

CCSA Regulation & Policy Forum (EU)

27th January 2026

This meeting will start at 14.05 (CET)



Welcome and introduction

Stefano Miriello,
CCSA



House keeping & Introduction

- **Housekeeping**

- Slides & Recording will be available for members after the meeting
- CCSA Competition Law Policy notice was circulated with attendees and attached to invite
- If you are not speaking please mute your microphone
- Please **raise your hand** if you wish to comment, you will be invited to come off of mute, if you can also turn on your camera
- Please also pose any **comments in the chat** and these will be picked up by the secretariat

- **Introductions**

- Around-the-room (in-person attendees)
- Any new members joining the call

Agenda

No	Time	Item	Speakers
	14.00	Tea and coffee at CCSA office	
1	14:05 (5 min)	Welcome and introduction	Stefano Miriello/ Thierry Grauwels, CCSA
2	14:10 (10 min)	CO ₂ Transport Working group	Alberto Sanchez, CCSA
3	14.20 (15 min)	CO ₂ Transport co-chair presentation	Caterina Molinari, SNAM
4	14.35 (20 min)	External speaker: " <i>Facilitating CC(U)S in Belgium</i> "	Lucas Maurer, Energy & Climate Agency of Flanders
	14.55	Break – 10 min	
5	15.05 (10 min)	Comms & External Affairs Working group	Francesco D'Apollito/Ariadna Lungulescu, CCSA
6	15.15 (10 min)	Low Carbon Products Working group	Inês Bonnet Sequeira, CCSA
7	15.25 (10 min)	CDR & Carbon Markets Working group	Marino Varricchio, CCSA
8	15.35 (25 min)	External speaker: " <i>CDR in the EU - latest policy and regulatory developments</i> "	Fabien Ramos, DG CLIMA
	16.00	Break – 10 min	
9	16.10 (10 min)	CO ₂ Storage Working Group	Alberto Sanchez, CCSA
10	16.20 (10 min)	AOB, conclusions, meeting close	Stefano Miriello/Alberto Sanchez, CCSA

CO₂ Transport

Alberto Sanchez, CCSA



WG CO₂ Transport: summary

- Workshop with the EC at the CCSA offices – March 25
- Position Paper on CO₂ transport – May 25
- Call for evidence CO₂ transport infrastructure – Sept 25
- Consultation on CO₂ transport infrastructure – Jan 26
- Breakfast event in the EP – Jan 26

Next steps:

Working group meeting in February

DG Ener study

Advocacy efforts on spreading our message

January 2026

CCSA Consultation Response – Technical and Policy considerations for the development of CO₂ Transport and Storage infrastructure in Europe

Overview

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) welcomes the opportunity to respond to the European Commission's Consultation on the [Legislative initiative on CO₂ transportation infrastructure and markets](#). We fully support the Commission's ambition to create a functioning, integrated and competitive CO₂ market as part of the broader Industrial Carbon Management Strategy. In light of the EU's 2040 Climate Target and Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA), this initiative is not only timely but critical to delivering an effective and equitable decarbonisation pathway for European industry.

The CCSA represents a broad coalition of industry, technology providers, infrastructure developers, and stakeholders committed to advancing CCUS deployment in Europe and internationally. Our mission is to ensure CCUS becomes a central pillar of industrial decarbonisation, supporting Europe's climate goals while strengthening energy security. With over 120 member organisations spanning the energy, industrial, finance, and technology sectors, the CCSA provides a collective voice for the development of CO₂ transport and storage networks and enabling policies. We therefore welcome the opportunity to engage with the Commission on this important revision.

The responses provided by the CCSA reflect the diversity of business models, project maturity levels, geographic contexts and roles across the CCS value chain. Storage developers, transport operators and emitters may face different challenges, just as early movers differ from later adopters and regional conditions vary across Europe. This diversity underlines the need for a regulatory framework that is pragmatic, flexible, stable and predictable, rather than overly prescriptive. Early deployment should not be constrained by assumptions about future market structures. Regulation should enable learning, collaboration and scale-up over time, ensuring that today's solutions do not limit tomorrow's opportunities.

1. Regulatory Framework

The CCSA considers that early regulatory development should prioritise essential enablers, clear permitting, technical standards, monitoring rules, and practical de-risking measures, rather than attempting to define a harmonised economic framework at this stage. Member States require flexibility to adopt approaches suited to their local circumstances and market maturity, avoiding premature regulation that could burden early projects or constrain innovation.

1

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Core principles of the CCSA's consultation response



- **Pragmatic, flexible, phased regulation**
 - One-size-fits-all rules do not work at this stage
 - Early market needs flexibility, predictability and stability.
- **Network planning: how infrastructure should develop**
 - Cluster based approach is the most efficient early model
 - Avoid waiting for full EU-wide network plans before building
- **Transport modes & cross-border cooperation**
 - Pipelines and on-pipelines transport must be on a level playing field
 - Cross-border: market driven and supported by regulatory compatibility

Core principles of the CCSA's consultation response

- **Standards & CO₂ specifications**

- Performance based, minimum requirements first
- Focus on safety and integrity

- **Permitting & cross-border frameworks**

- Permitting remains a critical bottleneck
- Cross-border frameworks must remove barriers

- **Financing & de-risking**

- Avoid premature tariff regulation or rigid economic models

Regulation should:

- Enable deployment
- Learn from early projects
- Scale with evidence



Europe can build a CO₂ network that is:

- Interoperable
- Investment-ready

Invitation to contribute to DG ENER study

- The **Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER)** of the **European Commission** has awarded a contract to the consortium led by E3M-Ricardo, in partnership with DNV and Trinomics, to implement the project ‘*Support to an Evaluation and Impact Assessment preparing a legislative proposal on rules for CO₂ market and infrastructure development*’.
- Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the impacts of the policy options. CCSA sharing a draft with CO2 Transport WG in the next days.
- Stakeholder workshop to present the results, around mid-March.
- Deadline Wednesday 11 February.

