

CCUS BAROMETER 2025/2026

CCUS: LESSONS FROM THE EVOLVING MARKET

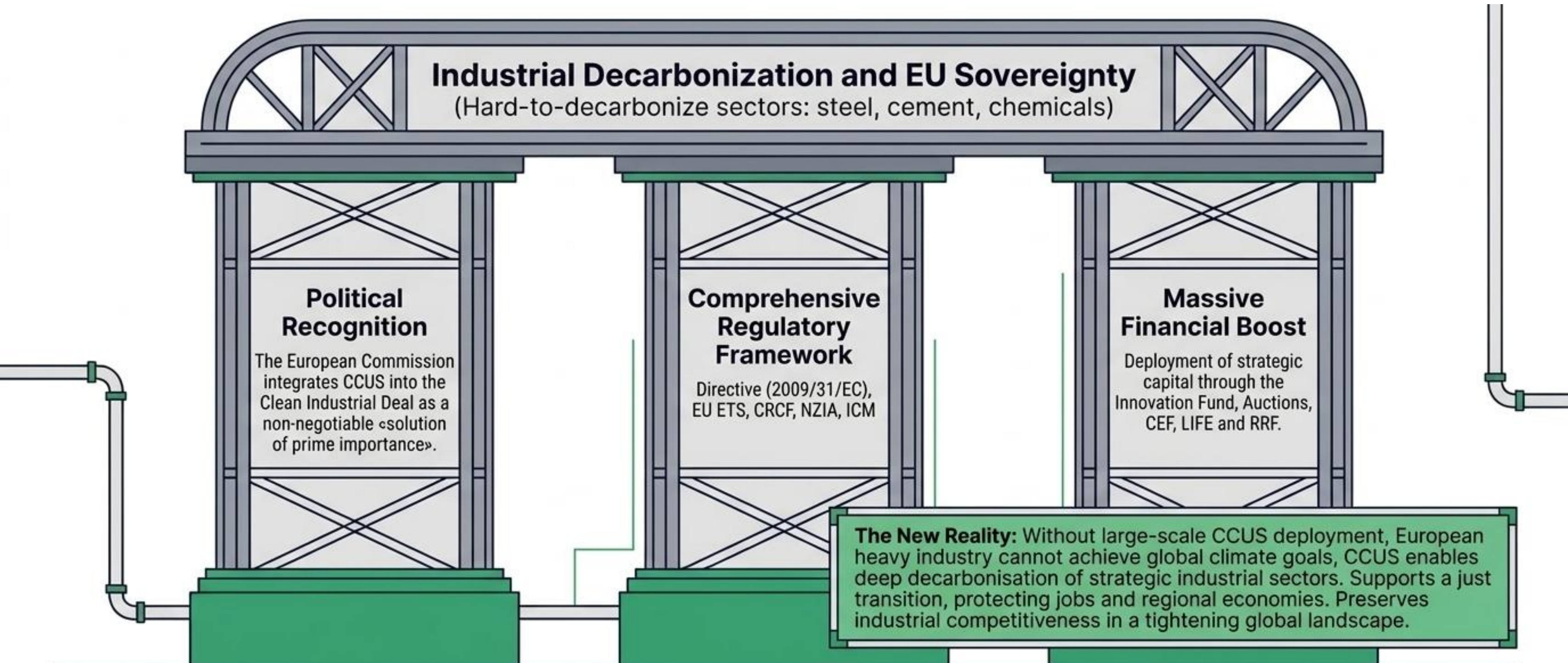
Dr. Joana Tarrés Font, Climate Tech Specialist & Former CO2-Capture Executive

