

Hoorzitting: Naar een geologische opslag van CO2 in België?

CCS:
klimaatactie EN
energiebevoorradingsszekerheid?

brug naar de toekomst ?

valkuil?



Table 8.1 Summary of new plant performance and CO₂ capture cost based on current technology.

Performance and Cost Measures	New NGCC Plant				New PC Plant				New IGCC Plant			
	Range			Rep. Value	Range			Rep. Value	Range			Rep. Value
	low		high		low		high		low		high	
Emission rate without capture (kg CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	344	-	379	367	736	-	811	762	682	-	846	773
Emission rate with capture (kg CO ₂ MWh ⁻¹)	40	-	66	52	92	-	145	112	65	-	152	108
Percent CO ₂ reduction per kWh (%)	83	-	88	86	81	-	88	85	81	-	91	86
Plant efficiency with capture, LHV basis (%)	47	-	50	48	30	-	35	33	31	-	40	35
Capture energy requirement (% more input MWh ⁻¹)	11	-	22	16	24	-	40	31	14	-	25	19
Total capital requirement without capture (US\$ kW ⁻¹)	515	-	724	568	1161	-	1486	1286	1169	-	1565	1326
Total capital requirement with capture (US\$ kW ⁻¹)	909	-	1261	998	1894	-	2578	2096	1414	-	2270	1825
Percent increase in capital cost with capture (%)	64	-	100	76	44	-	74	63	19	-	66	37
COE without capture (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	31	-	50	37	43	-	52	46	41	-	61	47
COE with capture only (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	43	-	72	54	62	-	86	73	54	-	79	62
Increase in COE with capture (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	12	-	24	17	18	-	34	27	9	-	22	16
Percent increase in COE with capture (%)	37	-	69	46	42	-	66	57	20	-	55	33
Cost of CO ₂ captured (US\$/tCO ₂)	33	-	57	44	23	-	35	29	11	-	32	20
Cost of CO ₂ avoided (US\$/tCO ₂)	37	-	74	53	29	-	51	41	13	-	37	23
Capture cost confidence Level (see Table 3.7)	moderate				moderate				moderate			

klimaatactie EN energiebevoorradingszekerheid?

□ Europese commissie:

- Noodzaak om dringende actie te verzoenen met zekerheid energiebevoorrading
 - Steenkool zal in dat kader een belangrijke rol blijven spelen
 - “propere” steenkooltechnologieën volstaan niet om noodzakelijke CO₂-reductie te bewerkstelligen
- ⇒ CCS belangrijk onderdeel van maatregelenportfolio

klimaatactie EN energiebevoorradingsszekerheid?

- ❑ Actuele stroomproductie in Europa:
3000 TWh
- ❑ Te vervangen tegen 2020: 1000 TWh
- ❑ Bijkomende "nood" aan stroom tegen
2020: 1400 TWh
- ❑ Totaal te installeren capaciteit tegen
2020: 2400 TWh = 80% huidig
niveau!

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- Bijkomende kost tegen 2030 om “noodzakelijke” CO2-reductie te realiseren zonder CCS: + € 60 miljard (+40%)

	Option 0: disallow CCS	Option 1: ETS	Option 2: ETS+mandatory				Option 3: ETS+subsidy
			New coal	New coal+gas	New+old coal	New+old coal+gas	
			2a	2b	2c	2d	
2020	2.2	0	0.8	2.4	1.9	4.9	-0.2
2025	5.2	0	2.1	3.3	4.8	10.0	-0.1
2030	59.5	0	6.7	9.8	6.7	12.6	2.1

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- Voor 2030 wordt CCS in België enkel toegepast indien obligatoir.
- Bij integratie in ETS: CCS betekenisvol vanaf CO₂-prijs van €40

Table 9. Impacts of options in terms CO₂ captured by CCS (in Mt CO₂)

	Option 0. No CCS	Option1: ETS	Option 2: ETS+mandatory				Option 3: ETS + subsidy
			New coal	New coal+gas	New+old coal	New+old coal+gas	
			2a	2b	2c	2d	
2020	0	7	7	7	37	75.	0
2025	0	20	20.6	26.5	118.	177	22
2030	0	161	267	391	326	517	211

Table 11. Distribution of Mt CO2 captured by Member State in 2030

Mt of CO2 Captured in 2030	Option 1	Option 2				Option 3
		2a	2b	2c	2d	
Ireland			2		5	2
United Kingdom		1	57	4	62	10
Belgium		17	27	22	50	
Luxembourg					1	
Netherlands			5	3	14	
Germany		74	115	135	186	56
France				3	3	
Spain		9	9	11	13	1
Portugal				2	2	
Denmark						
Sweden						
Finland				1	1	
Austria			7	1	11	
Italy		4	4	8	10	
Slovenia	5	5	5	5	5	5
Czech Republic	16	16	16	18	18	18
Slovakia	6	6	7	7	9	7
Poland	91	92	89	72	78	94
Hungary	8	8	9	7	12	8
Latvia						
Estonia					1	
Lithuania						

