



Accelerating CCS by mandate in a rewilding landscape

propping up the past, or developing a radical future?

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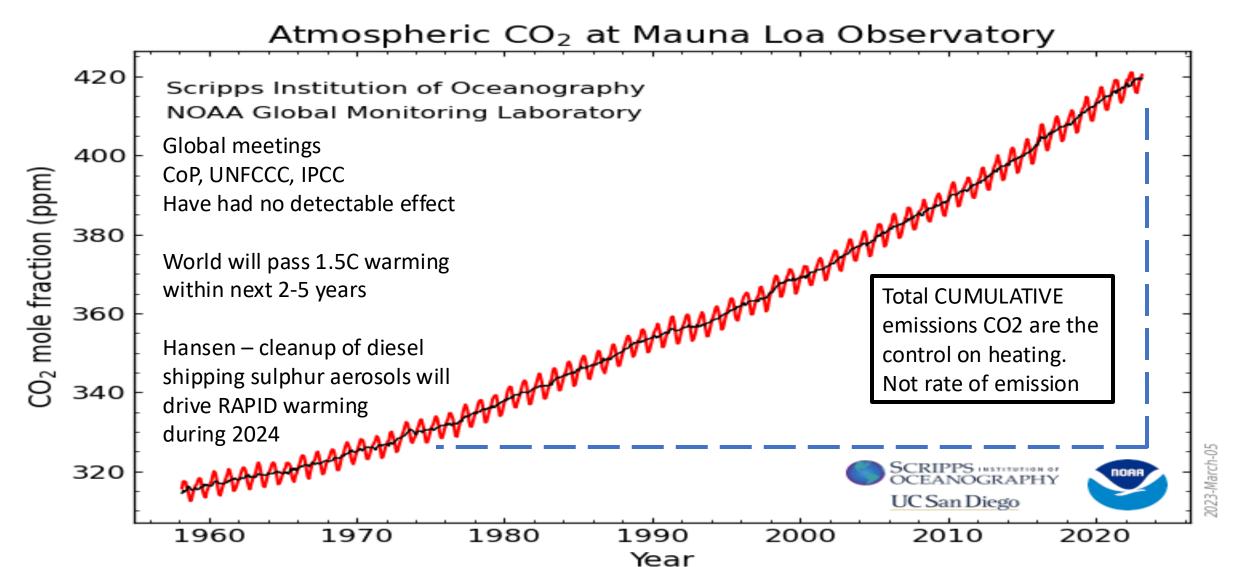
PROBLEM

