



MAURO RISI

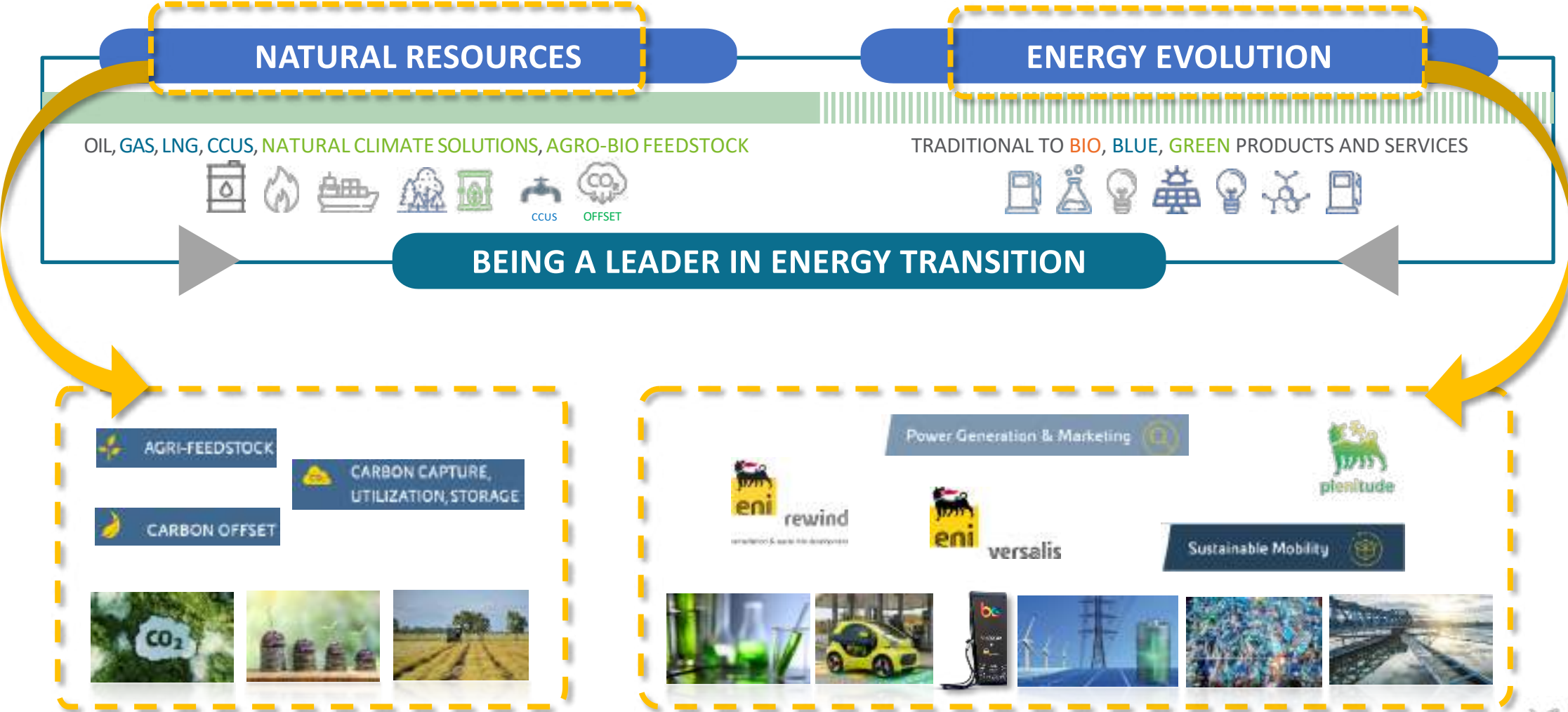
Head of Sustainable B2B New Initiatives and Partnerships

