

Upscaling of CCS in Denmark

-risks and challenges of upscaling the CCS
value chain

DTU Offshore

26 May 2025 - Rungstedgaard

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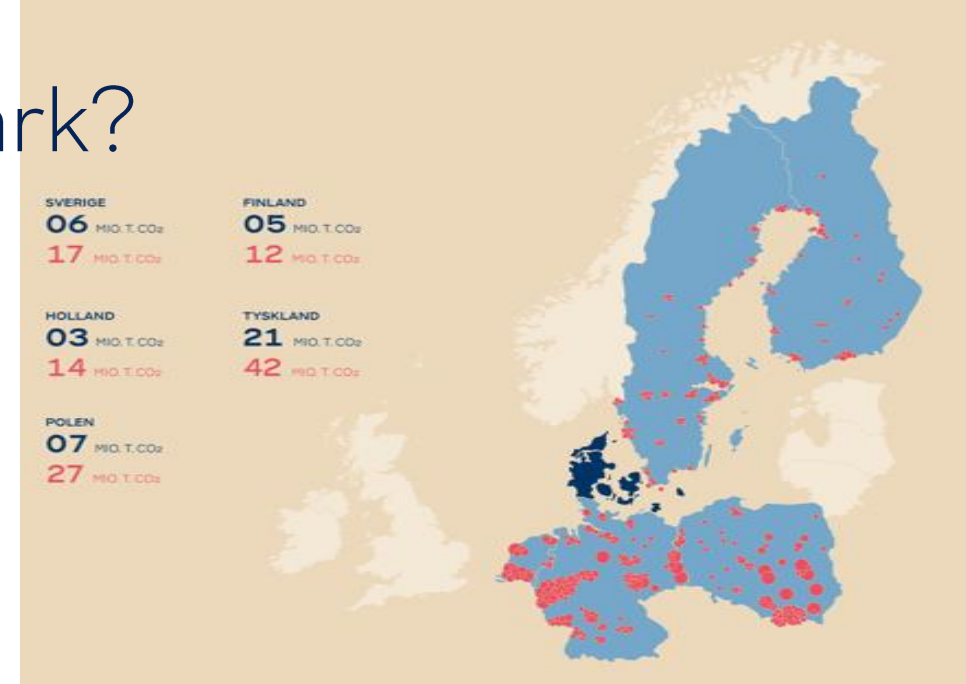
Why CO₂ should be stored in Denmark?

- CCS is crucial for DK to achieve its own climate goals in 2030, 2045 and 2050.
- Denmark can contribute to Europe becoming climate neutral with use of CCS. And Denmark is close to some of Europe's largest point emitter of CO₂ (Germany, Baltics)
- Denmark's subsoil is particularly suitable for storing CO₂ (onshore and offshore)
- DK has a strong know-how from the oil & gas industry
- The NZIA has already mandated that Danish oil & gas firms shall have storage capacity of above 4 mio. tons. In 2030.

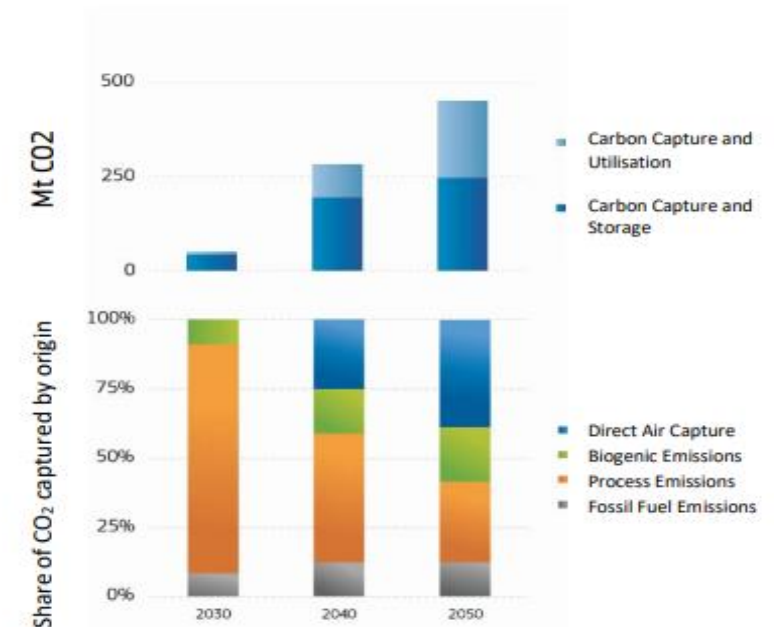
But the challenge is immense, due to high CAPEX and many initial risks when building the value chain.

CCS in Denmark is only going to be a success, if large scale CO₂ storage is established, including infrastructure that supports large scale in all of Europe.

