

Mini skup „LJUDI I PROCESI –
Energija: dostupna, jeftina i barem
zelenkasta?”

Decarbonization of existing refinery units

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AGENDA

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WHAT LED TO EU GREEN DEAL?

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**REFINING CARBON FOOTPRINT: WHAT
ARE SCOPE 1, 2 AND 3 EMISSIONS?**

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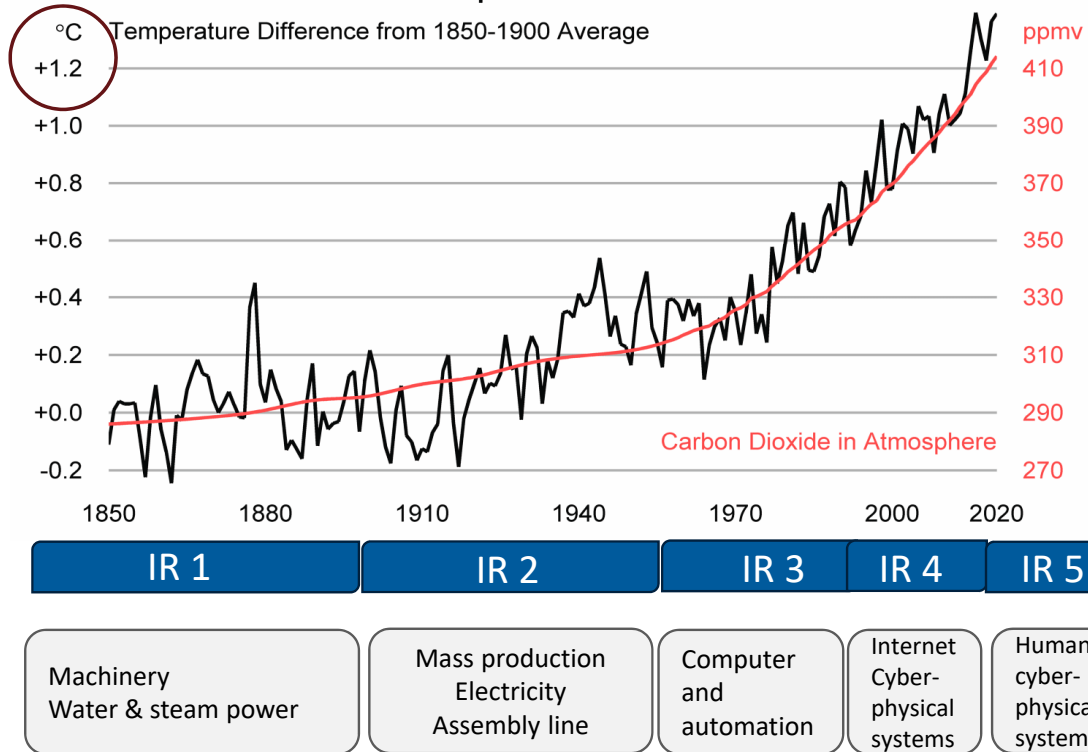
**FOUR PILLARS OF INDUSTRIAL
DECARBONIZATION**

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**ENERGY EFFICIENCY /
ELECTRIFICATION / RENEWABLE
ENERGY / CARBON CAPTURE**

WHAT LED TO EU GREEN DEAL?

Global Mean Temperature & Carbon Dioxide



The Paris Agreement calls to keep the global average temperature rise below 2° C compared to pre-industrial levels, specifically aiming to limit it to 1.5 C.

ENERGY TRANSITION

In December 2019, the European Commission announced the **European Green Deal - package of policy initiatives, which aims to set the EU on the path to a green transition**, with the ultimate goal of reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

- ✓ 30-year action plan focused on the energy transition, circular economy, protecting biodiversity, and stopping pollution