Energy Evolution

Energy Transition in the Maritime Sector

Ecospray Second Decarbonization Seminar

Athens – Intercontinental Hotel 21/09/23

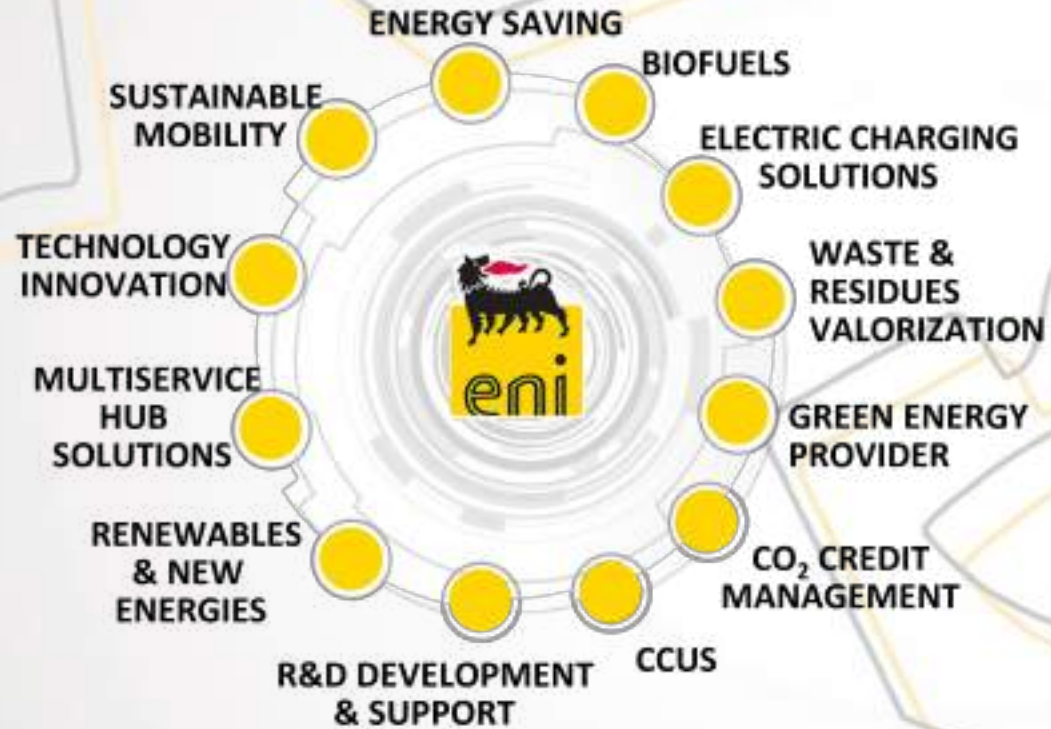


PROPRIETARY AND BREAKTHROUGH TECHNOLOGIES



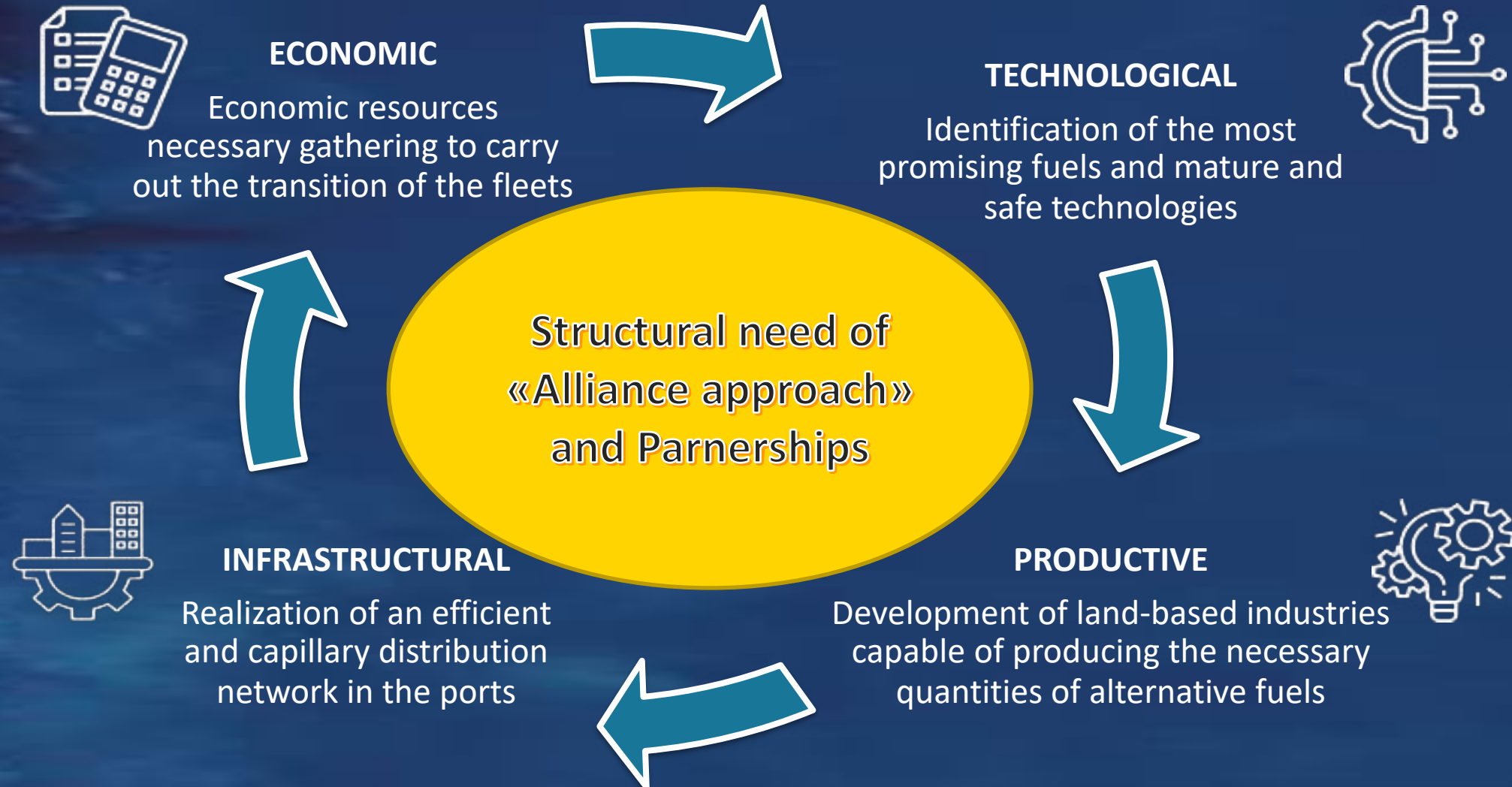
A portfolio of technologies to meet decarbonized energy needs

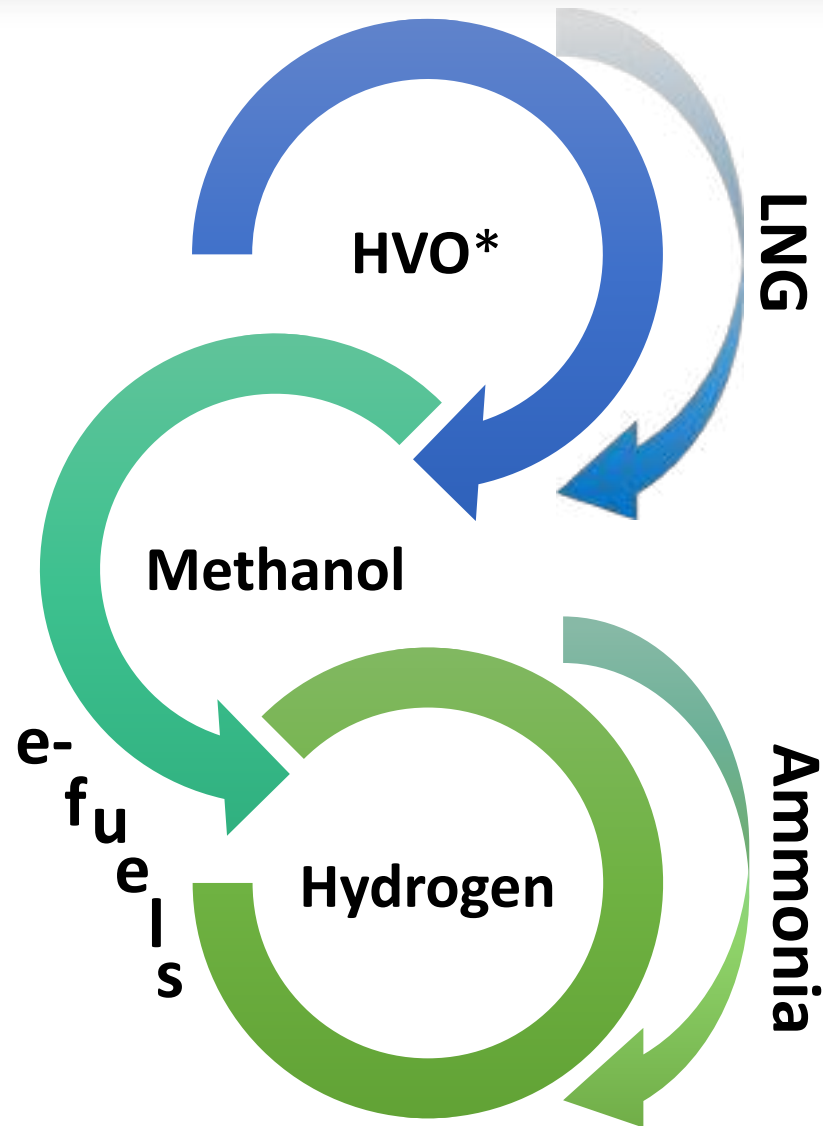
Energy Vectors, Services and Solutions for Marine Decarbonization



