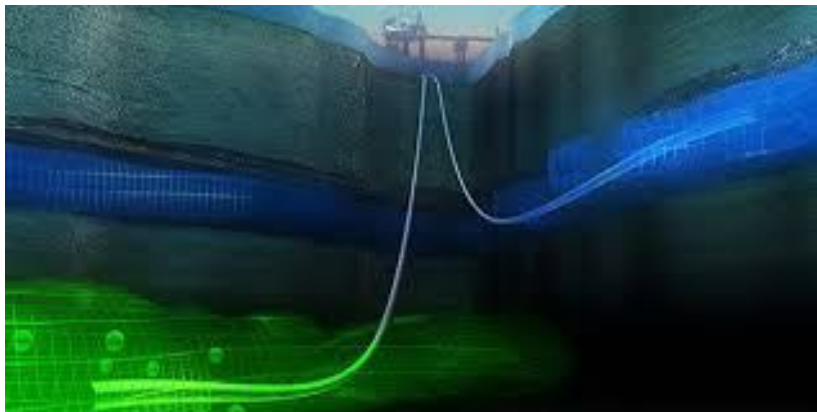


Norway – a European CSS driver

CO₂ GeoNet, Venice 9 May 2016

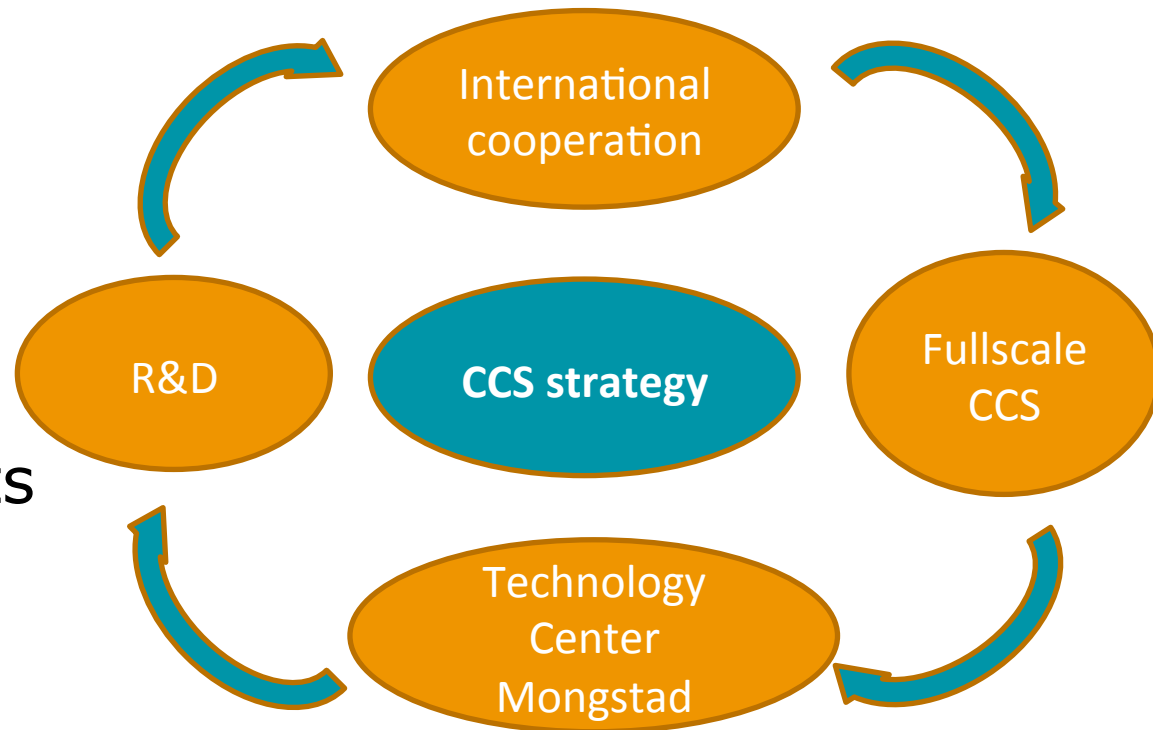


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Agenda

- History
- Policy instruments
- TCM
- Climit projects
- Feasibility studies
- Why CCS is important to Norway
- International cooperation



Norway's CCS-history



Prime minister Kjell Magne Bondevik, resigns March 2000

- **Since 1996: Sleipner** with CO₂ capture from natural gas and offshore storage
- **2000:** First time on history that a prime minister resigns because of to climate issues. He resigned due to lack of support for CCS on Gas-power plant.
- **2008: Snøhvit** (gas field)
- **2012: TCM** - Test centre Mongstad (CO₂ capture pilot)
- **2013:** Full scale CCS at Mongstad gas power plant terminated
- **2015:** Ongoing feasibility studies with ambition of full scale demonstration by 2020

- All in all:
- 20 year practice
- More than 10 years of development.
- RD&D projects (CLIMIT programme) and TCM could pave way for full scale CCS in near future...



