissions of polluting gasses (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, PAH, dioxins, etc...)
- Particle emissions
- High temperature measurements expertise

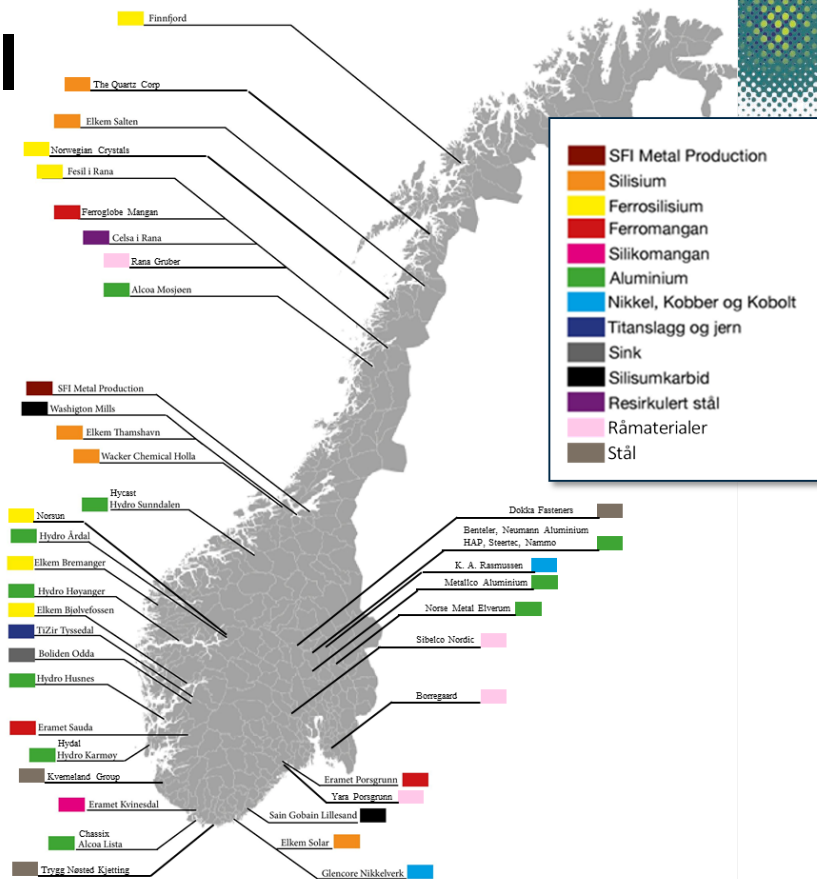


Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research



# Norwegian metallurgical industry

- Silicon:
  - Elkem, Wacker and Finnfjord
- Aluminium:
  - Hydro and Alcoa
- Manganese:
  - Ferroglobe and Eramet



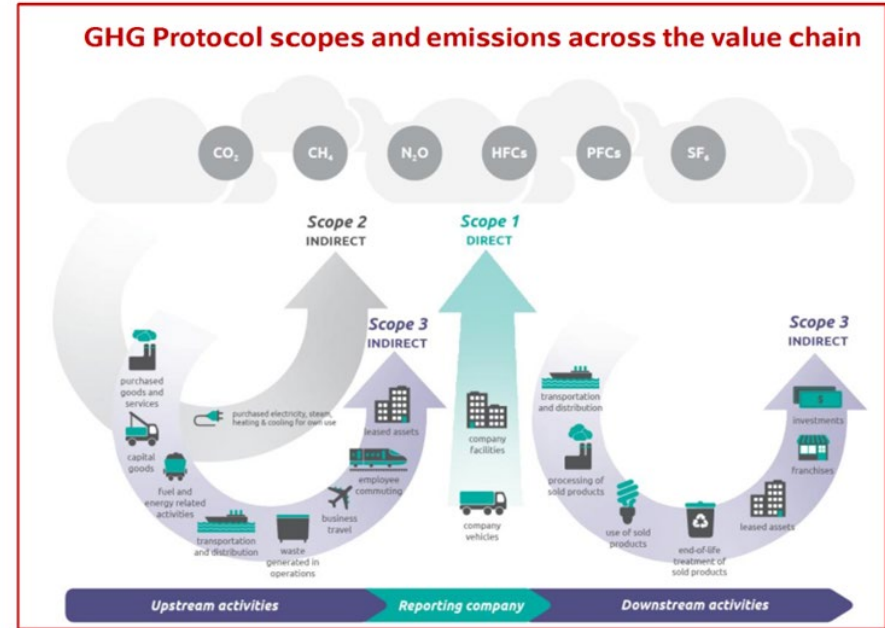
# How can we decarbonise a metallurgical process

