

GLOBAL STATUS OF CCS 2019: TARGETING CLIMATE CHANGE

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2019

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WHY DO WE NEED CCS?



VITAL: CCS is vital to reduce emissions to net-zero by mid-century and achieve global climate change targets.



VERSATILE: CCS is versatile in its application and can contribute to meeting climate targets through three different ways: mitigating emissions, removing CO₂ from atmosphere and clean hydrogen production.



PROVEN: CCS technologies have been in operation since the 1970s. The current capture capacity in operation is around 40 Mtpa and over 260 Mt of anthropogenic CO₂ has been captured and stored to date.



ENABLER: CCS is a conduit to a new clean energy economy (eg, clean hydrogen, chemicals, fertiliser production).



GLOBAL STATUS OF CCS - 2019

- 51 large-scale CCS facilities globally: 19 in operation, 4 under construction, and 28 in various stages of development.
- These 51 facilities can capture and store close to 100 Mtpa of CO₂.
- New project announcements include major innovation milestones:
 - CCS application on natural gas power
 - First large-scale direct air capture (DAC) plant.
- To date, more than 260 million tonnes of anthropogenic CO₂ has been safely captured and permanently stored globally.
- Estimated 2,000+ large-scale CCS facilities, capturing more than 2,000 Mtpa of CO₂, are needed to achieve global climate targets.



