



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

# Supporting Carbon Capture and Storage through Policy and Regulation: UK approach

12 February 2015

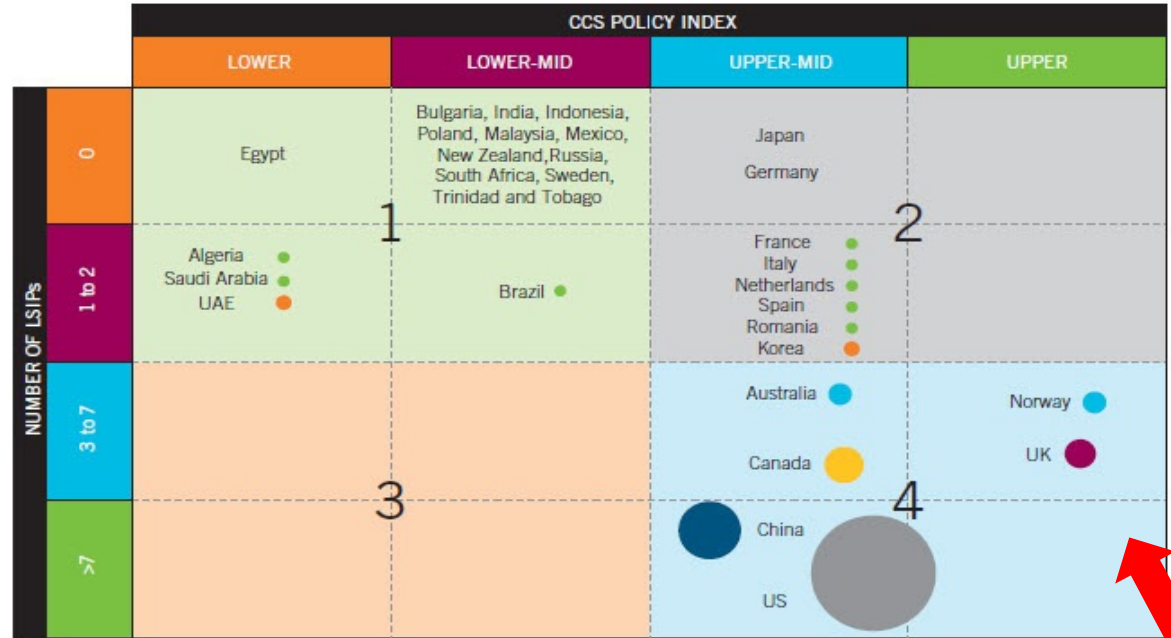
Amy Clemitshaw

Deputy Director, Fossil Fuel Generation and Carbon Capture and Storage  
Policy



# UK Position

- Most active country in Europe on CCS
- One of the best policy environments for CCS in the world (GCCSI)
- Primary driver is the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> not enhanced oil recovery



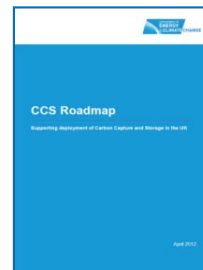
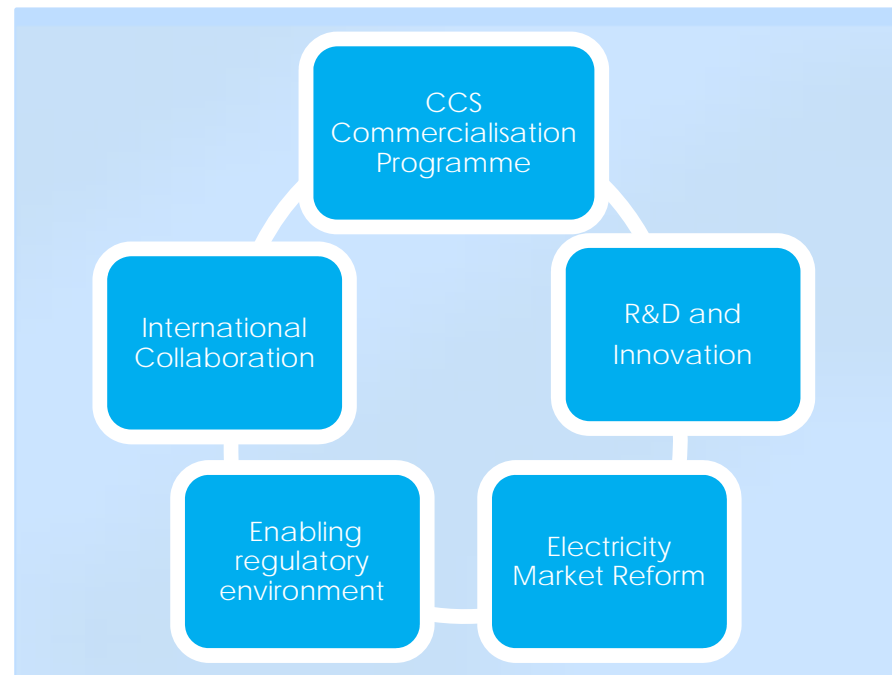
Source: GCCSI





