



Carbon capture and storage and the Paris Agreement

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1. CCS is not optional

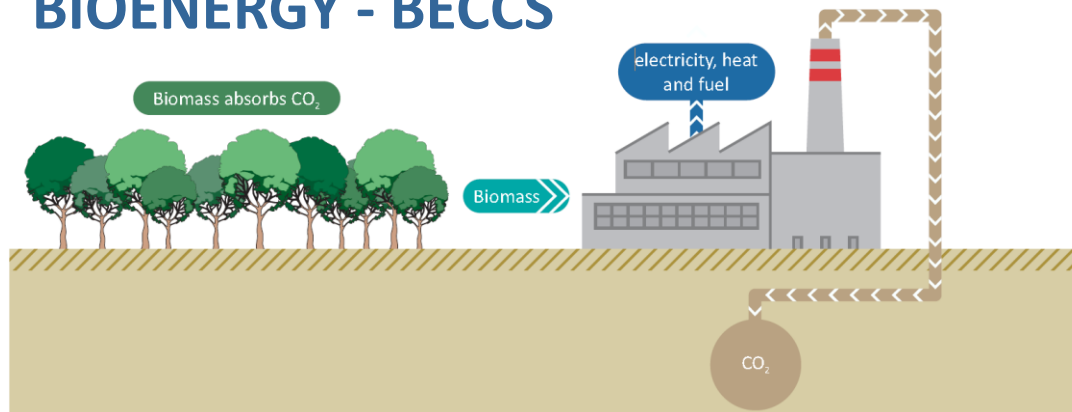
POWER



PROCESS INDUSTRIES



BIOENERGY - BECCS

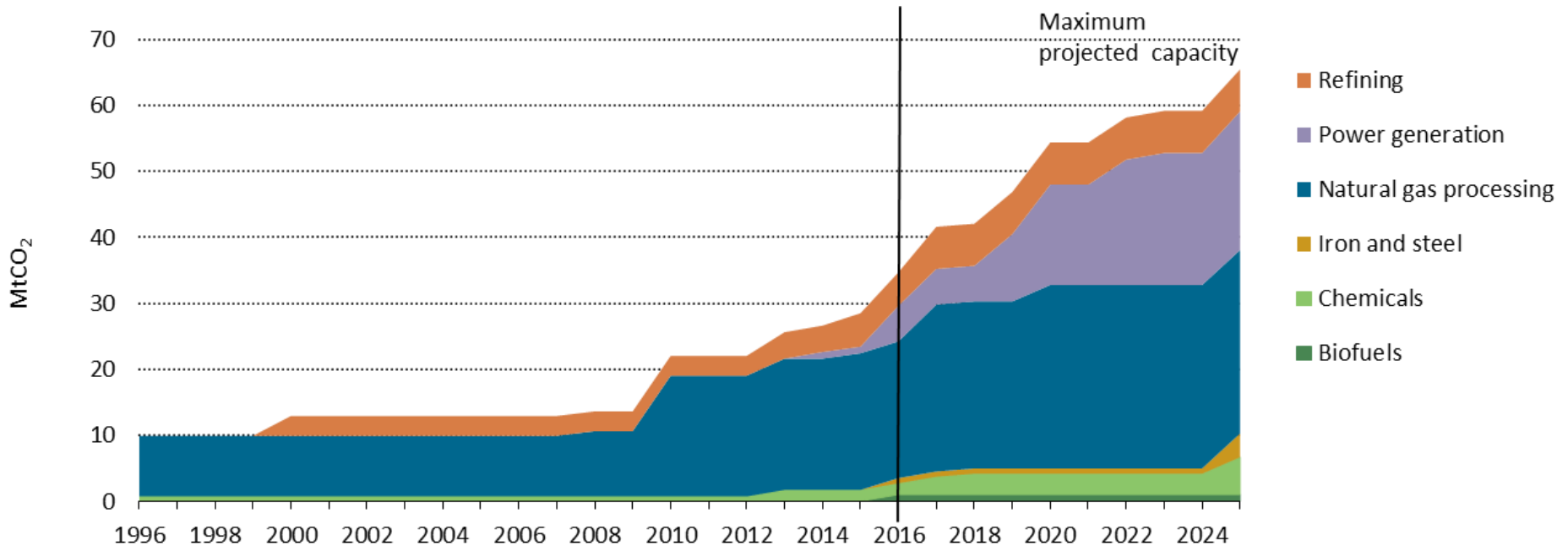


2. Significant progress has been made

- Celebrating 20 years of successful operation at Sleipner
- No longer a new technology: now proven in many applications
- 15 large-scale projects operating – further 6 to start
- Improvements through research and development
- International collaboration well-established



3. Despite progress, CCS is not on track



Capture potential of the project pipeline, by sector. Data source: GCCSI

The maximum capture capacity from all projects in the pipeline is ~65 MtCO₂ a year – the 2DS calls for 500 MtCO₂ a year to be stored by 2025.

4. Targeted policy support is needed

- Slow progress of CCS due to policy fluctuations and lack of support
- Paris Agreement must now drive ambitious national policies and actions
- Implicit and explicit CO₂ prices are too low to drive CCS investment – governments will need to lead with specific, targeted incentives
- Investment in transport and storage infrastructure can enable CO₂ capture to be more easily and affordably applied to industrial and small scale sources

The IEA works around the world to support an accelerated clean energy transition that is enabled by real-world **SOLUTIONS** supported by **ANALYSIS** and built on **DATA**