



WEBINAR PRE-READ

CCS POLICY: A practical toolkit

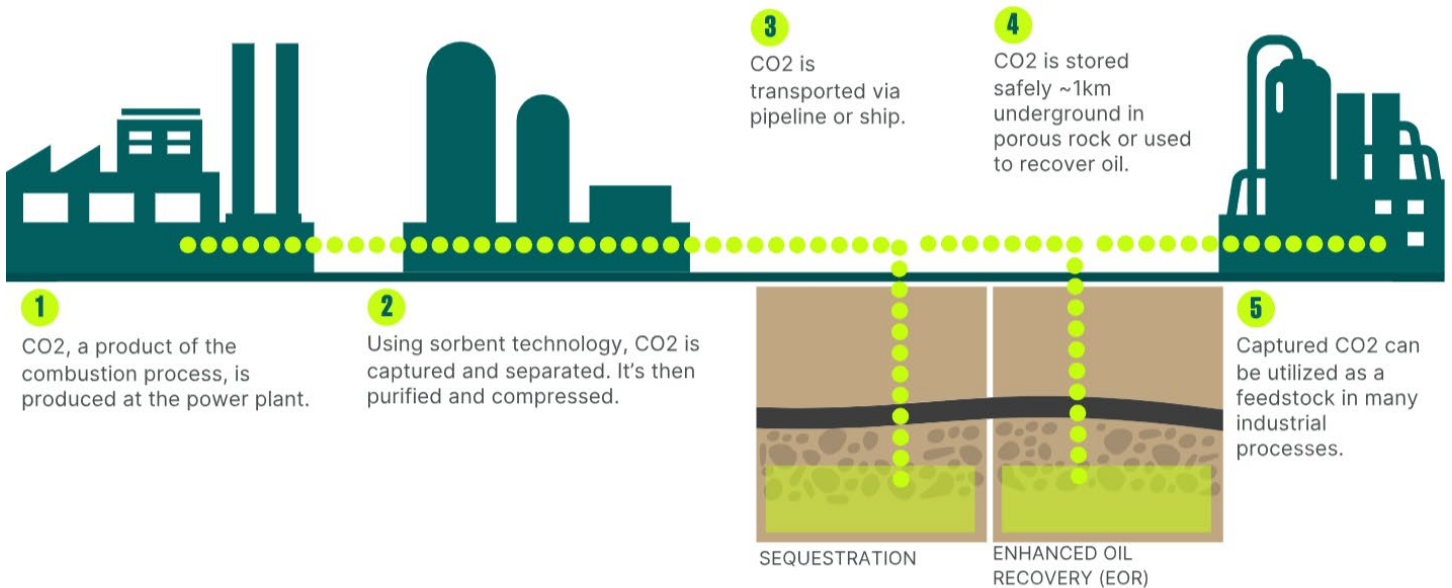


| This document will help prepare you to get the most out of our upcoming webinar.

REGISTER NOW

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is a readily available and solution for reducing CO2 emissions across various industries at scale. While CCS is a promising technology, it still faces challenges like its high deployment costs, and insufficient policy and regulation frameworks. Let's prepare you with some background on the topic so you can make the most of your webinar experience.

What is carbon capture and storage (CCS)?



CCS is the process of capturing carbon dioxide (CO2) emitted during human activities like manufacturing and power generation and storing it underground so that it is not released into the atmosphere. Instead of simply storing it, captured carbon also presents the opportunity for commercial use and repurposing into products such as plastics, concrete, or biofuel.

Common misconceptions about CCS

Misconceptions about CCS technology can negatively influence policy discourse. We've dispelled the most common misconceptions below.

- **CCS provides industries a loophole to continue using fossil fuels**
CCS can enable the decarbonization of energy-intensive industries as part of their clean energy transition journey.
- **CCS is too expensive**
While CCS projects are CapEx intensive, costs are decreasing as technology advances and economies of scale are realized. Once the initial investment is made, the OpEx for the application is relatively low.
- **CCS is risky and leaks can occur during carbon transit or storage**
Stringent site selection and monitoring protocols are part of standard CCS implementation, aiming to ensure safety and effectiveness.
- **CCS is only applicable to large-scale emitters**
Smaller-scale applications, such as in bioenergy with CCS or direct air capture (DAC) technologies could play a role in achieving net-zero emissions and even capturing historic emissions.

Why should we advocate for the implementation of CCS policies and regulations?

Implementing CCS technology on a large scale requires international cooperation and is highly dependent on government involvement. It's important for different sectors to work together to build comprehensive policy frameworks that can help incentivize research and collaboration on CCS projects. With proactive advocacy, we can create a conducive environment for investment and implementation, further promoting research and collaboration between sectors.

What is the IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), and what role does CCS play?

The IEA's SDS describes widespread changes required within the energy sector to reach the UN's key energy-related goals, and states that CCS plays a significant role in mitigating climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions, particularly from hard-to-abate sectors. Ultimately the IEA envisions CCS as a key pillar in their decarbonization strategy, as it can support long-term climate goals while enabling energy security.