Label	Policy measures	Description	Impacts									Timing
			Abatement costs (ml)	GHG Emissions (Mton)	Administrative costs	Market concentration	Market access	Gross Value Added (M)	Employment ('000 jobs)	Investment Costs (ml)	Finance Requirements (ml)	
e.g.	EU-level capacity platform	Optimise pipeline & storage use; enable secondary trading	1 - Low impact	1 - Low impact	2 - Medium impact	3 - High impact	2 - Medium impact	0 - No impact	0 - No impact	0 - No impact	0 - No impact	By 2040
Large-scale CO₂ market measures (fully fledged infrastructure)												
LS-1	EU-led integrated network planning & interoperability	Coordinates EU-level planning and interoperability for large-scale CO ₂ network infrastructure development	0 - No impact									
LS-2	Dedicated RAB & NRA tariff regulation for CO ₂ pipelines	Introduces Regulated Asset Base (RAB) and National Regulatory Authority (NRA) tariff rules to provide revenue certainty and reduce investment risk.										
LS-3	Mandatory regulated TPA (nTPA) for CO ₂ pipelines	Gradually introduces regulated third-party access to CO ₂ pipeline infrastructure										
LS-4	Ownership unbundling (OUI/TO)	Implements ownership separation to ensure fair access and competition in CO ₂ transport and storage.										
LS-5	Postage-Stamp Tariff Model for CO ₂ pipeline transport	Applies uniform tariffs to provide revenue certainty and encourage early infrastructure investments.										
LS-6	Expansion of the storage market to include third countries (such as the UK)	Increase overall storage availability for the EU, support cross-border CO ₂ transport and storage, and reduce bottlenecks in domestic capacity										
LS-7	Full availability of onshore storage	Some potential onshore storage locations may not be available due to proximity to urban areas and other environmental constraints										
LS-8	Addressing barriers created by international treaties (including the London Protocol)	Facilitate the development of a functional EU-wide and international CO ₂ market by enabling clearer pathways for the export and import of CO ₂ for storage, ensuring compliance with treaty obligations while supporting large-scale infrastructure deployment.										
Small-scale CO₂ market measures (dispersed infrastructure)												
SS-1	MS-led planning focused on clusters (private sector planning)	Promotes member state-led planning focused on industrial clusters for dispersed CO ₂ infrastructure.										
SS-2	Flexible TPA (nTPA allowed)	Allows negotiated third-party access for small-scale CO ₂ markets to balance flexibility and investment certainty.										
SS-3	Relaxed unbundling rules	Provides flexibility in unbundling rules for small-scale markets to reduce regulatory burden.										

CO₂ Transport Working Group – way forward

February Working Group Meeting

- Align on priority policy asks and advocacy focus for 2025
- Agree next milestones, responsibilities, and timeline

DG ENER Study

- Ensure consistency between study findings and industry recommendations
- Use outcomes to refine advocacy messages

Engagement & Advocacy Plan – Key Actions

Bilateral Engagement

- Targeted bilateral meetings with:
 - MEPs (key committees, rapporteurs, strategic Member States)
 - European Commission (DG ENER, DG CLIMA)
- Objective: share key messages and gather early political feedback

Webinars & events

Stakeholder Coordination

Monitoring & Feedback

CO₂ Transport co-chair presentation

Caterina Molinari, SNAM



CCSA Regulation and Policy Forum

CO₂ Transport as fundamental ring of the value chain

Caterina MOLINARI
Sr Manager CCS Coordination

January 27th, 2026

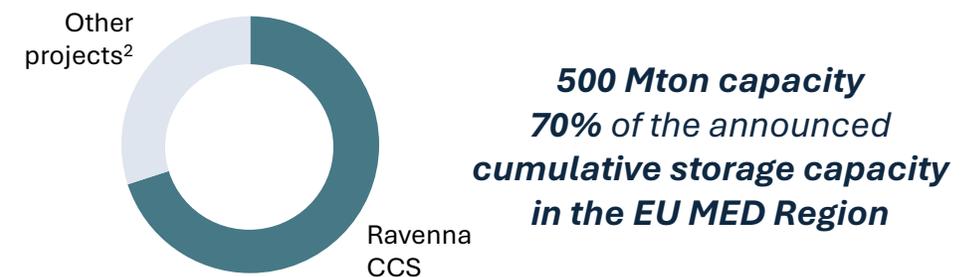
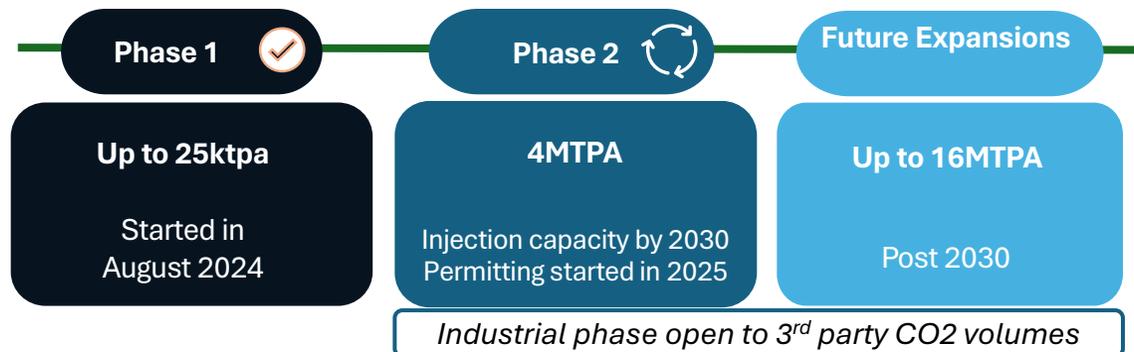


Ravenna CCS, the reference Hub for CCUS in the Mediterranean

Part of Callisto CO2 Mediterranean Network, an EU Projects of Common Interest (PCI)