# Developing CCS: Five key actions

- Enabling policy and regulatory environment
- Electricity Market Reform: creating a market for low carbon energy
- £1bn CCS Commercialisation Programme
- R&D and Innovation - £125million
- International collaboration





# Policy to discourage investment in unabated fossil fuel power generation...

The policy/regulatory triple lock to ensure 'no new coal without CCS':

- **Emissions Performance Standard (EPS):** Part of Energy Act 2013. Limits carbon emissions from new fossil fuel power stations. EPS level set at 450g CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh 'base-load' - around half that of unabated coal;
- **Planning policy:** Any new coal power station must be built with at least 300MWe of full-chain CCS (2011 National Policy Statement). All new thermal power stations (including gas) must be constructed 'carbon capture ready' (CCR);
- **Carbon Price Floor (CPF):** Currently £10 per tonne / CO<sub>2</sub>, rising to £18 in April 2015. Frozen at £18 to 2020, then projected to rise to £70 by 2030.



# ...And to encourage investment in CCS

**Energy Act 2008** prohibited storage without an environmental permit and provided the legal basis for storage of CO<sub>2</sub> beneath the UK seabed. Also set out legal responsibilities for those undertaking offshore storage.

**EU Directive (2009/31/EC)** on the geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> regulates the safe and environmentally sound storage of captured CO<sub>2</sub>.

- Sets out a regulatory regime for assessing CCS readiness of new fossil fuel power plants, and permitting of exploration of potential CO<sub>2</sub> storage sites and storage operations (application procedure, conditions, content, and the requirement for the Commission to review permits, and changes and withdrawal of permits).
- Also addresses operation, closure and post closure obligations including:
  - *CO<sub>2</sub> stream acceptance criteria*
  - *Measurement, Monitoring and verification (MMV)*
  - *Reporting by operator*
  - *Inspections by authority*
  - *Risk assessment and measures in case of leakage*
  - *Financial security and financial mechanisms*
  - *Regulations around final closure, liability and transfer of responsibility*
  - *Third party access to network and storage sites and dispute settlements.*
  - *Reporting by Member States to the Commission*
  - *Transboundary cooperation*
  - *Penalties.*



## Emissions Performance Standard

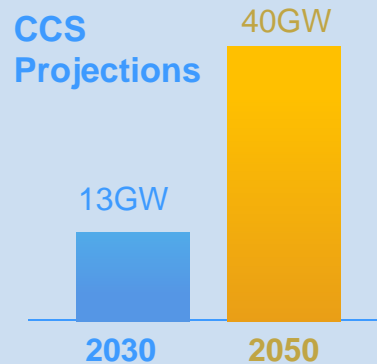
g/kWh



## Energy Act 2013

CHAPTER 32

Explanatory Notes have been produced to assist in the understanding of this Act and are available separately



