

EIC INSIGHT REPORT

Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)

December 2024



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Executive summary

The CCS sector has seen significant advancements over the last few years. The technologies position as a vital lever in the energy transition space has been cemented with many countries investing heavily in its rollout. Early governmental policy and funding are bearing initial fruit with a number of significant facilities beginning operations in 2024, namely Project Longship (Norway) and Moomba CCS (Australia). The projected CCS pipeline now sits at over 480 projects globally, according to EICD atastream; however, the capacity of this pipeline sits well short of the magnitude needed to reach global decarbonisation targets. It is seen

through the analysis of nine top markets (Brazil, Canada, Malaysia, Norway, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, UAE, UK and the USA), selected on the prominence of their development in the CCS industry as well as their rollout potential, that varying methodologies are being implemented to facilitate this growing momentum and to speed up the currently sluggish rollout. In general, vast sums of capital are being invested. This, coupled with the long-term risk and complication of CCS implementation, has seen nation states take direct participation in project development, attempting to acquire and mitigate against the risk that the private sector would deem unacceptable. However, a consistent set of challenges still exist



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Not an EIC member? To buy a copy of the report, please contact Neil Golding, Director, Market Intelligence Email: <u>neil.golding@the-eic.com</u> globally that is affecting the deliverability of CCS, these may be generalised under regulation and legislation, financing, public perception and inherent risk.

Analysis of the CCS supply chain was undertaken supported by EIC's SupplyMap database, focusing on the potential capabilities for delivery of key equipment within the selected countries of interest. The general supply chain showed excellent capabilities for delivering the noted equipment. However, great risk is seen with non-CCS specific technologies. The majority of this equipment will be utilised by the entire energy industry and the priority of its production for CCS cannot be guaranteed, especially when considering CCS' low FID-rates. The slow rollout makes it difficult for the supply chain to invest into transitioning equipment for the CCS market. For pieces of equipment that are more generalised and also native to the oil and gas markets, local capabilities were found in all countries, on different scales of capacities and a number of facilities. However, when studying CC Technologies, a more oligopolistic market was discovered, in which there were relatively few manufacturers globally. Further work focusing on true production capacities must be undertaken to understand the supply chain's capability beyond these initial insights.

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