International Energy Agency

Global Perspectives on CCUS

Samantha McCulloch, Head of CCUS Unit

Facilitating Nigeria’s Energy Transition through CCUS Deployment: Workshop

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Carbon capture, utilisation and storage: an overview

Capture

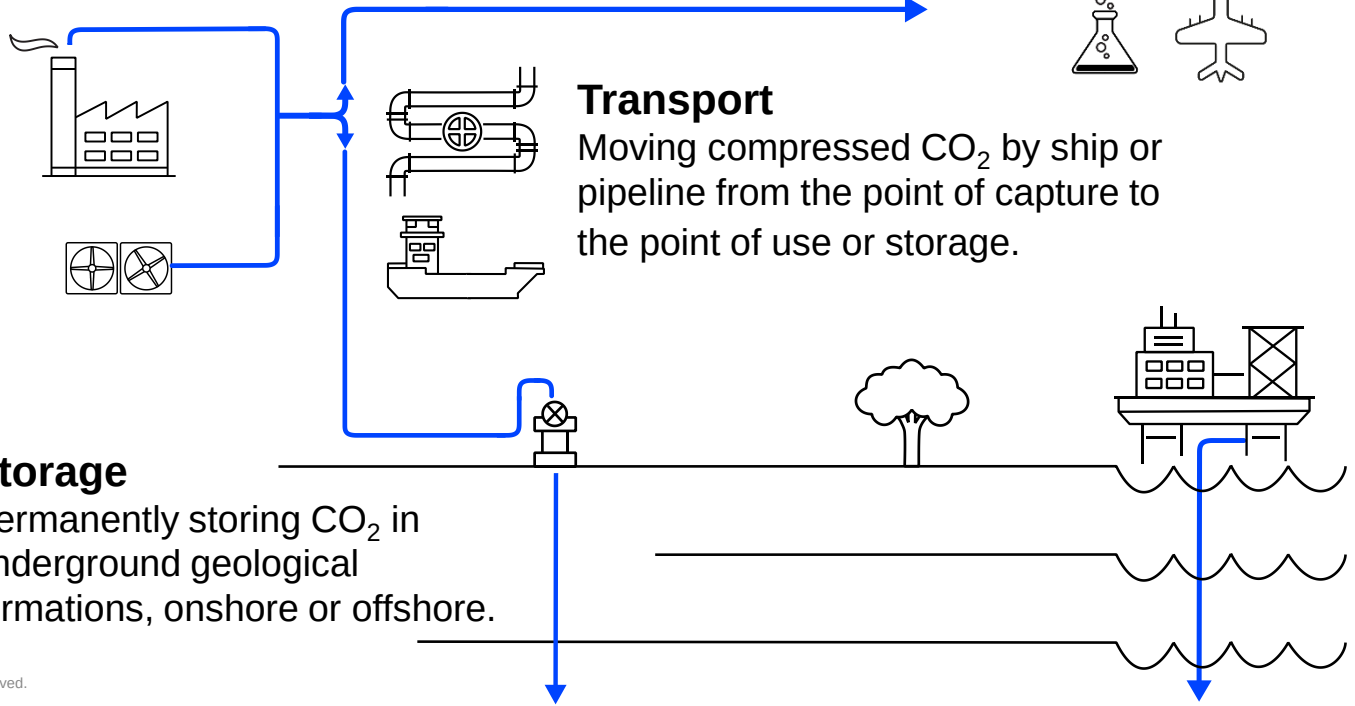
Capturing CO_2 from fossil or biomass-fuelled power stations, industrial facilities, or directly from the air.

Use

Using captured CO_2 as an input or feedstock to create products or services.

