CCUS in IEA scenarios

CCUS: Practices and Prospects Side Event

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IEA

The IEA works around the world to support accelerated clean energy transitions that are

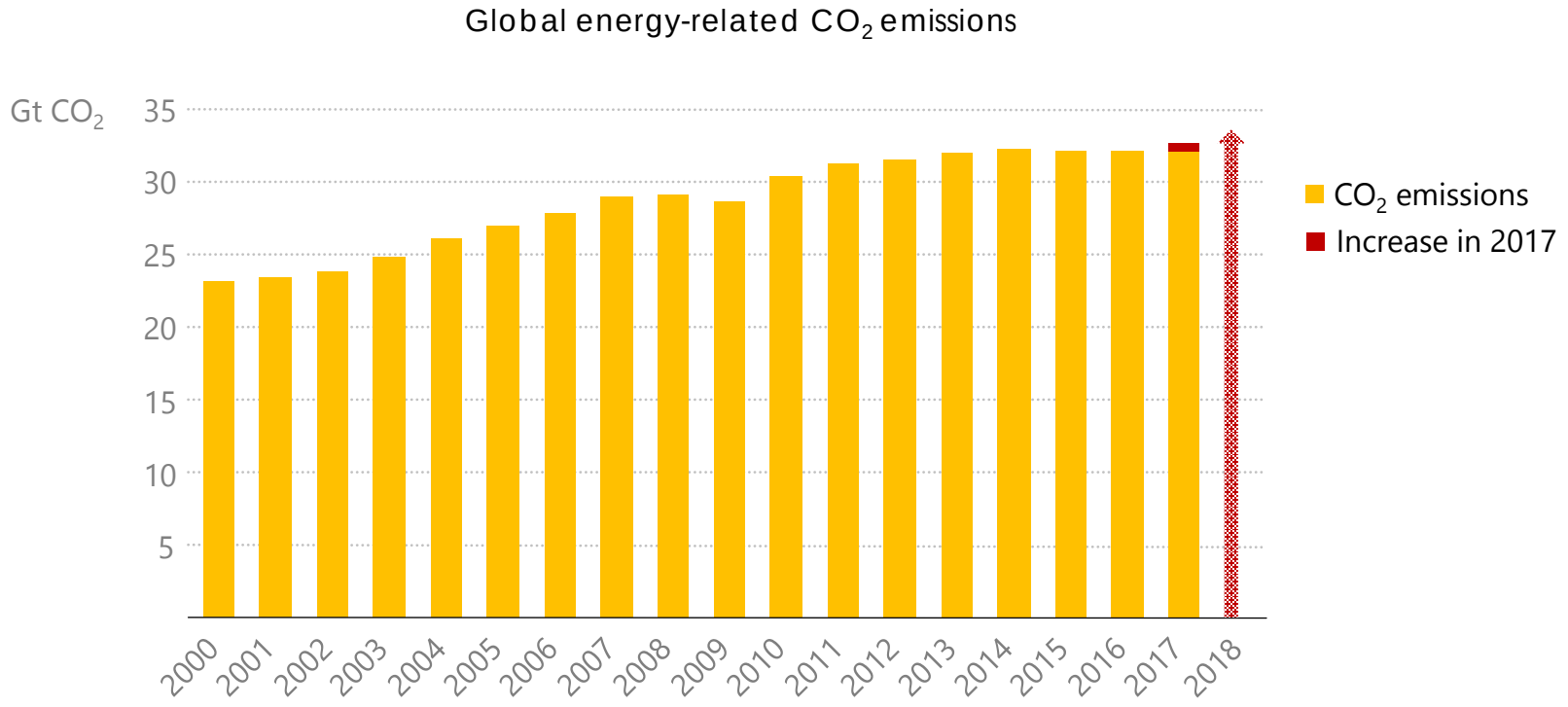
enabled by real-world SOLUTIONS

supported by ANALYSIS

and built on DATA

www.iea.org/COP24

Global emissions are set to increase in 2018 - again



Despite need for early emission reduction, the world is not moving towards the Paris goals but rather away from them

Tracking Clean Energy Progress: CCUS “off-track”, but not alone

Power

- Renewable power
  - Solar PV
  - Onshore wind
  - Offshore wind
  - Hydropower
  - Bioenergy
  - Geothermal
  - Concentrating solar power
  - Ocean
- Nuclear power
- Natural gas-fired power
- Coal-fired power
- CCUS in power

Industry

- Cement
- Chemicals
- Steel
- Aluminum
- Pulp and paper
- CCUS in industry

Transport

- Electric vehicles
- International shipping
- Fuel economy
- Trucks
- Transport biofuels
- Aviation
- Rail

