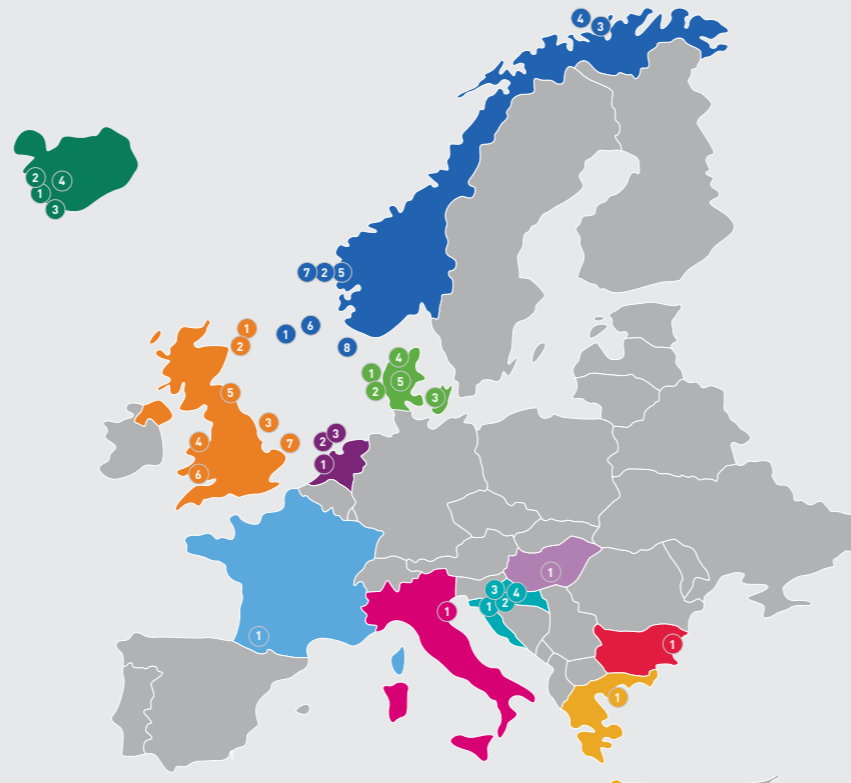


CO₂ storage projects in Europe

October 2023

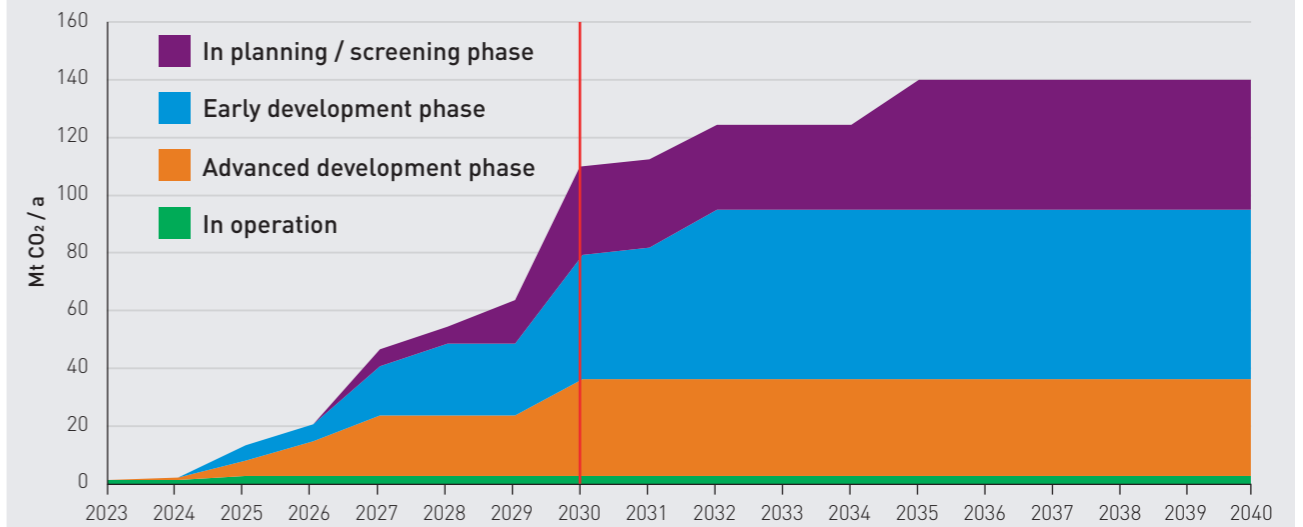
Overview of existing and planned CO₂ storage projects in Europe