- Developed in **JV by Eni (operator) and Snam**, will be the **reference CCUS Hub for Italy and S. Europe** decarbonization
- Reception **infrastructure** (via pipeline, shipping, truck and train), **offshore transport** and **permanent geological storage of CO₂** in **offshore depleted gas fields** operated by Eni
- Onshore pipeline network** for CO₂ transport, to be developed and operated by Snam, connecting in-land emitters to Ravenna
- More than 30 agreements** executed with emitters for a **total gross demand of domestic and non-domestic emissions of 31 MTPA**, of which ~6 MTPA are **Innovation Fund awarded**
- Public market enquiry¹** conducted for domestic emissions, very high interest recorded (demand >25 MTPA)



¹ Over 60 companies answered the questionnaires, 172 industrial sites possibly involved and a potential of 27 Mtpa of capacity @2030

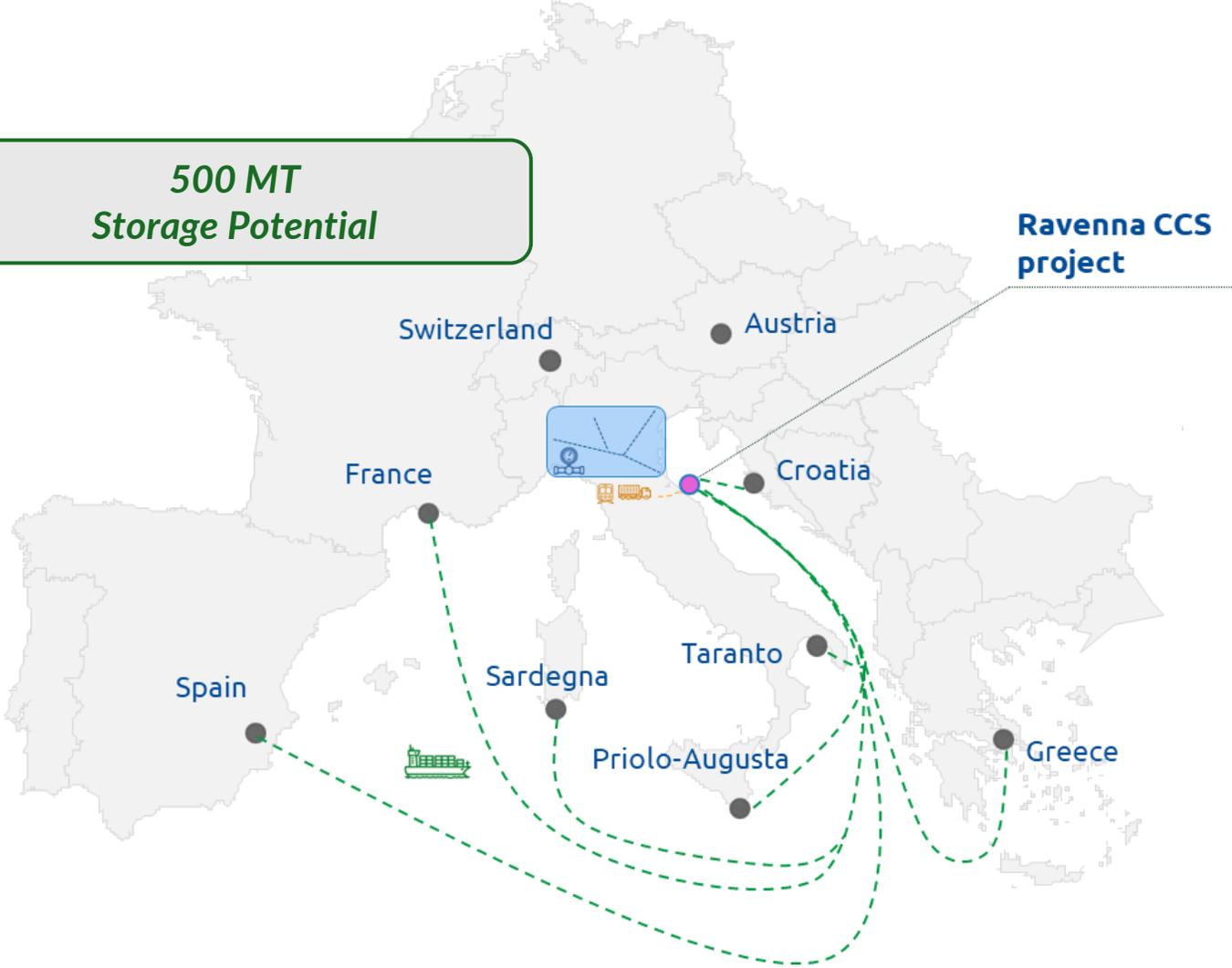
² Total capacity based on the declared capacity of other projects currently under development in the MED regions (Prinos, TarraCO₂)

Demand analysis as the driver for the development of a multimodal CO2 hub in Ravenna



