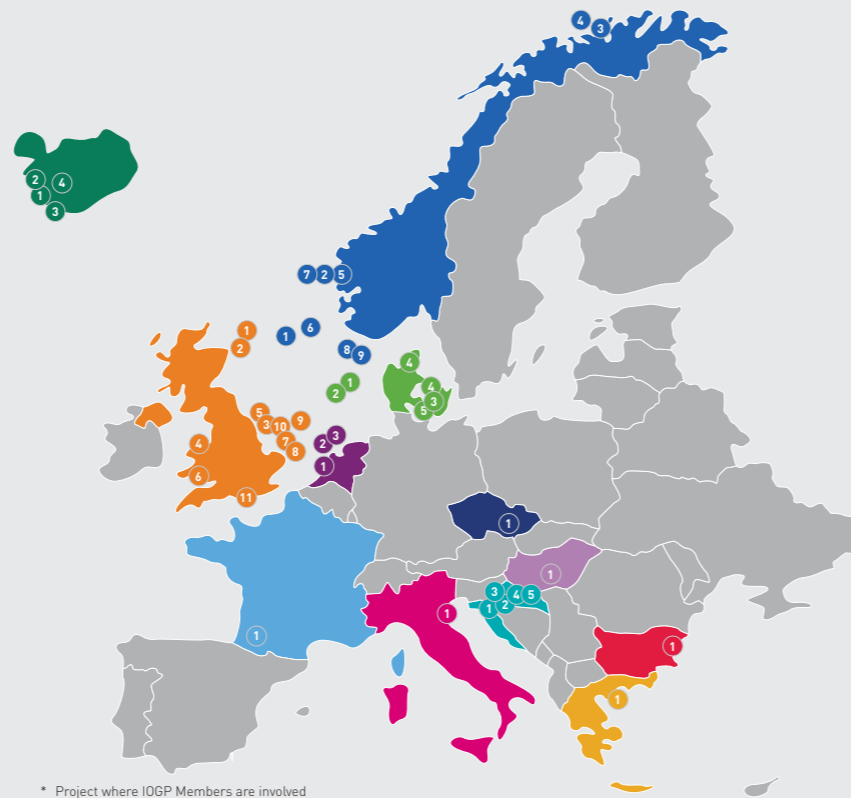


# CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects in Europe

March 2024

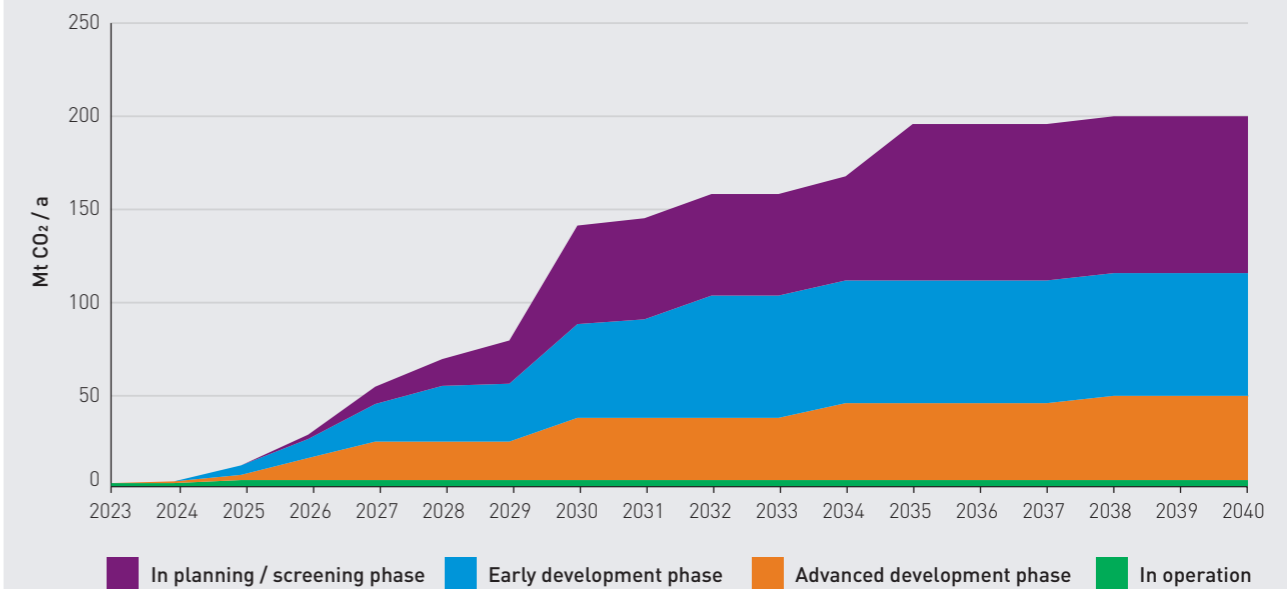
## Overview of existing and planned CO<sub>2</sub> storage projects in Europe