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>BULGARIA</p> <p>1. ANRAV (IF)</p> <p>CROATIA</p> <p>1. Petrokemija Kutina*
 2. Bio-Refinery Project*
 3. CCGeo (IF)
 4. CO₂ EOR Project Croatia*</p> <p>DENMARK</p> <p>1. Greensand*
 2. Bifrost*
 3. Stenlille demo CO₂-storage
 4. Norne
 5. Ruby</p> <p>FRANCE</p> <p>1. Pycasso*</p> <p>GREECE</p> <p>1. Prinos CCS</p> <p>HUNGARY</p> <p>1. MOL-Hungary CCS Project*</p> <p>ICELAND</p> <p>1. Orca
 2. Silverstone (IF)
 3. Coda Terminal (IF)
 4. Mammoth</p> | <p>ITALY</p> <p>1. Ravenna CCS*</p> <p>THE NETHERLANDS</p> <p>1. Porthos* (PCI)
 2. Aramis* (PCI)
 3. L10 CCS*</p> <p>NORWAY</p> <p>1. Sleipner*
 2. Longship (includes Northern Lights)* (PCI)
 3. Barents Blue
 4. Snohvit*
 5. Smeaheia*
 6. Trudvang*
 7. Luna*
 8. Havstjerne*</p> <p>UK</p> <p>1. Acorn*
 2. Caledonia Clean Energy
 3. Zero Carbon Humber*
 4. HyNet*
 5. Net Zero Teesside*
 6. South Wales Industrial Cluster
 7. Bacton Thames Net Zero initiative*</p> |
|--|---|

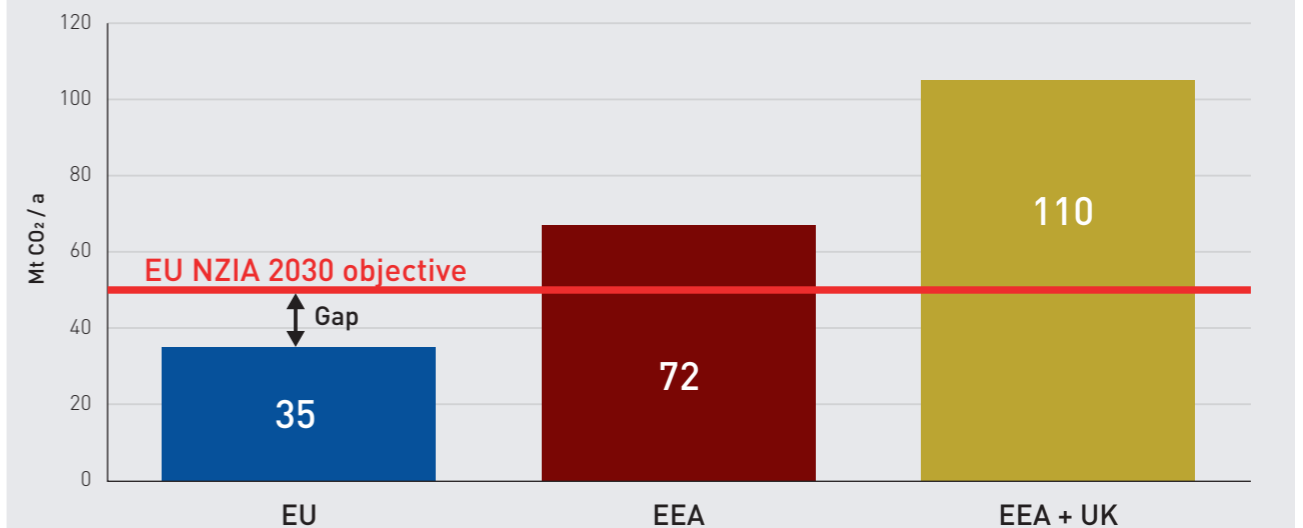


EU	17 projects - 35 MtCO ₂ /yr by 2030
Europe	36 projects - 110 MtCO ₂ /yr by 2030

