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Storage: update and way ahead?

George Day, Head of Economic Strategy, ETI Carbon Capture Journal conference, 27th March

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- Brief update on DECC strategic storage appraisal project
- Broader context for storage development





- CO2 storage appraisal activity to support follow-on projects from White Rose and Peterhead
 - Show that there is secure storage resource outside Phase 1, to give confidence today in follow on plans and projects
 - Alleviate storage "risk" and schedule in projects simplify commercial discussions
 - Provide evidence that CCS is on a declining cost curve for CCS after Phase 1
- DECC is providing up to £2.5M funding for the Project to cover
 - Project costs
 - Data Costs
- All funding must be expended in FY 15/16. Bidding launched December 2014; project contract agreed by 1st May 2015
- Results to be made publically available e.g. through CO2Stored





- CCS is the UK's most powerful technology to help it meet its climate change targets at lowest cost
- ETI modelling suggests 10 GWe of power, 50Mt/a CO2 by 2030 is a challenging, realistic target offering lowest system cost of decarbonisation. This figure is not inconsistent with others.
- The Phase 1 project leaves us well short of this target. More appraisal is needed ~1.5Gtes before 2030 to give 30 years look ahead capacity for new investments.

Project	Store Size p90/p50 MT (CO2Stored)	Phase 1 Injection MT/a	Power GW	Pipeline MT/a
Peterhead	37/40	1	0.38	10
White Rose	200/500	2	0.44 gross	17

Note. 1. The White Rose store has an economic injectivity of around 10MT/a in CO2Stored 2. The DECC Competition work will not de-risk all of the White Rose store capacity





- Sustain a storage development trajectory that services 10GWe 50Mt/a of storage operational in 2030
- Down-select a portfolio of 5 stores for detailed de-risking: build on Phase 1 infrastructure
- Provide options that will support Phase 1 decisions and early Phase 2 options
- Develop commercial scale, low cost and risk options towards full appraisal in the 2020-2026 period (and hence operation by 2030)
- Estimate and schedule and resources needed to get down selected stores fully appraised and then operational
- Make results available to current and potential future stakeholders
- £2.5M funding provided by DECC, commissioned and delivered by the ETI







- 10 GW scale CCS sector by 2030 is **feasible and affordable** by a range of different paths, based on co-ordinated cluster / hub development
- Strike prices at or below £100 / MWh achievable by 2025 with further potential for cost reduction by 2030
 - Efficient use of stores and transport infrastructure developed under the commercialisation programme is key
- Annual support cost of around £1.1 to £1.3 billion by 2025 (Levy Control Framework)
 - Or circa 20 to 30% of annual low carbon support by 2030





- 1. Implement both Peterhead and White Rose projects
- 2. Early investment in storage appraisal
- Award further CfDs by 2020 to enable early investment decisions by phase 2 projects
- 4. Send strong signals about policy commitment to stimulate project pipeline







- Developing a 10 GW scale CCS sector by 2030 is **very challenging** but delay will increase risk of higher costs in meeting carbon budgets, both before and after 2030
- Slower development of CCS (e.g. 5 year delay) would mean a need to advance other potentially **more costly and risky** ways of cutting emissions
- Avoiding costs and risks of delay, by investing in circa 10 GW of CCS by 2030 delivers high value to UK







Storage appraisal – a key enabler



Storage Site Roll-out	Location	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1 - Goldeneye gas field	CNS			•															
2 - 5/42 aquifer	SNS			0															
3 - Captain aquifer	CNS					0													
2a - 5/42 expansion (illustrative)	SNS					0													
4 - CNS aquifer 2	CNS																		
5 - SNS aquifer 2	SNS													•					



Scenario analysis points clearly to the urgency of further early investment in storage appraisal

A key priority for the next government



Other challenges









- Private sector investment in storage appraisal still looks highly risky is there a credible investment case for private sector, or should the public sector do more?
- Can the market solve co-ordination and shared access and how does this interrelate with the reward regime via EMR?
- Is there a need for some form of regulation of charges for transport and storage? Would greater clarity bring down the cost of capital?





- The DECC funded Strategic storage appraisal project is very timely a useful and important next step watch this space
- Major rollout of CCS in the 2020s is vital to cut overall decarbonisation costs and is deliverable
- But delivering this needs early action on storage if the private sector is to finance then it requires rapid efforts to create a clearer investment case





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