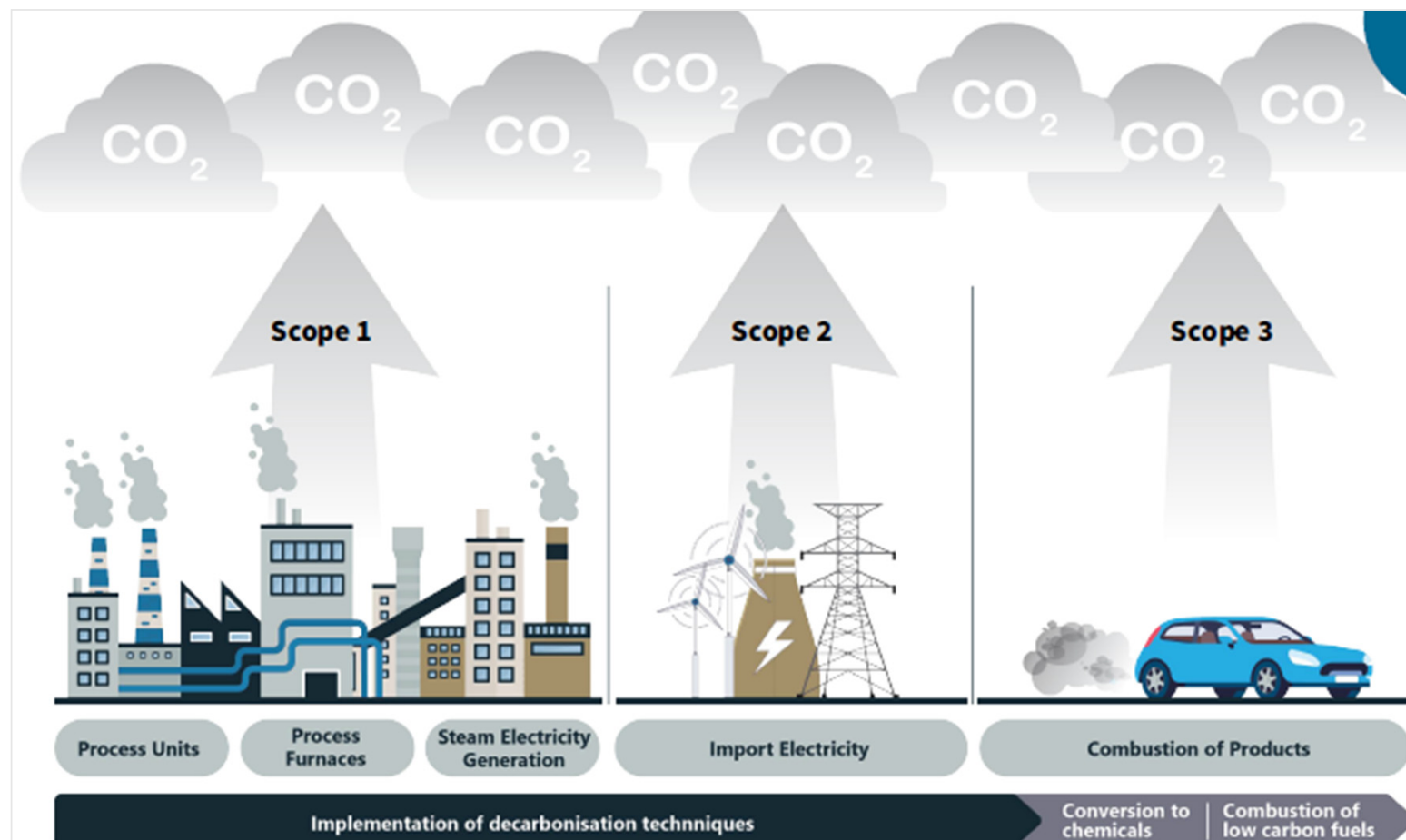
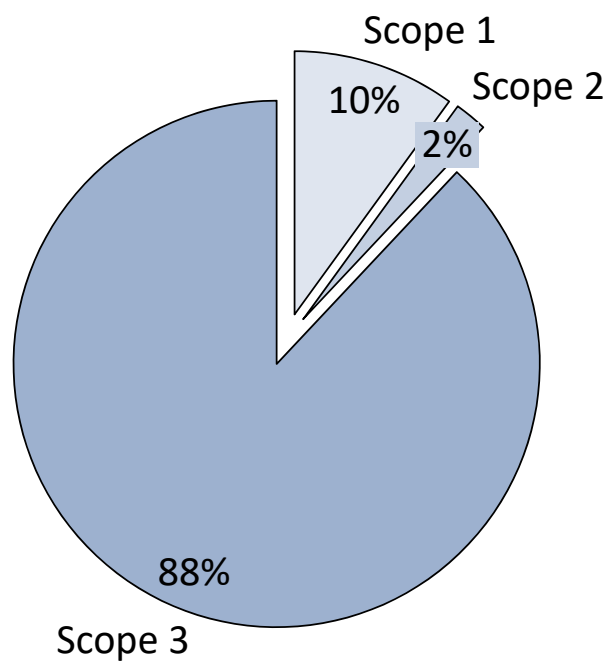
FIT FOR 55 package

- ✓ aims to translate the climate ambitions of the Green Deal into law
- ✓ set of proposals to revise **climate-, energy- and transport-related legislation** and put in place new legislative initiatives to align EU laws with the EU's climate goals.
- ✓ refers to the EU's target of **reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030**

FINAL TARGET: reach climate neutrality by 2050

REFINING CARBON FOOTPRINT: WHAT ARE SCOPE 1, 2 AND 3 EMISSIONS?