Drivers of global heating – CO2, CH4, water vapour Are accelerating



Keeling curve measured since 1956 no sign of decreased emissions





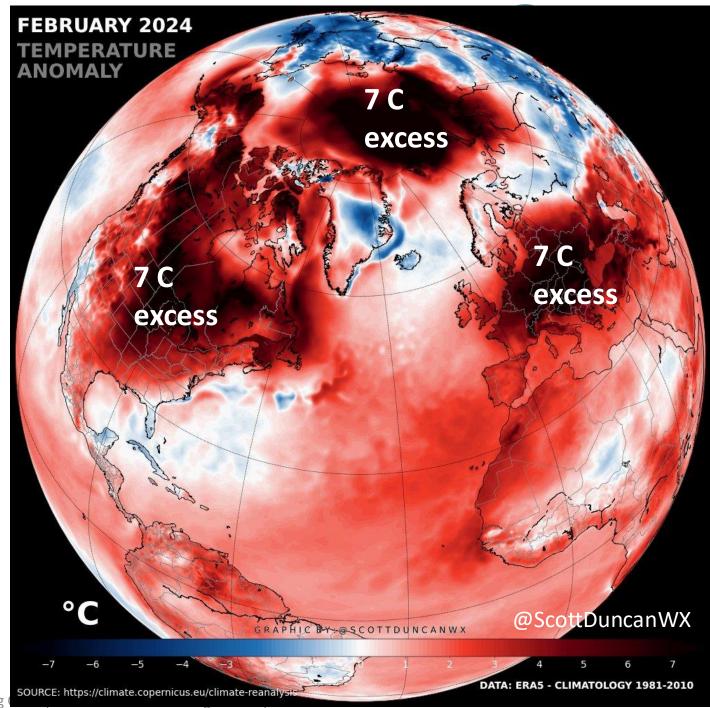


CO2 heating February 2024

2023 – record year – exceed 1.5C February 2024 record February

Projected 2024 record warming

Due to lack of sulphur aerosols from shipping



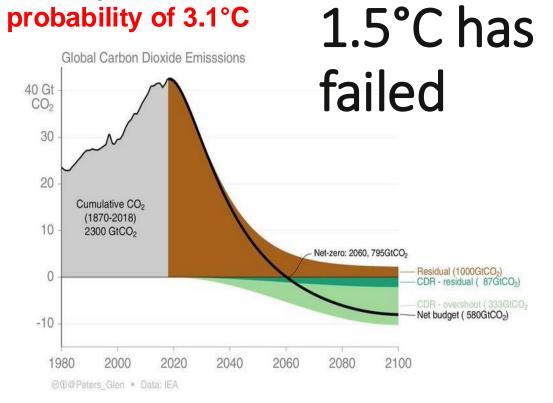


UN Gap Report 2024
mitigation effort implied by 2024,
current policies is
estimated to limit global warming to a 50%

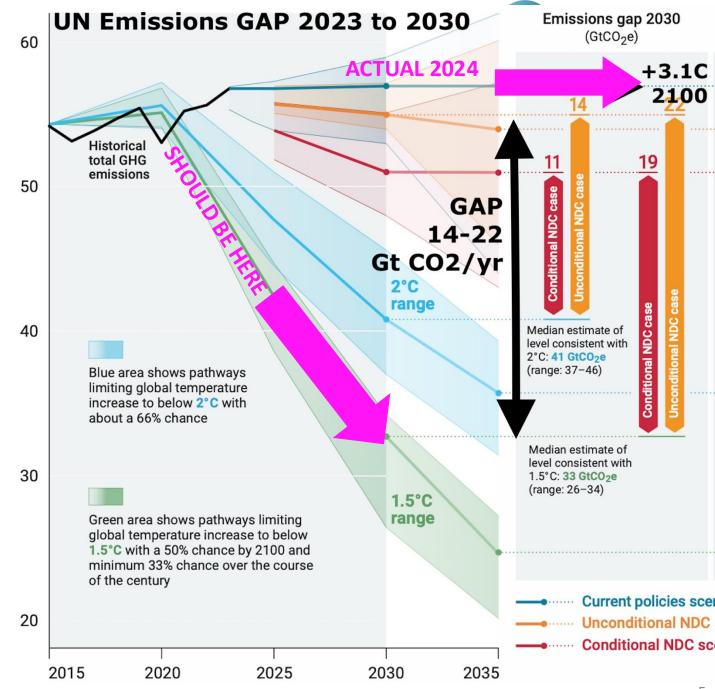
Report

Report

holding



UN Gap







PROBLEM

In a climate emergency, the political and economic system is travelling at normal slow cautious speed



Starting CCS in the UK 4 October 2024 SCCS



UK allocates GBP 21.7bn for carbon capture and storage 25 yr lifespan

The UK government announces investment in two carbon capture plants to create 4,000 new jobs and attract billions in investment from industry.

East Coast Cluster projects:

- Net Zero Teesside Power
- •bpH2Teesside
- •Teesside Hydrogen CO₂ Capture

HyNet Cluster projects:

- •Hanson Padeswood Cement Works CCS Project
- Viridor Runcorn Industrial CCS
- Protos Energy Recovery Facility
- Buxton Lime Net Zero
- HyNet Hydrogen Production Plant 1 (HPP1)



- Worlds largest co-ordinated CCS offer
 - Injecting 2 Mt/yr CO2 from 2028, and 30Mt/yr by 2030
- Expensive ? £15 per year per person, or £0.28p per week