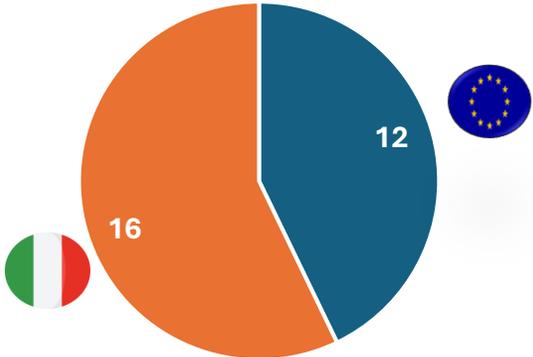
500 MT
Storage Potential

Ravenna CCS
project

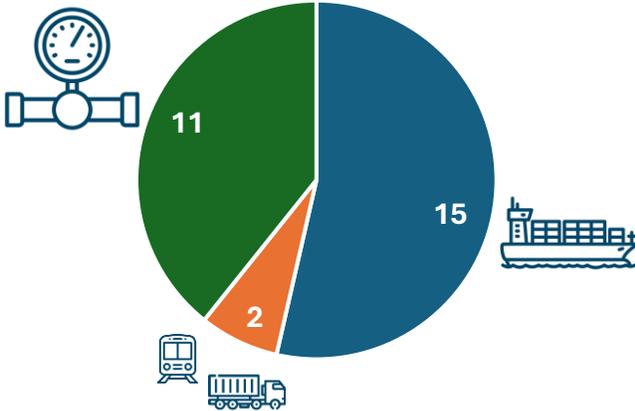


Preliminary non-binding agreements for 28MTPA

Origin of emissions



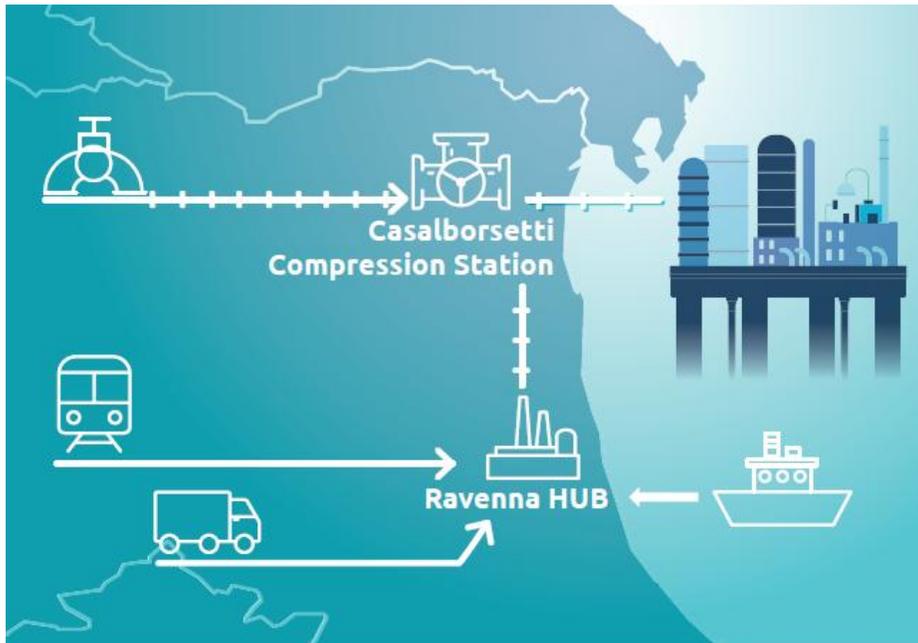
Transport solution



Need for multimodal approach

Ravenna hub: a modular and integrated transport and storage infrastructure

To ensure **modularity, efficiency and flexibility** of the infrastructure based on the evolution of the CCS supply chain and the geographical distribution of demand, the Ravenna CCS hub is designed to **receive CO2 volumes through different transport modes**



Gaseous phase
via pipeline

Through a **dedicated and extensive underground network**, which will extend from the Ravenna storage hub to those areas with a high concentration of industrial plants

Liquid phase
via ship

It offers **high flexibility towards different geographical locations** industrial sites/clusters that have access to port areas

Liquid phase
via train or truck

As **alternative and complementary** options to the previous ones, to be considered for lower CO2 volumes

Pipeline onshore transport and shipping represent the two main solutions for CO2 transport to storage sites and can also be integrated in hybrid modes

Specific case by case analyses guarantee the overall optimization of system efficiency and costs

Ravenna CCS: pipeline network infrastructure



A dedicated CO₂ transport network will be progressively deployed by Snam to enable emitters to gain access to the Ravenna CCS storage capacity

ROUTES IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

- CO₂ emissions of industrial installations
- Opportunities for repurposing existing gas transport networks and/or building new CO₂ pipelines in the same technological corridors
- Minimization of environmental impacts
- Facilitation of cross-border connections with other Member State (Austria, Slovenia..)



* Volumes from «Survey on the CCS potential market» conducted by Snam and Eni in 2024

Making CCUS happen: clarity, commitment, collaboration



Regulatory clarity with long-term predictability to unlock 9-figures investments

Policies to **support the implementation of the EU ICM and NZIA Strategy**

Enhanced funding at both European (e.g. Innovation Fund, CEF) and Member States level, ensuring decarbonization is achieved in all areas

