

CCSA PRESS STATEMENT
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For Immediate Release



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IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ENERGY WHITE PAPER

‘The Carbon Capture & Storage Association welcomes the publication this week of the Energy White Paper. It is expected that the White Paper will give support and endorsement to Carbon Capture & Storage projects in the UK. It is also anticipated that the White Paper will provide more detail on the forthcoming competition for financial support for the first demonstration of full commercial scale carbon capture on a power plant.’

‘Currently in the UK there are at least ten power plants under development that are designed to incorporate carbon capture and storage. The total capacity of the ten plants will be almost 13GW. All of these plants and more will be needed to replace old coal and nuclear facilities due for decommissioning over the next decade. Almost all of these plants will be coal fired and must be equipped with carbon capture if UK greenhouse gas emissions are not to increase.’

‘There is a major opportunity for the UK in future world markets to benefit from early commitment to a range of technologies for carbon capture and storage. Members of the Carbon Capture & Storage Association will be working with Government to ensure that the UK gains maximum benefit from a market that will be measured in trillions.’



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Notes to Editors:

1. The UK Government is expected to publish the Energy White Paper on 23rd May 2007. This will be available on the DTI website www.dti.gov.uk.
2. Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is a process by which Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is separated from industrial and energy-related sources, either pre- or post-combustion, then transported via pipelines to either an onshore or offshore underground storage site. These storage sites can be of three types; gas reservoirs, oil reservoirs and deep saline aquifers. CCS can also be used for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR), a process in which CO₂ is injected into near-depleted oil reservoirs, thereby facilitating the recovery of large quantities of additional oil. It is cost-effective and it retains the essential flexibility of fossil fuel power generation.
3. CCS can remove 85-90% of the carbon emissions associated with conventional fossil-fuel power generation, such as coal- or gas-fired. CCS therefore makes a significant contribution towards meeting the UK Government's national target of a 60% reduction in Carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.
4. The UK has 10 proposals for power projects incorporating CCS in the public domain, ranging from technologies using pre-combustion as well as post-combustion capture as well as advanced oxyfuel combustion.

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