- Substitute the carbon with another element
- Substitute fossil carbon with carbon from biological resources.
- Capture or use the CO<sub>2</sub>
- Loop the carbon back into the process



# Calculating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

- **Scope 1:** Direct greenhouse gas emissions from sources owned or controlled by an organization, e.g., carbon used in a metallurgical process.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from purchased energy, e.g., electricity.
- **Scope 3:** All other indirect emissions in the organization's value chain, e.g., business travel, supply chain, product use, and waste disposal.



GreenhouseGasProtocol.Org



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research

**Ze  
Me** | **ZERO  
EMISSIONS  
METAL  
PRODUCTION**

# Aluminium decarbonisation

Use carbon-free,  
renewable electricity

Capture CO<sub>2</sub>

Inert anodes or  
biocarbon in anodes

Carbon looping



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research



ZERO  
EMISSIONS  
METAL  
PRODUCTION

# EU Policies for Green Metals

Brussels, 19.3.2025  
COM(2025) 125 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A European Steel and Metals Action Plan

## Key Objectives:

- Achieve climate neutrality by 2050 under the European Green Deal, with at least 55% emissions reduction by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.
- Focus on decarbonizing steel, aluminum and other metals through targeted action plans and regulations.

## Major Policies:

- **European Green Deal:** Comprehensive strategy integrating climate action, industrial competitiveness and sustainable finance to transition to low-carbon production.
- **Steel and Metals Action Plan (SMAP):** Six-pillar framework addressing clean energy access, carbon leakage prevention, EU standards protection, demand boosting for clean metals, recycling promotion and innovation support.
- **EU Emissions Trading System (ETS):** Market-based mechanism that caps greenhouse gas emissions and prices carbon, encouraging industries to adopt low-emission technologies



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research

**Ze**  
**Me** | **ZERO**  
**EMISSIONS**  
**METAL**  
**PRODUCTION**



# Incentives and Mechanisms to Develop Markets

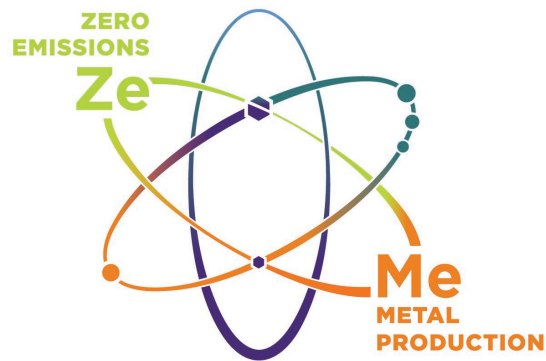
## Financial and Funding incentives:

- **Innovation Fund:** €40 billion program funding up to 60% of costs for innovative low-carbon technologies, including first-of-a-kind projects in metals and industry decarbonization.
- **State Aid and Subsidies:** for steel decarbonization projects, supporting green transitions in EU member states.

## Market and Trade Mechanisms:

- **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM):** Imposes carbon pricing on imports of high-emission goods like steel and aluminum, leveling the playing field and incentivizing global low-carbon production for EU markets.
- **Demand-Boosting Tools:** Public procurement preferences for green metals, EU standards for low-carbon products, and recycling initiatives to create domestic markets.





# Thank you for your attention



[www.ntnu.edu/fmezeme](http://www.ntnu.edu/fmezeme)



FME ZeMe



fmezeme



Norwegian Centre  
for Environmentfriendly  
Energy Research