Mt of CO2 Captured in 2030	Option 1	Option 2				Option 3
		2a	2b	2c	2d	
Romania	19	18	20	12	17	7
Bulgaria	15	15	15	14	16	3
Greece		1	3		3	1
Cyprus						
Malta						
EU27	161	267	391	326	517	211

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□ Gevolgen voor werkgelegenheid

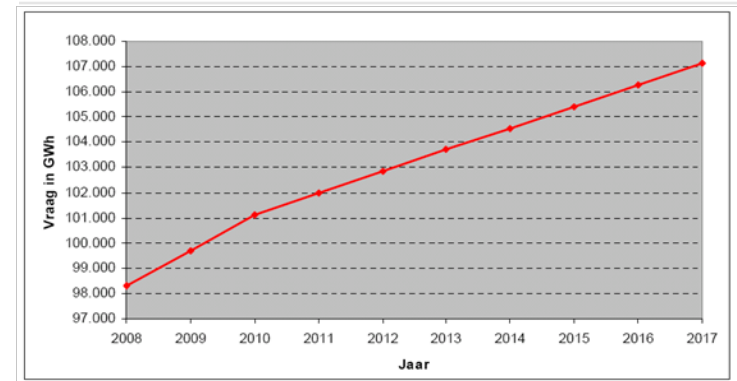
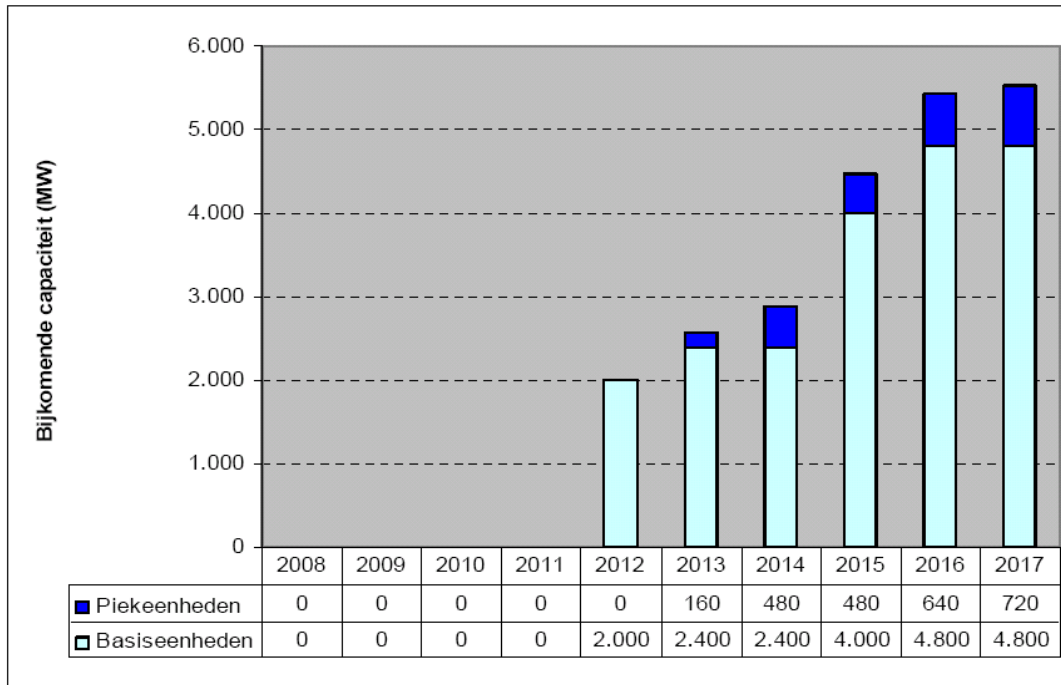
Table 20 Employment impact in 2030 (1000 jobs) compared to Option 1 (Enable CCS in ETS)

	Option 0: No CCS in ETS	Option 2: ETS+mandatory				Option 3: ETS + subsidy
		New coal	New coal+gas	New+old coal	New+old coal+gas	
	0	2a	2b	2c	2d	3
Coal and lignite mining	-52	-7	+10	-8	+15	+1
Other sectors	-270	-52	-70	-62	-102	-12
Total	-322	-59	-60	-70	-87	-13

klimaatactie EN energiebevoorradingszekerheid?