SUSTAINABLE B2B COORDINATION

Decarbonization barriers and How to Overcome Them





*Hydrotreated vegetable oil

SHORT-MEDIUM TERM
PRIMARY STRATEGY:
PROGRESSIVE BUT RAPID
**FOSSIL FUELS REPLACE
WITH RENEWABLE FUELS**

HVO AS PREMIUM ALTERNATIVE ALREADY AVAILABLE, ALONE OR
COMBINED WITH RENEWABLE **METHANOL** (DUAL FUEL ENGINES)
BATTERY ELECTRIC POWERED SHIPS → SHORT-DISTANCE FREIGHT

SUBSTANTIAL TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTMENTS

FEEDSTOCK AVAILABILITIES



2050



Maritime decarbonization: a complex pattern of different possible solutions

Advantages



HVOlution

Great versatility
drop in solution in substitution of marine diesel

Produced at large industrial level
with well proven technology since more than 10 years

FOCUS ON NEXT SLIDES



LNG – Bio LNG

Competitive price at “normal market conditions”

Suitable for long distance transportation (high energy density)

Very scarce availability of Bio-LNG and high market price volatility

Complex and limited distribution logistic

Potential methane emissions associated to LNG vaporization during ship stops in port



METHANOL - RENEWABLE METHANOL

Emission reductions
compared to conventional (fossil) fuels, ease in transport (liquid at room temperature)

Suitable for dual fuel engines with HVO/diesel

Lower energy density of Diesel/HVO

Limited availability of renewable methanol still under development at large industrial scale.

Distribution logistic still under development



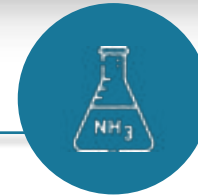
GREEN/BLUE HYDROGEN

Clean, no toxic, theoretical zero emissions

Low energy intensity per volume unit

Potential safety issues

Complex logistic (high pressure or criogenic liquid at ultra low temperature)



GREEN/BLUE AMMONIA

No carbon atoms, no greenhouse effect of fugitive leaks, no impact on ozone depletion and a very limited duration in the atmosphere (a few days).

Highly toxic by inhalation at high concentrations

Odorous emissions

Corrosive



CARBON CAPTURE

Theoretical no fuel change on existing or new vessels

Energy losses

Increased complexity of on board equipments and operations



Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil produced by Eni, a diesel fuel containing **100% of renewable⁽¹⁾** component

Main aspects



Is composed by a **mixture of stable non-hygroscopic paraffins**, and, therefore, it's poorly subject to bacterial contamination



Complies with the **European specification EN15940** for paraffinic diesel fuel from synthesis or hydrotreatment (XTL)



It has a **high cetane number** which allows for excellent combustion, especially in cold start, and reduces engine noise

Benefits



Can be mixed to fossil diesel fuel in full range (up to **100 %**)



Is **already available** and can be used pure in **engines when validated for its use**



According to the conventional principle of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 "REDII", GHG emissions reduction of ENI HVOlution along the logistics and production chain in 2022 was between 60% and 90%, compared to the fossil fuel comparator (i.e. 94g CO₂eq/MJ), depending on the feedstocks used for its production².



1: The feedstocks used by Eni for HVOlution production during 2022 falls within the definition of renewable raw materials pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001, so-called 'REDII'.

2: The calculation methods and the data obtained are certified by RINA according to the rules of the EU voluntary schemes (2BSvs and ISCC for Eni).

The calculation doesn't consider effects which methodology is not yet defined.

HVO in a nutshell 2 | 2: Deployment Plan



is the results of the Eni's commitment: in 2014 with the **transformation of the Venice and Gela refineries into biorefineries** and, the **proprietary Ecofining™** technology allows the treatment of waste vegetable raw materials and non-edible oils to produce HVO and HEFA

Feedstocks



Currently, the feedstock comes from used cooking oils (UCO), animal fats, vegetable oils and their processing waste, that do not compete directly with food and feed crops



Since the end of 2022, Eni biorefineries **are no longer using palm oil** and are increasing the use of advanced feedstocks (e.g. waste oils, lignocellulosic materials)

