



# St1 solving global energy challenges

St1 Vision is to be the leading producer and seller of CO<sub>2</sub>-aware energy

In the spirit of our vision, we research, develop, produce and invest to be able to provide our customers with CO<sub>2</sub>-aware energy while creating positive societal impact

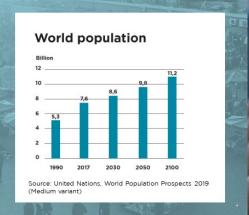
Our operations are strengthened by strategic long-term partnerships in various areas



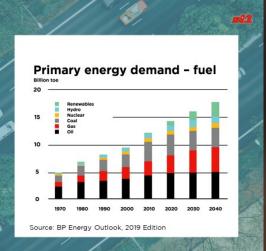
## The Global Energy Challenge



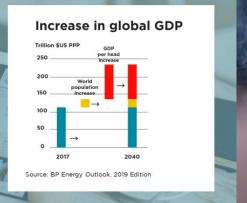
The global population is growing...



The higher the standard of living, the higher the energy consumption



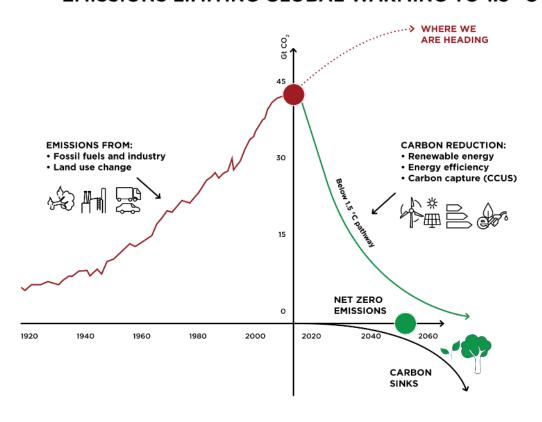
And so are standard of living





# Where we are going vs. where we should go

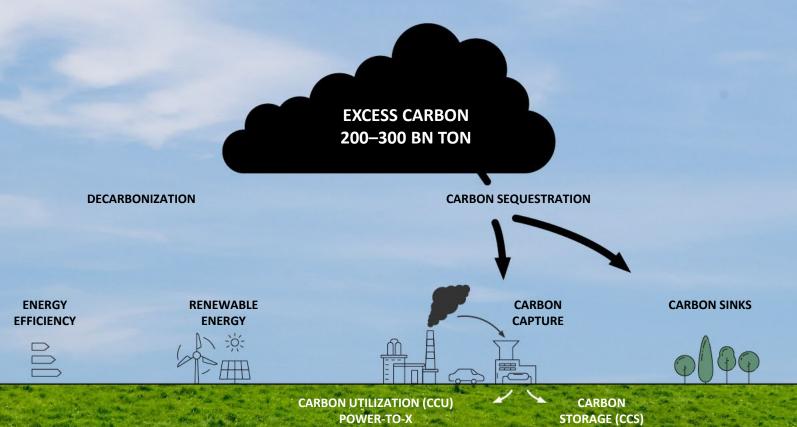
#### ILLUSTRATIVE PATHWAY OF GLOBAL NET CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS LIMITING GLOBAL WARMING TO 1.5 °C



Source: Global Carbon budget 2019, IATA SSP Database, SSP2-19 and SSP2-baseline scenarios