EU-ETS price to drive and support the decarbonization efforts of the industries

Premium policies for **decarbonized products**

Cross-border policies to be clarified at EU level

Dissemination to be strengthened to help in **myth-busting**



THANK YOU

10 min Break

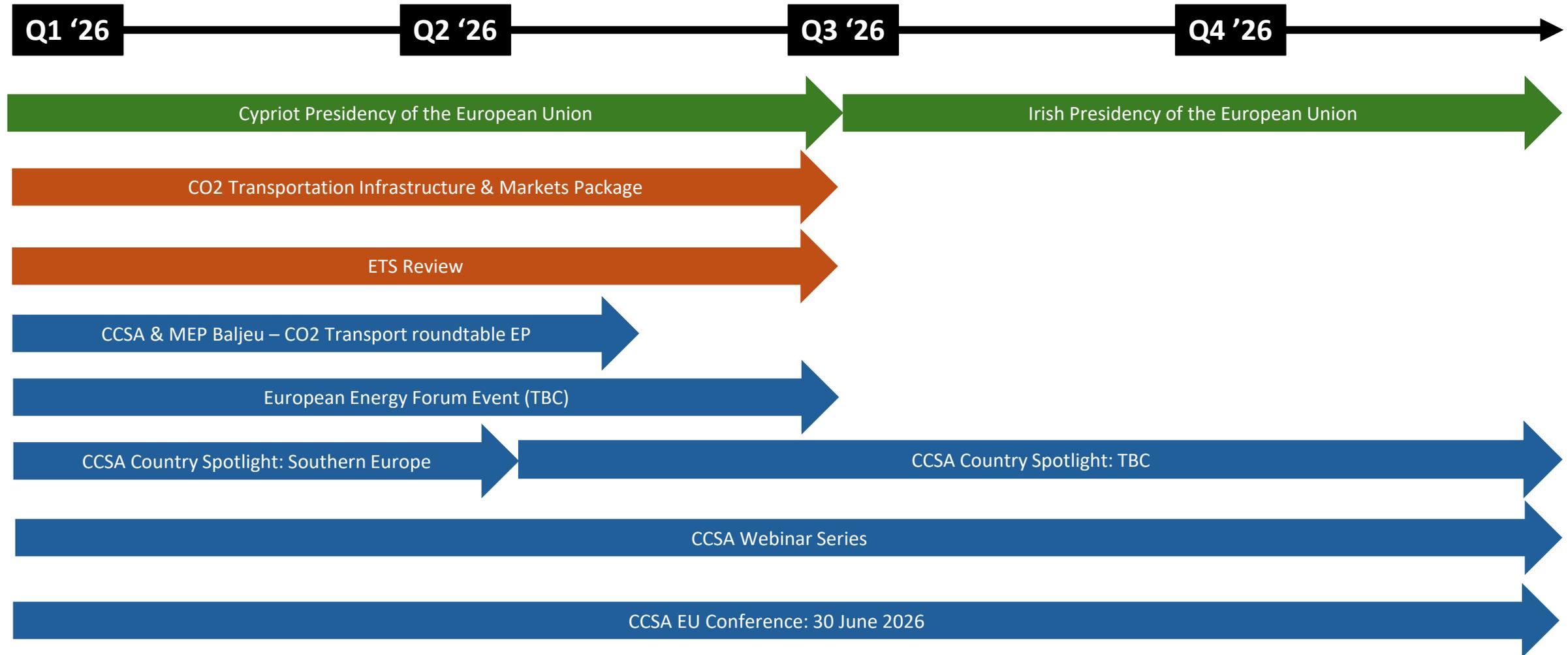


CCSA Comms & External Affairs

Francesco D'Apolito, CCSA



External Affairs Planning 2026



External Affairs | Lookback

ITRE Committee Hearing on CCUS

Groups main points

- **EPP:** Enabling FIDs through cost reduction and expedited permitting, including via NZIA fast-track procedure
- **S&D:** Cross-border transport within the EU; Technologies – BioCCS, CCU, mineralisation
- **Renew:** Cluster approach, De-risking value chains
- **Greens:** Questions on high costs and compatibility with other decarbonisation processes e.g. circularity, electrification
- **EPP - Poland and Romania:** Availability of onshore storage and prohibitive cost of development

Speakers

- **Olivia Powis, CEO, CCSA**
- Flore Gonsolin, Programme Lead, Agora Industry Think Tank
- Sam van den Plas, Policy Director, Carbon Market Watch
- Konstantin Bojinov, Project Head, ANRAV
CCUS (HeidelbergMaterials)
- Paolo Testini, Director CCS Project and Carbon Removal, Snam

External Affairs | Lookback

Main themes included value chain development, funding and cost reduction

Value chain development

- Barriers to cross-border transport
- Availability of CO2 volumes for storage
- Availability of onshore storage & compatibility with environmental restrictions
- Including CDR in the EU ETS
- Public acceptance & perception of CCUS as a potential enabler of emissions
- Increasing demand for captured CO2 and for CCU volumes
- Expediting permitting procedures
- Support for Member States in developing regulatory frameworks for CCUS
- Barriers to enabling full scale cross-border projects by 2030
- Enabling industrial clusters

Providing funding & reducing costs

- Reducing costs across the value chain
- Cost increase for low-carbon products with CCUS
- Costs of transport and storage of CO2
- Creating a business case & adequate funding allocation
- Compatibility of high ETS price, necessary to enable CCUS, and EU competitiveness
- Ensuring funding is awarded equitably across the entire European geography

External Affairs | Lookback

COP30 - EU Focus

Topics of discussion:

- EU 2040 Climate Target
- Role of international credits
- Myth-busting CCUS
- Member States engagement and Carbon Management

Challenges

Meetings:

- Member States and governments, including DE, NL, IS, BR, FI
- DG CLIMA, Kurt Vandenberghe
- Several MEPs, including MEP Pereira (EU Delegation lead for COP30)

ICM Forum

Where: Athens, Greece

When: 8 & 9 December

Topics on the agenda:

- EU Funding programmes for Industrial Carbon Management
- The 2030 CO2 storage target
- Regulatory principles for a cost-effective CO2 value chain in the EU
- Scaling up Carbon Removals
- Permitting and Planning
- Cross-border in the Mediterranean and the industrial carbon management roadmap of Greece

CCSA objectives

- Present findings of the CCSA EU market study
- Represent CCUS industry at the Forum

CCSA Country Spotlight Series Germany

Bringing together European Commission, German and UK Governments on one panel

- **Date:** 4 November 2025, Berlin
- **Focus:**
 - A few days before the **German Carbon Storage Act**
 - Highlight the urgency and importance of supporting CCUS in Germany, giving a voice to projects active in Germany
 - Best practices exchange (EU and UK perspectives).
 - to highlight challenges and opportunities.
- **100+ participants:** policymakers, industry leaders, and trade associations.
- **Key speakers:**
 - Nicklas Kappe, Member of the Bundestag and Rapporteur for German Carbon Storage Act
 - Norbert Gerner, German Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
 - Dr Daniel Kitscha, European Commission
 - Matt Taylor, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero



EICM Summit

European Industrial Carbon Management Summit

Joint event with ZEP and CCS Europe – 13 October

- **Focus:** accelerating the deployment of ICM + showcasing unity among the three organisations.
- **100+ participants:** policymakers, industry leaders, and civil society.
- **Key speakers:**
 - Dan Jørgensen, European Commissioner for Energy and Housing (video message)
 - Dr Anders Hoffmann, Danish Ministry for Climate
 - Daniel Mes, European Commission



**Carbon Capture &
Storage Association**



Topics:

- Enhancing competitiveness through carbon management.
- Achieving the NZIA 2030 CO₂ storage target of 50 Mt.
- Financing CO₂ infrastructure – making projects bankable.
- Advancing carbon removals and ETS integration.

