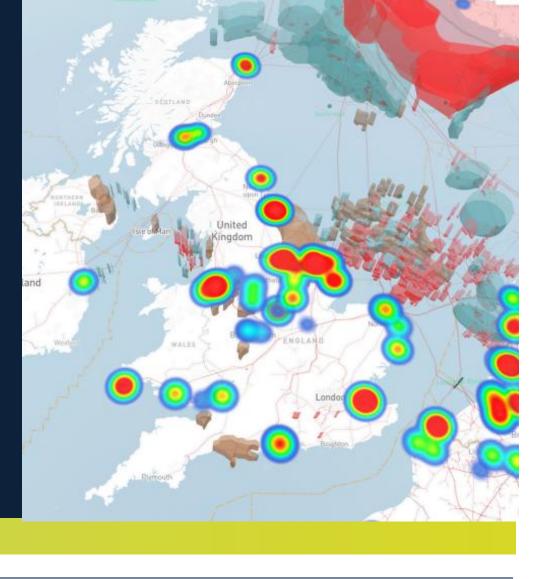
PIPELINES, PORTS & PERMITS:

The UK's Infrastructure Gap Behind Carbon Capture & Storage

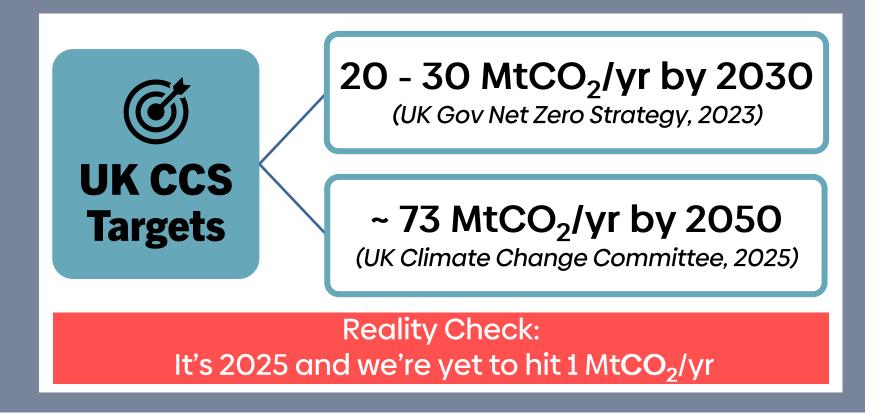
Visual insights co-developed by Olsights & MapStand for CCS network resilience and expansion







Carbon Capture and Storage was first conceptualised as early as the 1970's, and the technology has since been used for 2-3 decades across the world. Though rolled out in parts of Europe, the progression of the UK's CCS projects, is lagging behind. In particular, current transportation and storage infrastructure are proving to be inadequate to support our ambitious plans / targets.



CCS in the UK — Are we trying to build a house without laying the foundations?

Progress to Date:

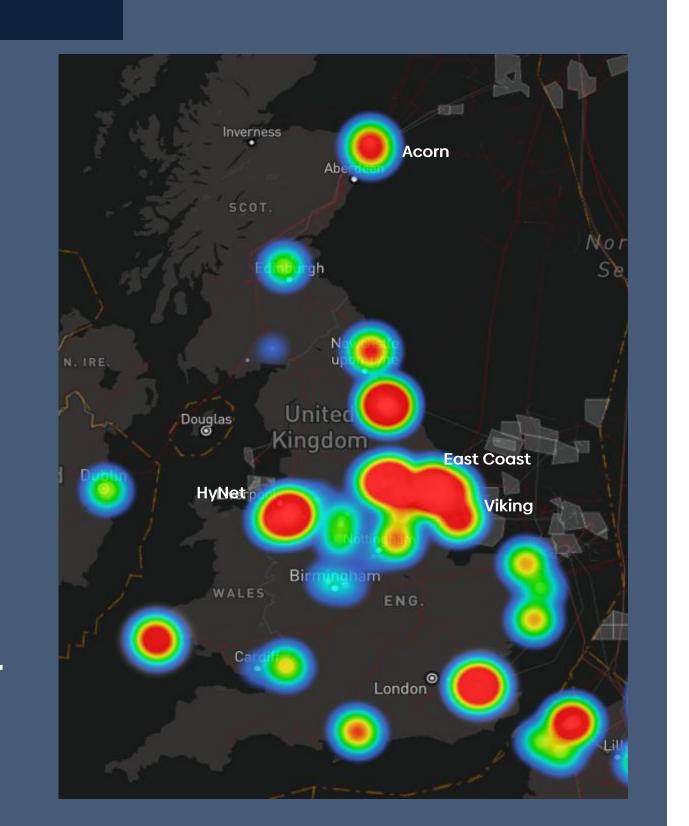
If all planned CCS projects in the UK were to go ahead, this could mean a capture capacity ~ 97 Mt CO₂/yr by 2050 BUT:

- UK Emissions are currently ~ 400 Mt CO₂/yr
- < 1% of this CCS is operational today
- ~ 30% of projects have not secured storage

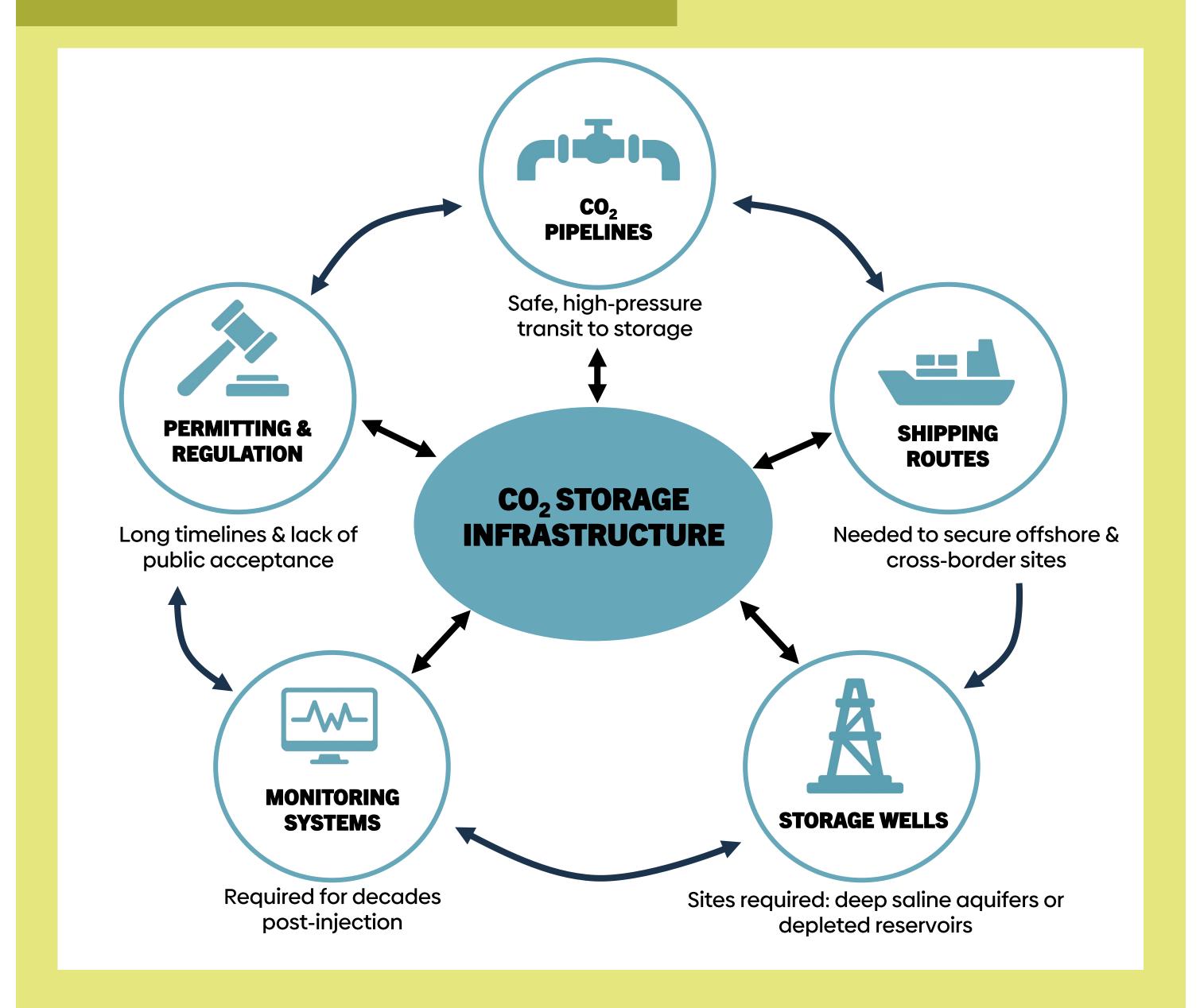
UK CCS Projects & Our Progress:

UK Clusters include HyNet & East Coast (Track 1), Viking & Acorn (Track 2), as well as numerous other industrial clusters.