- ❑ Mogelijkheden in België beperkt
- ⇒ Nieuwe steenkoolcentrales in België uiterst problematisch
- ❑ Maar bevoorradingszekerheid ook voor België problematisch (zie volgende dia's)
- ⇒ Probleem energiebevoorrading meer op Europees niveau aanpakken:
 - ❑ LT investeringsprogramma capaciteit en grids
 - ❑ Coördinatie tussen transportnetten (Europese netbeheerder)
 - ❑ Europese R&D strategie voor HE, e-efficiëntietechnologie,...

klimaatactie EN energiebevoorradingszekerheid?



klimaatactie EN energiebevoorradingszekerheid?

Jaar van indienststelling	Bijkomende basisinvesteringen	Bijkomende piekinvesteringen
2008	-	-
2009	-	-
2010	-	-
2011	-	-
2012	5 x 400 MW (2008)	-
2013	1 x 400 MW (2009)	2 x 80 MW (2010)
2014	-	4 x 80 MW (2011)
2015	4 x 400 MW (2011)	-
2016	2 x 400 MW (2012)	2 x 80 MW (2013)
2017	-	1 x 80 MW (2014)

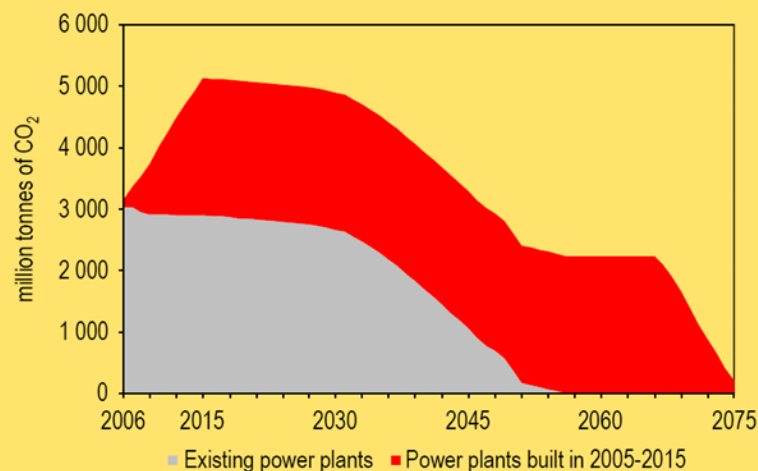
Tabel 2 - Kalender van de noodzakelijke « realiseerbare » investeringen om het betrouwbaarheids criterium in het hoofdsценario te respecteren

CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

- ❑ CCS: brug tussen fossiel-intensief en post-fossiel energiesysteem ?
- ❑ Gevaar: het leggen van de brug kan er net voor zorgen dat de andere oever niet bereikt wordt (fossiele lock-in)

CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

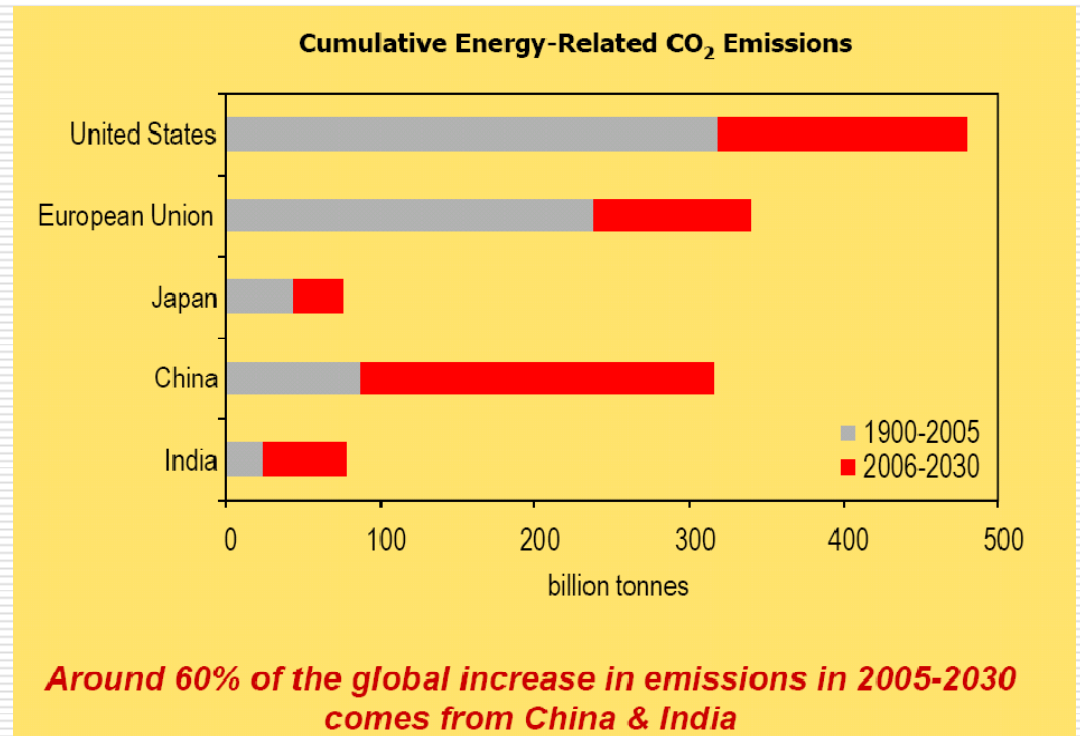
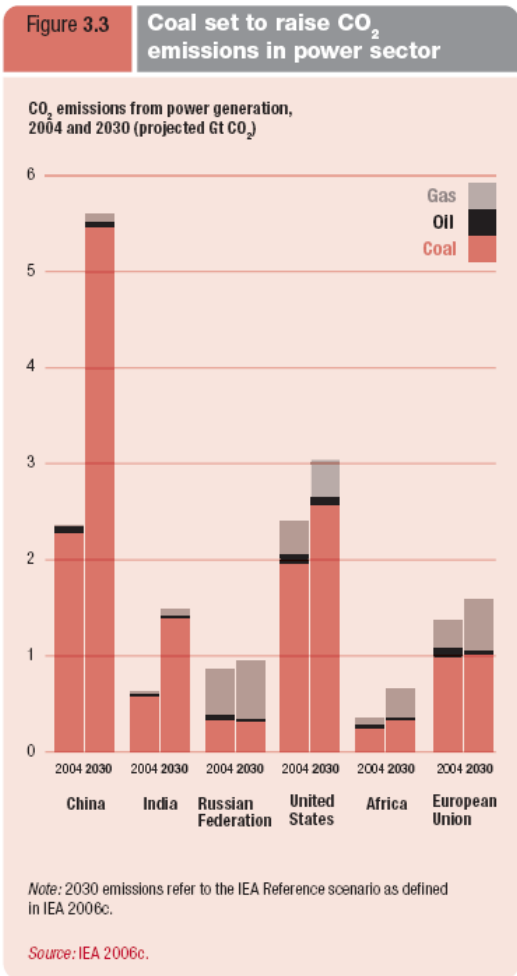
CO₂ Emissions from Coal-Fired Power Stations built prior to 2015 in China & India