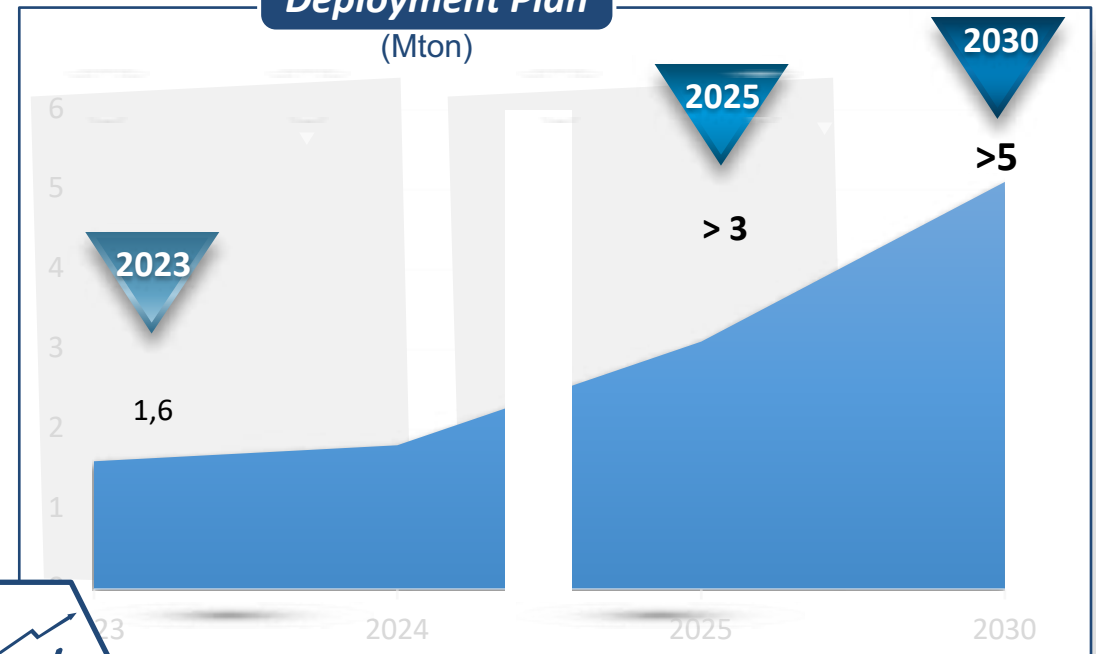


Eni is developing, especially in Africa, the **Agrifedstock**, where will be produced vegetable oil, not feed & food competing



Biorefining Deployment Plan

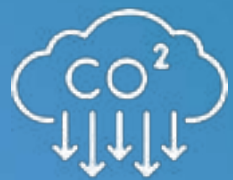
(Mton)



1: The feedstocks used by Eni for HVOlution production during 2022 falls within the definition of renewable raw materials pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001, so-called 'REDII'.



CO₂



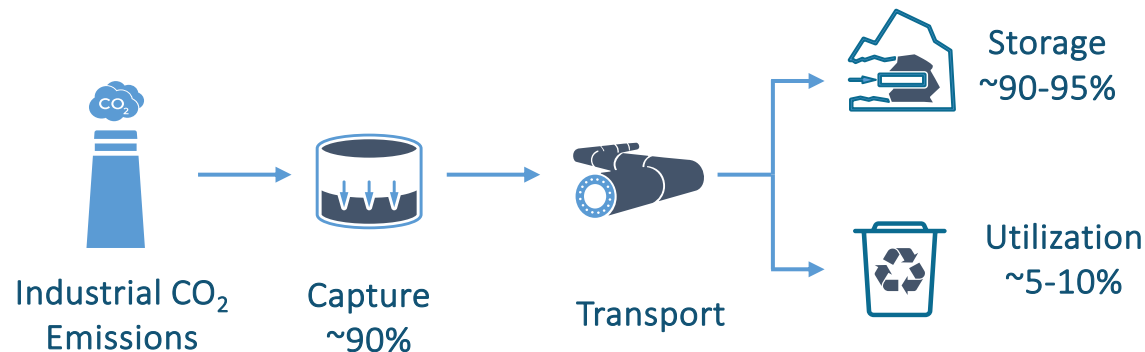
CCUS in Eni



CCUS as lever for decarbonization

CCUS is a mature technology that capitalizes on previous experiences and existing assets - playing a relevant role in international decarbonization scenarios

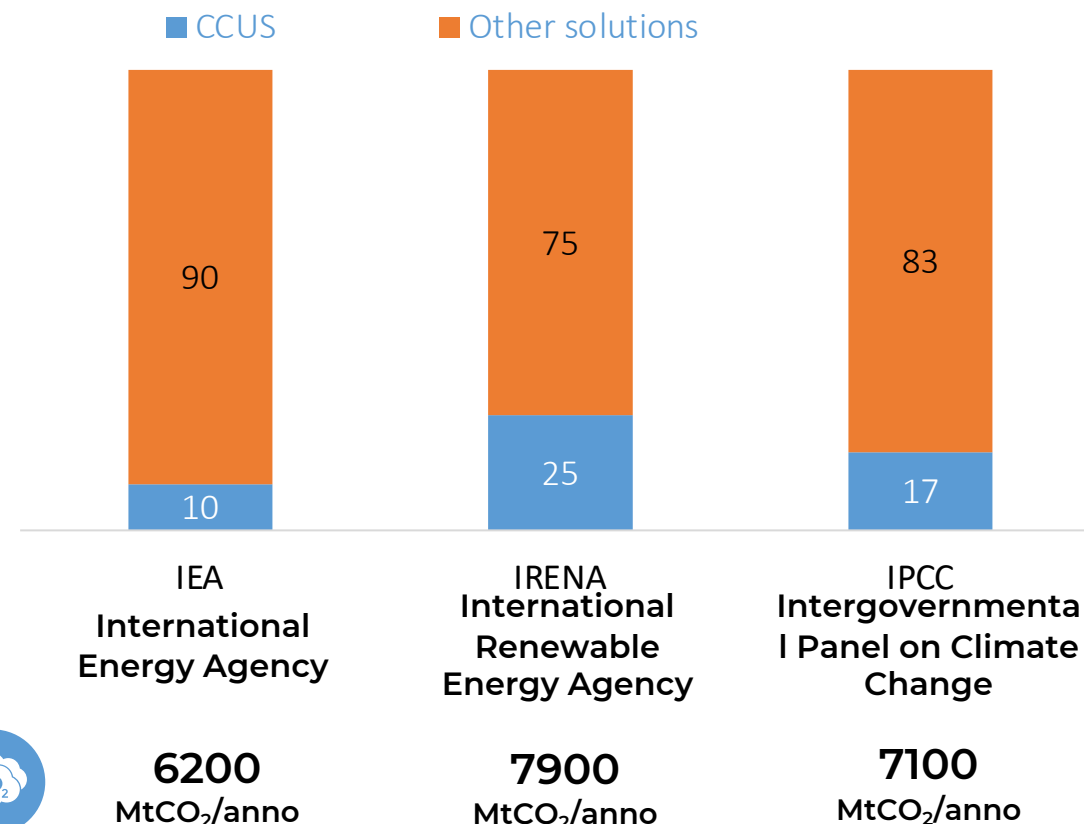
The CCUS Process



- ❑ **Inevitable for the HTA sectors** (e.g., Iron and steel, cement, chemicals) due to the impossibility of reducing emissions from production processes.
- ❑ Most effective and efficient process for the industry:
 - **Time and Costs:** reduced impact on existing processes and lower costs than other levers
 - **Higher CO₂ volumes** avoided
- ❑ It allows to abate **over 90% of the emissions**.

