# **Industry: Industrial Electrification**

This lever controls all the sub-levers such as cement, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, chemicals, refineries and other industries as listed in the table

The ambition levels for the end year are shown on the right-hand side. Electrification in the industry allows for carbon emissions to be avoided at the point of use and it also supports the decarbonization of the energy system as a whole. However, it is technically feasible in many instances, electrification may not be the most cost-effective means to decarbonize. Different industrial sectors have different degrees of electrification that are possible due to the suitability of electrifying certain processes.

## **Key Interaction**

Nigeria must increase electricity generation from hydro, wind, solar, and modular nuclear power to sustain power for industrial sector.

#### Level 1

In 2050, the share of electricity used does not change from the base year.

#### Level 2

Between a quarter of energy demand in industry is met by electricity.

#### Level 3

Around half of the energy demand is met by electricity.

#### Level 4

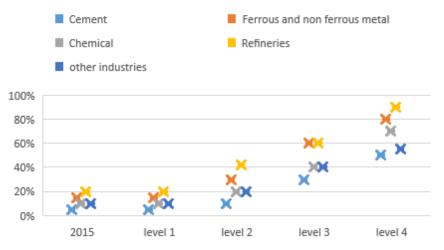
The maximum potential for electrification of industry is achieved, although it may not be the most cost-effective approach.

**Default Timing** Start year: 2020. End year: 2050

#### **Industrial Electrification**

Sub lever	Share	2015	level 1	level 2	level 3	level 4
Cement	%	5	5	10	30	50
Ferrous and non- ferrous metal	%	15	15	30	60	80
Chemical	%	10	10	20	40	70
Refineries	%	20	20	42	60	90
other industries	%	10	10	20	40	55

## Share of Electricity in Industrial sector



### **Lever Priority**

Electricity is first in the priority order for st Priority supplying process energy to industry. Where supply would otherwise exceed demand. Electricity measures lower in the priority order will be **Biomass** superseded by those above them. High carbon fossil fuels (liquid hydrocarbon) meet any Gas shortfall in demand. Liquid H, C