Build-up of CO₂ storage injection capacity in Europe

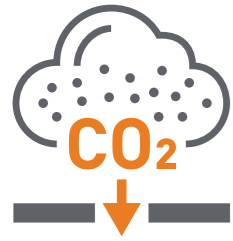


Regional breakdown of CO₂ storage injection capacity by 2030



Key numbers

EU	17 CO ₂ STORAGE PROJECTS	8 COUNTRIES WITH CO ₂ STORAGE PROJECTS	35 MT CO ₂ /YEAR CO ₂ storage injection capacity by 2030
Europe	36 CO ₂ STORAGE PROJECTS	11 COUNTRIES WITH CO ₂ STORAGE PROJECTS	110 MT CO ₂ /YEAR CO ₂ storage injection capacity by 2030



Carbon Capture, and Storage

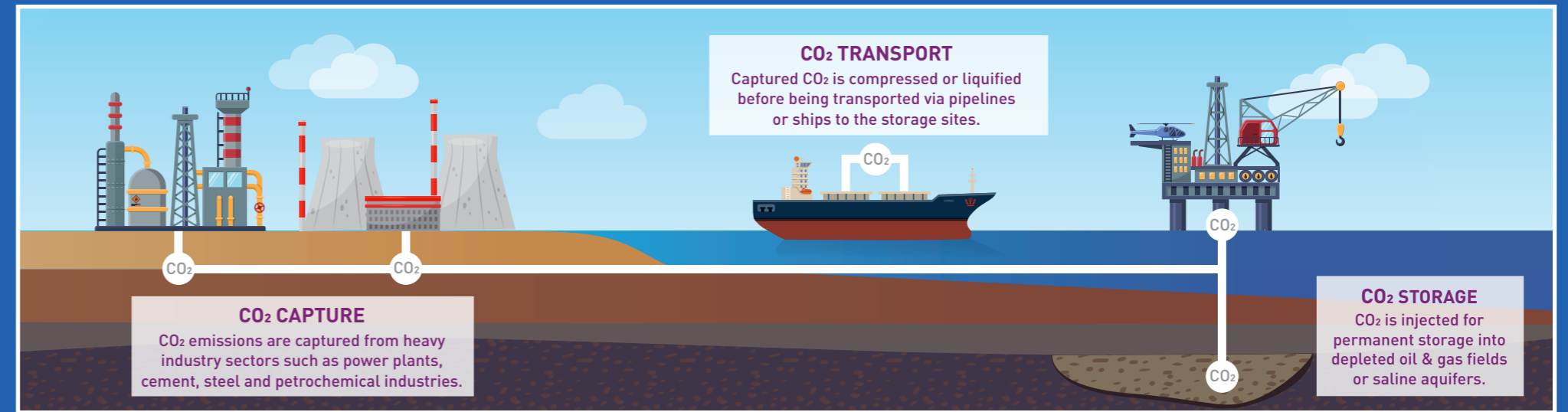
CCS is a set of technologies that enable the Capture, Transport and Storage of CO₂.

CCS is a proven and safe technology. CO₂ has been captured, transported and stored in Europe successfully since 1996 (Sleipner project, Norway).

It is a key technology for Europe to meet climate neutrality.

More CCS resources at iogpeurope.org

How it works The 3 segments of the CCS value chain



CCS be deployed at scale, often repurposing existing infrastructures

Where can CCS make a difference?



Decarbonisation of hard-to-abate industries

In the EU, steel, cement, chemical and refining sectors emit 37% of total CO₂ industrial emissions. CCS is one of the only technological options to enable emission reductions in hard-to-abate industries.



Energy transition

CCS can be applied to gas-fired power plants which provide flexibility to an electricity grid with a higher share of intermittent renewables.



Low carbon hydrogen production

Hydrogen production based on natural gas decarbonized with CCS is the most cost-effective. It can supply industrial sectors and decarbonize sectors which cannot be electrified such as aviation and maritime transport.



Negative emissions

Large scale negative emissions can be achieved when BioEnergy production is combined with CCS (BECCS) or when Direct Air Capture is combined with CCS (DACCS).

A European CO₂ storage ambition

IOGP Europe promotes an ambition on CO₂ storage injection capacity availability.



Ambition level of 0.5 to 1.0 GtCO₂ storage availability per year by 2050



Scope covering EU, EEA and the UK



Requires a comprehensive EU policy framework



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