CCUS contribution in the different decarbonization scenarios

Cumulative removal of CO₂ emissions




 Annual storage
by 2050

6200
MtCO₂/anno

7900
MtCO₂/anno

7100
MtCO₂/anno

IEA Energy Technology Perspectives (2023)
 IRENA Reaching Zero with Renewables: Capturing Carbon (2021)
 Eni Analysis based on data from IPCC AR6 scenarios <1.5°C (2022)



CCUS: the distinctive model of Eni

Integration with Upstream for long-term value creation

PROJECTS PORTFOLIO



- Reutilization of depleted gas fields and facilities (plants, wells, pipelines)
- Knowledge of reservoirs and skills in managing projects from previous to upstream experience
- CCS Hub near industrial sites

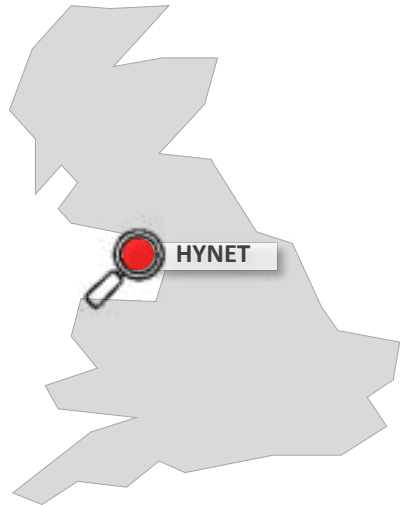


- Time to market: accelerating implementation and start-up times
- Competitive technical cost vs other solutions and compared to the price of CO₂ on the ETS market
- Low-risk and easier projects

TARGET: ~30 MTON CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY BY 2030

HYNET Industrial Cluster (Liverpool Bay)

B2B TOGETHER



ENI TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OPERATOR

KEY PROJECT TO DECARBONIZE THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT IN NORTHWEST OF UK

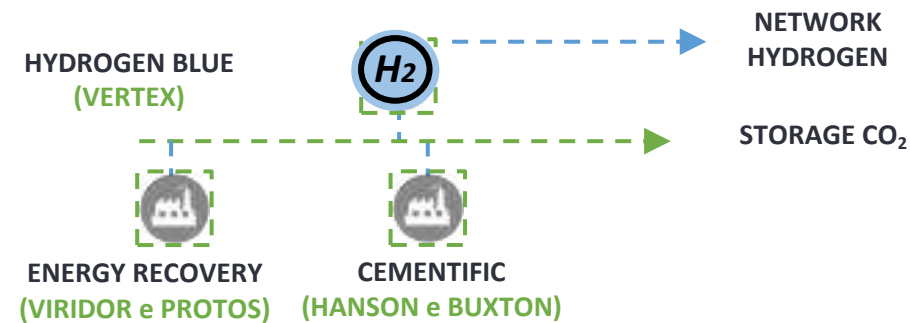
CO₂ STORAGE IN EXHAUSTED OFFSHORE RESERVOIRS USING ENI FACILITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF A BLUE ECONOMY INCLUDING HYDROGEN PRODUCTION



STORAGE
200 MLN TON CO₂

IN OCTOBER 2020 AWARDED STORAGE LICENCE TO ENI OPERATOR OF THE T&S PROJECT



STORAGE CAPACITY:
PHASE 1: 4.5 MTPA CO₂ from 2027
PHASE 2: 10 MTPA CO₂ from 2030

IN OCTOBER 2021 SELECTED BY DESNZ** AS ONE OF TWO PRIORITY PROJECTS, OUT OF 5 COMPETING, TO ACCESS FUNDING FROM THE UK GOVERNMENT

*UK Research and Innovation è l'Ente pubblico responsabile per il support alla Ricerca e Innovazione ** Public Department for Strategy and Net Zero (ex BEIS)

Ravenna CCS

B2B TOGETHER



DECARBONIZATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

POTENTIAL REFERENCE CCUS POLE FOR SOUTHERN EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

USE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE WITHOUT OCCUPATION OF NEW AREAS

REDEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS TECHNOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN



STORAGE
> 500 MLN TON CO₂

CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY:
Phase 1: 0,025 MTPA from 2024
Phase 2: 4 MTPA from 2026



EXPANDABLE STORAGE CAPACITY UP TO 16MTPA IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE START-UP FOR THE DECARBONIZATION OF OTHER ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

Bacton Industrial Cluster (Hewett)

B2B TOGETHER

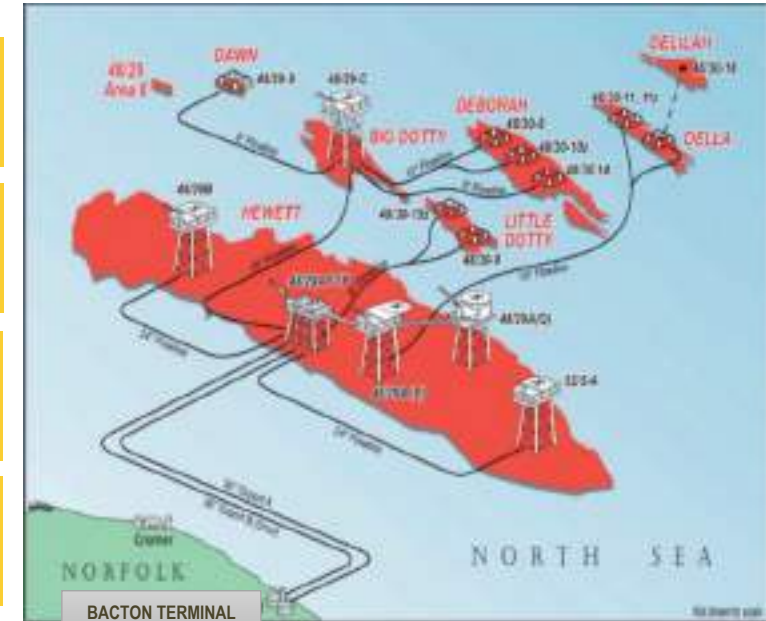


KEY PROJECT TO DECARBONISE IMPORTANT LONDON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT AND SW UK

DEVELOPING AN ENERGY HUB BASED ON HYDROGEN PRODUCTION (BLUE TO GREEN)