Transport

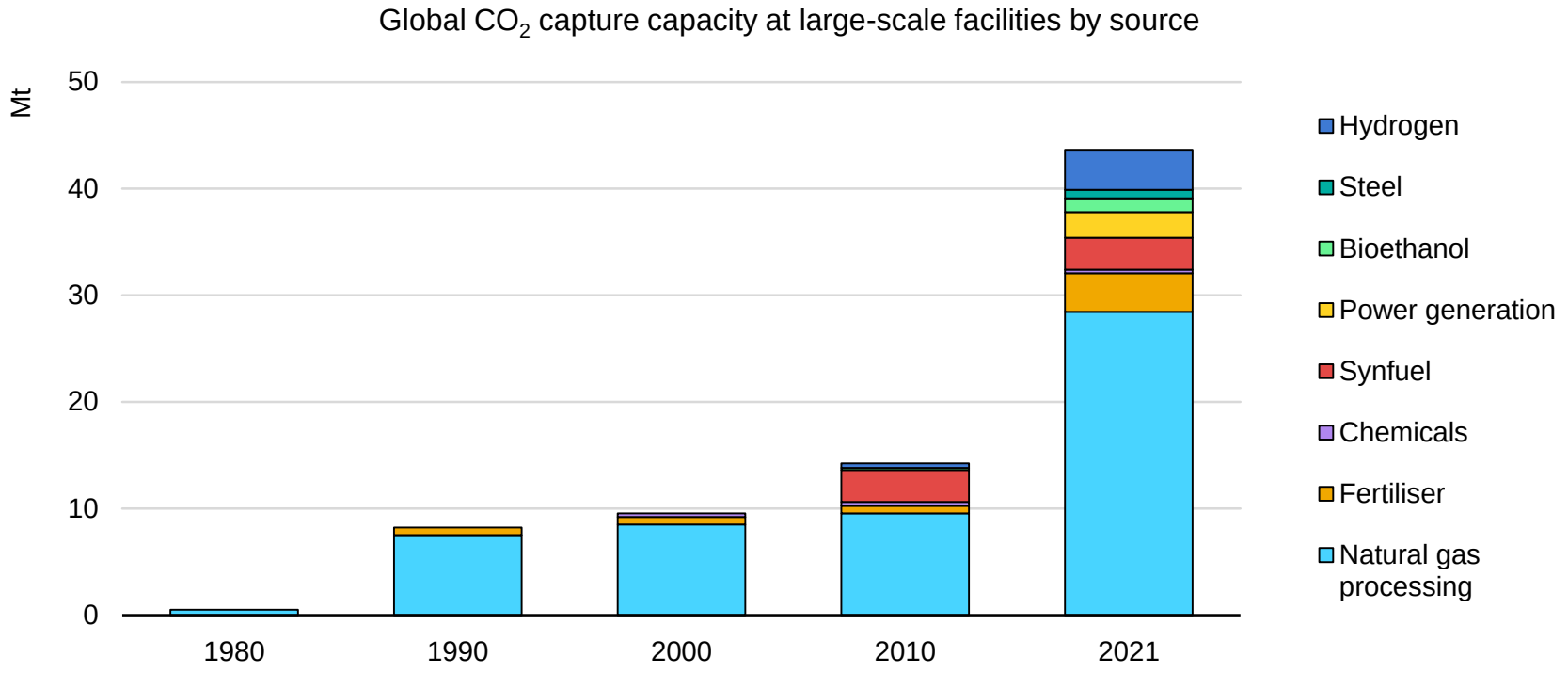
Moving compressed CO_2 by ship or pipeline from the point of capture to the point of use or storage.



Storage

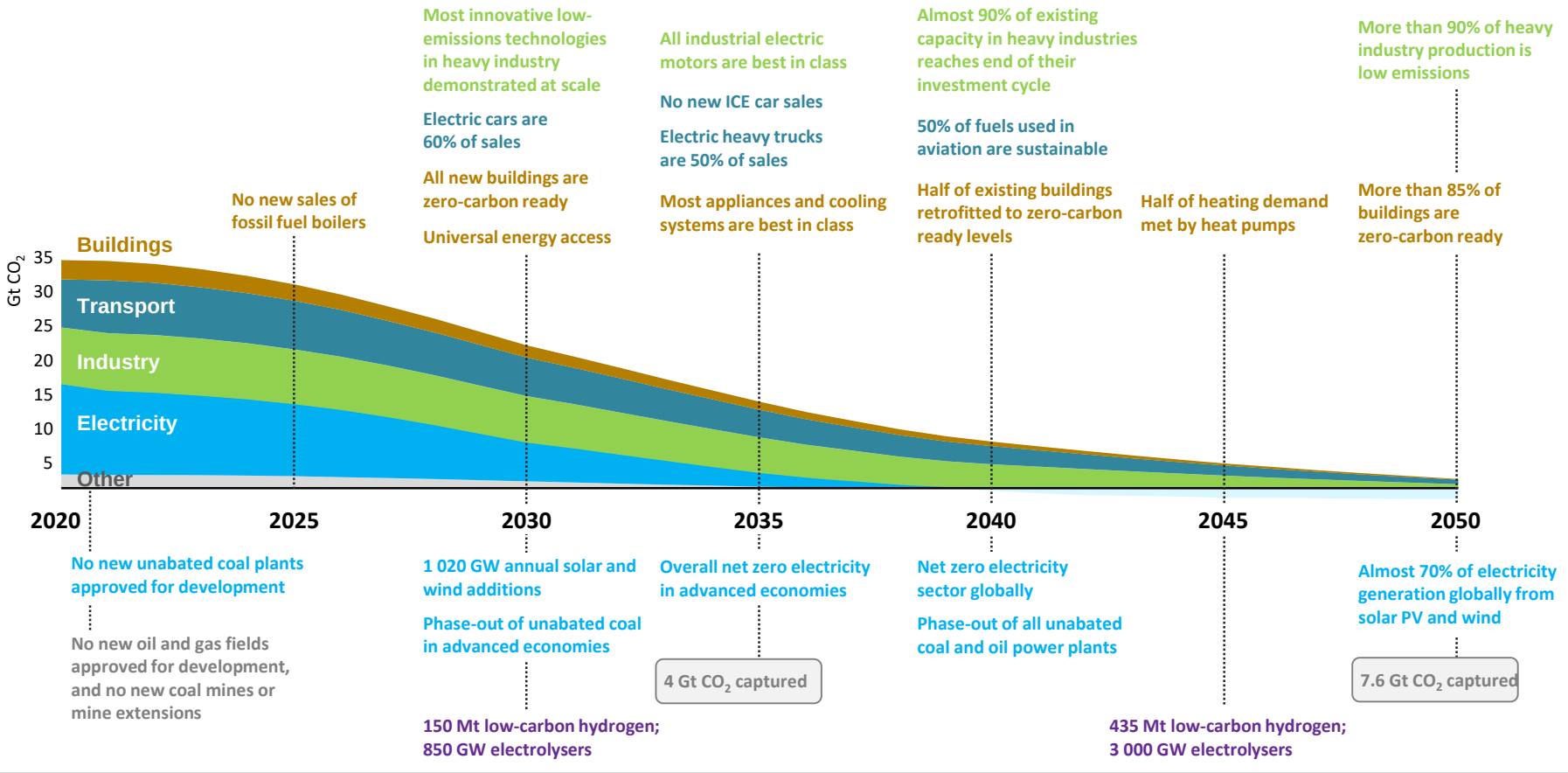
Permanently storing CO_2 in underground geological formations, onshore or offshore.