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>BULGARIA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ANRAV (IF)</li> </ol> <p><b>CROATIA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Petrokemija Kutina*</li> <li>2. Bio-Refinery Project*</li> <li>3. CCGeo (IF)</li> <li>4. CO<sub>2</sub> EOR Project Croatia*</li> <li>5. Geothermal CCS project (PCI)</li> </ol> <p><b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CO<sub>2</sub>-SPICER</li> </ol> <p><b>DENMARK</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greensand*</li> <li>2. Bifrost* (PCI)</li> <li>3. Stenlille demo CO<sub>2</sub>-storage</li> <li>4. Norne (PCI)</li> <li>5. Ruby</li> </ol> <p><b>FRANCE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pycasso* (PCI)</li> </ol> <p><b>GREECE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prinos CCS (PCI)</li> </ol> <p><b>HUNGARY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. MOL-Hungary CCS Project*</li> </ol> <p><b>ICELAND</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Orca</li> <li>2. Silverstone (IF)</li> <li>3. Coda Terminal (IF)</li> <li>4. Mammoth</li> </ol> | <p><b>ITALY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ravenna CCS (includes Callisto)* (PCI)</li> </ol> <p><b>THE NETHERLANDS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Porthos* (PCI)</li> <li>2. Aramis* (PCI)</li> <li>3. L10 CCS*</li> </ol> <p><b>NORWAY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sleipner*</li> <li>2. Longship (includes Northern Lights)* (PMI)</li> <li>3. Barents Blue (includes Polaris)</li> <li>4. Snøhvit*</li> <li>5. Smeaheia*</li> <li>6. Trudvang*</li> <li>7. Luna*</li> <li>8. Havstjerne*</li> <li>9. Poseidon (NO)*</li> </ol> <p><b>UK</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acorn*</li> <li>2. Caledonia Clean Energy</li> <li>3. Zero Carbon Humber*</li> <li>4. HyNet*</li> <li>5. Net Zero Teesside*</li> <li>6. South Wales Industrial Cluster</li> <li>7. Bacton Thames Net Zero initiative*</li> <li>8. Poseidon (UK)</li> <li>9. Viking CCS*</li> <li>10. Orion</li> <li>11. Solent Cluster*</li> </ol> |
|---|---|

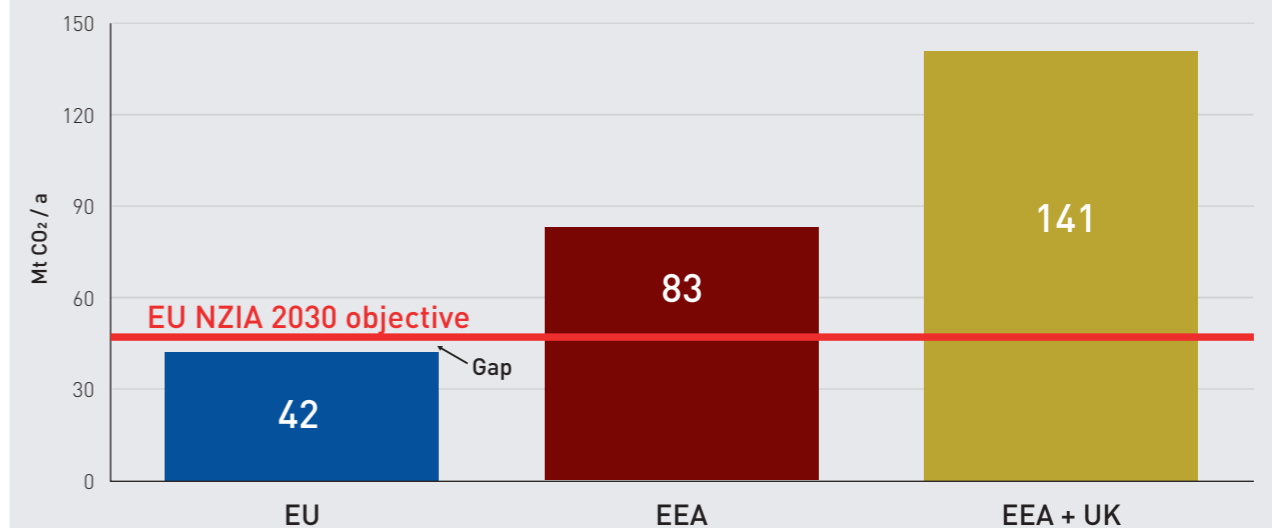


EU	19 projects - 42 MtCO <sub>2</sub> /yr by 2030
Europe	43 projects - 141 MtCO <sub>2</sub> /yr by 2030