Capacity additions in the next decade will lock-in technology & largely determine emissions through 2050 & beyond

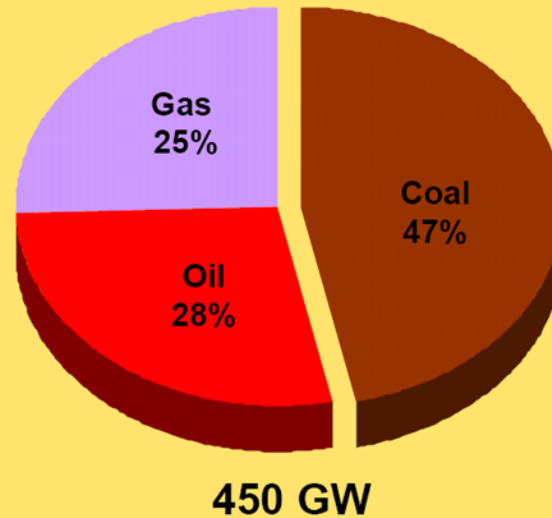
- ✓ China zal in de komende 8 jaar 800 gigawatt capaciteit installeren (= de capaciteit geïnstalleerd in EU sinds 1945)
- ✓ 90% gebaseerd op steenkool
- ✓ CCS = bijdrage om ontsporing emissies te beperken

CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?



CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

OECD Power Plant Retirements



Between 2012 and 2022, some 450 GW of generation capacity will be retired in the OECD – over 1/3 in Europe

CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

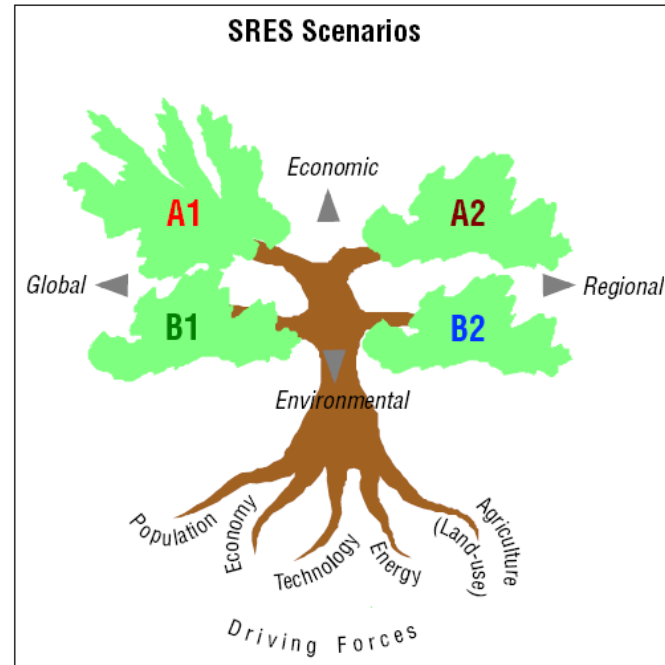


Figure 2.11. Schematic illustration of SRES scenarios. The four scenario “families” are shown, very simplistically, for illustrative purposes, as branches of a two-dimensional tree. The two dimensions shown indicate global and regional scenario orientation, and development and environmental orientation, respectively. In reality, the four scenarios share a space of a much higher dimensionality given the numerous driving forces and other assumptions needed to define any given scenario in a particular modelling approach. The schematic diagram illustrates that the scenarios build on the main driving forces of GHG emissions. Each scenario family is based on a common specification of some of the main driving forces.

CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

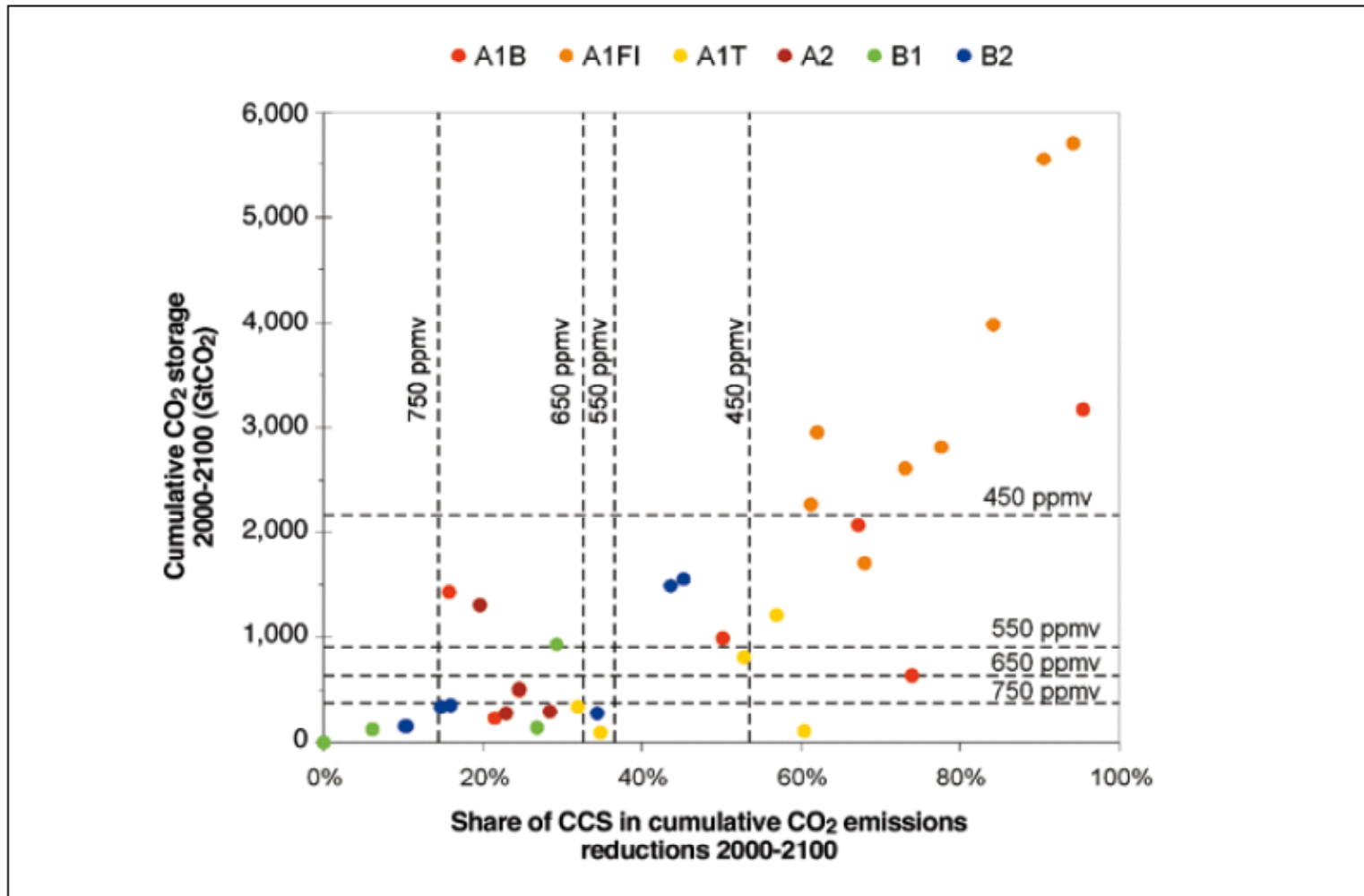


Figure 8.5 Relationship between (1) the imputed share of CCS in total cumulative emissions reductions in per cent and (2) total cumulative CCS deployment in GtCO₂ (2000–2100). The scatter plots depict values for individual TAR mitigation scenarios for the six SRES scenario groups. The vertical dashed lines show the average share of CCS in total emissions mitigation across the 450 to 750 ppmv stabilization scenarios, and the dashed horizontal lines illustrate the scenarios' average cumulative storage requirements across 450 to 750 ppmv stabilization.