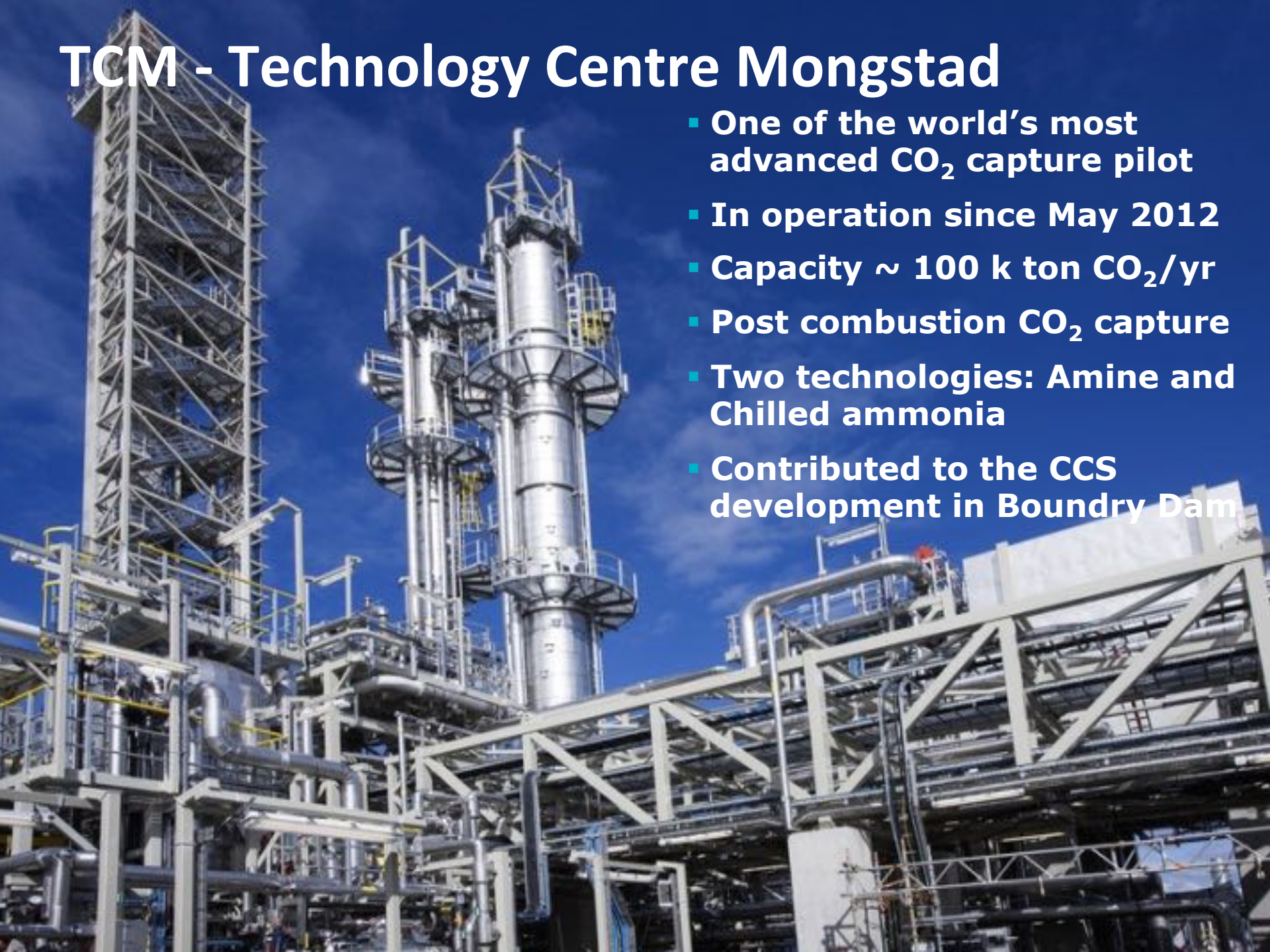
- **Norway is a leading CCS nation**



Prime minister Erna Solberg, since September 2013

TCM - Technology Centre Mongstad

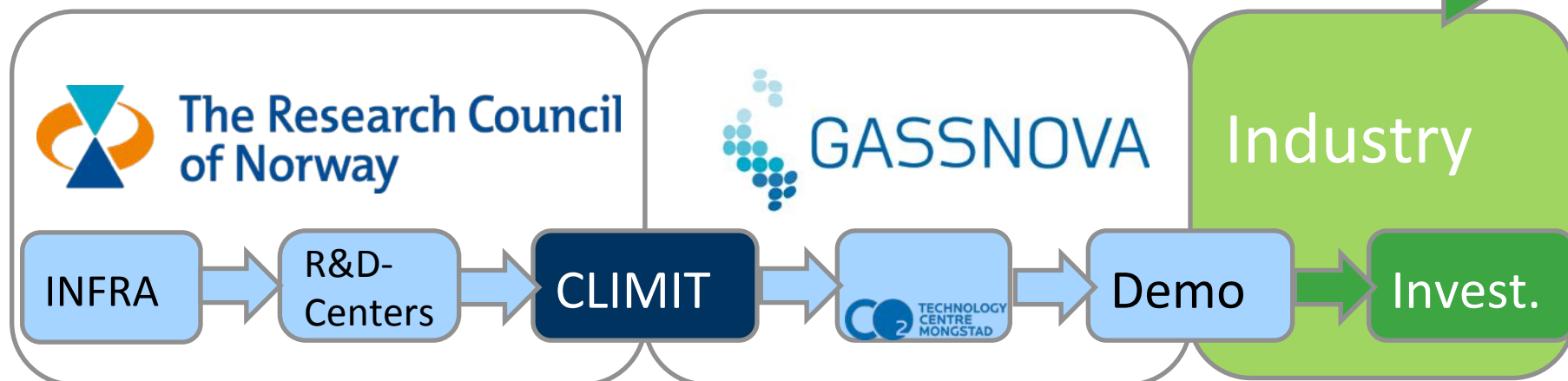
- One of the world's most advanced CO₂ capture pilot
- In operation since May 2012
- Capacity ~ 100 k ton CO₂/yr