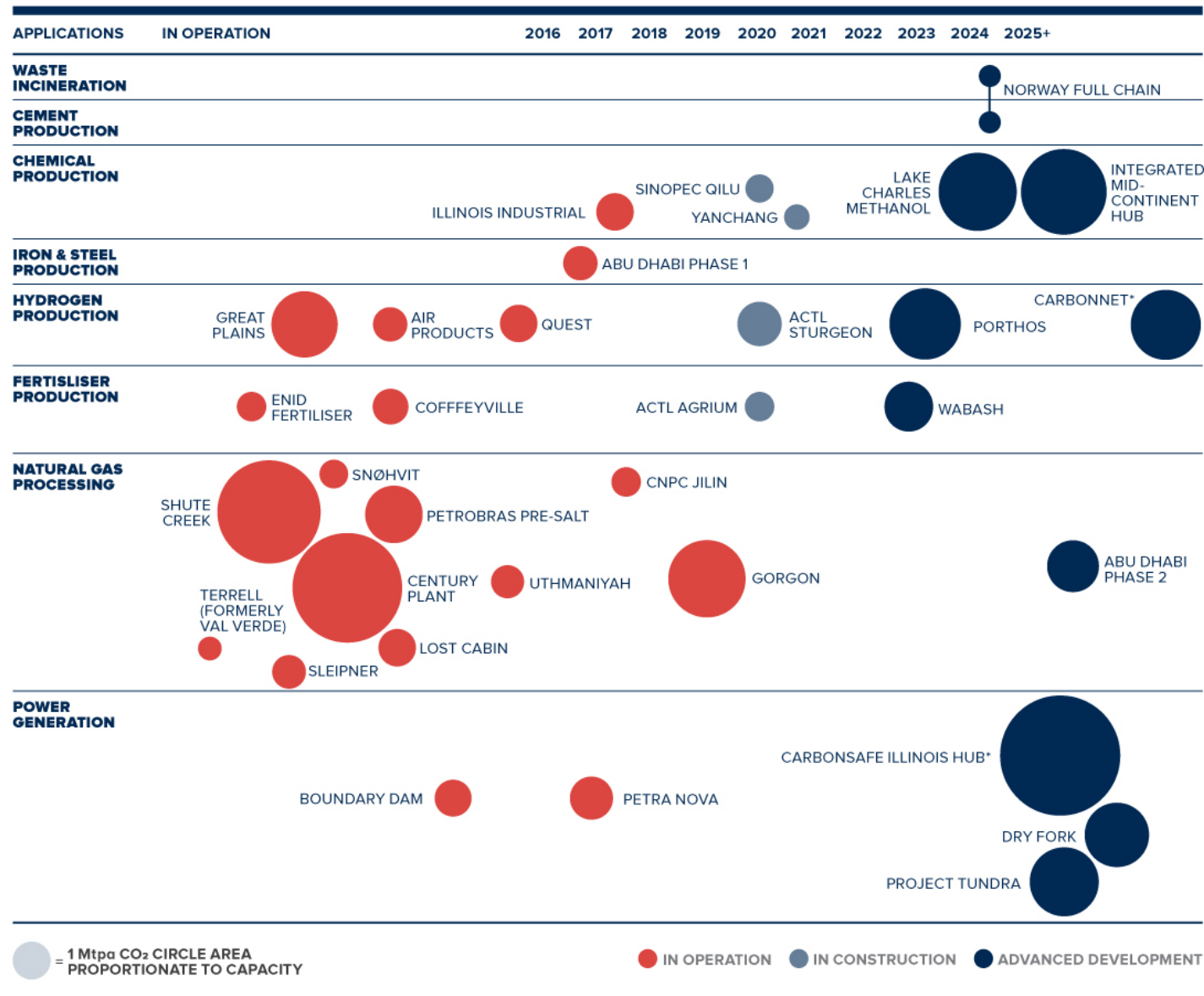
CCS FACILITIES AROUND THE WORLD

	Early development	Advanced development	Construction	Operating	Total
North America	3	6	2	12	23
China	5	-	2	1	8
Europe	8	2	-	2	12
Gulf Cooperation Council	-	1	-	2	3
Rest of World*	2	1	0	2	5
Total	18	10	4	19	51

* Includes facilities in Australia, Brazil and South Korea



CCS HAS DIVERSE APPLICATIONS ACROSS INDUSTRIES



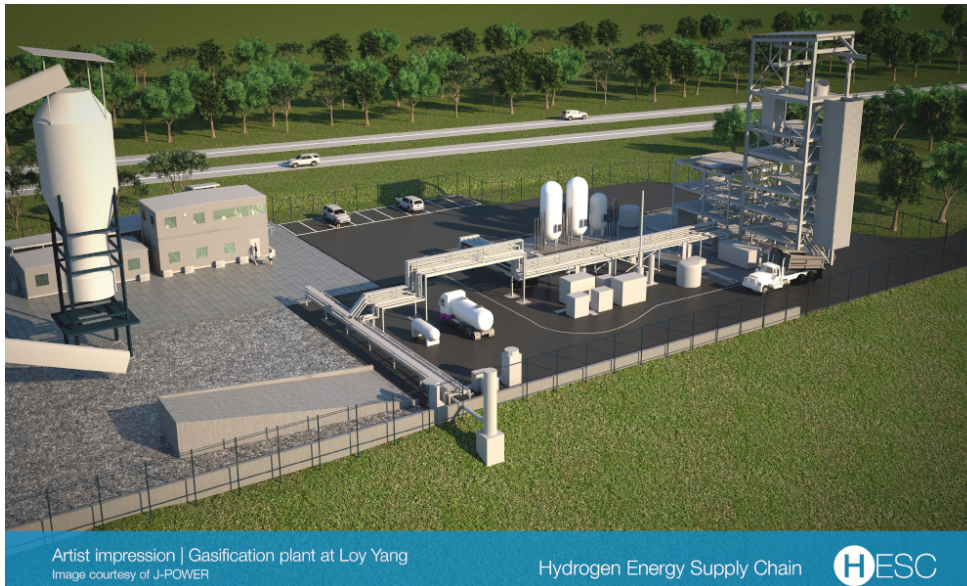
TOMAKOMAI CCS DEMONSTRATION PLANT

- With ongoing support from METI, Japan CCS Co. Ltd's Tomakomai CCS facility, remains Asia's first full-cycle CCS hydrogen plant.
- In 2019, it reached a capture milestone of 300,000 tonnes of CO₂, and continued intensive monitoring.
- Safe and secure operation achieved in the vicinity of a large city, and in spite of major earthquakes and disasters.
- World-class, comprehensive community engagement activities undertaken throughout the duration of the project.



HYDROGEN ENERGY SUPPLY CHAIN (HESC) PROJECT

- Construction of the gasifier commenced in November 2019 and first hydrogen production is expected by 2021.
- If this pilot is successful, an investment decision to construct a commercial scale clean hydrogen production facility with CCS in the Latrobe Valley, to supply Japan could be made in the mid 2020s.