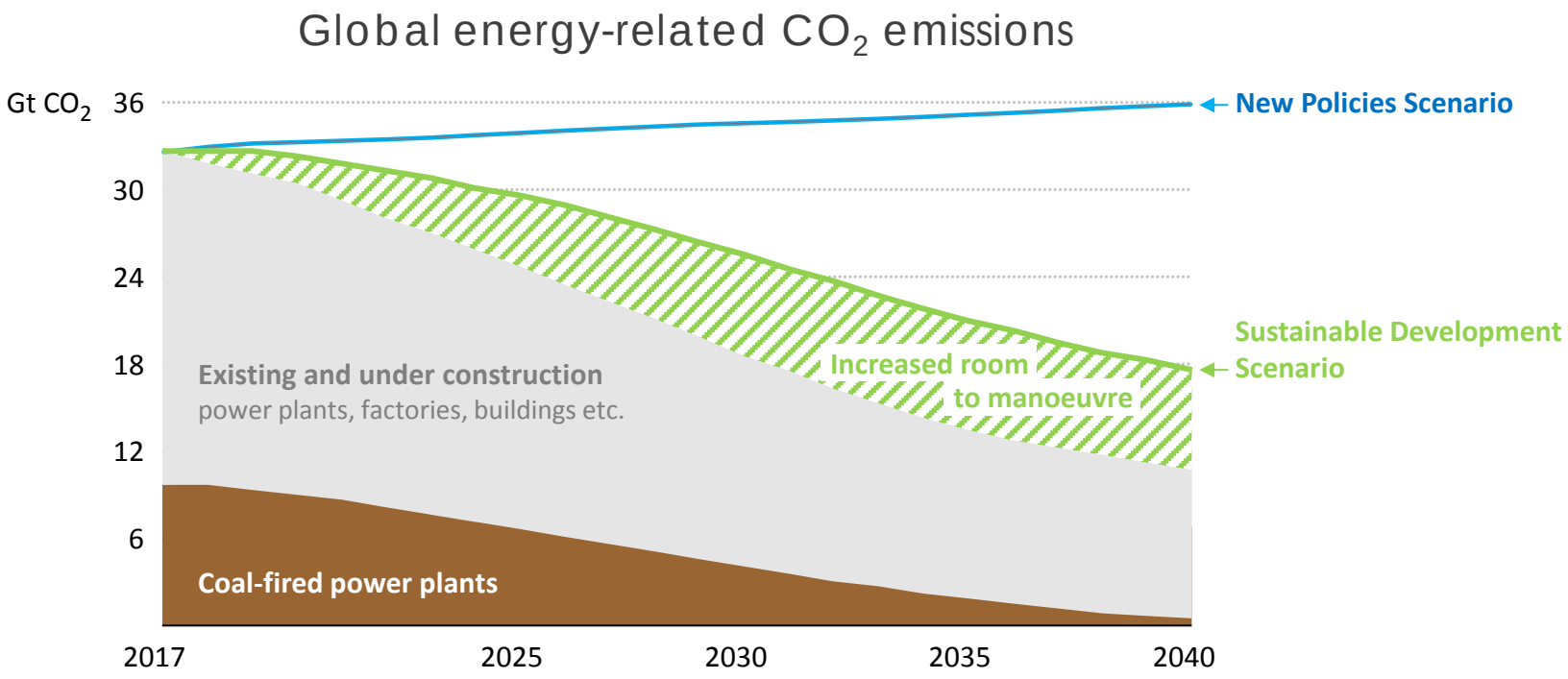
Buildings

- Building codes
- Heating
- Cooling
- Lighting
- Appliances & equipment
- Data centres and networks

Energy Integration

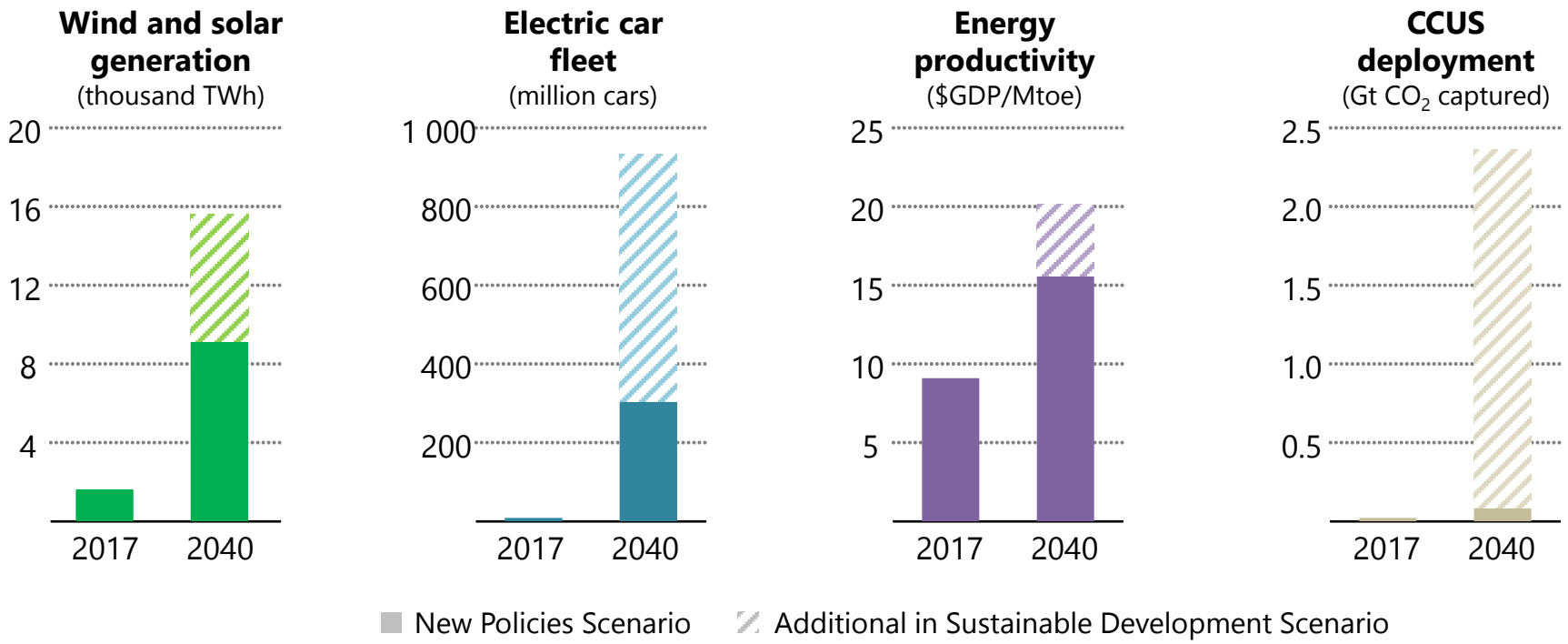
- Energy storage
- Smart grids
- Demand response
- Digitalization
- Hydrogen
- Renewable heat