CCUS 2025: Real Projects, Real Impact – Delivering Net Zero

Annual CCSA UK Conference sharing key European perspectives

When: 14-15 October

Where: London

Europe-focus topics:

- Launching CCUS in Denmark and Norway
- Outlook for CCUS in Italy, Greece and Germany
- Accelerating a European CO₂ Storage Market
- The Role of CCUS in Delivering the EU Clean Industrial Deal

Platinum Sponsor:



Low Carbon Products working group

Inês Bonnet Sequeira, CCSA



Low Carbon Products & CCU Working Group: Where we are

LCP & CCU Working Group – Quick Recap

Scope	<p>Platform for stakeholders to discuss key issues related:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Low Carbon Products</div><div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Low Carbon Fuels</div><div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">CCU (Carbon Capture & Utilization)</div></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">🕒 Identifying market and regulatory challenges🕒 Assessing opportunities for scaling Low Carbon/CCU technologies🕒 Developing policy recommendations to support their deployment
	<p>2 Working Group Meetings</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"><div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">16 April</div><div style="border: 1px dashed gray; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">17 September</div></div>

Call for Action: Co-chairs call (Up to 4)

Co-Chairs Role



- 🕒 **Chairing** all working group meetings
- 🕒 **Agreeing the agenda and workstream** of the working group with the CCSA secretariate
- 🕒 Holding the working group members and CCSA secretariate accountable to the agreed workstream
- 🕒 Providing updates to the wider CCSA membership on working group progress (when requested)
- 🕒 Representing the working group at relevant meetings or events outside of the CCSA (where appropriate & requested)

Industrial Accelerator Act not yet where needed

IAA Leaked

19 January 2026

Wins		Work in Progress 		Alarming 	
Streamline Permitting	<p>Scope: Explicitly includes EII decarbonisation projects</p> <p>Tacit Approval: For intermediate steps</p> <p>One-Stop Shop: Single Point of Contact & Digital Portal</p>	To create Lead Markets	<p>Voluntary Label (Steel only): Introduces an A-F performance scale for steel</p> <p>Procurement (Art. 9): Mandates "low-carbon" and "Union-origin" requirements for steel, cement, and aluminium</p>	Lacks Broad Strategy	<p>Limited Scope: On construction materials (steel, cement) and specific "Net-Zero Tech" (batteries, solar)</p> <p>No strategy for non-construction CCU products: E.g. E-Fuels & Chemicals</p>
	<p>Priority Projects & Clusters</p> <p>Industrial Acceleration Areas: Member States must designate clusters. Projects in these areas get faster permitting and priority access to "stockpiled" critical raw materials</p>		<p>Technology Neutrality</p> <p>Selected Sectors: : EII recognition is good, but the "Made in EU" quotas may distort supply chains for project developers relying on global technology</p>		<p>Financing Gap</p> <p>Lead Markets: Focuses on demand creation (procurement), not on new financial instruments (like CCfDs). Relies on "synergies" with ECF*</p> <p>FDI**: Introduces strict screening/conditions for foreign investment >€100m</p>

* European Competitiveness Fund **Foreign Direct Investments (FDI)

Move Forward: Top Priorities & Agenda

Top Priorities

CCSA Letter on IAA



- 30/01** | **1st Draft:** CCSA shares 1st draft with Members for review
- 04/02** | **Call for Action:** Comments from Members on proposed draft letter
- 06/02** | **Final Draft:** CCSA shares final draft with Members for review
- 10/02** | **Deadline:** Send CCSA Letter to European Commission (vdL; Sejourne – other suggestions?)

Engagement with Cabinet Sejourne; DG GROW (EC); Other suggestions?

Low Carbon Products Report Series (together with the UK Office)

Provisional Agenda - 2026

End February | 1st Ordinary Meeting

June | 2nd Ordinary Meeting

October | 3rd Ordinary Meeting

CDR & Carbon Markets

Marino Varricchio, CCSA



Carbon Dioxide Removals & Carbon Markets WG

Agenda items:

1. **Priorities**
2. **Working Group ToR**
3. **Co-Chair Call**

WG Priorities

The CDR and Carbon Markets Working Group, with the support of its Co-Chairs, collectively agrees on its strategic direction and policy priorities, with the overarching objective of scaling up CDR solutions in the EU and advancing carbon markets.

Potential topics for consideration include, but are not limited to:

- Integration of CRCF-certified CDR into EU compliance mechanisms (i.e. EU ETS)
- Role and scope of Article 6.4 international credits within EU climate policy
- Optimal financial architecture to enable the scale-up of CDR technologies
- Role and scope of novel CDR technologies

WG Terms of Reference

The CDR and Carbon Markets Working Group is committed to addressing key industry issues related to carbon dioxide removal and the voluntary and compliance carbon markets, with the aim of accelerating the development of a robust, high-integrity CDR sector in the EU. The Group convenes leading stakeholders and experts from across policy and industry to provide evidence-based insights to governments, regulators, and market participants, supporting efforts to overcome regulatory, financial, and methodological barriers and to enable the credible scaling of CDR and carbon markets. The WG objectives include:

- Identify risks, technical challenges, administrative barriers, and innovation opportunities to drive sector growth.
- Develop common industry positions and publish influential policy papers to shape CCUS policy development.
- Respond to EU consultations with a unified industry voice.
- Craft clear, concise, and impactful messaging to support advocacy on key issues.
- Foster shared understanding between UK and EU stakeholders to enable effective cross-market policy solutions.

WG Co-Chair Call

The working group is to be led by an industry chair, or co-Chairs, appointed from and by the membership of the working group. There may be between 1 – 4 Co-Chairs, to be determined by working group members. It is not necessary for all co-chair positions to be filled if there is at least one chair. **We have already received expressions of interest from three applicants.**

Co-Chairs have the following responsibilities:

- Chairing all working group meetings. In the case of Co-chairs, this may be done on a rota.
- Agreeing the agenda and workstream of the working group with the CCSA secretariate.
- Holding the working group members and CCSA secretariate accountable to the agreed workstream.
- When requested, providing updates to the wider CCSA membership on working group progress.
- Where appropriate, and requested, representing the working group at relevant meetings or events outside of the CCSA.

Co-Chair Appointment

All chairs are to be elected by the members of the working group.