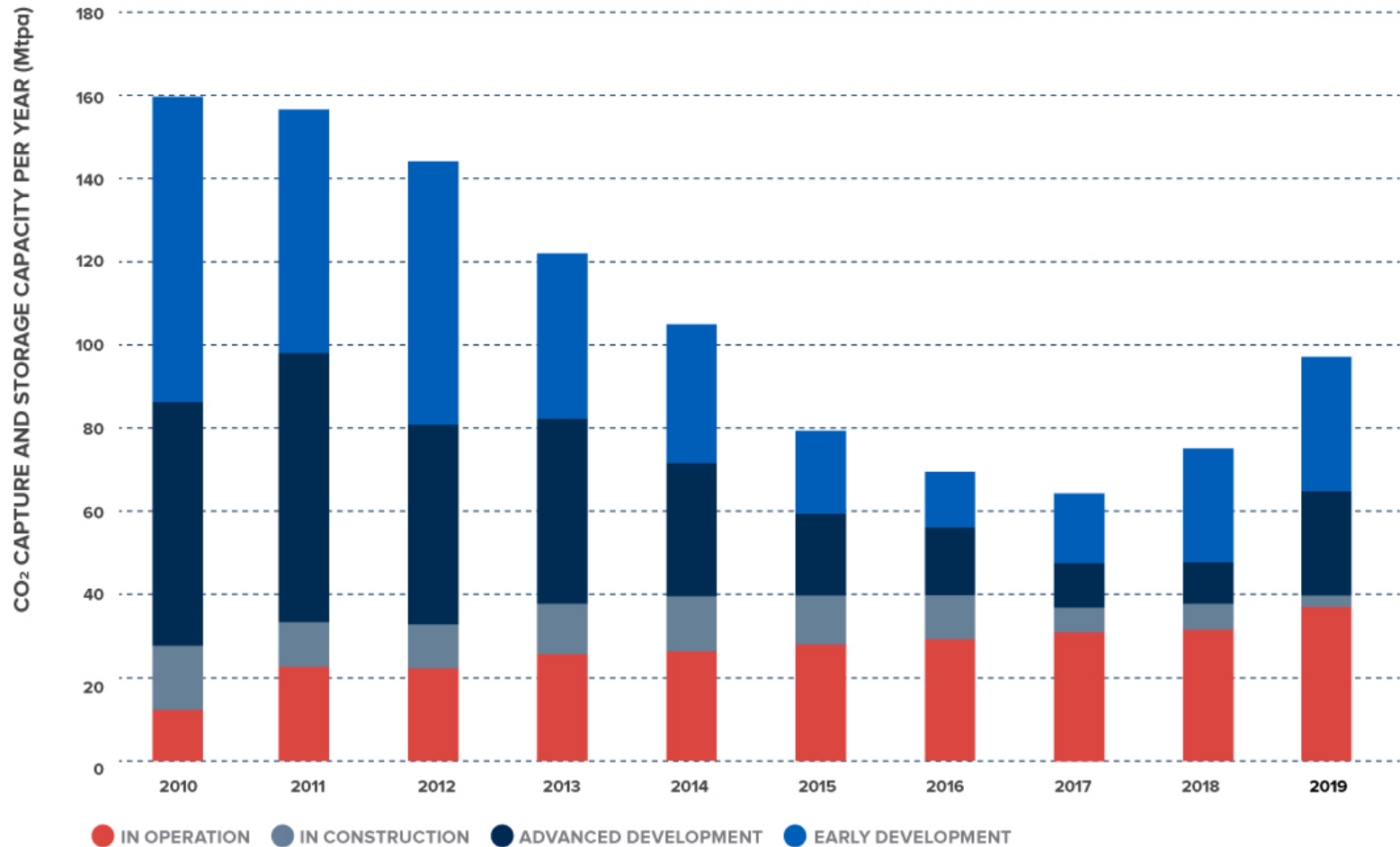


Artist impression | Gasification plant at Loy Yang
Image courtesy of J-POWER

Hydrogen Energy Supply Chain



CCS PIPELINE IS REPLENISHING, BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH