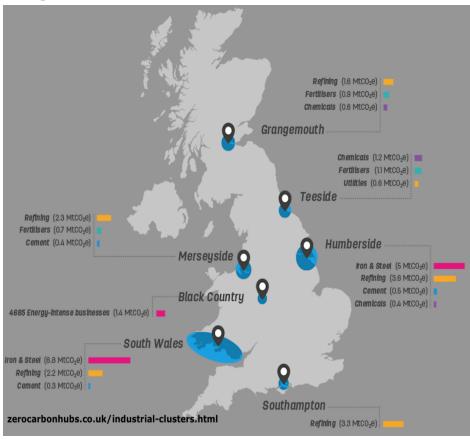
Influencing the world since 1583 21 UK CO2 offshore storage licenses awarded

May 2023 UK issues 20 CO2 storage licenses to 12 companies

(Compare 2023 33rd hydrocarbon licensing 115 bids for 258 blocks)

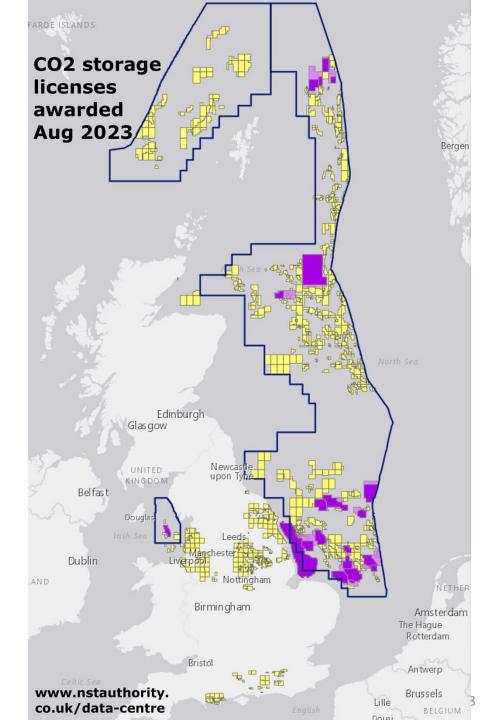
Hydrocarbons licensed (yellow)
CO2 licensed (purple)

Only 4 of these awarded areas for storage are planned to link with CO2 supply from industrial clusters