CO₂ STORAGE IN DEPLETED OFFSHORE RESERVOIRS USING ENI ASSETS (HEWETT RESERVOIRS)

DEPLETED FIELDS AVAILABLE FROM 2022-2023



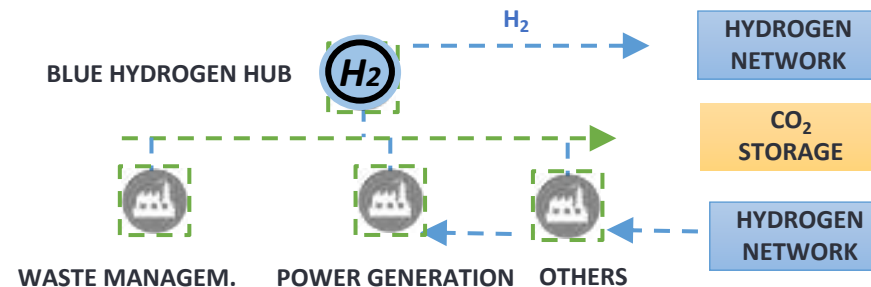
BACTON TERMINAL

STORAGE
300 MLN TON CO₂

CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY:
Phase 1: 4 MTPA
Phase 2: 10 MTPA

SEPTEMBER 2022: "BACTON THAMES NET ZERO" (BTNZ) CONSORTIUM ALREADY COMPRISING 13 COMPANIES WITH ENI AS "ORCHESTRATOR"

AUGUST 2023 STORAGE LICENSE AWARDED





Carbon Capture and Utilization

CCU technologies considered necessary in different decarbonization scenarios **for the long term**.

These technologies can play a role where favourable local business conditions exist and /or storage is not a viable option

Potential Applications



Materiali da costruzione

Curing del cemento con CO₂
SCM ed aggregati



E-Fuels

E-kerosene
E-Methanol



Chimica

Poliuretani
Policarbonati



Alimentare ed altri usi diretti

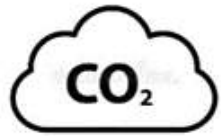
Bioproteine, gas tecnici

Today CCU processes rely on high amounts of clean energy.

Relevant decarbonized products struggle to reach market competitiveness against traditional counterparts.

The deployment at a large scale of CCU still requires extensive **R&D activities to make it economically viable**.

Eni CCUS – Ongoing R&D Activities



Source



Capture



Transport

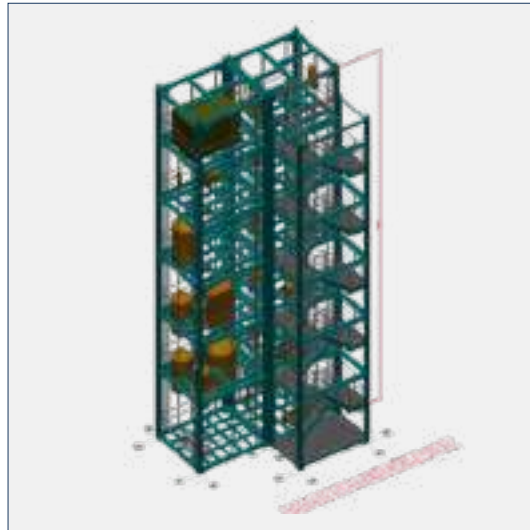


Storage and
monitoring

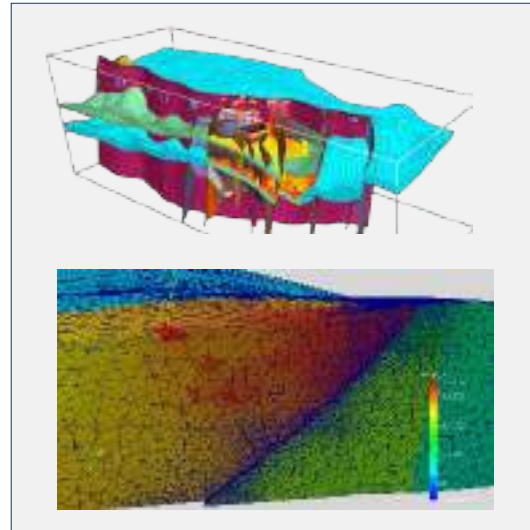
Utilization

CCUS will have a crucial role in the decarbonization strategy, R&D will have a significant impact on cost reduction and performance improvement along the whole CCUS chain

 CO₂ Capture (CC)



 Modelling



 Monitoring



 CO₂ Utilization



CC R&D Main initiatives



New Technological trend

Solvent Absorption

Chemical absorption with Switchable Ionic Liquids (SILs) + physical solvent

Carbonate Absorption

Chemical absorption with potassium carbonate + Carbonic Anhydrase (enzymatic promoter)

Thermal Swing Adsorption)

Adsorption on solid materials with lower regeneration time if compared with common TSA)

Polymeric Membrane

Thin film membrane separation (advanced polymeric membranes, in a compact, modular and flexible process)