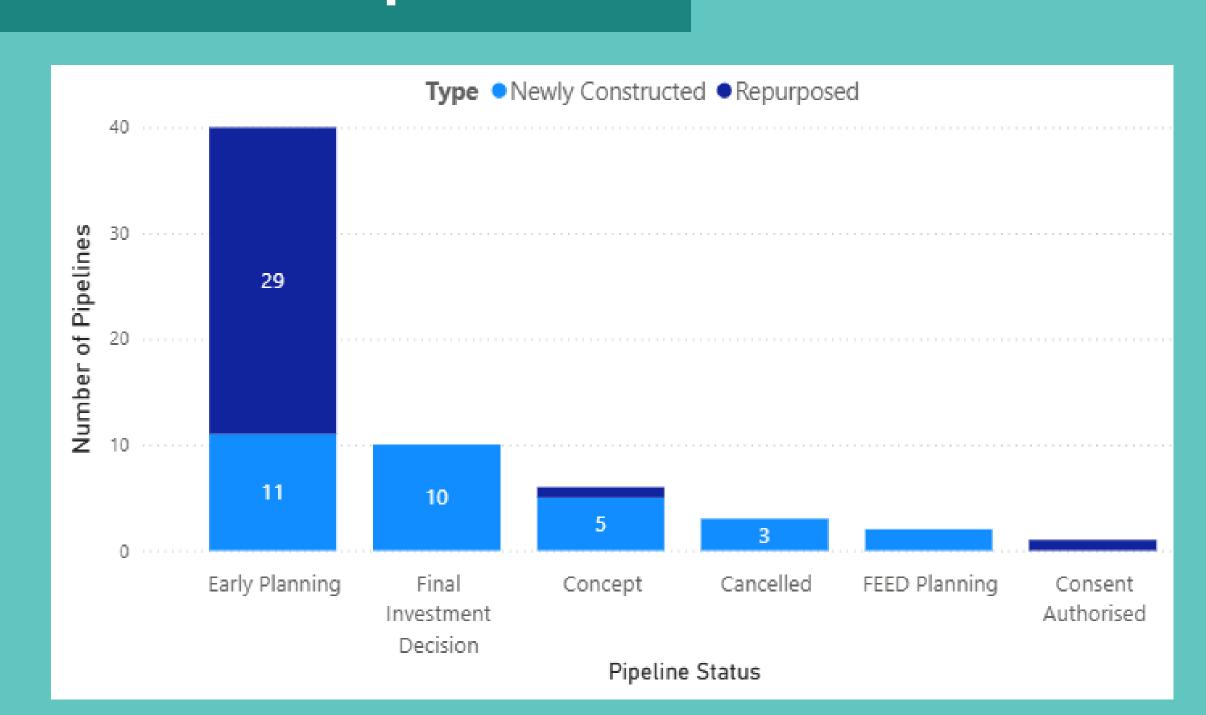
Pipeline construction has been planned for the near future but with Track 1 projects intended to be operational before 2030, the lack of built pipelines and matched storage threatens their success.