Experience with CCUS has expanded in the last decade

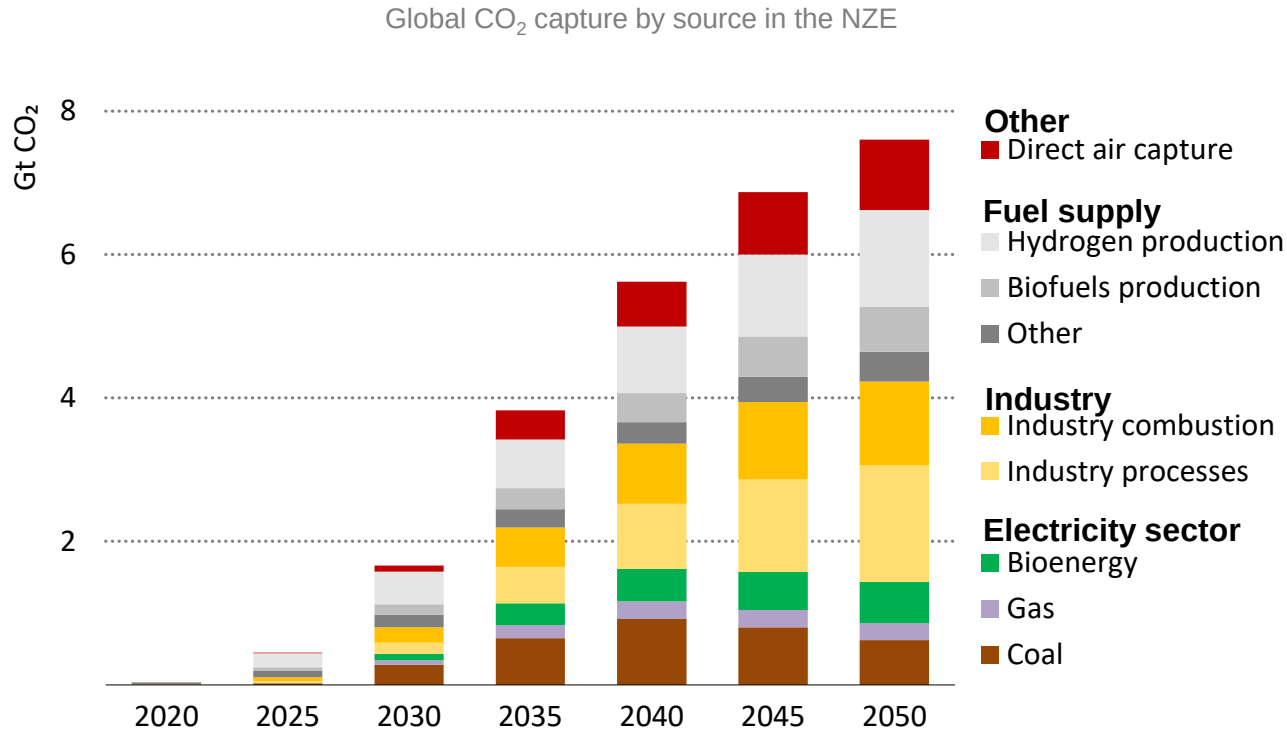


Carbon capture facilities have been operating since the 1970s, with the number and type of applications expanding in the last decade

Set near-term milestones to get on track for long-term targets



CCUS is needed to reach net-zero emissions



By 2050, 7.6 Gt of CO_2 is captured per year from a diverse range of sources
2.4 Gt CO_2 is captured from bioenergy use and DAC, of which 1.9 Gt CO_2 is permanently stored