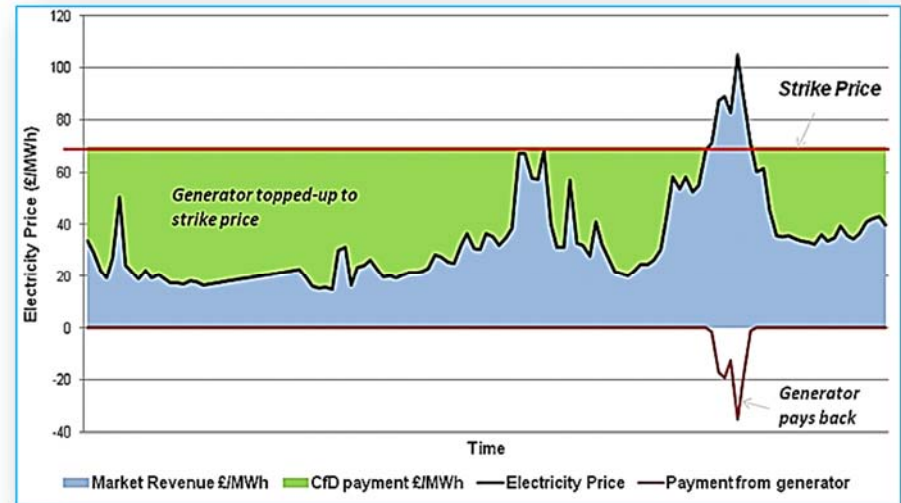
## Electricity Market Reform (EMR)

- Energy Act 2013
- Low carbon Contracts for Difference (CfDs)
- Delivery Plan – up to **13GW** CCS by 2030, plus nuclear and renewables
- Energy Act also includes: Emissions Performance Standard – 450g CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh limit on emissions



## The Contract for Difference - CfD (1)

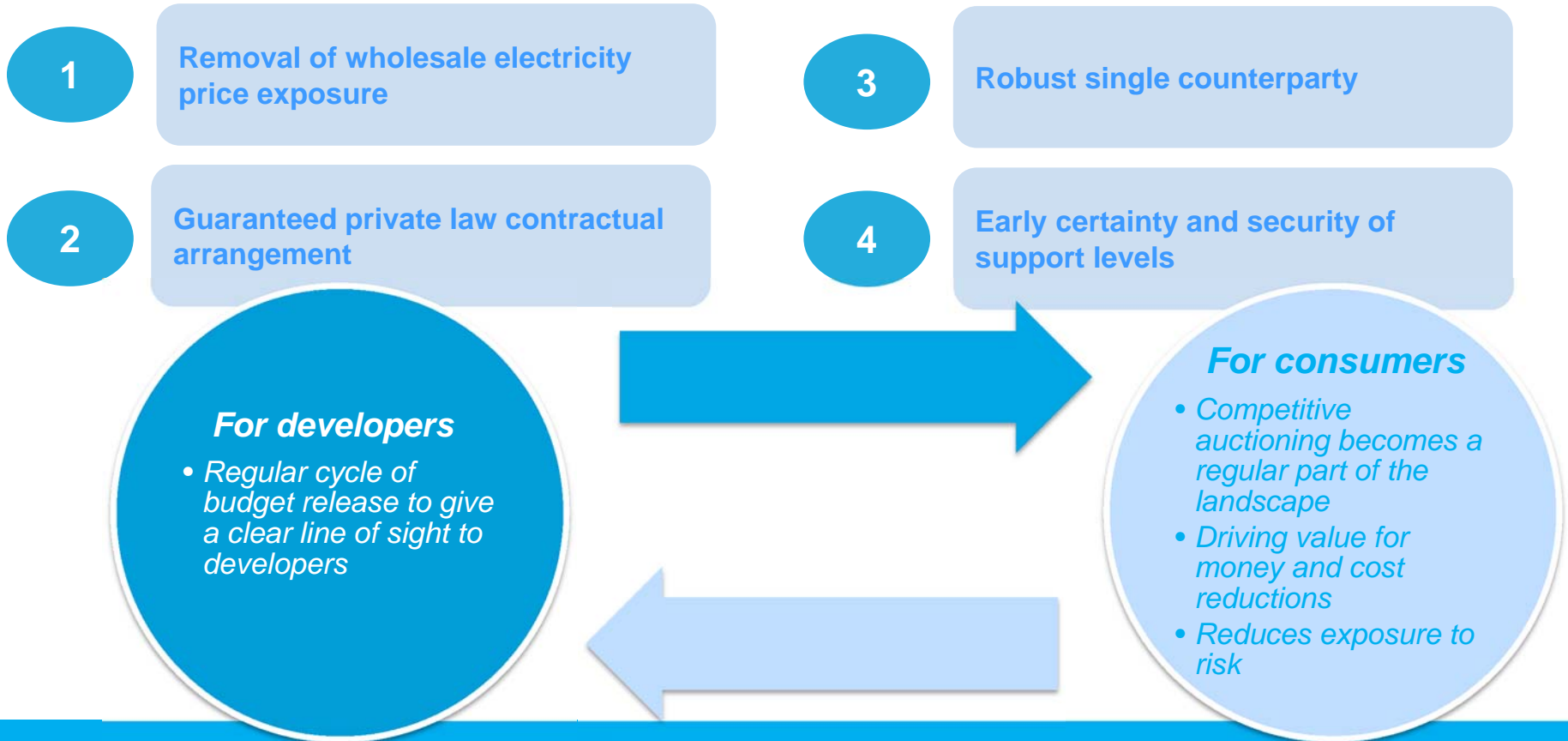
- Provides long-term revenue stability for all forms of low carbon electricity
- Generators sell their electricity at a fixed price - the 'strike price'
- A single government owned counterparty body (the Low Carbon Contracts Company) will administer the CfD