- Post combustion CO₂ capture
- Two technologies: Amine and Chilled ammonia
- Contributed to the CCS development in Bounry Dam



Policy Instruments for CCS in Norway



Accelerated development of CCS technology



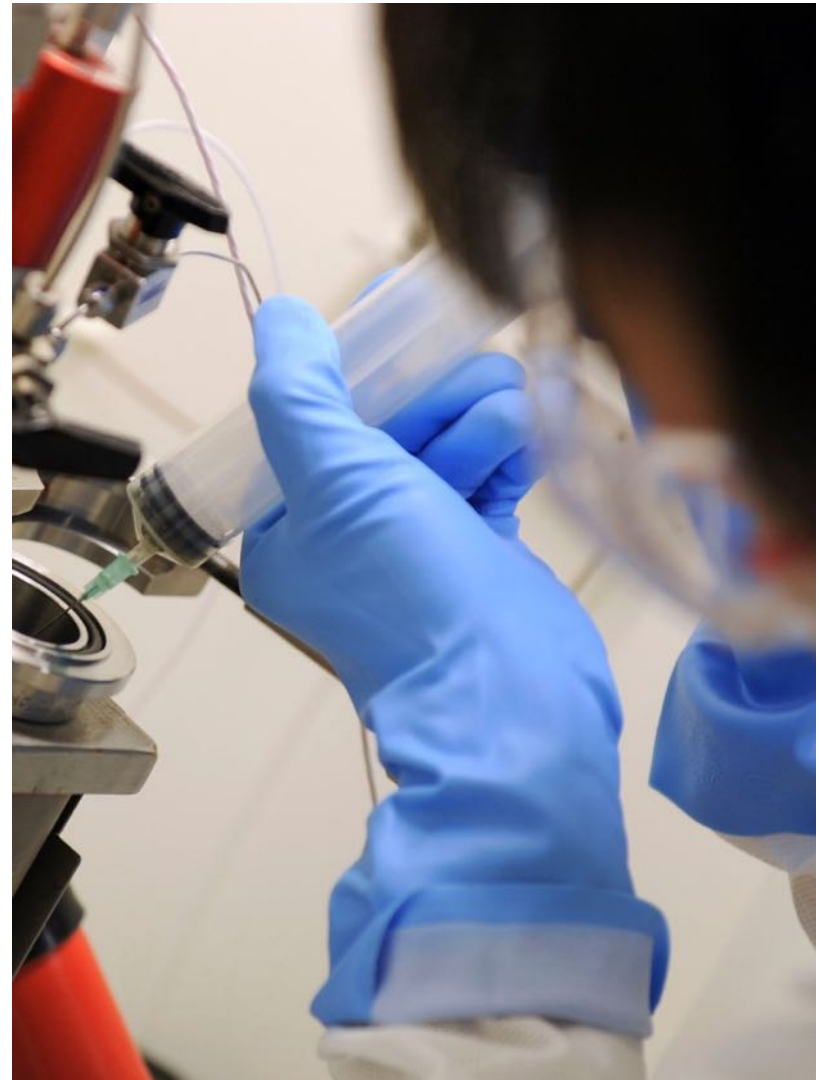
Norwegian R&D-instruments for CCS-development:

- CLIMIT R&D: yearly budget € 21 M
- CLIMIT Demo: yearly budget € 23 M
- CCS Research Centres
 - FME BIGCCS & FME SUCCESS
 - Yearly budget € 3.3 M for 8 years
- Research Infrastructure:
 - ECCSEL: € 22 M from RCN

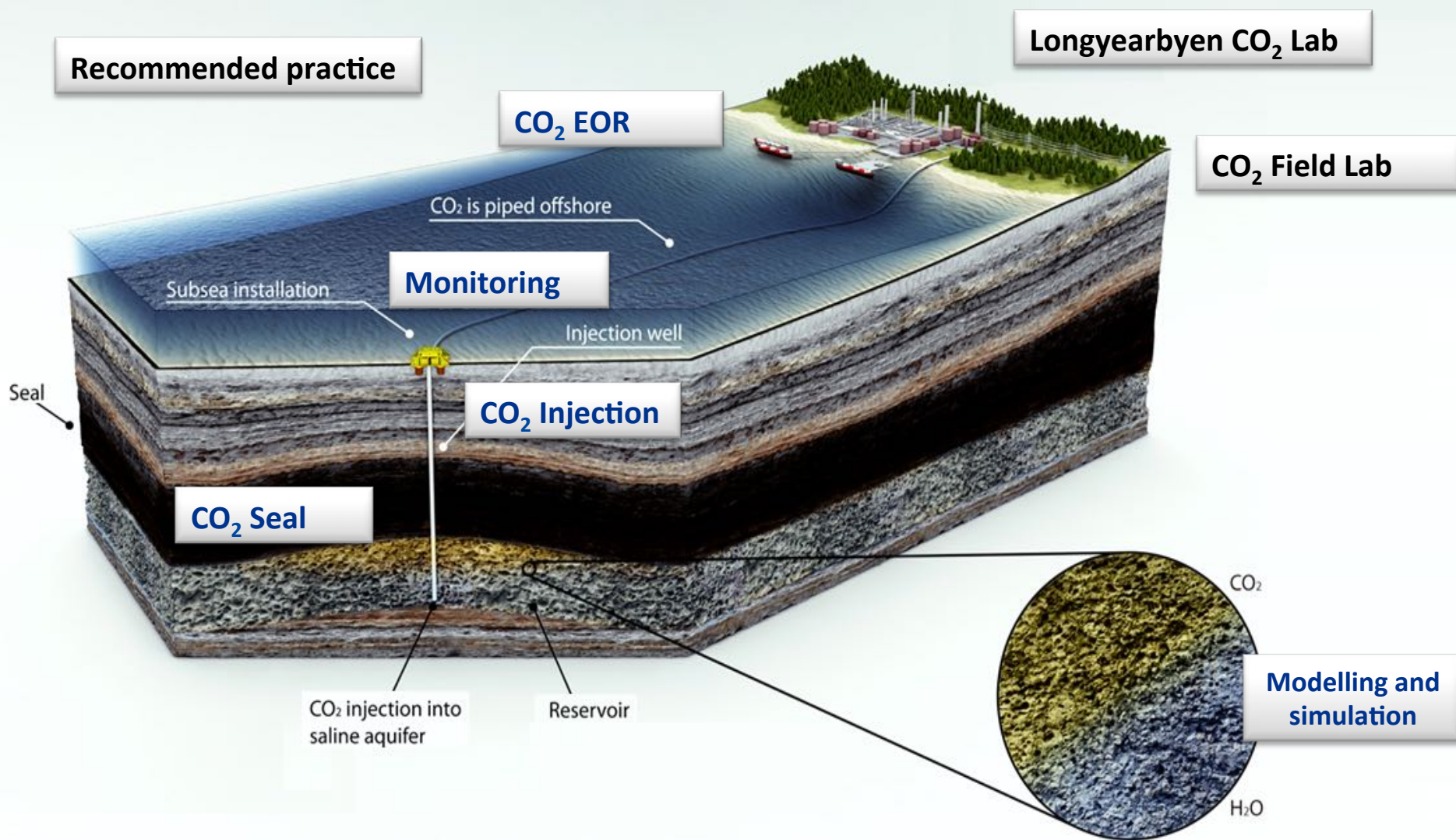


CLIMIT: From research to demo...