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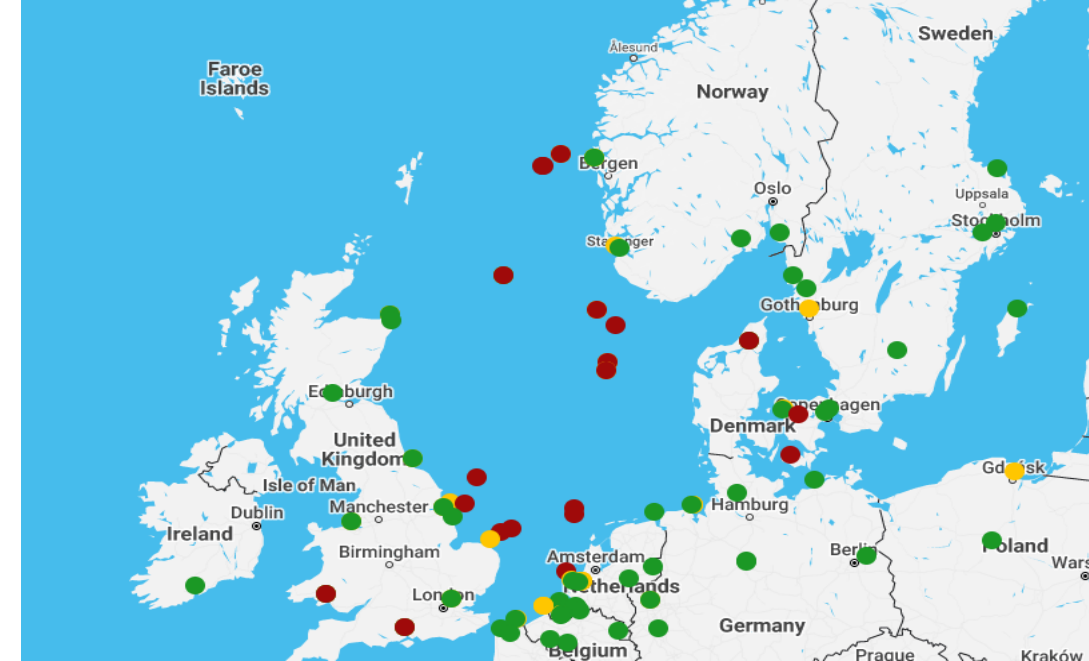
Source: Dansk Offshore, 2023



Source: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2024:62:FIN>

How do we build an internal market for CCS?

- Requires implementing of the initiatives in the "Industrial Carbon Management Strategy" from the EU Commission *as fast as possible*.
- We need a strong **regulatory package**. Areas to cover could e.g. be:
 - Cross border transport of CO₂ shall be seamless
 - Standards for processes in place – e.g. for subsoil plume detection, transport of CO₂, HSE etc.
 - Certificates should be in place – EU ETS should be revised to account for storage of biogenic CO₂ too; certificates of origin should avoid separate transport systems.
 - Denmark's chair in EU 2025 will be key
- We need help to **financially derisk infrastructure**:
 - What? **Backbone infrastructure** (transmission pipes onshore, terminals, intermediate storage etc.) and **initially** also (like in the DK) through entire value chain subsidies.
 - Why? To mitigate the high **initial risks** and **CAPEX** to build a European market.



Source:

https://iogpeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/CO2-Storage-Projects-in-Europe-map_May25.pdf



