

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association exists to represent the interests of its members in promoting the business of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS). The Association works to raise awareness, both in the UK and internationally, of the benefits of CCS as a viable climate change mitigation option, and the role of CCS in moving towards a low-carbon global economy.

This briefing leaflet provides a summary of the key issues facing the CCS industry in the UK. If you would like to see the full list of messages with explanatory text, please contact us.

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*Carbon Capture &
Storage Association*

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE

IN THE UK

 Our key messages
In Brief

CARBON CAPTURE & STORAGE (CCS) IN THE UK

OUR KEY MESSAGES

In the last few years, the CCSA has become the leading voice for the CCS Industry in the UK (and beyond) and our position on key issues has had a tremendous impact on the development of CCS policy.

To assist with communication of our views, we have developed some high-level messages on the key issues currently facing the CCS industry in the UK. This leaflet provides a brief summary of these messages, which we are happy to make available for use by the wider CCS Community.

➤ **CCS will enable the UK to meet its target of an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050** and the Government's pledge to decarbonise the power sector by the 2030s.

➤ **CCS represents a cost-effective way of generating low-carbon electricity** that can be economic against other low carbon technologies and will provide an essential part of a secure and flexible energy mix.

➤ **CCS technology in the power sector is as applicable to gas as it is to coal**, and could even in the future be used on biomass to deliver negative emissions.

➤ **With the right policy framework for the strong uptake of CCS in the UK**, the market could be worth £6.5bn/year to the UK economy by the end of the 2020's and support more than 100,000 quality jobs (ref: DECC CCS Roadmap).

➤ **If the UK acts now, there is a small window of opportunity for it to become one of the global leaders in CCS** benefitting from the knowledge, industry and employment this will bring.

➤ **The industry welcomes the launch of the CCS Commercialisation Programme.** The offer of £1bn together with the development of a suitable financing package under the UK's Electricity Market Reform, will enable companies to make the necessary investment decisions that will bring forward the first CCS projects in the UK.

➤ **The Contract-for-Difference contracts proposed under the Electricity Market Reform must create the right market conditions** to deploy CCS beyond the first projects supported under the CCS Commercialisation Programme.

➤ **The industry welcomes the Government's CCS Roadmap.** The commitments outlined in the Roadmap must be turned into firm actions, supported by an on-going programme of investment planning for CCS in both the short and long term.

➤ **The UK process for the CCS Delivery Programme must be fully synchronised with Tranche 1 of the European NER300 process** to ensure that the UK's six entries (half the total applications made in the EU) have the best possible opportunity to secure major EU investment into these vital projects - creating UK jobs in the low carbon economy.

➤ **CCS has a crucial role to play in sustaining UK industrial sectors** (such as steel, cement, ammonia etc.). For many UK industries, CCS is the only viable option for decarbonisation as the carbon dioxide is process as well as fuel generated. CCS is therefore the only way these industries can continue to operate competitively in the UK in a carbon constrained future.

➤ **The need to develop and fund right-sized CCS transport and storage infrastructure** for the long-term CCS industry is urgent and must be considered in line with the first CCS projects in the UK.

➤ **Encouraging clusters of CCS projects and associated infrastructure can make a real contribution to boosting economic growth, jobs and skills** in UK regions still heavily dependent on energy intensive industry and fossil fuel power generation such as Yorkshire and Humber, North East England and parts of Scotland.

➤ **Access to North Sea oil & gas fields and saline formations gives the UK an advantage** in offshore carbon dioxide storage not just for our domestic markets but also internationally.

➤ **Urgent action is required to qualify sufficient storage capacity** to store the large volumes of carbon dioxide which will be captured in the coming decades. Whilst we may have a good understanding of the geology of oil and gas fields (though converting oil and gas fields to CCS may not always be straight forward), the detailed geological understanding for carbon dioxide storage in saline formations is only just being developed – and most estimates agree that saline formations have by far the greatest capacity for carbon dioxide storage in the long term.