TYPICAL REFINERY
EMISSION SHARE



FOUR PILLARS OF INDUSTRIAL DECARBONIZATION



ENERGY EFFICIENCY
(near term)



ELECTRIFICATION
(medium- to long-term)



RENEWABLE AND LOW-CARBON FUELS
(medium- to long-term)



CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION AND STORAGE
(long-term)

Energy efficiency improvement

SCOPE 1



Heat integration



"Can we recover energy before it is lost?"

Direct lines between units, crude preheat trains, waste heat recovery, flue gas heat recovery

Monitoring, controlling and optimization of energy use



"Are we using energy as efficiently as possible right now?"

Real-time energy cost optimization system, energy KPIs, digital twins, AI optimization

Improving process efficiency



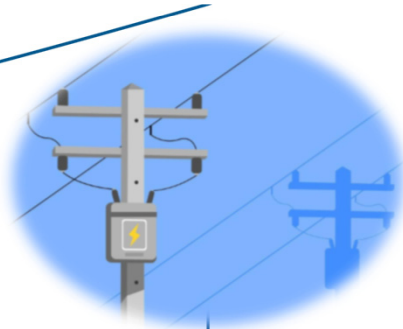
"Can we produce the same output with less energy?"

Fuel gas/hydrogen system optimization, catalyst improvements, pressure drop reduction, yield improvement

Electrification

SCOPE 1 ↓

SCOPE 2 ↑



Direct
electrification of
processes



"What refinery equipment can be converted from fuel-fired to electric?"

E-boilers, electric heaters, electric reboilers, electric drives, electric compressors, electric pumps, electric steam generation

Decarbonize
electricity
consumed by the
refinery



"How can electricity be supplied with the lowest carbon footprint?"

Solar Power plants, wind power, low-carbon grid electricity, battery storage, green hydrogen integration possibility