Background

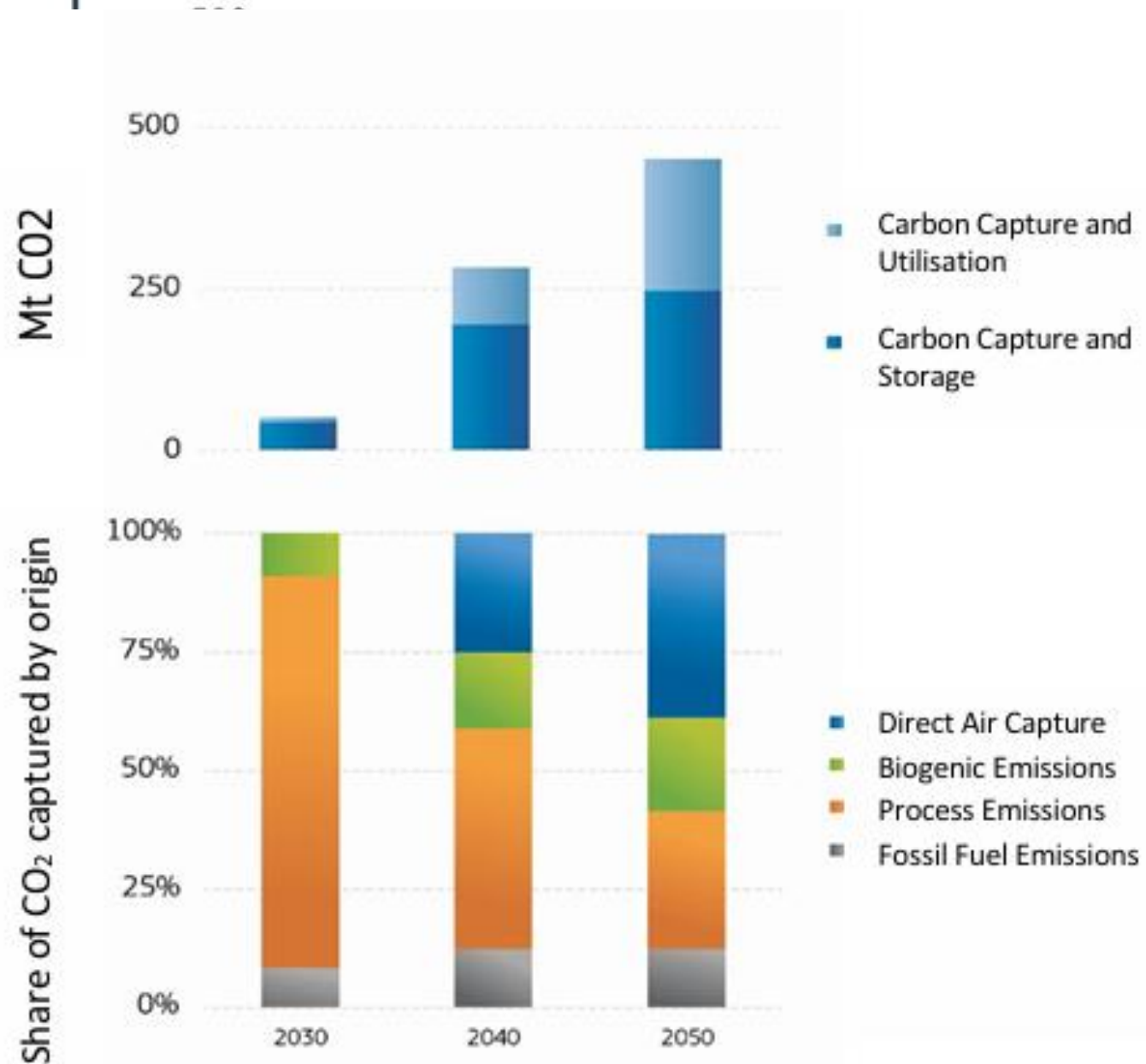


- **Joana Tarrés Font** is a Climate-Tech with Executive Experience in CO₂ Capture.
- PhD in Engineering Sciences from the University of Luxembourg
- Winner of the European Patent Office Innovation Competition 2013
- 20 years of expertise in energy, environment, and technology transfer.
- Currently works at the public sector driving digital transformation initiatives.