- When market price < 'strike price'
  - The generator receives a top-up
- When market price > 'strike price'
  - The generator pays back the difference



# The Contract for Difference (2)

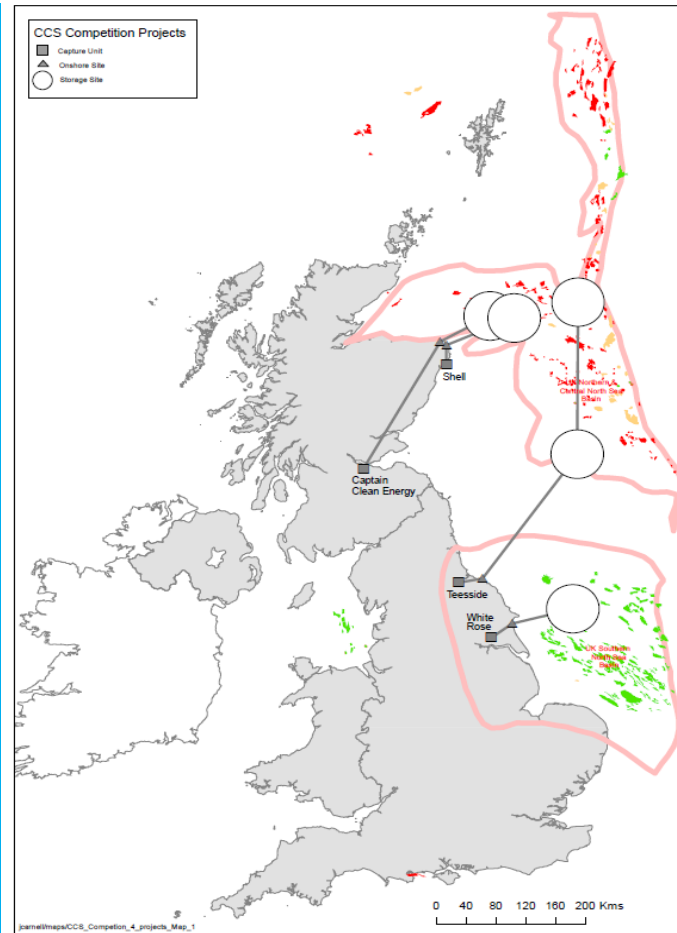






# Commercialisation Programme

- £1bn (¥180bn) capital funding
- Operational support through the Contract for Difference
- Government / industry risk-sharing of CCS-specific risks