- More than 200 projects have received support since 2005
- Approx. 130 mill Euros in funding
 - In addition, the CLIMIT Demo projects have triggered an average of 50% industry financing
- Support for research, development, pilot and demo projects



CLIMIT-R&D funded projects - Examples



New concepts for CO₂ capture

- Very un-mature
- High risk
- High potential
- If they succeed ->
paradigm shift for reduced CCS cost
(mainly in relation to energy consumption)



Combining two promising looping capture technologies (SINTEF MK)



CO₂ capture using magnetic nanoparticles (SINTEF MK and NTNU)

Feasibility studies - Capture

- **Diversity:** 3 different industries – different requirements/solutions
- **Large potential** for new knowledge that can be implemented world wide
- **Motivation:** competition in the low-carbon-emission society
- Business model and financial aspects



Norcem Cement plant
0.8 MtCO₂/yr



Yara Ammonia plant
0.56 MtCO₂/yr



Klemetsrud Waste plant
0,4MtCO₂/yr

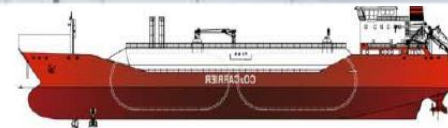
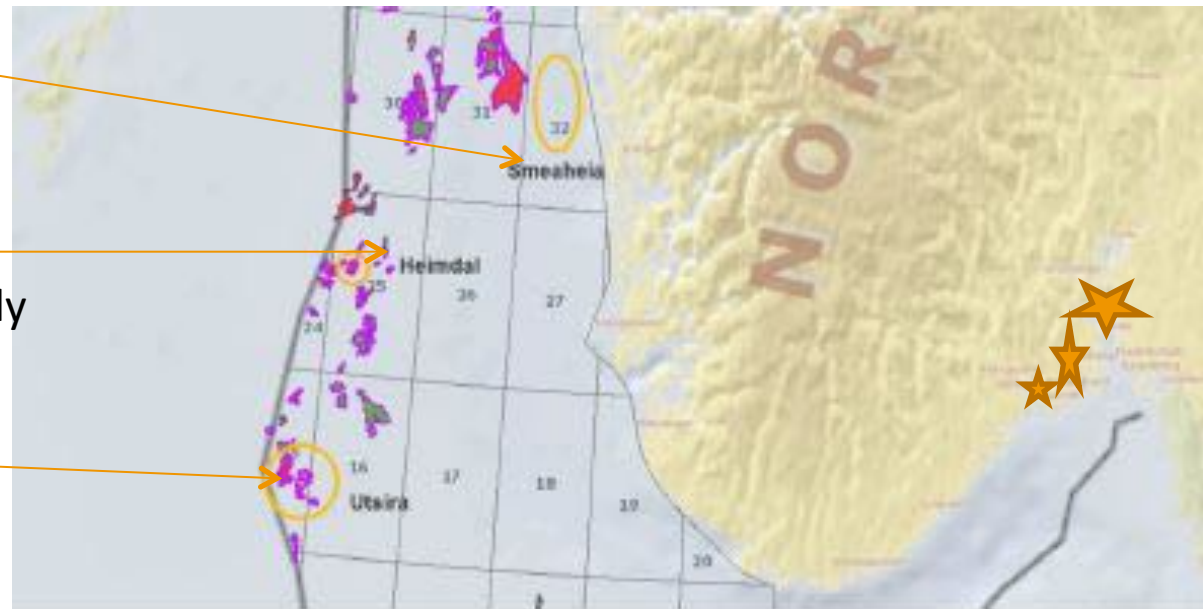
Feasibility study – Transport

- The State will handle transport and storage
- Gassco with mandate to assess ship and pipeline possibilities for transport of CO₂ from capture site to three storage (South-West coast of Norway)