Applications

Hydrogen

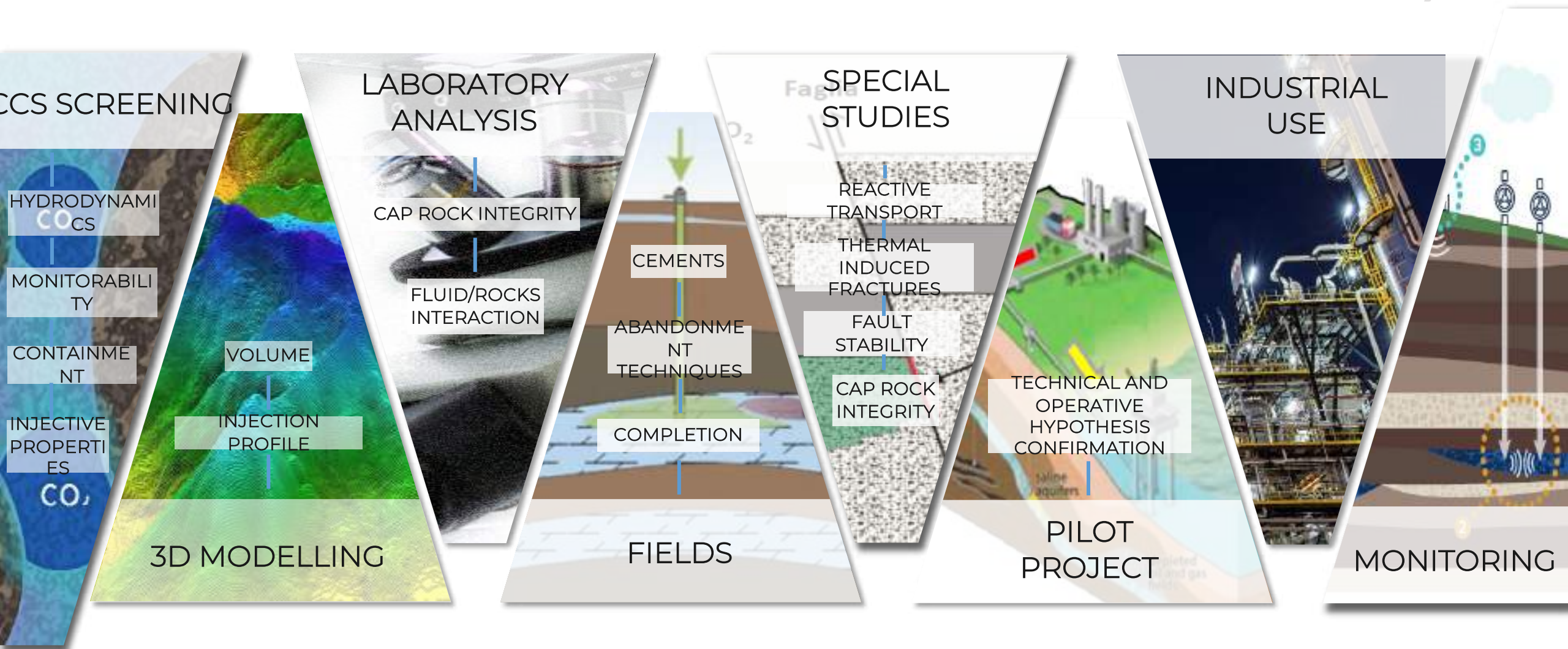
Power generation
Hard to Abate industry

Hard to Abate industry

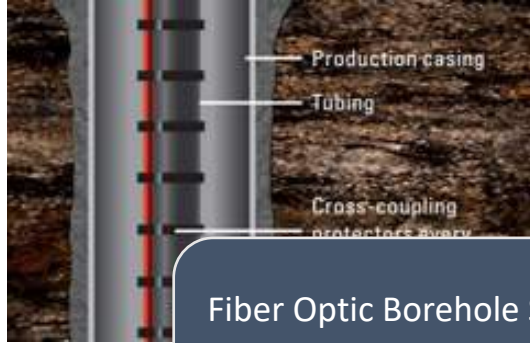
Power generation
Hydrogen

Hard to Abate industry

Carbon storage subsurface workflow



CCS Monitoring



Fiber Optic Borehole Seismic Monitoring

Permanent borehole monitoring via Fiber Optics allows to improve and detect tiny details in the CO₂ Plume evolution with great accuracy

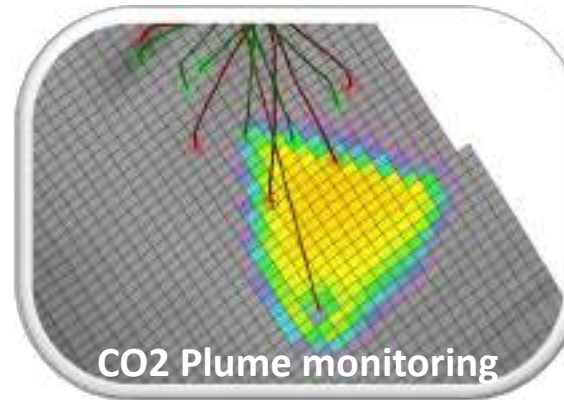
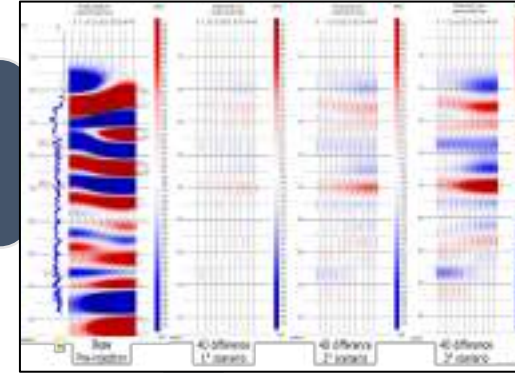


Microseismic Monitoring

Detection of injection-induced microseismicity via on purpose developed recording networks and advanced interpretation tools

4D Seismic Monitoring

3D High Density seismic surveys periodically repeated over the same area are mandatory to reconstruct the shape and direction of evolution of the CO₂ Plume



CO₂ Plume monitoring

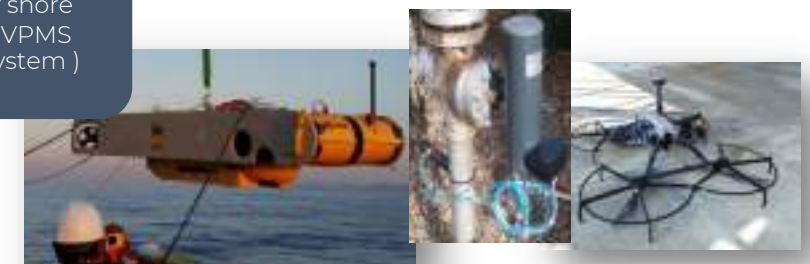
Ground Deformation Monitoring

By the integration of different technologies (CGPS, INSAR Satellite based systems) allow to detect positive or negative ground deformation at millimetric scale