# White Rose

- Ultra-supercritical 448MWe (gross) Oxy-Power coal plant at Drax Site, Yorkshire
- Enough low carbon electricity to power the equivalent of 630,000 homes
- 100% of flue-gas treated with 90% CO<sub>2</sub> capture rate. Estimated 2 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year captured
- Potential biomass co-firing leading to zero (or negative) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Anchor project for National Grid's regional CO<sub>2</sub> transport & offshore storage network
- CO<sub>2</sub> storage in a deep saline formation off-shore beneath the North Sea



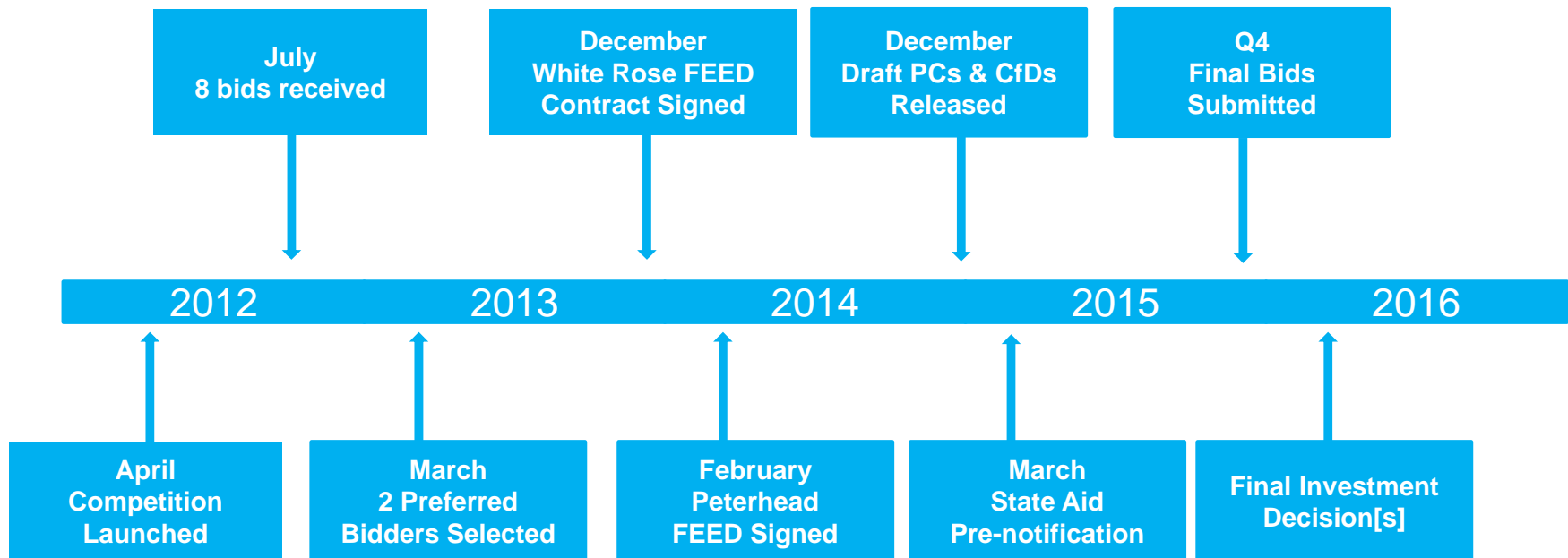
# Peterhead

- World's first full scale gas CCS project
- A 340MW post-combustion capture retrofitted to part of an existing CCGT power station at Peterhead, Scotland
- Enough low carbon electricity to power the equivalent of 500,000 homes
- 85% CO<sub>2</sub> capture rate. Estimated 1 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>/year captured
- Reuse of North Sea infrastructure - linking into the existing offshore pipeline from St Fergus to the store
- Storage in the depleted Goldeneye reservoir (a producing gas field from 2004 to 2011)