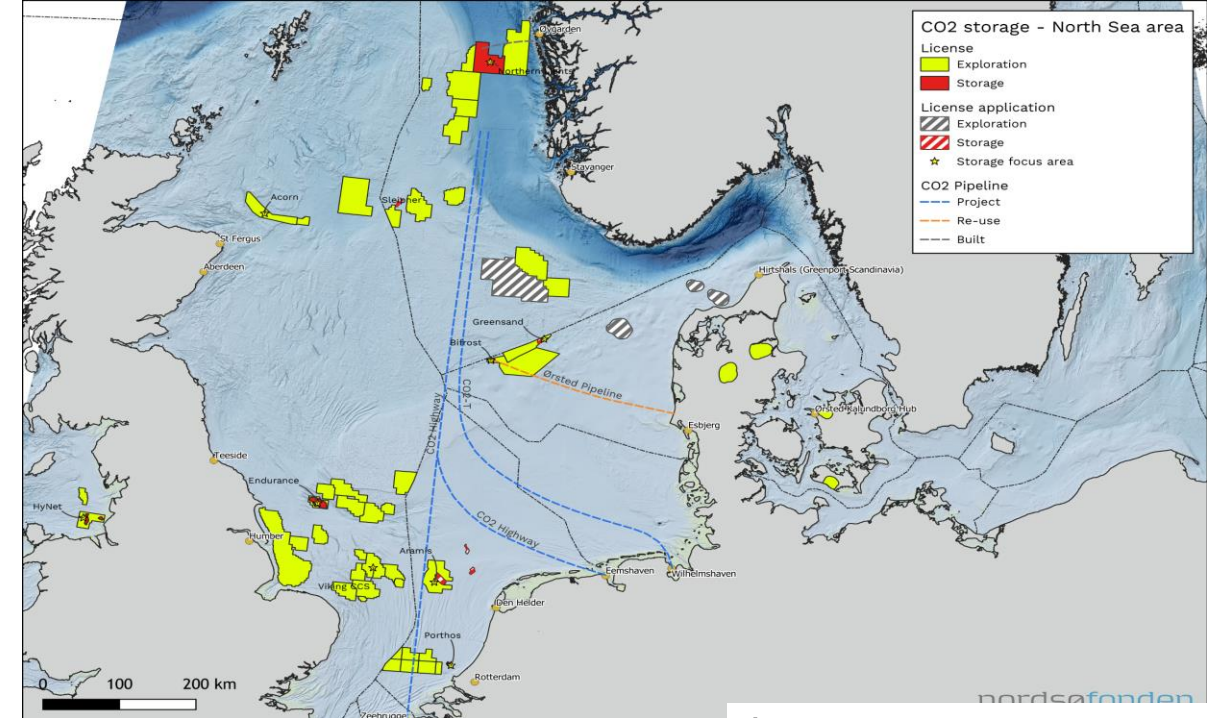
Strasbourg, 6.2.2024
COM(2024) 62 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

Towards an ambitious Industrial Carbon Management for the EU

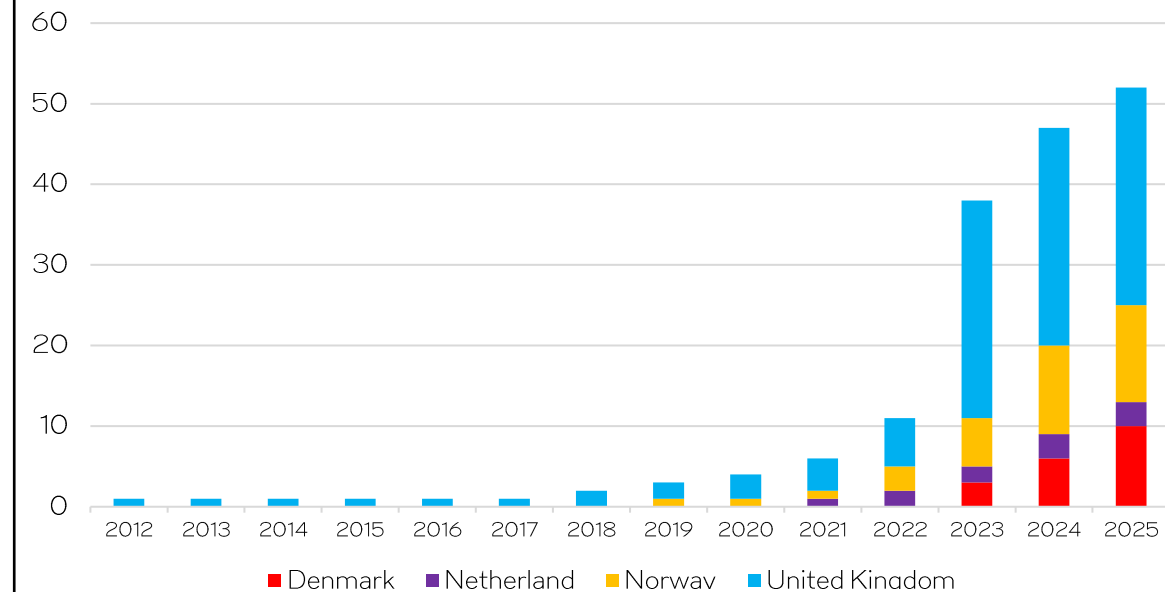
Will we see a new European industry?

- Over 50 licenses in Northern Europe, 1 is operational
- Denmark is amongst first movers, when it comes to being operational – but between 2026 and 2030, well over 20 mio. tons in storage capacity becomes operational.
- Significant capacity will thus be added in Northern Europe before we see Denmark's "ketchup effect" coming in 2030.
- The conclusion is therefore that even though Denmark is a "first mover", significant CO2 storage capacity will be added in Northern Europe between 2027 and 2030.
- This can lead to greatly increased competition for CO2, unless the capture and transport capacity is not also scaled up as well.



Source: Nordsøfonden

CO2 licences in the North Sea area



Source: Nordsøfonden

Dansk Offshore – who are we?

Oil, gas and CO₂-storage licensholders



Supplier Industry members



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