Smeahaia: well known, seismics, large potential

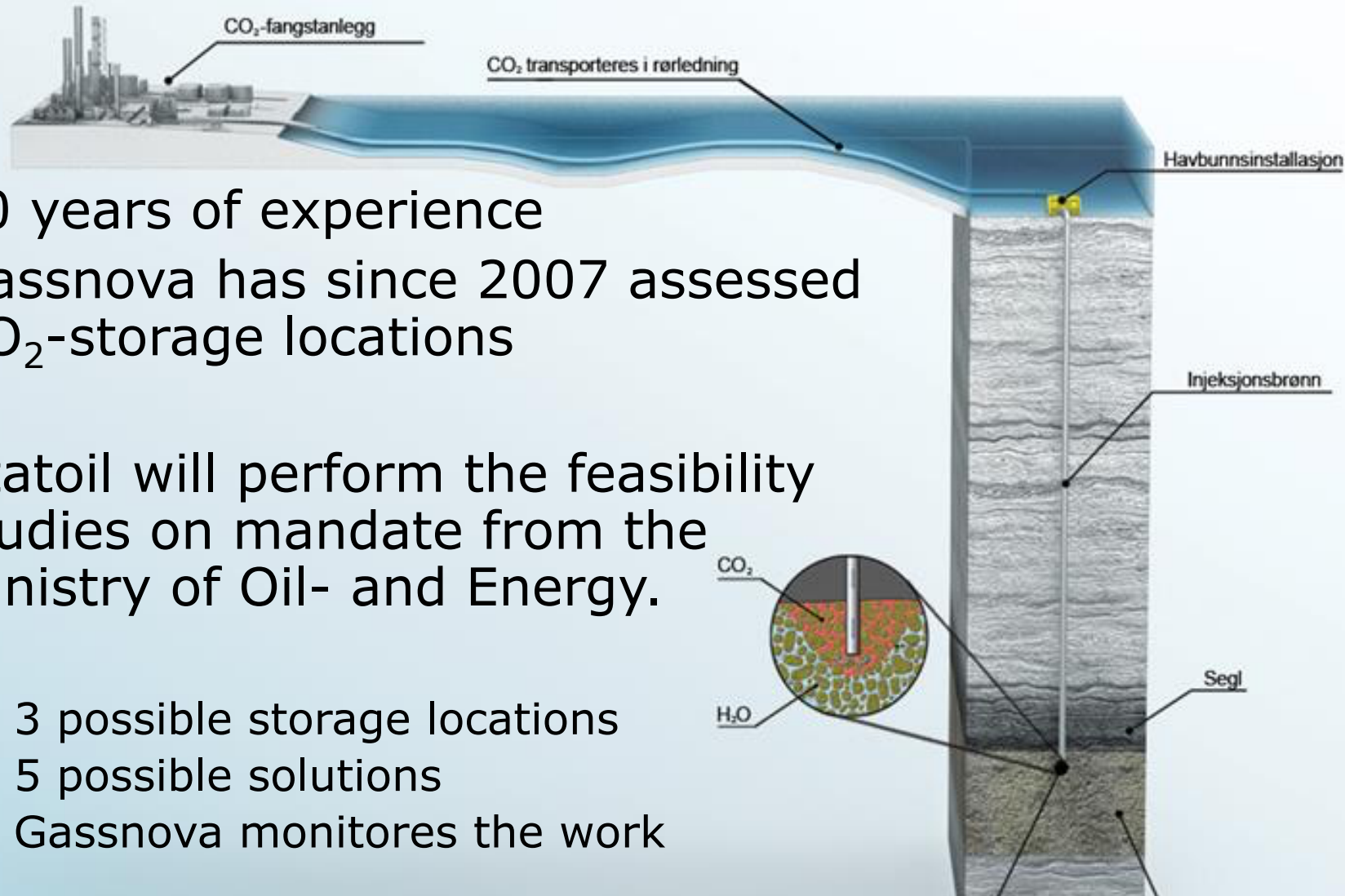
Heimdal: re-use existing infrastructure. Technically challenging

Utsira: build on experiences from injected CO₂ from Sleipner since 1996.

