

Final session

Summary



The final session addressed the question "***What should authorities do and how should it be done***" was chaired by **Dr Derek M. Taylor** of the Global CCS Institute.

Dr Peer Hoth said that Germany needed to transpose the EU Directive on CCS and then the technology could be demonstrated. A good demonstration was key to moving forward with CCS and provide convincing evidence of safe storage. Efforts should also be made to increase power plant efficiencies. A larger number of smaller sized CCS projects might help gain public support.

Ms Tone Skogen put great emphasis on the need for "predictability" for CCS development. Clear, positive statements by politicians in support of CCS are needed. CCS will also need a full framework for its development - there is a need to go beyond the Directive in regulation and legislation and also with other policies such as research. Governments also need to provide funding as well as support concerning Public acceptance. Greater co-operation and collaboration between BASREC countries - possibly even setting up a "mini-ZEP" - could help progress, especially in the areas of transport and storage.

Ms Agata Hinc advocated proper planning and the need to ensure funding for projects. Unfortunately accurate cost data are unavailable and there is a lack of political support in many countries. Mistakes were being made and we were allowing projects to close creating a negative environment for CCS in the future. There is the need to rethink our strategy and focus now on a smaller number of large-scale demonstration projects.

Mr Einari Kisel stressed that demonstrations were the key to Public acceptance. Beyond that there was a need for governments to provide the necessary technical and economic incentives. He flagged the issue of water use by CCS which could become a barrier to its deployment in some countries in southern Europe and in many developing countries. Russia - and others - are now using water for EOR when they could use CO₂ in the future.

Ms Martina Doppelhammer pointed out that the Commission had done everything it could really do to assist demonstration of CCS noting that Public Acceptance was a very difficult issue to address on an EU-wide scale. The carbon price was presently a problem for CCS and the Commission was looking to find solutions and possible additional funding sources, but clearly Member States will have to play a crucial role in providing a share of the funding. It all comes down to political will. It should be realised that there will not now be as many as 12 demonstration projects in Europe - but

we should not give up on our planned demonstration projects.

Dr Niels-Peter Christensen described the efforts that his company, Vattenfall, had made in spending around €200 million on CCS development - but all three of its projects had now been abandoned or postponed. The company was no longer looking to do demos in Europe but would move straight to deployment some time post-2020. He remarked that while the power sector might be able to move to alternative fuels, much heavy industry could not do this so needed to develop CCS for their different processes. Politicians need to give CCS a clear role in climate and energy policy and then strongly support it. There is also a need to develop benefit schemes for those people living in the regions around storage sites. He recommended extending the Norwegian study undertaken in the North Sea to other areas, including the Baltic region. He also pointed to the fact that there was excellent on-shore potential in many European countries (including Germany and Poland), so we should not immediately opt for off-shore storage every time there were signs of Public objections to siting work.

In the general discussions around the presentations, there was a broad consensus on the need for greater co-operation among BASREC countries, the clear advantages of CCS-cluster or "hubs" for collecting together the CO₂ for transport to large disposal sites, the benefits of extending the Norwegian CCS Atlas work to the Baltic region and the necessity of continuing demonstrations of CCS. Above all there was recognition that clear, strong political support, including funding, was the key to the successful demonstration and deployment of CCS and to addressing the climate change challenge.