Plenty of scope to extend CO2 storage. From UK sources, or from EU imports

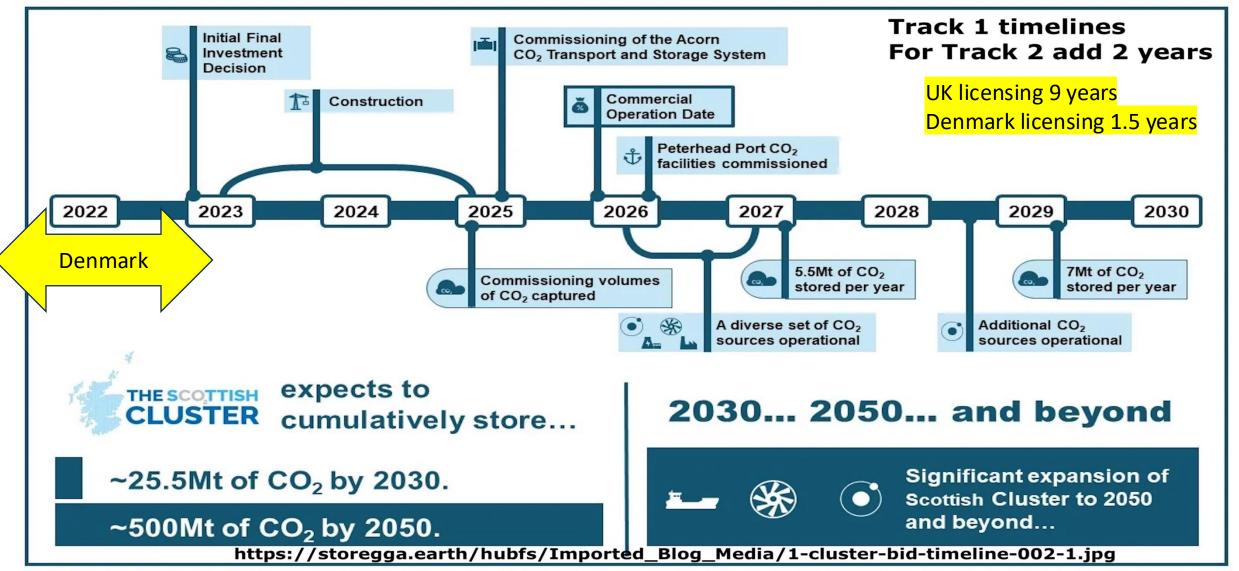
PRESSURE interference in adjacent sites





the world

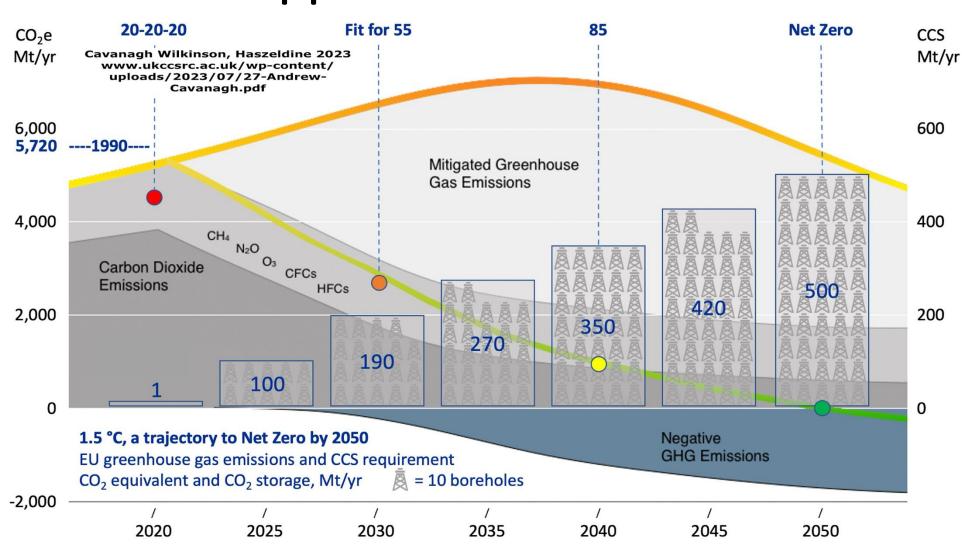






Storage gap – drill boreholes befores SCCS commercial approval

- Calculations on storage capacity usually 50% probability.
- Use an established oil industry method of commercial reserves calculation PRMS
- Gaining enough information from zero can take 3-10 years
- Evaluation of aquifers needs to have already drilled 100 wells for CO2 in Europe, to meet Net Zero 2050 will be late!







SOLUTION

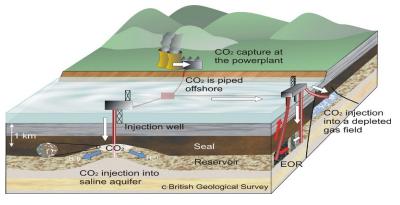
1) Be clear on duration of storage investments



- 2) Polluter pays legal
- 3) Not PENALTIES to emit (buy ETS)
- 4) But REWARDS (payment for CO2 storage)



Rewilding 22yr Carrifran, Scotland Each tree **50-100yr**



Geological storage – liquid or mineral Each site >> 5,000 – 100,000 yr



Legal actions – Environmental impact SCCS Assessments – include Scope 3



20 June 2024 the UK Supreme Court issued its long awaited decision in R (on the application of Finch on behalf of the Weald Action Group) (Appellant) v Surrey County Council and others (Respondents) [2024] UKSC 20 ("Finch").

13 September 2024 by the UK High Court decision in *Friends of* the Earth and others v South Lakeland Action on Climate Change - Towards Transition and others [2024] EWHC 2349 ("Whitehaven").