## Build-up of CO<sub>2</sub> storage injection capacity in Europe

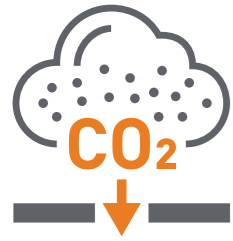


## Regional breakdown of CO<sub>2</sub> storage injection capacity by 2030



## Key numbers

EU	19	CO <sub>2</sub> STORAGE PROJECTS	9	COUNTRIES WITH CO <sub>2</sub> STORAGE PROJECTS	42	MT CO <sub>2</sub> /YEAR CO <sub>2</sub> storage injection capacity by 2030
Europe	43	CO <sub>2</sub> STORAGE PROJECTS	12	COUNTRIES WITH CO <sub>2</sub> STORAGE PROJECTS	141	MT CO <sub>2</sub> /YEAR CO <sub>2</sub> storage injection capacity by 2030



# Carbon Capture, and Storage

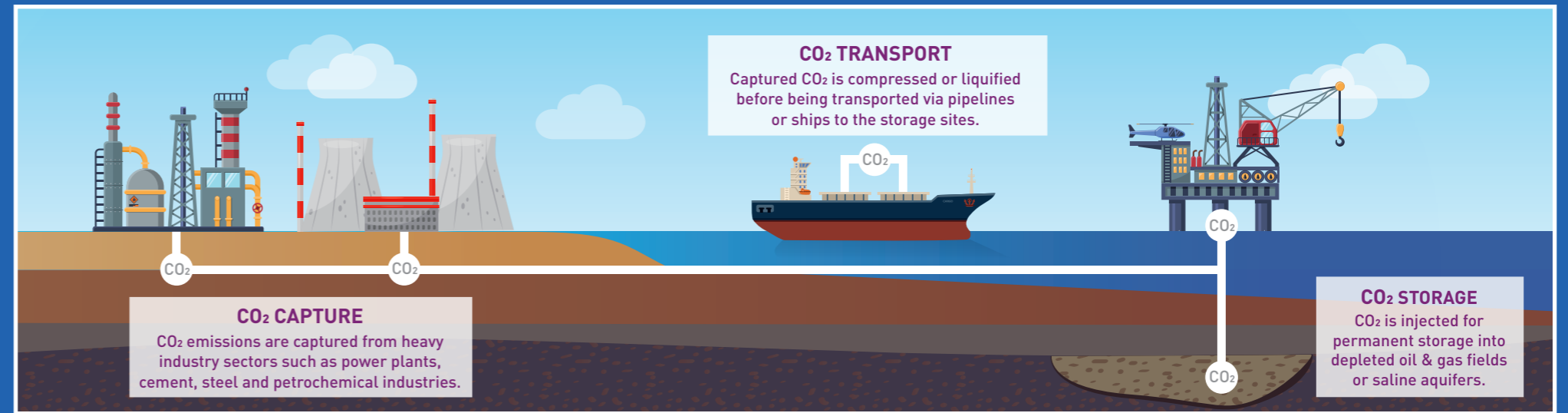
CCS is a set of technologies that enable the Capture, Transport and Storage of CO<sub>2</sub>.

CCS is a proven and safe technology. CO<sub>2</sub> 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](http://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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> storage ambition

IOGP Europe promotes an ambition on CO<sub>2</sub> storage injection capacity availability.



Ambition level of 0.5 to 1.0 GtCO<sub>2</sub> storage availability per year by 2050



Scope covering EU, EEA and the UK



Requires a comprehensive EU policy framework



#### IOGP Europe

Avenue de Tervueren 188A, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium  
T: +32 (0)2 790 7762  
E: [reception-europe@iogp.org](mailto:reception-europe@iogp.org)

#### IOGP Headquarters

T: +44 (0)20 3763 9700  
E: [reception@iogp.org](mailto:reception@iogp.org)

#### IOGP Americas

T: +1 713 261 0411  
E: [reception-americas@iogp.org](mailto:reception-americas@iogp.org)

#### IOGP Asia Pacific

T: +60 3-3099 2286  
E: [reception-asiapacific@iogp.org](mailto:reception-asiapacific@iogp.org)

#### IOGP Middle East & Africa

T: +20 120 882 7784  
E: [reception-mea@iogp.org](mailto:reception-mea@iogp.org)

[www.iogpeurope.org](http://www.iogpeurope.org)  
[www.iogp.org](http://www.iogp.org)