

Table of contents

I. Introduction	7
II. Terminology	9
III. Technological aspects and challenges	11
1. Separation and capture	11
1.1 Pre-combustion	11
1.2 Post-combustion	12
1.3 Oxy-fuel	12
1.4 Direct air capture	13
2. Transport	14
3. Storage	15
3.1 Saline aquifers	15
3.2 Depleted oil and gas reservoirs	15
3.3 Basalt formations	16
3.4 Storage capacity	16
3.5 Monitoring	16
4. Usage	17

IV. Economic viability	19
1. Economic costs	19
1.1 Capture costs	20
1.2 Transport and storage costs	21
1.3 Emissions trading: the EU Emissions Trading System	23
1.4 Carbon contracts for difference	26
1.5 Looking beyond 'first-of-a-kind' costs	27
2. Public funding	28
3. CCS/CCU project financing and bankability	32
4. CCS risk profile and insurability	32
V. Networks and initiatives	33
1. International level	33
2. European level	34
VI. CCS/CCU projects and national strategies	37
1. Scandinavia	38
1.1 Sleipner and Snøhvit Projects	38
1.2 Longship Project	39
1.3 Project NOR-GE	39
1.4 Norcem Brevik	39
1.5 Project Greensand	39
2. United Kingdom	40
2.1 East Coast Cluster	40
2.2 Acorn Project	42
2.3 Caledonia Clean Energy Project	42
2.4 Viking CCS	42
3. Netherlands	43
3.1 Porthos Project	44
3.2 Aramis/Delta Rhine Corridor	44
4. Eastern Europe	45
5. United States	46
5.1 Petra Nova	48
5.2 Illinois Industrial CCS Project	49

6. Canada	49
6.1 Boundary Dam CCS	51
6.2 Quest	51
6.3 Polaris	51
7. Middle East	52
VII. Sources of law	53
1. International law	54
1.1 UNCLOS	54
1.2 London Protocol	57
1.3 OSPAR Convention	63
2. EU law	65
2.1 EU Carbon Storage Directive	65
2.2 Hydrogen strategy	76
2.3 Sustainable carbon cycles	77
2.4 Carbon removal certification	79
2.5 Net-Zero Industry Act	81
2.6 Other EU legislation	84
2.7 Assessment of the EU regulatory framework	87
3. National laws	90
3.1 Implementation of EU law	90
3.2 German law	91
4. Standard setting	98
VIII. Conclusion	99
Notes	102
About the authors	116
About Globe Law and Business	119