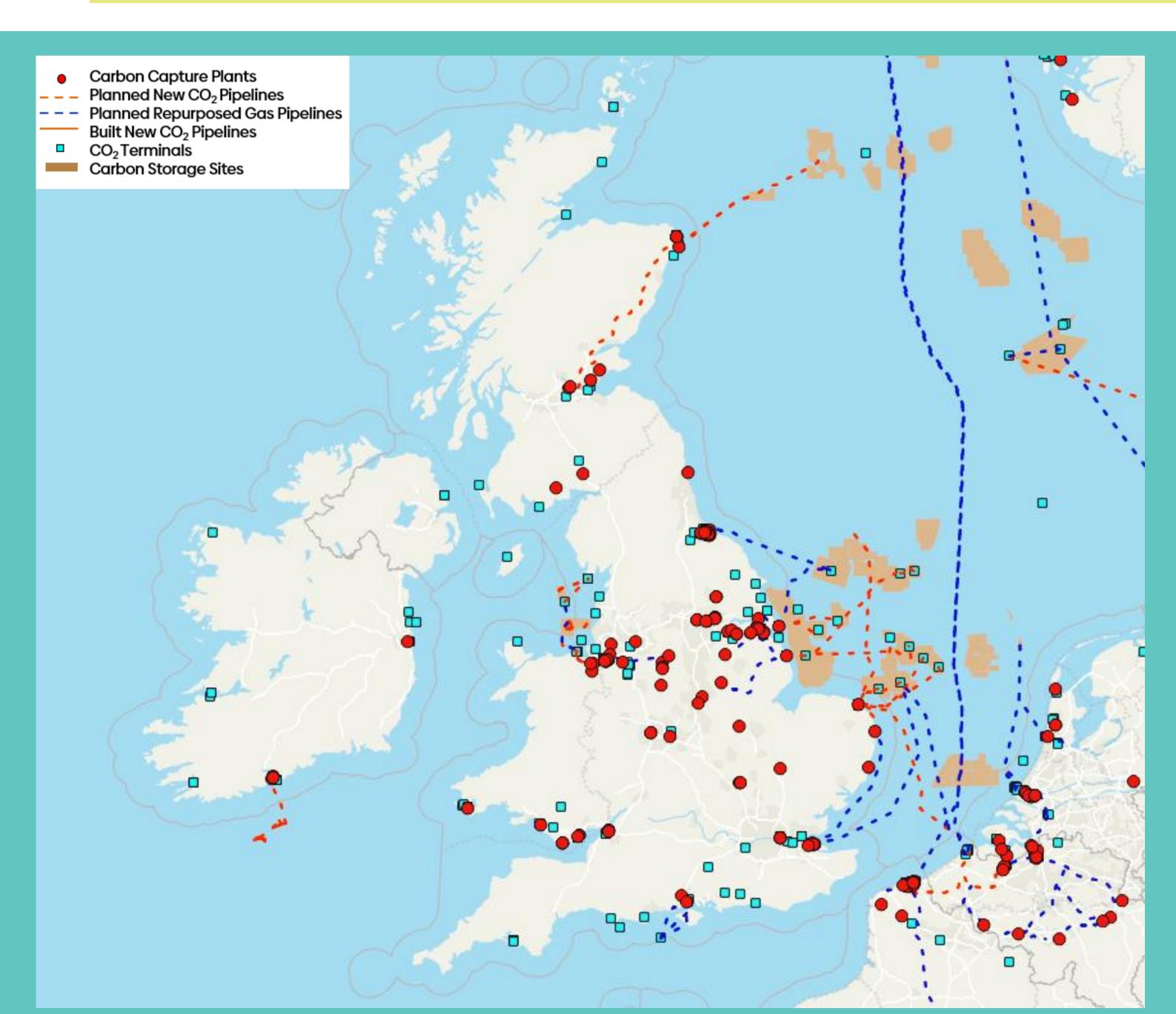
Infrastructure Requirements:



Current State of Pipelines:

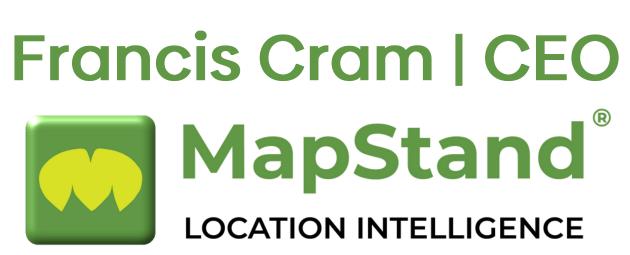


The UK and cross-border connections with Europe have mature oil & gas infrastructure including platforms, wells, pipelines – many of which could be repurposed for CO₂ transport and storage. However, almost all of the planned repurposed pipelines are only in the early planning phase, when in many cases, this could accelerate deployment, and significantly reduce costs vs. newly built ones.











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