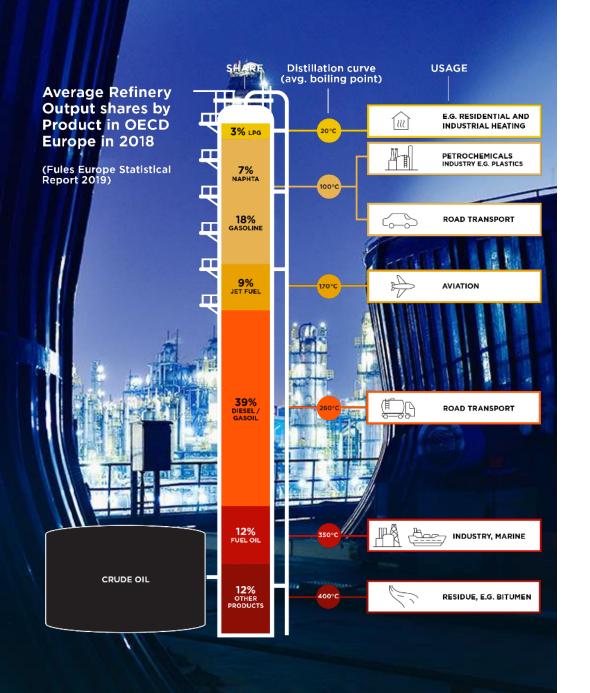


## Sustainable carbon cycle requires massive investments in



Keeping fossil reserves under ground





### **Need for fossil phase out!**

**Example Aviation:**The Distillation Curve Challenge

The demand on one oil product cannot be met without producing the others

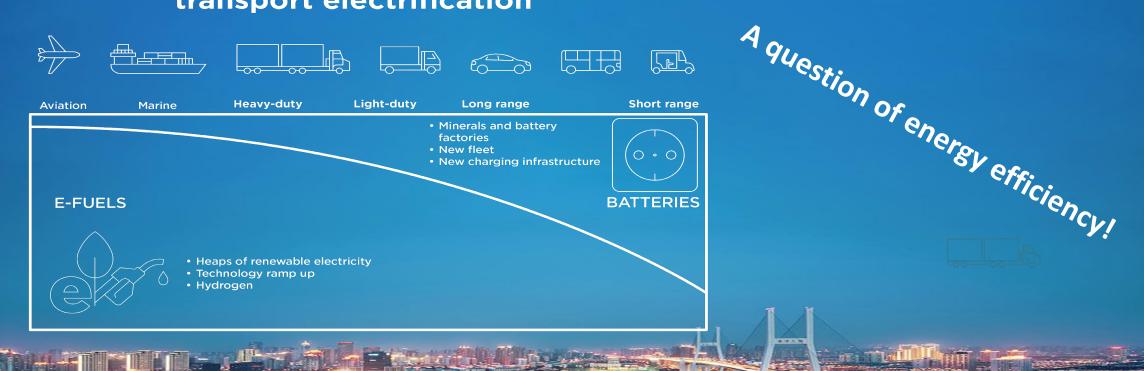
## **Multiple Solutions Needed**



## **Transport Energy Mix Transition**



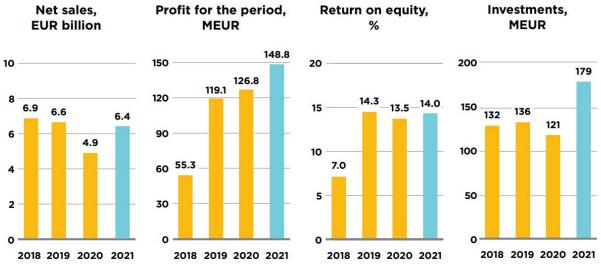
## The balance between direct- and indirect transport electrification

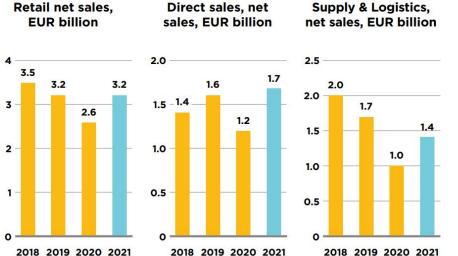












Renewable energy net sales \* 19% 2021 19% 2020 15% 2019

\* Sold mainly through Retail

and Direct Sales channels



#### **Gothenburg refinery**

Throughput, million barrels

**Utilization rate** 

81.5%

Operation of wind farms and related battery energy storage, MW

381



Excise & property taxes, MEUR

2,147



Income taxes, MEUR

**42** 



R&D expenditure, MEUR

83



Personnel

1,052 (3/2022: 1,265)



Renewable energy investments, MEUR

**87** 

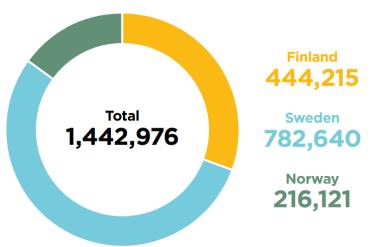


**Biorefineries** 

100%

of the feedstock of our advanced ethanol production is waste

#### CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction from use of biofuels, tons





CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction equalled more than

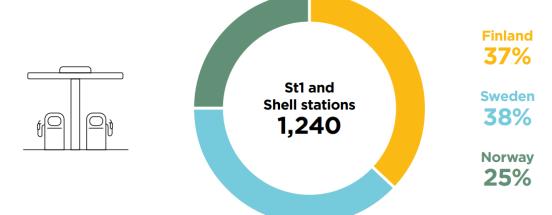
698,034

passenger cars\*

\* A car with an annual mileage of 13,600 km and emissions of 152 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km

The average driven kilometres was adjusted to be in line with Statistic Finland's figure. Emissions 152g CO<sub>2</sub>e/km corrected from previous year's 151g/CO<sub>2</sub>e/km.

#### **Retail station network**













Capacity is 30 million barrels of annually

Energy efficiency with high heat recovery district heating to 70 000 households

Most energy needs from own gas production

Refinery 2030 Transformation









## **St1 Nature Based Solutions**



- St1 Morocco pilot research in dry areas
- LIFE CarbonFarmingScheme
- NEGEM negative emissions

We are actively developing our own carbon capture programs

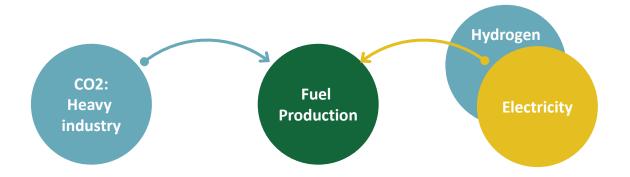
#### Power-to-X process В Α CO, co, H<sub>2</sub>O Compatibility with existing storage and distribution networks. Existing transport fleets can be used (marine, aviation, road) Synthetic hydrocarbon products are stored, Carbon dioxide is captured from air or industrial sites by using carbon capture thus providing converted solution for electricity storing. Fuels can be used for transportation Water is split into oxygen and hydrogen by using low-cost renewable electricity. e-Crude can replace fossil crude oil in Excess heat can be utilized in district heating Refined fuel products for transportation Carbon dioxide and hydrogen are combined into hydrocarbon products