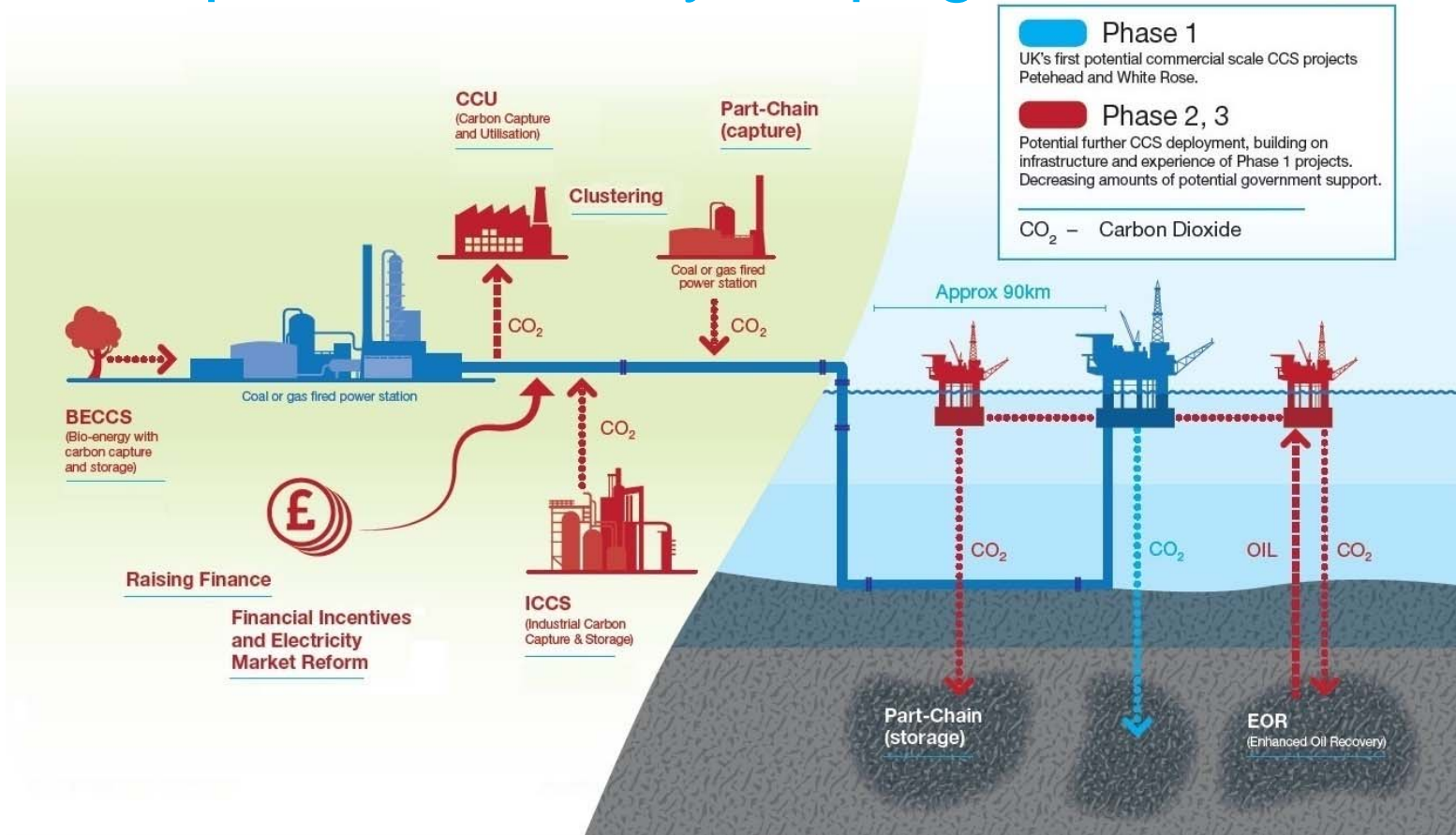
## Road to Final Investment Decision



*“As a result of the interventions, private sector electricity companies can take investment decisions to build CCS equipped fossil-fuel power stations, in the early 2020s, without Government capital subsidy, at an agreed CfD strike price that is competitive with the strike prices for other low carbon generation technologies.” CCS Roadmap, April 12*



# Next steps in CCS: Policy Scoping Document





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# Thank you

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