Optimize electricity
use, reliability,
flexibility and cost



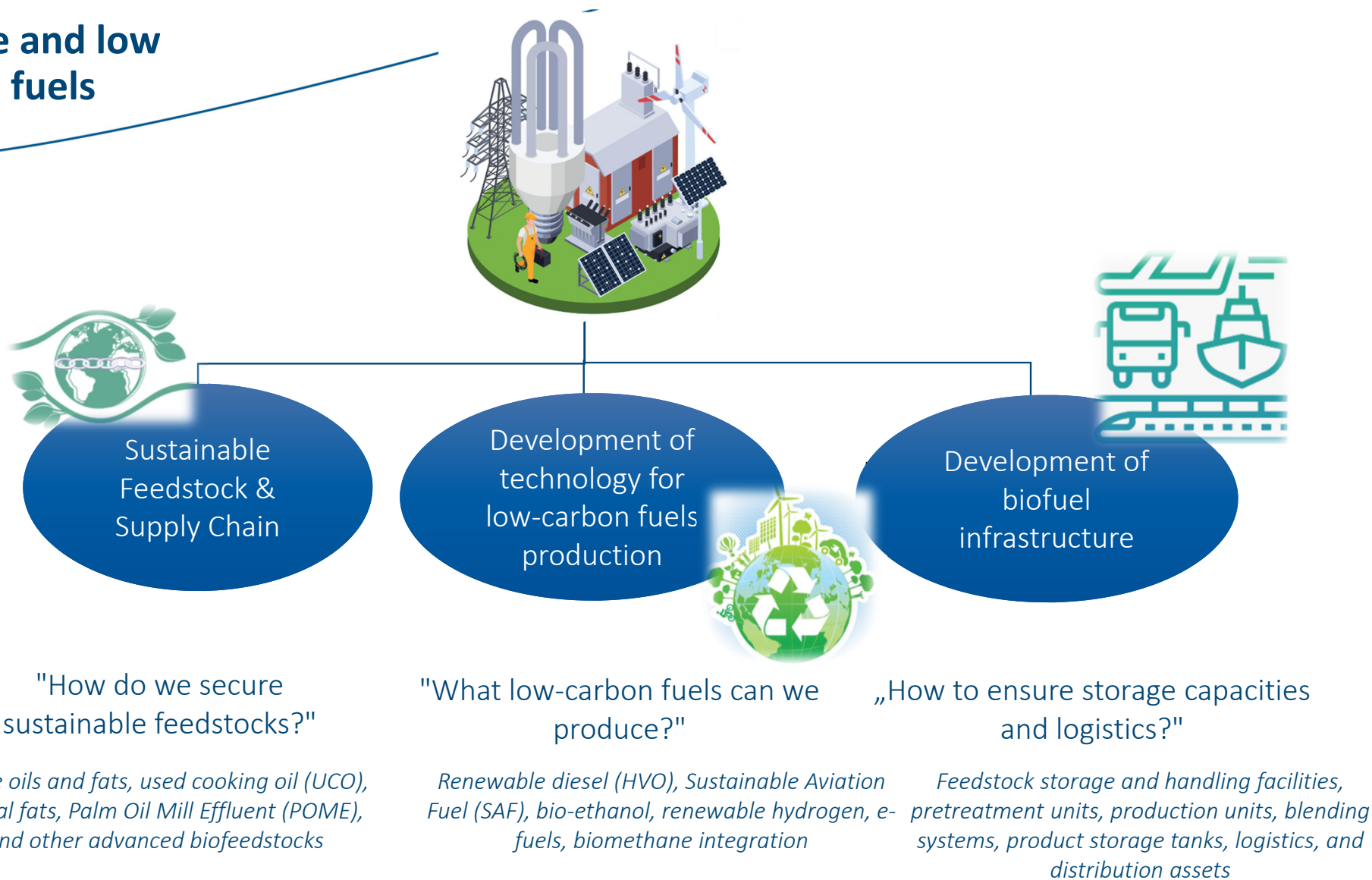
"How can electrified assets operate in the most efficient and economical way?"

Real-time energy cost optimization system, energy KPIs, digital twins, AI optimization, demand response

Renewable and low carbon fuels

SCOPE 3 ↓

SCOPE 1 ↑



Carbon capture, utilization and storage

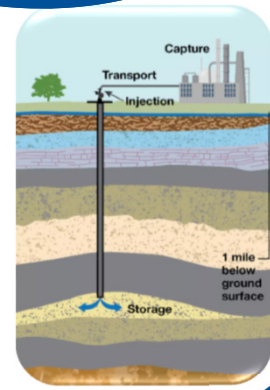
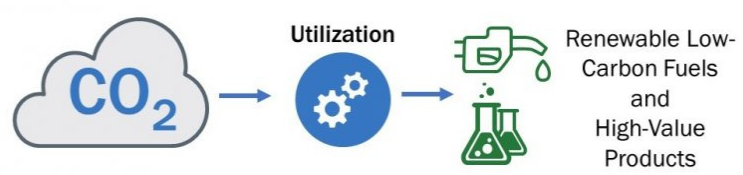
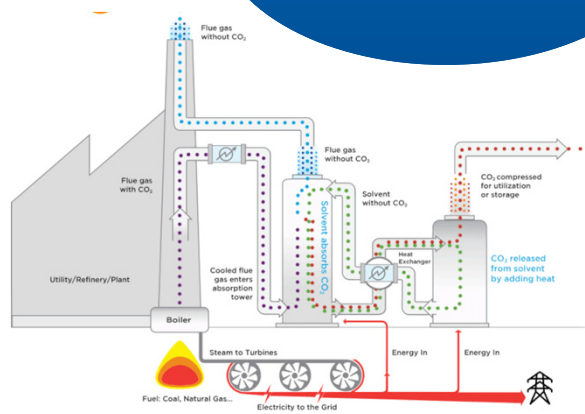


SCOPE 1 ↓

Capture technology

Utilisation technologies

CO₂ storage



Conclusions

There is no single solution for refinery decarbonization

The largest share of a refinery's carbon footprint lies in Scope 3 emissions

The key challenge is no longer technology, but economics

The energy transition is not only a technological shift but a transformation of the entire industrial ecosystem, with chemical engineers playing a critical role in designing, integrating and implementing the solutions required to achieve climate neutrality.



**THANK
YOU!**

CO2 utilisation

