



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

---

*Committee on Industry, Research and Energy*

---

**2013/2079(INI)**

18.7.2013

## **DRAFT OPINION**

of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on implementation report 2013: Developing and applying carbon capture and storage technology in Europe  
(2013/2079(INI))

Rapporteur (\*): Vicky Ford

(\*) Associated committee – Rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure



## SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

- A. whereas Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) is the only large-scale and demonstrable technology currently available to take carbon from fuels to produce low-carbon electricity;
- B. whereas in the power sector there are alternatives to fossil fuels, in several industrial sectors – such as the chemical, steel, refinery and cement industries – deep emission reductions can only be achieved through CCS;
  1. Believes that CCS can enable Member States to exploit their indigenous, carbon-based energy supplies in a demand-responsive manner, thus also contributing to diversity and security of energy supply;
  2. Notes that failing to include CCS within a long-term energy strategy will severely hamper national, Union and global efforts to address climate change;
  3. Believes that the EU's mandatory renewable target has undermined investment in CCS, and calls, therefore, for a technology-neutral approach to the Union's 2030 energy goals, in line with Article 194(2) of the TFEU, in order to create a level playing field and ensure effective competition amongst varying low-carbon energy technologies;
  4. Believes that supporting initial projects, learning lessons and sharing knowledge are a prerequisite for developing details of longer-term measures to support CCS and will result in reduced costs of CCS deployment; calls, therefore, for continued international collaboration between industry, including innovative SMEs, and institutions in order to ensure that best practices are applied;
  5. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to address the main barriers to the deployment of CCS, such as the granting of permits and funding, the establishment of a CCS skills base and the development and testing of technologies for effective capture, transport and storage;
  6. Believes that incentives and policy measures should target both CCS demonstration as well as subsequent longer-term operational projects and must provide greater certainty for private sector investment; believes, furthermore, that incentives and measures should be split efficiently both within the power-generation sector and CCS within industrial production processes;
  7. Considers that the low carbon price delivered through the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), and subsequent revenues generated from the sale of allowances under the New Entrants' Reserve of the ETS (NER300), has failed to deliver an attractive business case for early long-term private sector investment in CCS;
  8. While the debate on long-term structural reform of the ETS continues, calls on the Commission and Member States to come forward with complementary policy measures

that will deliver the first operational CCS projects in the EU by 2020;

9. Believes that support at EU level should, inter alia, be continued through the CCS European Industrial Initiative and Horizon 2020;
10. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to raise public awareness of CCS, and believes that a wider understanding of CCS is crucial public acceptance and thus to the delivery of CCS;
11. Is concerned that Article 6 of the London Protocol will hinder the cross-border transportation of waste from CCS and subsequently limit its potential in Member States with no identifiable storage sites; calls, therefore, on the contracting parties to find a solution, such as ratifying the 2009 amendment to Article 6, in order to ensure that it does not become barrier to CCS deployment.