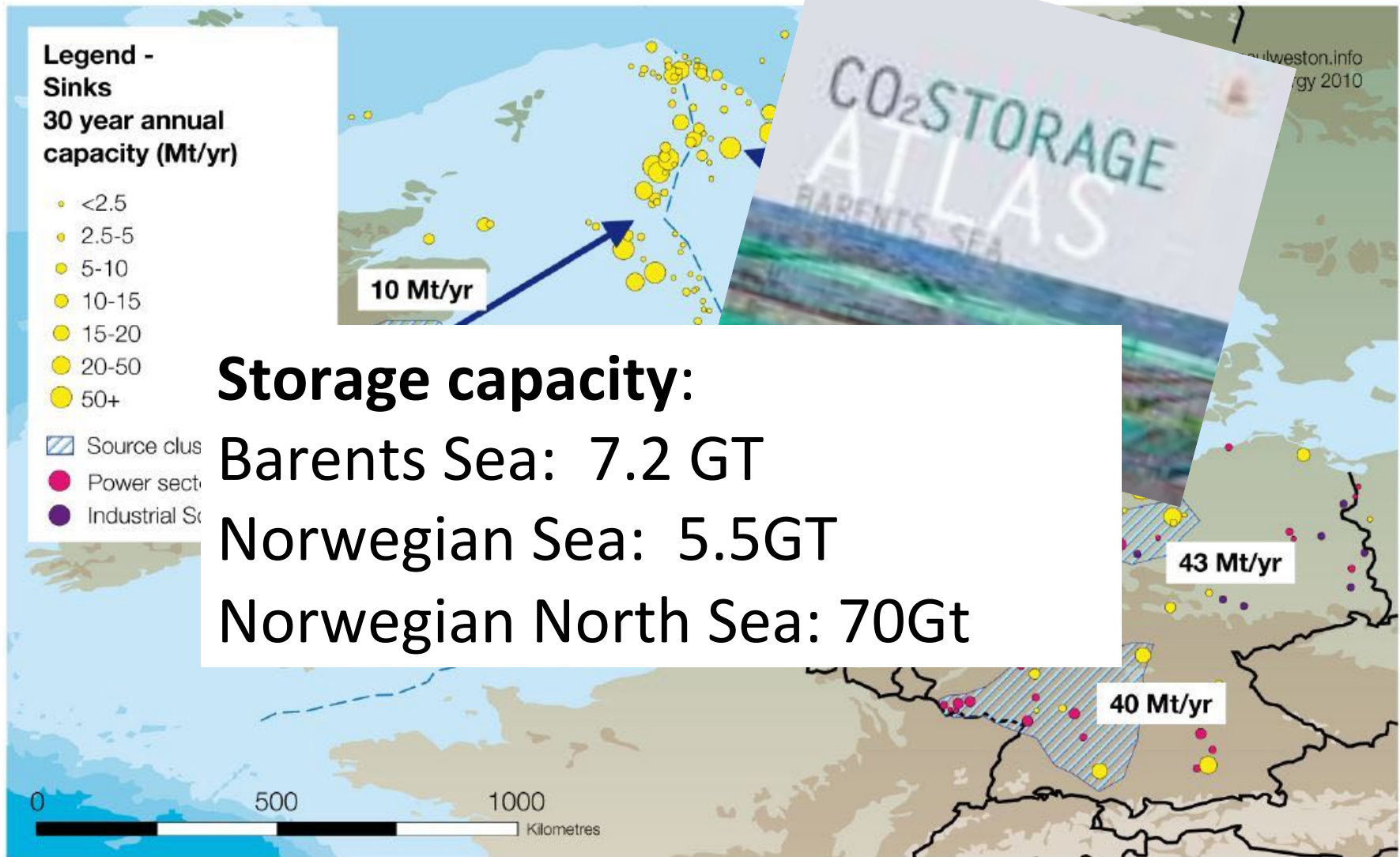


Feasibility study – Storage

- 20 years of experience
- Gassnova has since 2007 assessed CO₂-storage locations
- Statoil will perform the feasibility studies on mandate from the Ministry of Oil- and Energy.
 - 3 possible storage locations
 - 5 possible solutions
 - Gassnova monitors the work



Large storage capacity in the North Sea ++



The 'Very High' scenario in 2030 – where 270 Mt CO₂/yr is captured and stored

Decisions to be taken

- Which of the Capture-sites
- Ship design for transport
- Which location for storage
- Next step is FEED studies
- **Investments for full scale**
 - **Fight between Ministers ?**
 - **Support from the public is crucial**
- Decision of investments autumn 2018
 - Challenging to realise a full scale within 2020, but early 2020'ies could be possible

Minister of Oil and Energy, Tord Lien

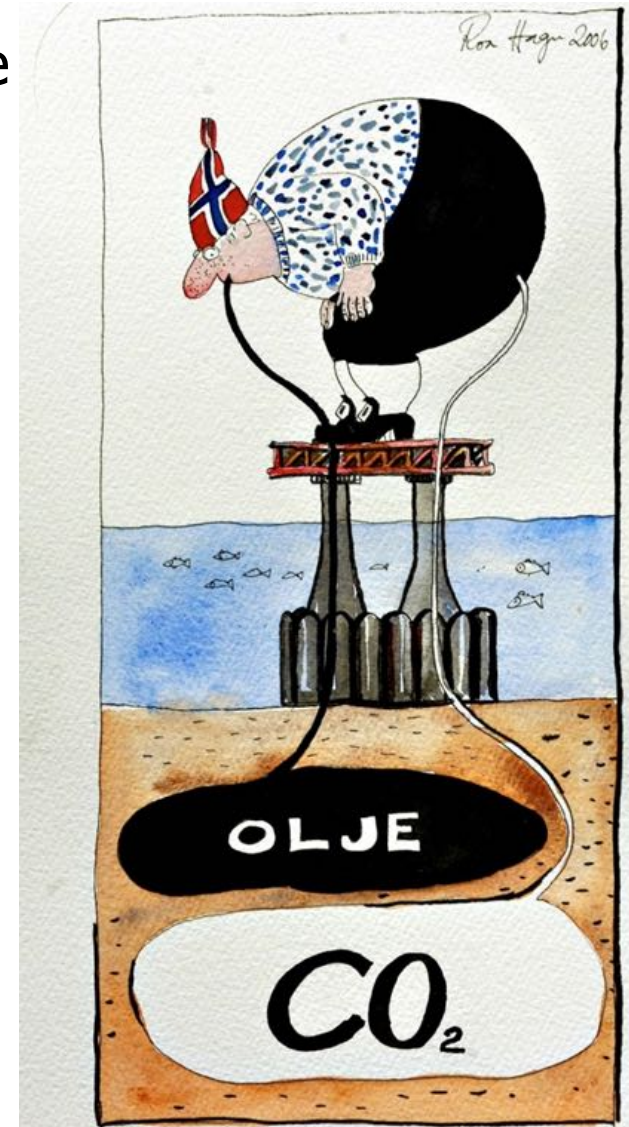


Minister of
Finance,
Siv Jensen



CCS – important for Norway

- Large oil and gas producer with huge export income
- Large process industry
- Take responsibility on a local level, but also regional and global
- Commitment – COP21
- The transition to the low emission society
- The role of academia is important
- Transition to green competitiveness



Oslo – the capital in Europe with high(est) ambitions:

A photograph of three people sitting around a table in a meeting. On the left, a woman with short brown hair, wearing a red top and a red necklace, is smiling. In the center, a man with glasses and a dark suit is gesturing with his hands while speaking. On the right, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a black top and a green necklace, is listening. The background shows a room with large windows and ornate wooden chairs.

