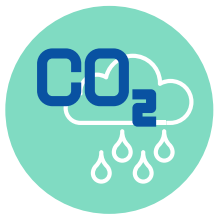


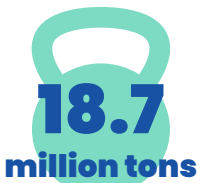
The European Lime Association



national associations and companies **are EuLA members**, across **25 European countries**.



EuLA's 2050 climate vision is to deliver **negative CO2 emissions by 2050**.



total sales volume (all lime products, 2023.)



Individuals employed in the sector

About EuLA

EuLA was established in 1990 to provide sector-based representation for the European lime industry. Based in Brussels, EuLA is the decisive voice of lime producers in Europe and aims to promote the safe and sustainable production of lime. The association is also a part of the European Industrial Minerals Association and an active member in the International Lime Association. As a European based product that is essential for many industrial value chains, the lime industry envisions a path to net zero, in line with the targets set out in the European Green Deal. Between now and 2030, the European lime sector will activate levers which are currently available to mitigate its emissions, resulting in a reduction of scope 1 emissions by 20% (compared to 2019). By 2050, it is estimated that the sector could permanently remove around 5 million tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere per year, making the sector net negative.

Designed by Nature, Upgraded by Knowledge



TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

EULA'S MANIFESTO FOR THE 2024-2029 EUROPEAN LEGISLATIVE TERM

During the 2019-2024 political cycle, significant strides have been made, including the development of a comprehensive EU legislative framework and substantial investments in decarbonization initiatives to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Over the next five years, the European Union must focus on the implementation of the Green Deal and prioritizing industrial competitiveness. By 2050, the European lime industry envisions being carbon negative, in line with the European green deal's framework for a sustainable, net-zero Europe. In order to achieve our goal, EuLA calls on policymakers to implement coherent policy measures to safeguard industrial competitiveness while accelerating our transition towards a net zero world.

As representative of the European lime industry, we call for:

1

Strengthening the sector and ensuring its competitiveness: implement the recommendations from the Antwerp Declaration to ensure the long-term viability of European industry

2

Building a unified carbon capture and transport network across Europe: coordinate and support Member States to ease efficient carbon transport for use and storage across the Union

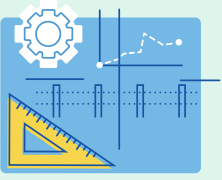
3

Advancing carbon removals to achieve net-zero: recognize the potential of the recarbonisation of lime in its applications to reduce GHG emissions and tackle climate challenge

4

Ensuring energy security through access to decarbonised energy: guarantee a significant additional amount of affordable 'green' energy to ensure the decarbonisation of the lime industry





Strengthening the sector and ensuring its competitiveness

Lime is an essential mineral for key European value chains. Although it is often an unseen ingredient, it possesses many functionalities used in downstream industries. As a strong enabler, lime is used in over 200 applications and delivers a multitude of benefits. The EU must prioritize the need for a conducive regulatory framework that balances environmental protection with industrial progress, giving industries like lime the ability to innovate, invest, and remain competitive on the global stage.



Building a unified carbon capture network across Europe

Carbon capture technologies are critical to reaching net-zero. In order to reach the storage target of 50 million tons of CO₂ per year by 2030 as stated in the Commission's Industrial Carbon Management Strategy Communication, a clear and comprehensive regulatory framework as regards to infrastructure and other related market-access must be developed. We urge EU policymakers to swiftly establish a Pan European CO₂ network with common technical specifications, recognizing its pivotal role in advancing CCUS. Such a network would foster collaboration among member states, streamline CO₂ transport and storage infrastructure, and accelerate the transition towards a low-carbon economy.



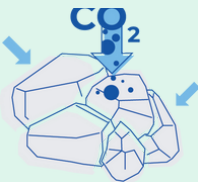
Multi-modal CO₂ transportation infrastructure

Prioritizing the development of shared infrastructure for CO₂ transport and interim storage, particularly for carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS), is essential for public authorities and network operators. Carbon capture technologies should be accessible for deployment in the lime sector by 2028-2029. Access to affordable CO₂ transportation, aggregation, and interim storage facilities is crucial for timely implementation of carbon capture, especially for continental production sites.



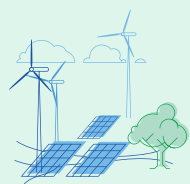
CO₂ permanent storage capacity

Sufficient carbon storage (geological sequestration) capacities must be made available between 2025-2030. EU and Member States have an important role to play in providing an open and fair access to EU CO₂ storage capacities, ensuring priority is given to unavoidable CO₂ process emissions from 'hard-to-abate' EU-based industrial sectors. It is imperative that the conditions for investment for net-zero technologies be achieved, and EuLA is encouraged by provisional agreement reached on the Net Zero Industry Act. The implementation of the NZIA must emphasize reducing administrative burden and fast-tracking permitting for operators seeking to invest in technologies such as CO₂ storage for hard-to-abate sectors.



Advancing carbon removals is key to achieving net-zero

Carbon removal is key to reaching net-zero emissions, especially for hard-to-abate sectors facing non-reducible process-related emissions. EuLA is encouraged by the Carbon Removal Certification Framework provisional agreement, aimed to scale up high-quality carbon removals in the EU to help reach net-zero emissions by 2050, in addition to a target of 400MtCO₂ of carbon removals included in the EU's 2040 climate target. Lime is a key contributor to carbon removals, as it captures atmospheric CO₂ during its use phase through mineralization. Effective greenhouse gases reduction in the use phase should be also recognized and quantified as a valuable contribution to balance the emissions. For example, mortars containing lime capture CO₂ from the atmosphere and convert it in stable minerals. Use of lime for carbon farming promotes healthy soil conditions for preventing greenhouse gas emissions and allows sustainable carbon sequestration in the soil and in the plants.



Ensuring energy security through access to decarbonized electricity

Establishing a stable and affordable supply of large quantities of low carbon or carbon-neutral electricity is crucial for European energy-intensive industries such as the lime sector. Many low carbon technologies – such as CCUS, electrified industrial thermal processes, and transportation – significantly increase electricity demand, highlighting the interconnectedness of industrial and energy sector decarbonization. In fact, electricity demand for the lime sector alone is projected to increase by 80% by 2030 due to progressive deployment of carbon capture and electrified kiln technologies. Therefore, industrial transformation must align closely with the decarbonization efforts of the power sector.

Furthermore, EuLA calls for affordable access to zero-rated biomass, green hydrogen and waste derived fuels. A lime kiln operating with biomass-derived fuels, from which CO₂ emissions are captured and permanently stored/used, acts as an effective 'carbon removal booster', drawing down CO₂ concentrations from the atmosphere. The Commission's Grids Action Plan brings much needed attention to the key challenges on planning, permitting and financing new grids. Now it is important that Member State collaborate with industry players to deliver a connected system that is fit for the future.

