





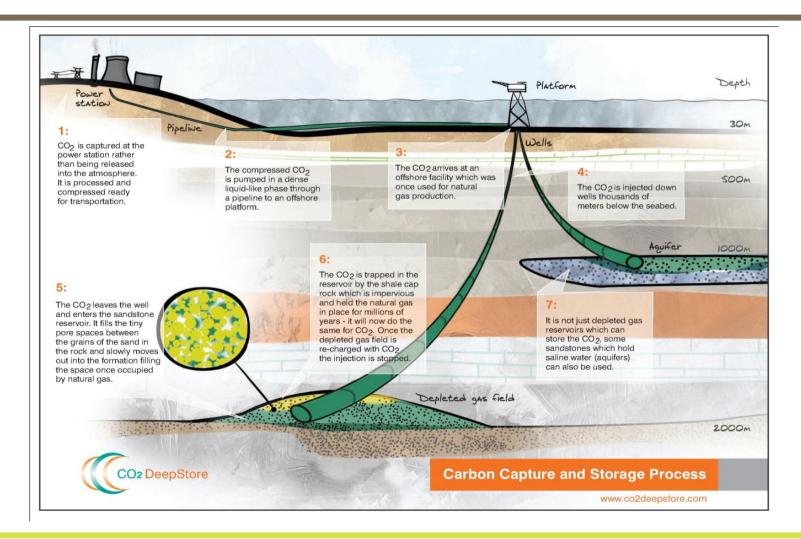


CCS: Current status and future deployment needs

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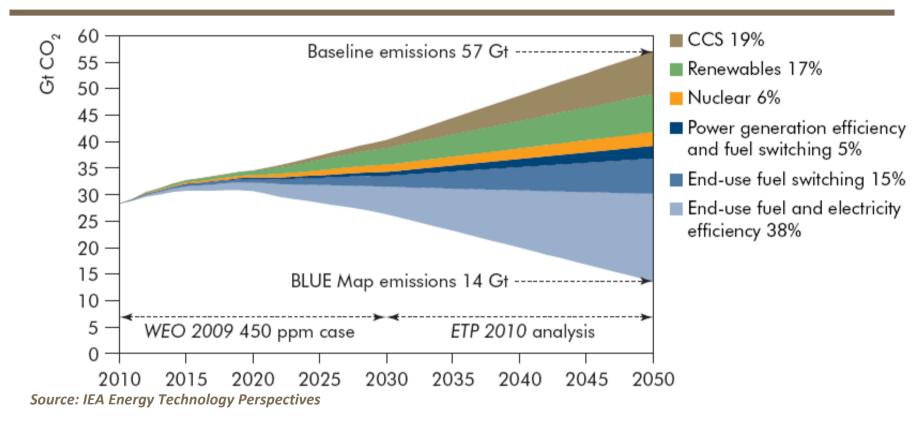


The CCS Process





CCS is essential to tackling climate change

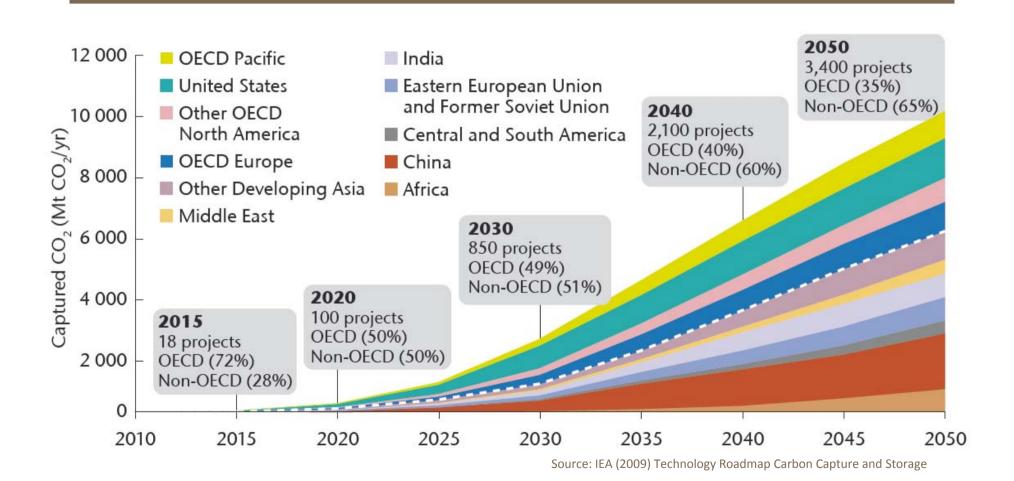


IEA Conclusions:

- CCS must be deployed equally in power and industrial sectors
- It is not possible to halve CO₂ emissions by 2050 without CCS
- Attempting to address emissions without CCS raises costs significantly

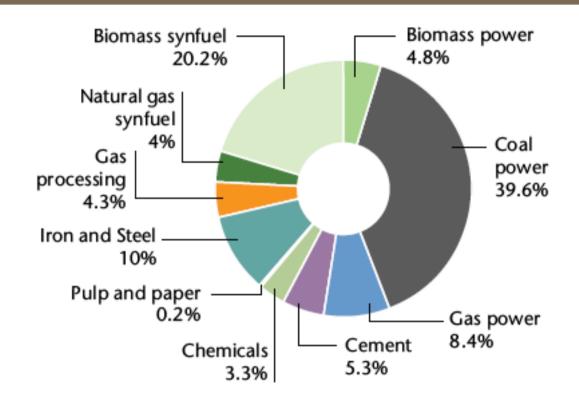


CCS needed at scale





CCS much more than "Clean Coal"



- CCS; only low-carbon option for many industrial sectors, e.g. cement, iron & steel, chemicals
- CCS and renewable biomass can generate "negative emissions"



Current Status CCS

According to the Global CCS Institute:

75 large-scale, integrated CCS projects at various stages of development

• Majority centred in Australia, Canada, China, EU, USA

Eight large-scale projects in operation

- Gas processing
- Synthetic-fuels
- Fertiliser production

Seven large-scale projects under construction

- Power
- Hydrogen production
- Refining
- Bio-ethanol
- Gas processing
- Fertiliser production

Total storage from all 15 projects >35 MtCO₂ p.a



Sleipner CO2 injection platform



Laying the Snøhvit CO₂ pipeline Courtesy of Statoil



The capacity building challenge

Effective capacity building critical to deploy CCS at scale

- CCS needs to be deployed in multiple countries
 - Need domestic capacity to deploy CCS
 - Significant ramp-up in developing countries
- Deployed at scale in multiple industrial sectors
 - New business models developed
 - New skills and services required
- Need step-change in CCS deployment rates
 - Move from 10s projects to ~100 projects / year globally from 2020
 - Develop industry equivalent in size to the oil and gas sector in 40 years
- Need rapid, effective dissemination of knowledge generated by early projects
 - Number of CCS Demonstration programmes established Knowledge Sharing arrangements