November 12, 2024, The Hague Court of Appeals overturned the May 26, 2021 landmark climate change litigation case that imposed a 45% CO2 reduction obligation on Shell. Ruling confirmed a duty of care for companies to reduce CO2 emissions

12-15 Nov 2024 Court of Session, **Edinburgh** (in review)

Court decisions do not prevent approval for further oil and gas projects in the UK being granted. However, they will likely embolden those who wish to oppose such projects





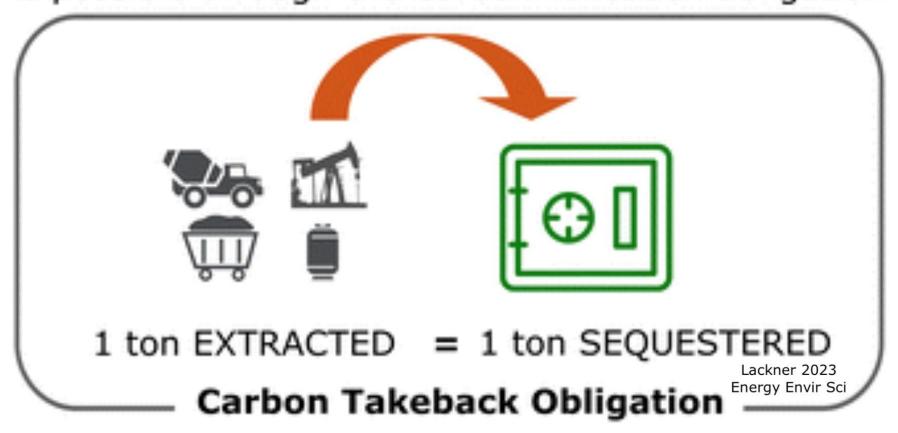
Norway – Oslo 2023 0 objectors halt 3 offshore licences. oct 2024 Appeal overturns blockage – oil important to Norwegian economy.



Future: Carbon Take Back Obligation ? SCCS



Carbon accounting without Life Cycle Analysis is possible through the Carbon Takeback Obligation



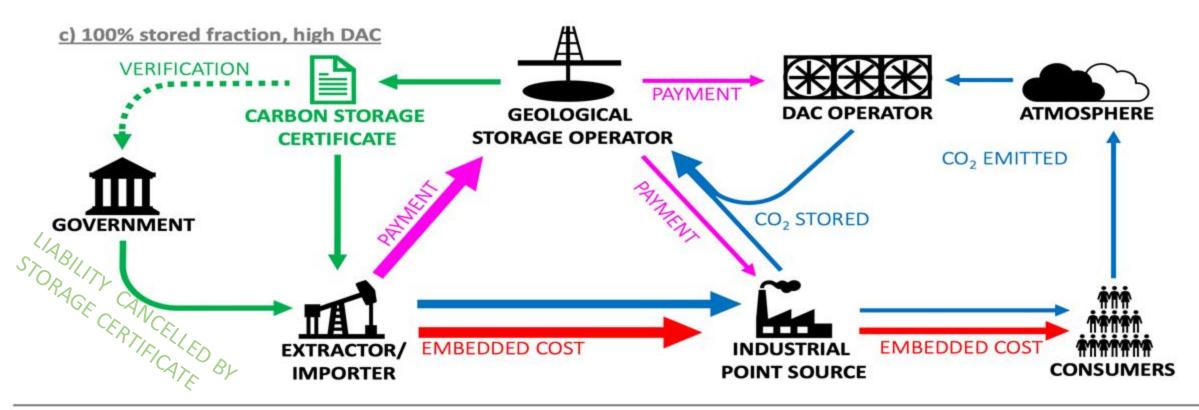
CO2 capture & storage is operating, safe, resilient, permanent, and low cost



Money and CO2 flow to solve mandate



CCS Mandate decreases Scope 3 emission and solves EIA legal obligation Are oil companies FOR CCS cleanup, or FOR continued 100% emissions?



Actual or embedded CO₂

Regulation and compliance

CTBO compliance costs

Payments for GCS

Weight of arrow reflects relative size of cost and CO₂ flow.

The relative size of CO₂ flows depends on many factors, including the CTBO's stored fraction, availability of industrial point source CCS and availability of DAC technologies.

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