Surface Monitoring

Robotic solution for onshore and off shore monitoring : Clean Sea ,Roger and VPMS (Vibro-acoustic pipeline monitoring system)



R&D for CCUS monitoring



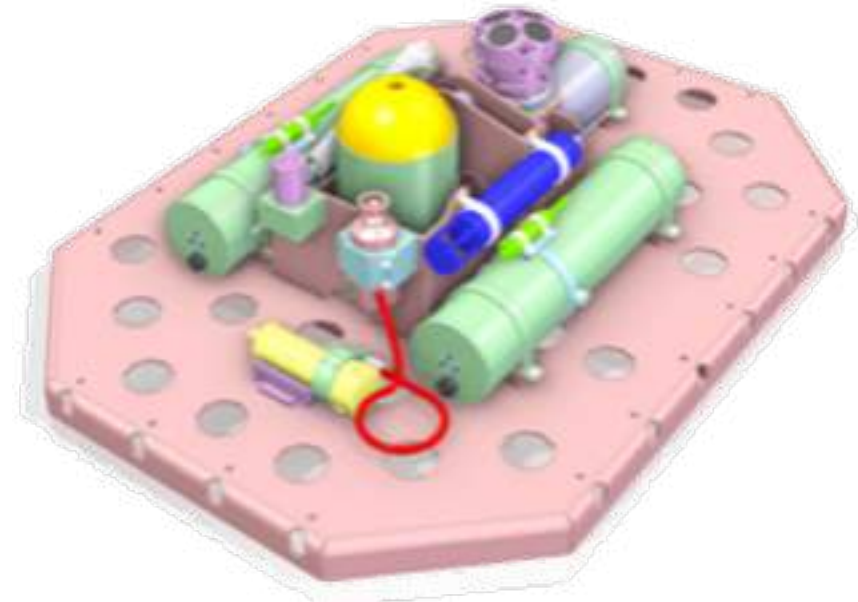
Clean sea for CCS



System designed for monitoring both injection assets and storage complexes to ensure absence of leakages.

Sonar 3D already in place for Ravenna CCS baseline

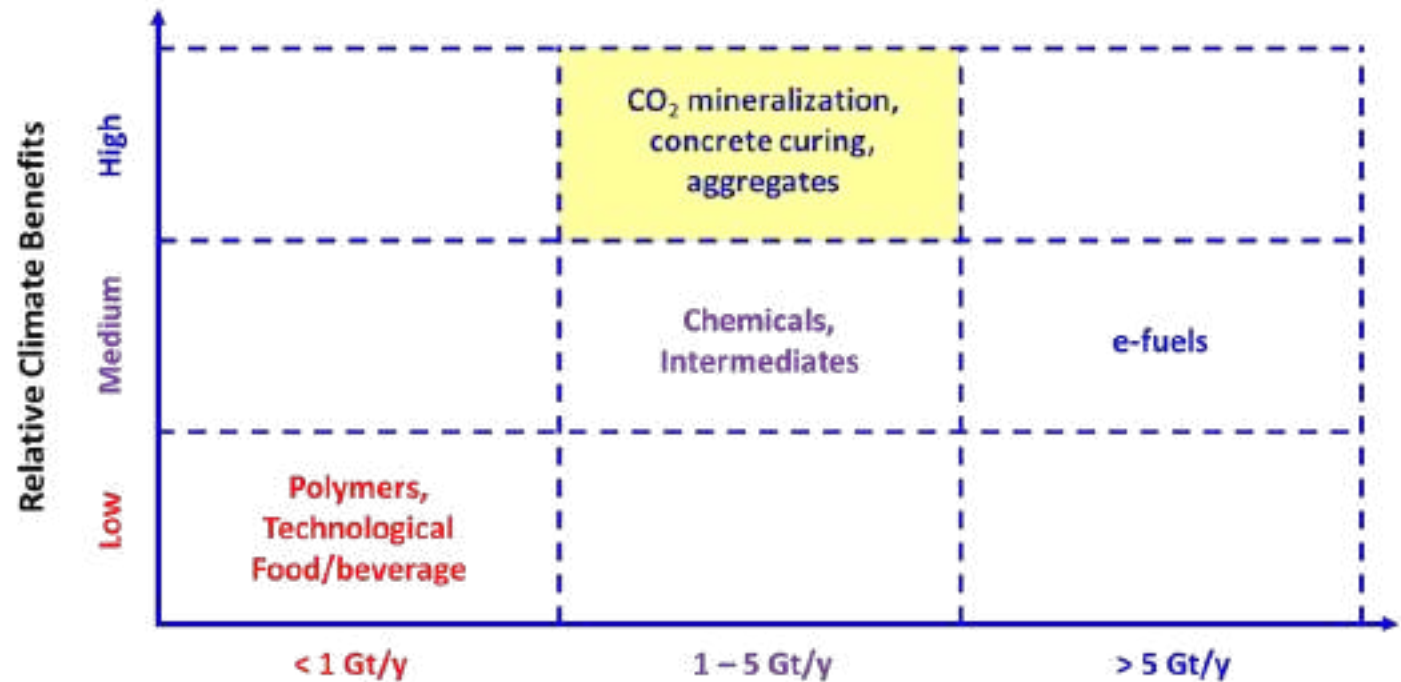
Lander CCS



- Design, realization and test of a fixed station (lander) for the environmental monitoring of the CCS Ravenna offshore pilot -Activity Completed 2Q 2023

CO₂ mineralization

- CO₂ becomes a solid mineral (carbonate) through its reaction with suitable inorganic substrates. The spontaneous reaction can be enormously **accelerated** by adopting suitable conditions
- Among the different CCUS options, CO₂ mineralization offers important **market perspectives** associated with clear **environmental benefits**
- CO₂ can be used in the construction industry for: curing of concrete and mortars, produce aggregates and cement additives (**Supplementary Cementitious Materials, SCM**)



Adapted from: "Putting CO₂ to Use: Creating Value from Emissions" IEA, Sep 2019

THANK YOU!