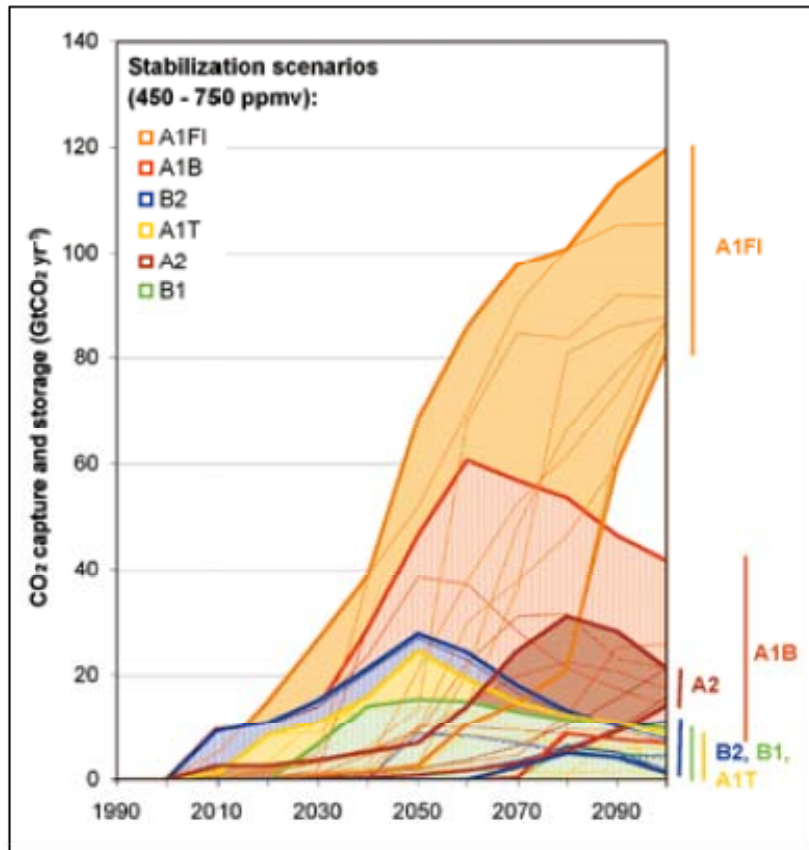
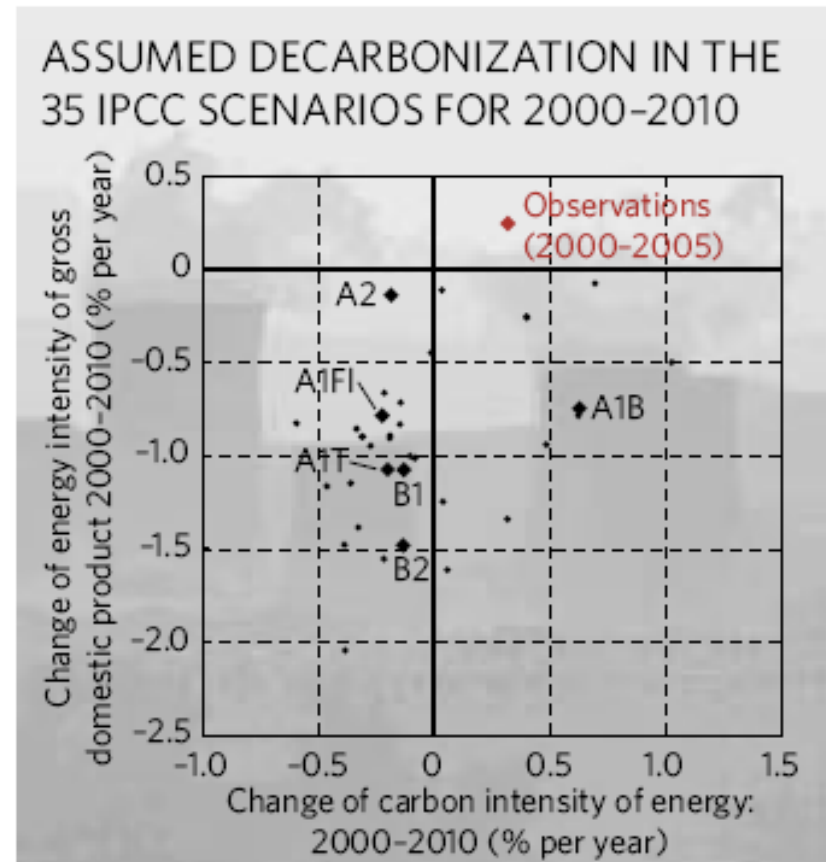


Figure 8.7 Deployment of CCS systems as a function of time from 1990 to 2100 in the IPCC TAR mitigation scenarios where atmospheric CO₂ concentrations stabilize at between 450 to 750 ppmv. Coloured thick lines show the minimum and maximum contribution of CCS for each SRES scenario group, and thin lines depict the contributions in individual scenarios. Vertical axes on the right-hand side illustrate the range of CCS deployment across the stabilization levels for each SRES scenario group in the year 2100.