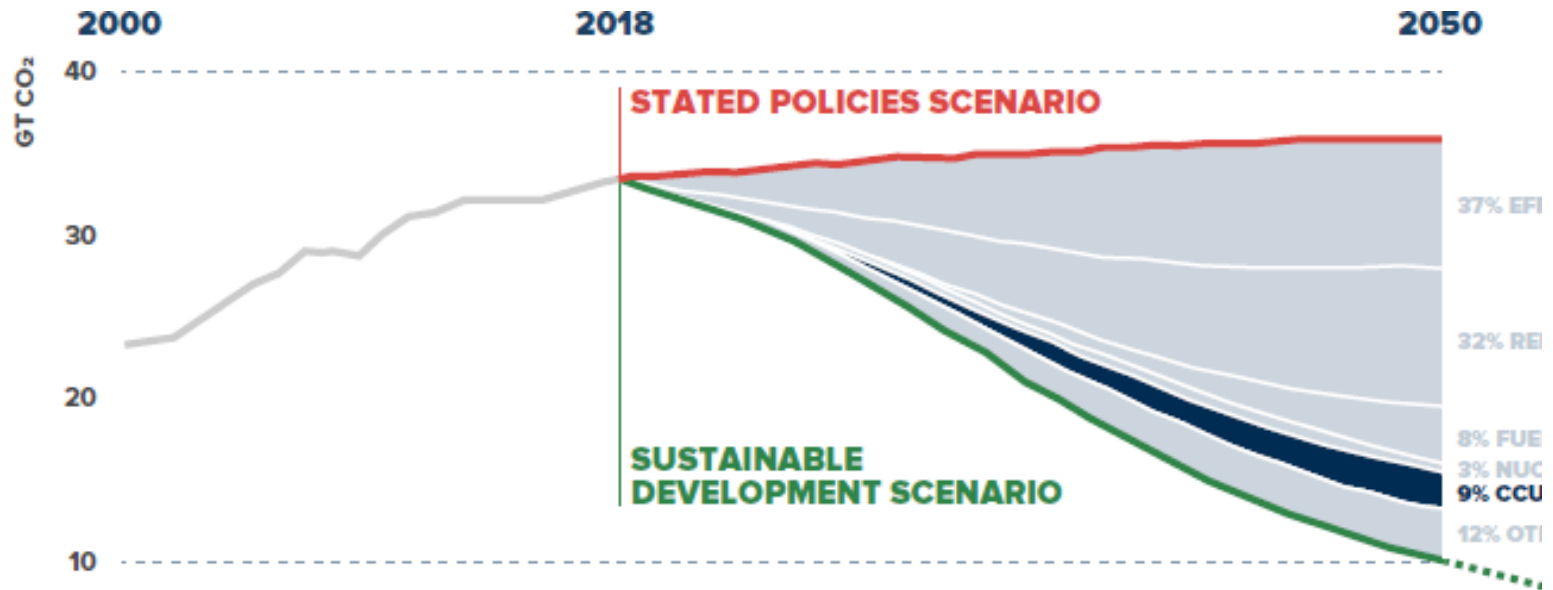


KEY CCS DEVELOPMENTS IN 2019

- “Next wave” facilities based around CCS hubs and clusters
- New project announcements in gas power generation and DAC
- Policy confidence is improving. CCS-specific policies introduced on national and sub-national levels
- Cross-border transport of CO₂ now possible through provisional application of the amendment of Article 6 of London Protocol
- CCS is entering the sustainable finance discussions



