



Biomass and CCS

IEAGHG Activities

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IEA GHG R&D Programme

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IEAGHG R&D Programme



- A collaborative research programme founded in 1991 as an IEA Implementing Agreement financed by its members
- Aim: Provide definitive information on the role that technology can play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- Producing information that is:
 - Objective, trustworthy, independent
 - Policy relevant but NOT policy prescriptive
 - Reviewed by external Expert Reviewers
- Focuses on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage (CCS)
- **Activities:** Studies and reports (>120); International Research Networks : Wells, Risk, Monitoring, Modelling, Oxy, Capture, Solid Looping, Social Research; Communications (GHGT conferences, IJGGC, etc); facilitating demonstration activities; peer reviews.
- Collaborate with Global CCS Institute, IEA, CSLF, ZEP, IPAC, CO2GEONET, UNFCCC



**Techno-economic assessment
of capture**

Regulation and Incentives

Global Potential

Need for Biomass CCS



- Deployment of current emissions reduction technologies may not be enough for climate stabilisation - future emission scenarios (IPCC 4th AR) may require negative emissions
- Only one technology option large-scale and near-market – biomass and CCS
- Highlighted in GHGT9 conclusions, and starting to be recognised, but no assessment of realistic potential, issues, limitations etc.
- Implications uncertain, possibly large, not reflected in climate policy (Rhodes & Keith 2008) – due to lack of information
- IEA CCS Roadmap



**TECHNO-ECONOMIC
EVALUATION OF POST
COMBUSTION CAPTURE ON
BIOMASS POWER PLANT**

Techno-Economic Evaluation of Biomass Power Plant with Post Combustion Capture



- IEAGHG Report 2009/9 , Foster Wheeler Italy
- Scope - PF and CFBC – dedicated and co-fired, EU context
- Findings
 - Efficiency drops significantly for dedicated
 - Capital cost increases 63%-126% (highest for dedicated - due to capture plant and flue gas cleaning)
 - COE increases 50%-100% (highest for dedicated)
 - Requires ETS price 48-76 Euro tCO₂



Biomass CCS Economic Incentives using Carbon Markets

Carbon markets



- EU ETS – EUAs
- JI – ERUs
- CDM – CERs
- IPCC GHG Guidelines - AAUs

Carbon markets



- EU ETS Directive 2009
- Art 10a – free allocation can be given to biomass CCS, but not to any electricity production
- Industrial operations OK? use of benchmarks
- Annex 1.1 – 100% biomass combustion not covered by Directive
- Article 24a – EUAs can be given to activities reducing GHGs outside ETS, given not in respect of emissions. Needs host gov to apply.
- Creates uncertainty, needs clarification

Carbon markets



- JI-ERUs
- Bilateral offset projects in co-operation with host gov'n – allocates from AAUs and converts AAUs to ERUs for project – can work for biomass CCS
- Domestic offsets??

Carbon markets



- CDM – CERs
- CERs allocated for emissions reductions below baseline – can work for biomass CCS, BUT CCS not yet recognised for CDM.
- Copenhagen CMP5 – invites new methodologies for net reduction technologies
- Sustainable development

Carbon markets



- IPCC GHG Guidelines (2006)
- CCS Chapter 5.3 – “Negative emissions may arise.....if CO₂ generated by biomass combustion is captured. This is a correct procedure and negative emissions should be reported as such.”
- Carbon markets – limitations, uncertainty, lack of being tested

Policy, Incentives, Regulation?



- Policy, regulations, incentives developed generally without Biomass CCS in mind
- Policy makers need
 - 1st - aware
 - 2nd – informed



Global Potential



Global Potential for Biomass and CCS

- ECOFYS, NL (Joris Koornneef et al)
- Report Draft out for peer review
- Scope
 - Full biomass chain and CCS chain
 - Technical, realisable and economic potential
 - 2030 and 2050
 - Dedicated and co-firing
- Initial findings: -

ALSTOM

B&W
power generation group

BG GROUP



CEZ GROUP



CIAB

VATTENFALL



ConocoPhillips



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