CCS: brug naar de toekomst ?

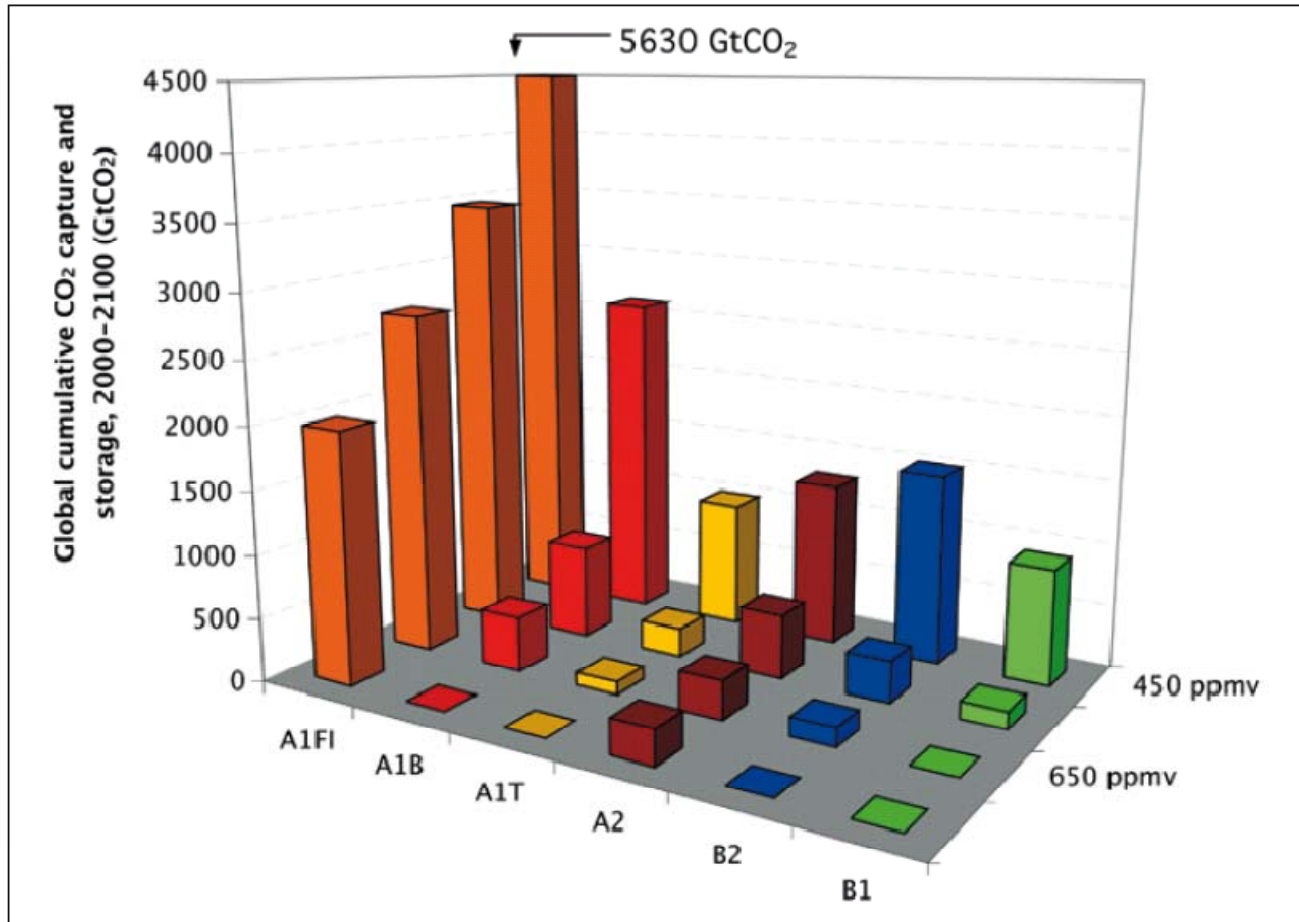


Figure 8.6 Global cumulative CO₂ storage (2000–2100) in the IPCC TAR mitigation scenarios for the six SRES scenario groups and CO₂ stabilization levels between 450 and 750 ppmv. Values refer to averages across scenario results from different modelling teams. The contribution of CCS increases with the stringency of the stabilization target and differs considerably across the SRES scenario groups.