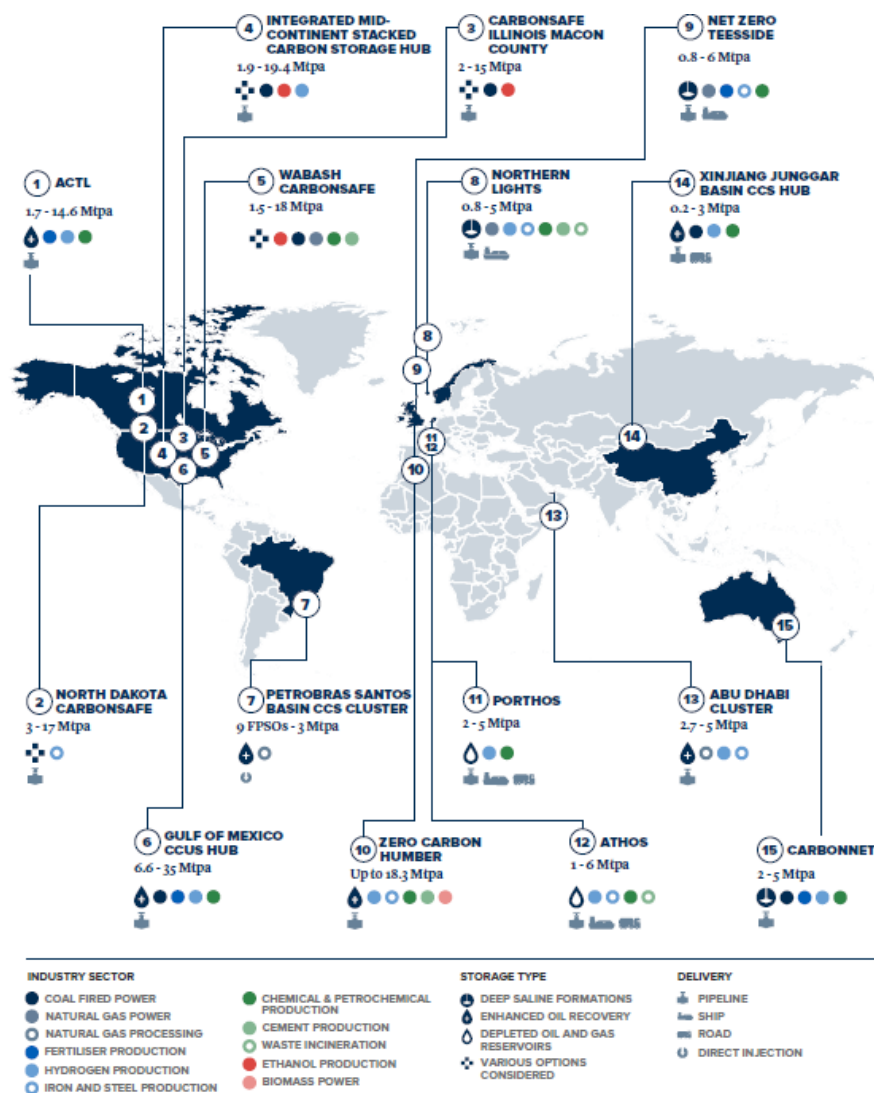
CCS IS A VITAL ELEMENT OF A LOW-CARBON ENERGY FUTURE



EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS IN THE IEA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO (SDS)



NEXT WAVE OF CCS: HUBS & CLUSTERS



- Multiple industrial point sources of CO₂ connected to a CO₂ transport and storage network.
- Access to large geological storage resources with the capacity to store CO₂ from industrial sources for decades.
- Economies of scale deliver lower unit-costs for CO₂ storage.
- Synergies between multiple CO₂ sources and the storage operator reduce cross chain risks and support commercial viability.



CCS BRINGS SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- **CREATES JOBS**

Supports high paying jobs, supports employment retention and creates new employment opportunities.

- **REDUCES OPERATIONAL COSTS**

Reduces total system costs of electricity supply by providing reliable, dispatchable generation capacity when fitted to flexible fossil fuel power plants

- **EXTENDS LIFE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE**

Utilizes existing infrastructure that would otherwise be decommissioned, helping to defer shut-down costs

- **UNLOCKS GROWTH**

Provides knowledge spill overs that can support innovation-based economic growth



SUPPORTIVE POLICY IS URGENTLY NEEDED

- **PLACING A VALUE ON EMISSION REDUCTIONS**

- A range of options, including carbon taxes, emissions trading and tax credits or payments linked to delivered emission reductions

- **MOBILISING EARLY INVESTMENT**

- Public-Private partnerships particularly important in early stages of deployment to reduce perceived risks and attract bank financing

- **ADDRESSING HARD TO REDUCE RISKS**

- Robust policy frameworks needed to reduce cross-chain, and long-term liability risks





**URGENT ACTION
IS REQUIRED TO
ACHIEVE CLIMATE
CHANGE TARGETS**

**CARBON CAPTURE &
STORAGE IS VITAL**