CCUS provides important “room to manoeuvre”



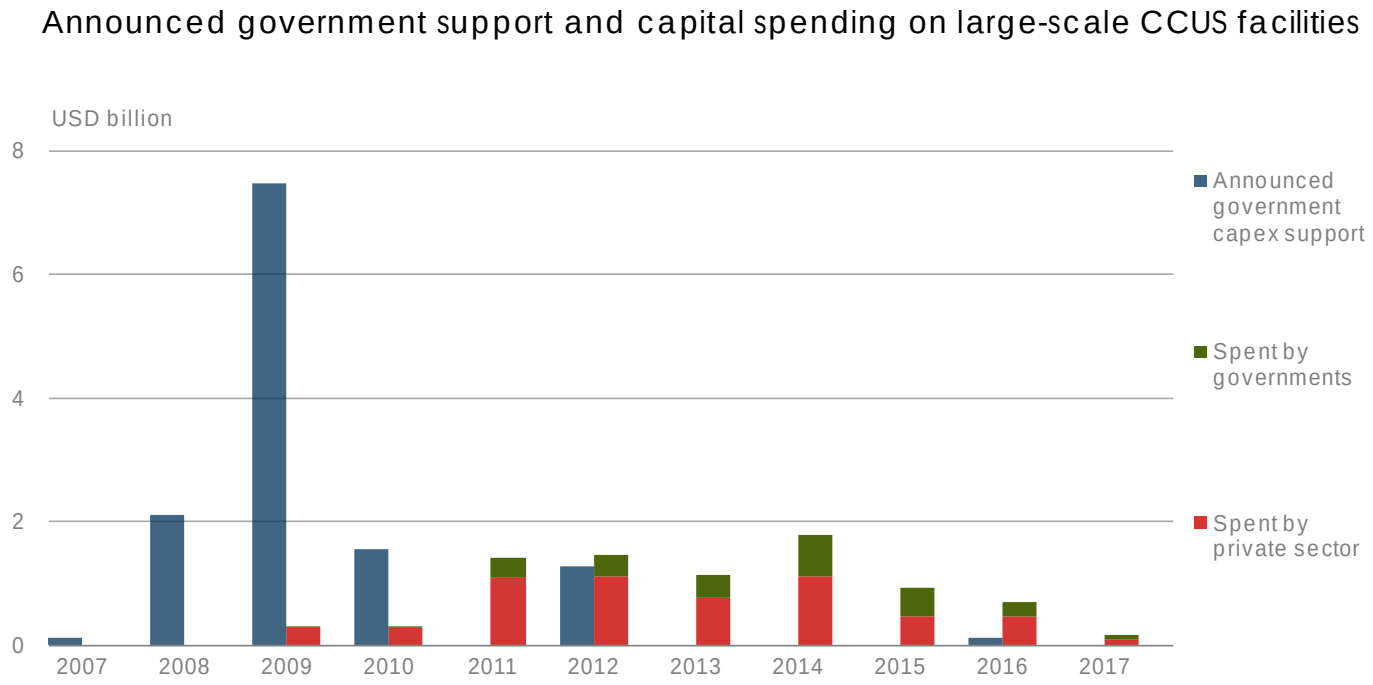
Coal plants make up one-third of CO_2 emissions today and half are less than 15 years old; policies are needed to support CCUS, efficient operations and technology innovation

CCUS as part of energy transformation



Current policies and plans are far from delivering the level of CCUS seen in the Sustainable Development Scenario:

New policy approaches are needed



Of almost USD 30 billion in funding commitments, only 15% has actually been spent

International CCUS Summit: 28 November

Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

International Energy Agency
Secure Sustainable Together