# Power-to-X challenges the energy and heavy industry sector to rethink business models

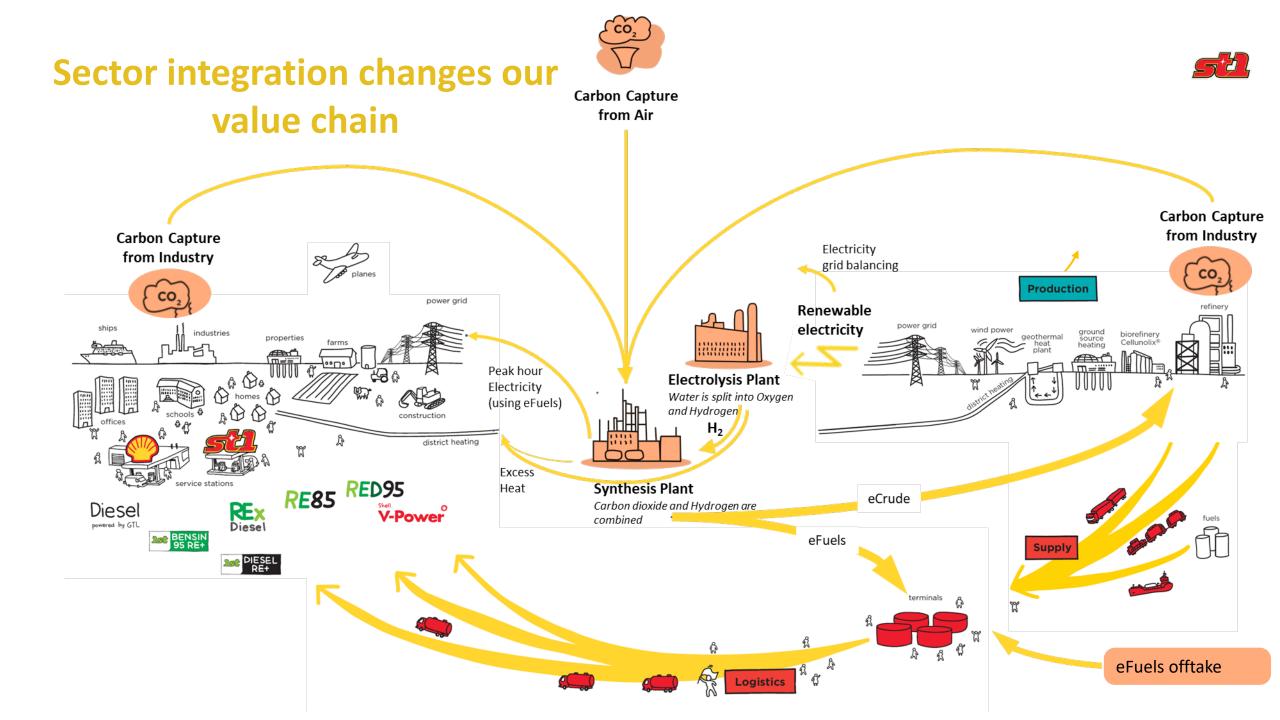
We have active cooperation and projects in synthetic fuel area to move towards first production.

#### **Fundaments:**

- Transferring electricity in time & place
- Requires a lot of additional renewable electricity
- Enables capturing CO<sub>2</sub> and upcycling back into use as energy



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## What is best for what?





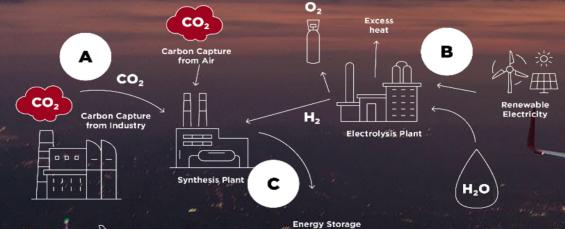






#### **Power-to-X process**







- A Carbon dioxide is captured from air or industrial sites by using carbon capture technologies
- B Water is split into oxygen and hydrogen by using low-cost renewable electricity. Excess heat can be utilized in district heating networks.

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C Carbon dioxide and hydrogen are combined into hydrocarbon products

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Synthetic hydrocarbon products are stored, thus providing converted solution for electricity storing. Fuels can be used for transportation

Conversion

- e-Crude can replace fossil crude oil in refineriés
- Refined fuel products for transportation

The hard to de-liquify",









## Key Take Away's



#### Factfulness!

Science based driven as opposed to views and opportunistic politics

#### No silver bullet!

Multiple sustainable energy solutions needed as opposed to "one solution against the other"

#### Media!

Objective and balanced as opposed to sensational and deliberately biased

#### Technology Neutrality!

Strict sustainable criteria as opposed to listed feedstock and technology constraints

#### Compromises!

Careful compromises as opposed to militant no negotiables