Europe's environmental capital

CO₂ capture at Klemetsrud waste and energy plant

Stop fossil fuel for heating

Cars not allowed in downtown Oslo

50% reduction in CO₂ by 2020

95% cut in CO₂ by 2030

60% cut in NO_x by 2022

International co-operation

Benefits

- Collaboration
- Quality
- Meeting global challenges
- Giving access to industry

Arenas

- EU: Horizon2020
- Bilateral/multilateral outside EU
- MoU USA-Norway



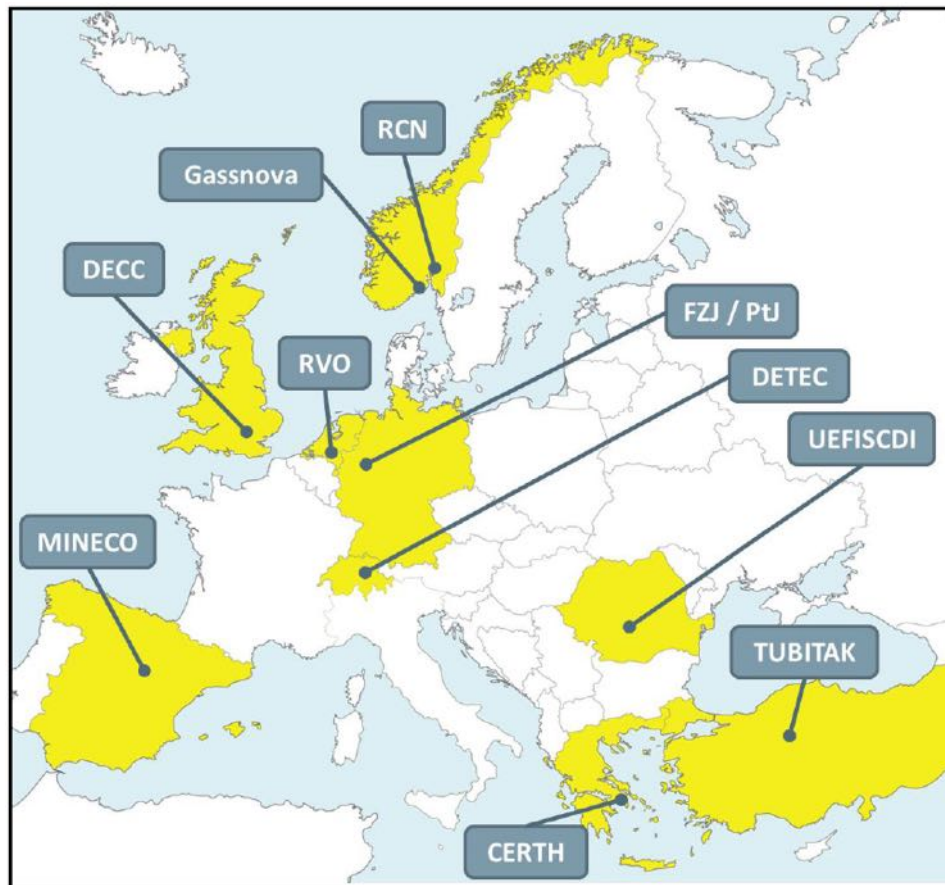
ACT – Accelerating CCS Technologies, European cooperation

Countries setting up large common calls.

A call in June 2016 will address RD&D that can contribute to pilot and demonstration activities.

Budget: 41 million euro

ACT is coordinated by the Research Council of Norway





Summing up

- CCS is a part of the solutions to combat global warming.
- We need realisation of a full scale (in Europe)
 - The goal of building a full-scale CCS plant is to reduce the global GHG emissions.
 - A full-scale should use available technology in a way that improves technology, which makes future CCS projects more probable
- **Norway has a leading position within CCS**
 - Sleipner, Snøhvit, TCM
 - Feasibility studies and ambition of full scale by 2020
 - Significant budget for R&D
- Norway can and should continue to play a vital role in this area
- International collaboration is needed to deploy CCS
 - ACT, Horizon 2020, bilateral cooperation



Thank you for your attention

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