



# **BASRECCS**

## BALTIC CARBON FORUM 2020

### **CONCLUSIONS**

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# Baltic Carbon Forum 2020

## Summary

- CCUS technology is technically feasible and safe for large scale deployment.
- Experience and competent contractors and suppliers can be mobilized between regions and the technical know-how is readily available.
- CCUS projects are gaining increasing policy support around the world.
- Russia officially ratified the Paris Climate Agreement in October 2019, and with that, all the Baltic Sea Region countries have now ratified the Paris Climate Agreement (PCA).
- There are 20 active CCUS projects today; however, 30 new projects have been announced since 2017. 16 of these projects are close to their implementation stage.
- Most of the speakers stressed the importance of communication about CCUS to the public and to the policy makers.
- The European Parliament voted on 6 October 2020 to update the EU's climate target for 2030, backing a 60% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the decade, up from 40% currently.
- Use of fossil fuels in the EU are falling substantially: reliance on coal, for instance, has decreased by more than 70% since 2015. By 2030, the share of renewable electricity production will double to 65% or more.
- According to IEA's World Energy Outlook 2019, the implementation of CCUS technologies alone could reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 9% globally by 2050.
- CCUS cost reductions to continue as technology and supply chain matures.
- New regulations are driving the market price of carbon upwards; Taxes and regulations are introduced, increasing the effective price of CO<sub>2</sub> emission.
- In reaction, for instance, Denmark adopts a new policy to permit CO<sub>2</sub> storage in Denmark, implement the London Protocol for transboundary CO<sub>2</sub> storage and invest in CCS.
- On the contrary, for instance, Lithuania banned of CO<sub>2</sub> injection since last year.
- EU supports CCS and CCU projects through the Innovation Fund (IF), the Projects of Common Interest (PCI) and Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). The total investment support framework available to CCS/CCU projects is about 15 billion Euros through 2030.
- In the IEA Sustainable Development scenario, in which global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the energy sector fall to zero on a net basis by 2070, CCUS accounts for nearly 15% of the cumulative reduction in emissions.

## Program

### – Session 1: Keynote Speeches

1-1 Welcome Speech: **Farid Karimi**, Chairperson, BASRECCS

1-2 Opening Speech: **Johan Vetlesen**, Deputy Director General from the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, Norway

1-3 **Jonas Helseth**, Director, Bellona Europe: *“Decarbonisation Infrastructure – Europe’s Great 21<sup>st</sup> Century Challenge”*

1-4 **Audun Røsjorde**, Senior Adviser Technology, Gassnova: *“Developing Longship – Key Lessons Learned”*

1-5 **Monika Ivandic**, Researcher, Uppsala University: *“RouteCCS: An Overview of CCUS Development in the BSR”*

### – Session 2: CCUS, State of the Art in the BSR

2-1 **Alla Shogenova**, Tallinn University of Technology: *“Carbon Neutral Baltic States: Do We Have CCUS Among Accepted Options?”*

2-2 **Fabian Levihn**, Stockholm Exergi: *“BECCS in a Context of the Paris Agreement”*

2-3 **Kjetil Wilhelmsen**, Northern Lights: *“Update on Northern Lights CCS”*

### – Session 3: Future of CCS/CCUS

3-1 **Kristin Onarheim**, Aker Carbon Capture: *“CCUS Toward 2030 and Beyond – Addressing Industry Emissions with Carbon Capture”*

3-2 **Philip Ringrose**, Equinor & NTNU: *“Ensuring Safe Storage Operations: Learning from Sleipner and Snøhvit”*

3-3 **Roman Berenblyum**, NORCE Norwegian Research Centre / CO<sub>2</sub>GeoNet Association: *“CO<sub>2</sub>GeoNet: Status and Future”*

### – Session 4: Politics of CCUS

4-1 **Morten Skovgaard Olsen**, Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities, Denmark: *“The Ugly Duckling – CCS and CCU in Denmark”*

4-2 **Maria Velkova**, European Commission: *“EU Policy and Support for Developing CCUS”*

4-3 **Juho Lipponen**, Clean Energy Ministerial CCUS Initiative: *“CCUS Developments Globally – Collaborating to Accelerate Deployment”*

4-4 **Rebekka Marie Hushovd & Nicholas Boyd**, Recycle CO<sub>2</sub>: *“Communicating for Public Acceptance”*

### – Session 5: Closure

5-1 **Emil Yde Aasen**, Vice-chairperson, BASRECCS

## BASRECCS's Vision

Despite two decades of prominent discourse on mitigation of climate change and radical CO<sub>2</sub> abatement, much remains to be achieved concerning the Paris Agreement and the EU climate goals. BASRECCS believes one of the most significant obstacles hampering the timely mitigation of climate change is the communication gap that lies between various actors: the public, industry, policymakers and scientists.

We believe that there is a lack of a common language and a shared vision and interest between these key actors. What is required, therefore, is a bridge-builder who connect these actors to work on a common goal. BASRECCS aims to fulfil this gap on the regional level.

BASRECCS vision is to drive the deployment of CC(U)S as an effective tool for decarbonisation of the industry and energy sector in the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) resulting in the deployment of at least one full-scale CCS project in the BSR by 2030. This is in alignment with the objectives of the European Green Deal. Thus, we strive to:

- a. Support development of industrial CO<sub>2</sub> capture projects which could connect transport and storage infrastructure to emerging storage infrastructure.
- b. Support advancement of local storage options for CO<sub>2</sub> in the BSR that can eventually qualify for commercial storage projects.
- c. Communicate and share knowledge between key stakeholders.

To pursue (a), (b) and (c) we:

- Facilitate workshops to update large emitters in the region about the opportunities related to CC(U)S.
- Organise seminars with information on upcoming EU calls and connecting potential partners that enable for further advancement of subsurface CO<sub>2</sub> storage in the region.
- Contribute to feasibility studies mapping the potential capture and storage projects in the region.
- Facilitate bi- and multilateral meetings between policymakers to tackle regulatory bottlenecks and enable the further acceleration of CC(U)S in the relevant countries.
- Matching various stakeholders and facilitate meetings between them to synergy their activities.
- Developing science-policy-society interface to address social and political concerns.
- Outreach activities such as publishing compact synthesis documents that support the activities above (e.g. policy briefs and technology summaries).

BASRECCS association is a platform for all stakeholders to tackle climate change via strengthening regional cooperation for CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation technologies such as CCS or CCUS.