



# THE GLOBAL STATUS OF CCS: 2016

*The Global Status of CCS: 2016* is the Institute's annual publication on the progress of carbon capture and storage (CCS) globally.

Up to 28 million tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions will be captured by existing operational carbon capture and storage projects this year, according to this new report.

Now in its seventh year, the *Global Status of CCS: 2016* highlights a number of significant operational milestones reached in 2016 and key projects that have either entered operation in 2016, or are very close to commencing operation.

By the end of 2017, it is expected that approximately 40 million tonnes per annum of CO<sub>2</sub> capture capacity will be operational.

You are invited to download your PDF copy of the Summary Report of this publication below.

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# INSTITUTE EVENTS COP 22 | MARRAKECH 2016

The Global CCS Institute will host and collaborate on a series of events during the COP 22 negotiations to advocate for the role of CCS.

## Taking the Clean Energy Transformation from Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to action

Date: Tuesday, 15 November

Time: 1:15pm - 2:45pm

Location: Arabian Room, UNFCCC Precinct

## Industrial reliance on CCS in a carbon constrained world

Date: Friday, 11 November

Time: 12:30pm - 2:00pm

Location: IETA Pavilion, UNFCCC Precinct

## Can CCS deliver on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) mitigation needs?

Date: Monday, 14 November

Time: 12:30pm - 2:00pm

Location: IETA Pavilion, UNFCCC Precinct

## Institute CCS Exhibit

Date: 13 November - 18 November

Location: UNFCCC Precinct

For more information about the Institute's activities at COP 22, please contact [events@globalccsinstitute.com](mailto:events@globalccsinstitute.com).

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# THE COSTS OF CCS AND OTHER LOW-CARBON TECHNOLOGIES IN THE UNITED STATES: 2015 UPDATE

This paper examines costs of major low and zero emissions technologies currently available in power generation and compares them in terms of emissions reduction potential and costs.

The analysis uses cost and performance data from several recent studies in the United States, and applies a common methodology and economic parameters to derive comparable lifetime costs per generation output and of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided.

The analysis demonstrates that CCS is a cost competitive power sector emissions reduction tool when considered among the range of available low and zero emissions technologies.

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# GLOBAL CCS INSTITUTE LEGAL AND REGULATORY INDICATOR

A global assessment of national legal and regulatory regimes for carbon capture and storage.

The development of law and regulation to support the deployment of carbon capture and storage (CCS) has proven an important aspect of a national policy response to the technology.

National regulators and regional legislatures in a number of jurisdictions globally have, in recent years, amended legislation or enacted legal and regulatory frameworks to address the technology.

The Institute's CCS Legal and Regulatory Indicator offers a more detailed examination and assessment of national legal and regulatory frameworks, by considering a broad range of legal and regulatory factors, which are likely critical in the regulation of the technology.

A broad spectrum of administrative and permitting arrangements across the project lifecycle, including issues related to environmental assessments, public consultation and long-term liability, have been considered.

The resulting Indicator therefore represents a detailed assessment of each individual jurisdiction's legal and regulatory frameworks for the technology, as well as offering a comprehensive model for tracking progress and opportunities for the development of legal frameworks worldwide.



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# GLOBAL CCS INSTITUTE GLOBAL STORAGE READINESS ASSESSMENT

An approach to assessing national readiness for wide-scale deployment of CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage projects.

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) deployment must be rapidly accelerated if the world is to meet its intended goal of limiting temperature increases to two degrees celsius. For accelerated CCS deployment suitable storage sites must be available.

A recent report commissioned by the Institute assesses the level of development of storage capacity by country, or “storage readiness”. This assesses any given nation’s readiness for large-scale carbon dioxide geological storage projects, as part of the wide-scale deployment of CCS projects. The Institute’s assessment method enables a consistent and repeatable framework using a weighted set of criteria for transparency and accountability that can be updated as necessary to revise assessments and to include new nations.

This storage assessment complements the Institute’s *CCS Policy Indicator* and *CCS Legal and Regulatory Indicator*, that compare national policy and regulatory settings for CCS. Together, these three assessments work to highlight the global progression of CCS

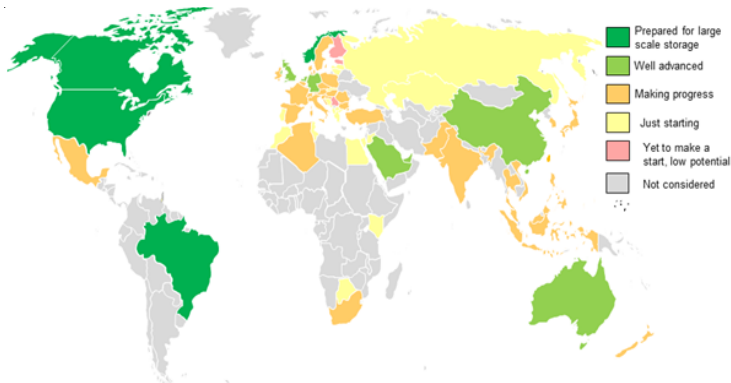


IMAGE: World map showing countries colour coded by storage readiness

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# CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE POLICY INDICATOR: 2015 UPDATE

The Global CCS Institute's Policy Indicator is an assessment of policy support for carbon capture and storage within countries with most promising conditions for its deployment.

The Institute has developed an analytical framework to derive a composite indicator that compares levels of national policy support to drive domestic action on CCS.

This 2015 update of the CCS Policy Indicator includes some important developments that have occurred in several major countries since it was last published in 2013.