- Elections are to be run by the CCSA secretariate. This will start with a written notice for the opening of nominations.
- On the opening of nominations, members may put themselves forward in writing to the CCSA secretariat.
- If there are multiple nominations, the working group can decide to **appoint co-chairs (up to 4)** or run an election.
- Where required, the CCSA secretariate will run an election online using a suitable voting platform. Elections will have a minimum of 4 working days for votes to be cast.
- Up to 4 co-chairs can be appointed through an election.
- Appointed terms are for a maximum of **three years**.
- Chairs may choose to step down from their position at any time.
- At the end of a chairs term, or where it is decided to reopen chair positions, nominations should be re-opened to members of the working group.
- Previous chairs **may stand for re-election**.
- In the absence of an appointed chair the CCSA secretariate will chair meetings.

**External speaker: Fabien
Ramos**

**CDR in the EU - latest policy
and regulatory
developments**

DG CLIMA, EC



10 min Break



CCSA CO₂ Storage Working Group

Alberto Sánchez, CCSA



WG CO₂ Storage: summary

Consultation on NZIA: CCSA response to the consultation on carbon storage – oil and gas producers' contributions to the EU's 2030 storage objective

- Lack of transparency on the small producer's threshold

- Unrealistic implementation timelines regarding the production data

CCSA Reaction – Delegated Regulation Supplementing the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) with CO₂ Storage Obligations. Main recommendations:

- Inclusion of EEA volumes and EU-UK cooperation on CO₂ storage

- Feasibility of the 30 June 2025 deadline

- Definition and scope of obligated entities

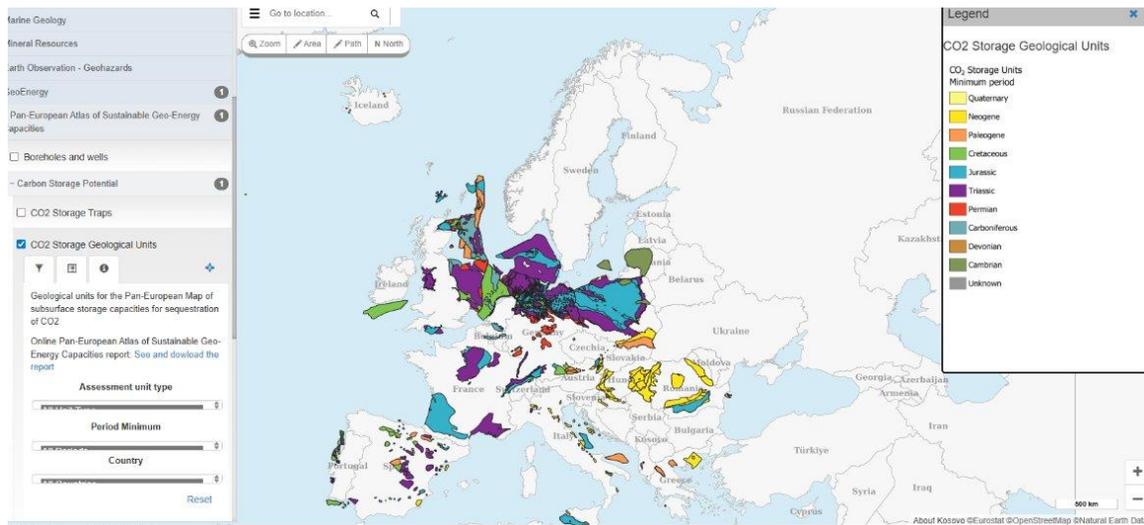
Appointment of Ross Brown (Shell) as a co-chair of the Working Group

Next **Working Group meeting:** Feb 2026

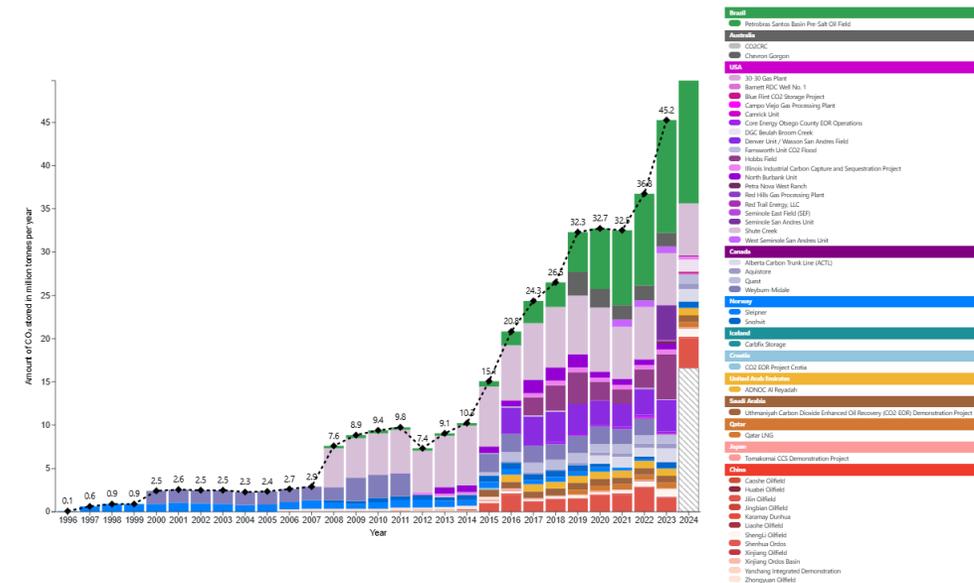
Open call to CCSA members to become co-chair of the CO₂ Storage Working Group

Key initiatives on CO₂ storage data & transparency

- **EU CO₂ Storage Atlas:** Ongoing work to consolidate and harmonise geological storage data across Member States, improving transparency on available and prospective CO₂ storage capacity. The Atlas is expected to support investment decisions and tracking progress towards the NZIA 50 Mt storage target. European Geological Data Infrastructure: [EGDI](#)
- **London CO₂ Storage Register:** Development of an international register to improve transparency on authorised offshore CO₂ storage sites, injected volumes and monitoring arrangements, supporting cross-border CO₂ transport and storage cooperation. [Register](#)



The London Register of Subsurface CO₂ Storage



Other initiatives & reports

- **UK carbon storage data-sharing regulation (2025):** New UK rules require greater disclosure of carbon storage data, including reported information and well samples, with the aim of improving data access, reducing duplication and accelerating storage site development.
- **NZIA Wood Mackenzie (2025) – headline messages**
 - The **50 Mt target is ambitious**, with a significant gap between:
 - Current committed storage projects, and
 - Required capacity by 2030
 - Key risks identified:
 - **Permitting and licensing delays** for storage sites
 - Insufficient clarity on **commercial frameworks** for storage investment
 - Uncertainty around **enforcement and penalties**, affecting investment confidence
 - Strong reliance on:
 - Rapid project maturation in a small number of Member States
 - Cross-border CO₂ transport and shared storage hubs

Should we consider launching a dedicated workstream on NZIA implementation and CO₂ storage obligations?
EU storage data-sharing in the future?