CCS: valkuil?

CCS is duur !

Table 8.3a Range of total costs for CO₂ capture, transport, and geological storage based on current technology for new power plants.

	Pulverized Coal Power Plant	Natural Gas Combined Cycle Power Plant	Integrated Coal Gasification Combined Cycle Power Plant
Cost of electricity without CCS (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	43-52	31-50	41-61
Power plant with capture			
Increased Fuel Requirement (%)	24-40	11-22	14-25
CO ₂ captured (kg MWh ⁻¹)	820-970	360-410	670-940
CO ₂ avoided (kg MWh ⁻¹)	620-700	300-320	590-730
% CO ₂ avoided	81-88	83-88	81-91
Power plant with capture and geological storage⁶			
Cost of electricity (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	63-99	43-77	55-91
Electricity cost increase (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	19-47	12-29	10-32
% increase	43-91	37-85	21-78
Mitigation cost (US\$/tCO ₂ avoided)	30-71	38-91	14-53
Mitigation cost (US\$/tC avoided)	110-260	140-330	51-200
Power plant with capture and enhanced oil recovery⁷			
Cost of electricity (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	49-81	37-70	40-75
Electricity cost increase (US\$ MWh ⁻¹)	5-29	6-22	(-5)-19
% increase	12-57	19-63	(-10)-46
Mitigation cost (US\$/tCO ₂ avoided)	9-44	19-68	(-7)-31
Mitigation cost (US\$/tC avoided)	31-160	71-250	(-25)-120

CCS: valkuil?

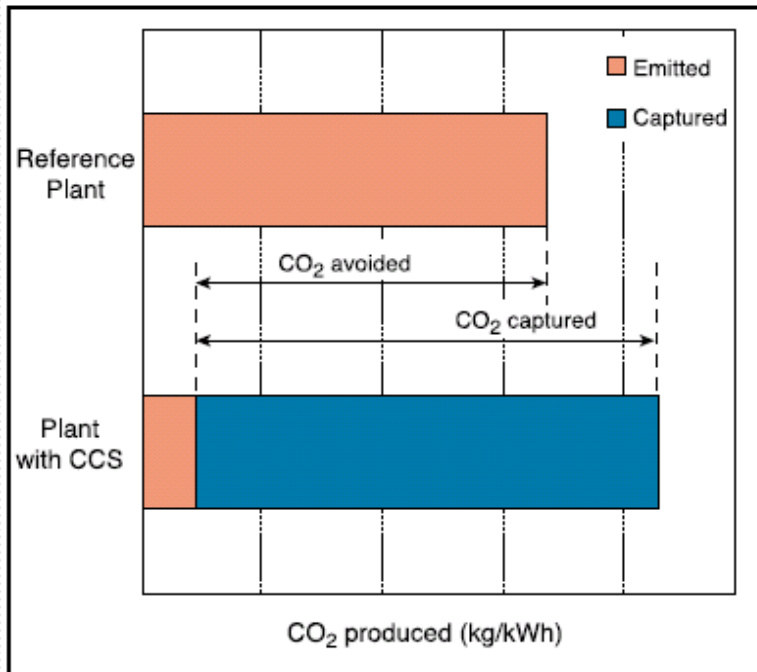


Figure 8.2 CO₂ capture and storage from power plants. The increased CO₂ production resulting from loss in overall efficiency of power plants due to the additional energy required for capture, transport and storage, and any leakage from transport result in a larger amount of 'CO₂ produced per unit of product' (lower bar) relative to the reference plant (upper bar) without capture

- **Grotere brandstofintensiteit: + 14 - 40 % voor steenkool!**
- **500 MWe PC/CCS-centrale zou per uur 76 000 kg meer steenkool verbruiken dan niet-CCS equivalent**
- **Efficiëntiewinsten van decennia worden van het bord geveegd**

CCS: valkuil?

- ❑ End-of-pipe technology
- ❑ mag de aandacht niet afleiden van HE, energie-efficiëntie en energiebesparing
- ❑ Milieu-impact van CCS-infrastructuur
- ❑ Milieu- en gezondheidsimpact van stijgend steenkoolgebruik
(~ ontginning, NO_x, SO₂, fijn stof,...)

CCS: valkuil?

- ❑ CCS nog niet op grote schaal inzetbaar (vanaf 2020? 2030?)
- ❑ Wanneer maakt CO₂-prijs CCS aantrekkelijk? Promotie van “capture ready” installaties bevordert in eerste instantie fossiele “lock-in”.
- ❑ Is er voldoende opslagplaats?
- ❑ Hoe veilig is de opslag?
- ❑ Hoe lang blijft CO₂ in opslagplaats?