

ACT Acorn, project 271500, has received funding from BEIS (UK), RCN (NO) and RVO (NL), and is co-funded by the European Commission under the ERA-NET instrument of the Horizon 2020 programme.





ACT Grant number 691712.



What role for CCS in a delivering just transitions?

An evaluation of the North Sea region

25th November 2019 Floris Swennenhuis, Radboud University

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tacorn

Enabling CCS in the UK

Initiating clean hydrogen

Decarbonising industry



Acorn Overview



World class CO₂ stores

Two large, well understood CO₂ stores with plenty room for growth.



Pipeline reuse

More than £750 million cost savings from reuse of high capacity on and offshore pipelines.

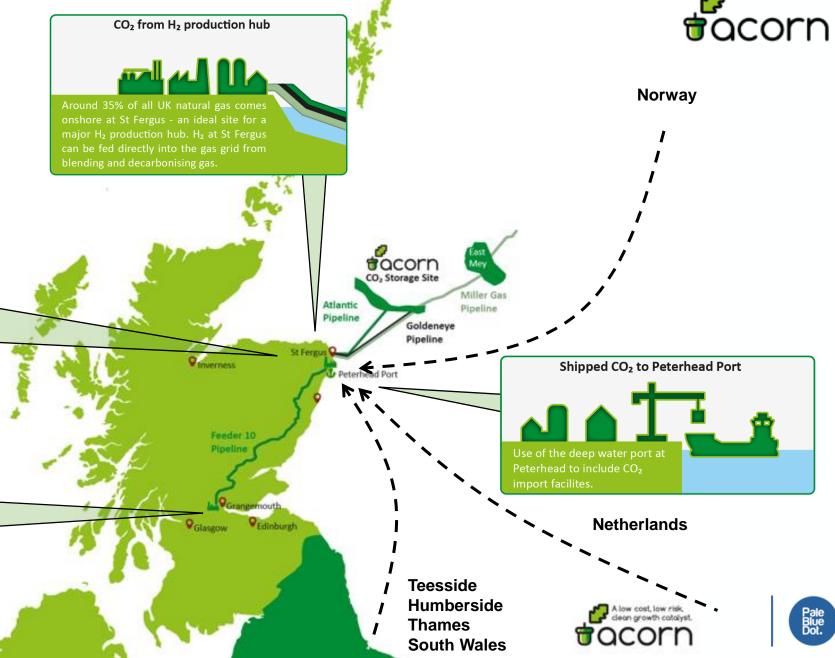


Low cost CO2

200,000 tonnes of existing CO₂ from the St Fergus Gas Terminals.

CO₂ from Grangemouth cluster and beyond





Acorn: St Fergus is a strategic location





Natural Gas Supply: natural gas supply is key to bulk hydrogen production. St Fergus is the gas processing terminal for about 35% of the UK's gas and is forecast to continue to be so out to 2040 and beyond



St Fergus Gas Terminal Industrial Site: the coastal gas processing terminal at St Fergus is an existing industrial site, which is suited to the construction of large scale hydrogen production facilities



Hydrogen Export by Blending: Blending hydrogen into the national gas transmission systems from one 'SMR' at St Fergus will decarbonise 1.4% of the UKs gas and abate 500,000T/y of CO₂



CO₂ Transport by Existing Infrastructure: There are three large redundant offshore gas transmission pipelines that can be redeployed for offshore CO₂ transport



CO₂ Storage Capacity Offshore: Scotland has internationally strategic CO₂ storage resources in the offshore region which are well characterised, close to St Fergus and connected by existing pipelines.







- Assessment of geological CO₂ storage sites
- Explore options for re-use of oil and gas assets such as pipelines and platforms
- Consider a stepped approach to develop CCS in north-east Scotland to minimise cost
- Outline the potential for producing hydrogen from natural gas with CCS
- Consider how a project such as Acorn can support a just transition to a decarbonised future

Acorn: Developing full-chain industrial carbon capture and storage in a resource- and infrastructure-rich hydrocarbon province.

/ Alcalde et a Journal of Cleaner Production, Vol. 233, 01.10.2019, p. 963-971.



Acorn Project Timeline





Today...

- Detailed design studies for Acorn CCS
- Hydrogen Supply competition bid for Acorn Hydrogen

Early 2020's...

- Financial Investment Decision (FID) 2021
- Acorn CCS construction
- Acorn CCS on line 2024

Mid 2020's...

- Acorn Hydrogen 2025
- Acorn CCS build out opportunities
- Acorn Hydrogen growth



Acorn Project Status







First OGA



First CCS project to be awarded PCI funding







Pale Blue Dot.











More information: https://pale-blu.com/acorn/https://www.actacorn.eu/



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Research focus

Achieving a 'just transition' to 2050



What role, if any, do **StakeholderS** think carbon capture and storage

(CCS) has in helping to achieve a more

environmentally sustainable future in regions whose workers and

economies rely on Carbon intensive industries?





Data collection

- In-depth stakeholder interviews (government, industry, ENGOs, trade unions
- Question guide based on Scotland
- Wider citizen and stakeholder focus groups

Three high-emitting industrial areas bordering the North Sea with the potential for CCS...







Analysis

- Qualitative analysis
- Codes developed in collaboration

- Skills for a just transition
- Transition as an opportunity
- Responsibility
- Scale of action
- Viability of CCS





North East Scotland findings



Benefits and public interest

Questions around who benefits from CCS and how to manage CCS developments in the public interest.



Respect for workers

Strong sense of identity and history comes from the oil and gas industries that needs to be valued.



Infrastructure reuse

Infrastructure reuse can help transform an area, stakeholders instantly make connections with decommissioning.





Wider implications for other regions



Role for local government

Expectation that city/regional governments should take the lead in setting out local pathways for a just transition.



Lack of understanding

In carbon-intensive regions with limited connection to subsurface oil and gas activities, understanding of the role of CCS in a just transition is less apparent.



Differing views on environmental impact

Opponents generally see CCS as a (maybe) necessary evil, proponents think of CCS as a stepping stone towards a hydrogen and with potential for negative emissions





CCS as part of a just transition

- Make a contribution to climate change imperatives
- Help mitigate the economic and employment effects arising from declining or maturing industries
- Helps redress (or at least does not increase) uneven vulnerabilities and inequalities in society





Key opportunities and challenges

- Evidence of skills in carbon industries matching up with CCS
- Framing of CCS as just one part of a transition to a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future
- Positive narrative around CCS as benefitting communities
- Engagement with local authorities as facilitiators
- The need for succesful demonstration projects





Acorn CCS in context



Developing Acorn CCS to become an open CO₂ transport and storage hub reduces risks and improves the business case for Acorn CCS itself and wider European CCS projects.

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Acorn CCS and a
European CCS Network
will facilitate the creation
of climate-proof industrial
clusters that can
withstand growing
political and financial
pressures associated
with climate concerns of
the 21st century.

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By promoting a crosssectoral just transition, Acorn CCS helps transform a key fossil fuel industry into an essential part of the zero carbon economy.





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