AOB, conclusions, meeting close

Stefano Miriello / Alberto Sanchez, CCSA



CCUS Humber Capture Project Market Survey

The CCUS Humber Capture Project Market Survey: DESNZ is inviting projects from the UK and EU with an interest in the Humber region to take part in a CCUS Humber Capture Project Market Survey to update the Department's understanding of the region's carbon capture projects and support wider policy development.

The CCUS Humber Capture Project Market Survey is open to any project that may seek to connect by pipeline to ECC's Humber network or to Viking CCS's network, or connect via non-pipeline transport (NPT) to either ECC's Endurance store, the Bunter Closure Stores or the Viking CCS store.

The survey is now live on the Gov.uk website www.gov.uk/government/publications/ccus-humber-capture-project-market-survey.

Projects can respond by completing the response form and sending it to ccushumber@energysecurity.gov.uk by close of play on **13 February 2026**.



SAVE THE DATES FOR CCSA CONFERENCES



CCSA EU Conference



Cardo Hotel, Brussels
30 June 2026

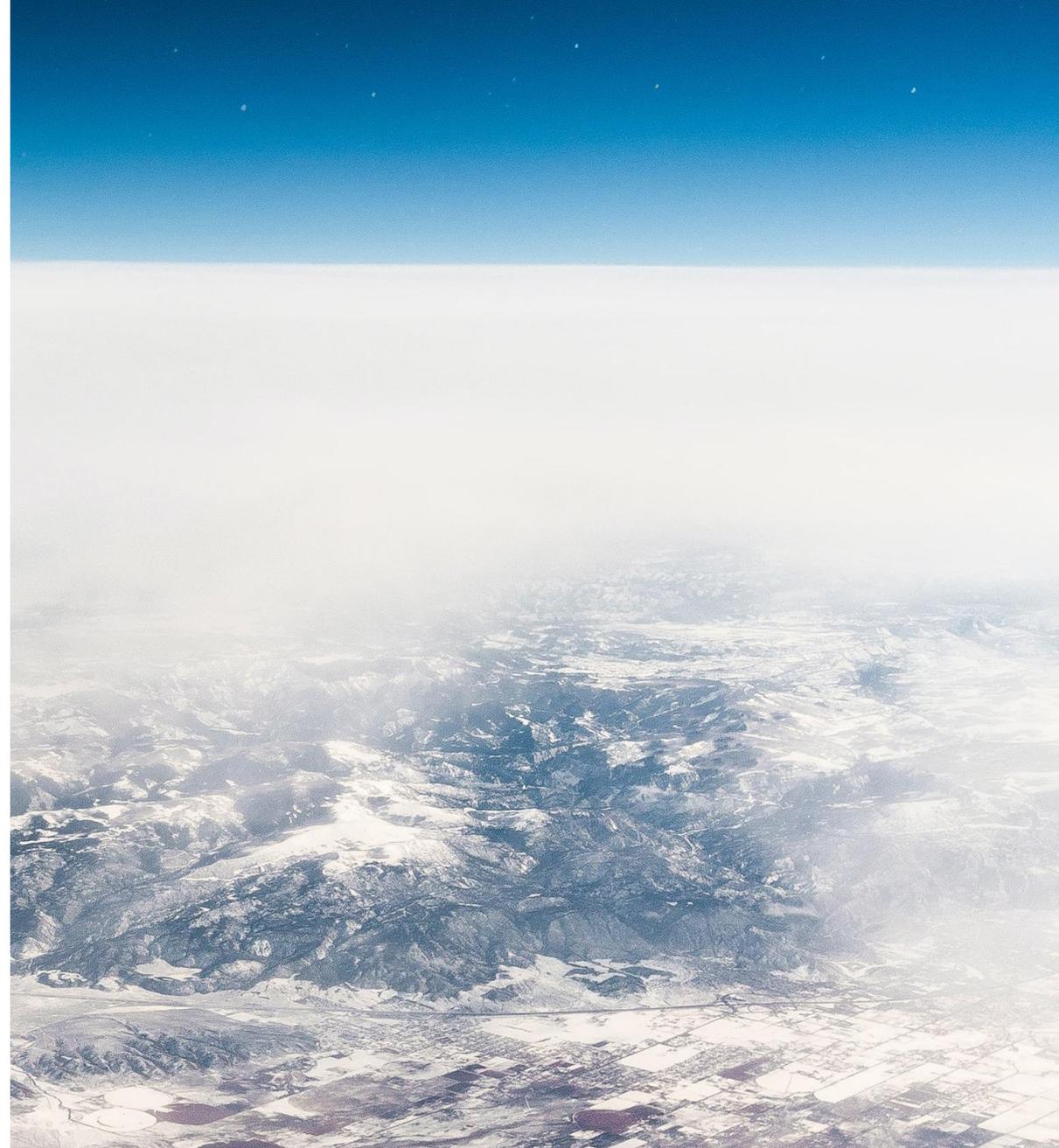
CCUS 2026 Conference



TBC, London
13 & 14 October 2026

AOB & Conclusions

- Review actions and share slides & recording arising from meeting
- AOB
- Next RegPol Forum Meeting: May-June



Thank you!