CCUS is a strategic pillar of EU Industrial and Climate Policy



EU projections needs moving from projects to networks



2030 (The Detonator):
NZIA legal objective: 50 Mt
→ CO₂/year of injection capacity.
Currently, the bulk comes from
industrial process emissions.

2040 (The Acceleration):
→ Dramatic jump in volume.
Permanent storage begins to
absolutely dominate over use.

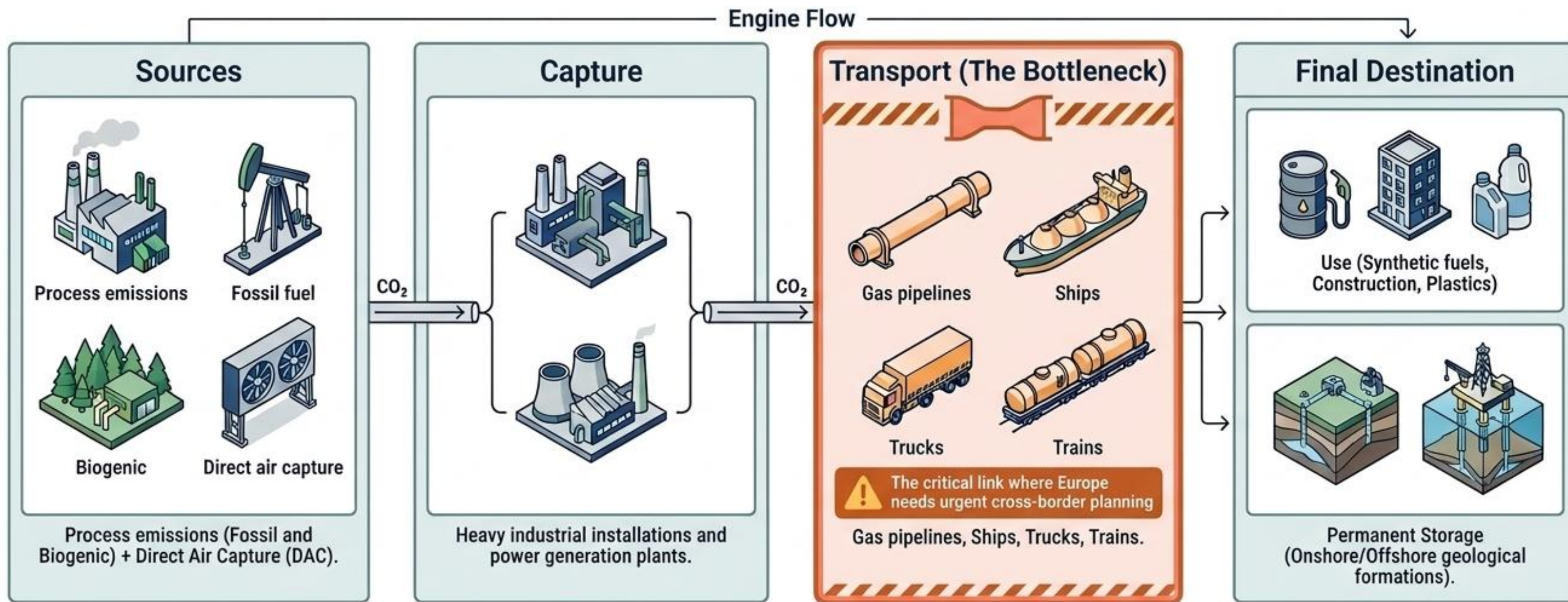
2050 (Negative Emissions):
→ Massive growth of Direct Air
Capture (DAC) and biogenic
emissions to consolidate
net-zero emissions.

The Initial Impulse

The EU Innovation Fund has already signed 77 projects (2025) that project a reduction of:

**398
Mt CO₂**
in the next decade.

Industrial Carbon Management depends on infrastructure



The gear is only as strong as its weakest link. Without transport infrastructure and networks, capture at the source generates 'stranded demand'.

European CCUS Barometer 2025: Asymmetric Progress

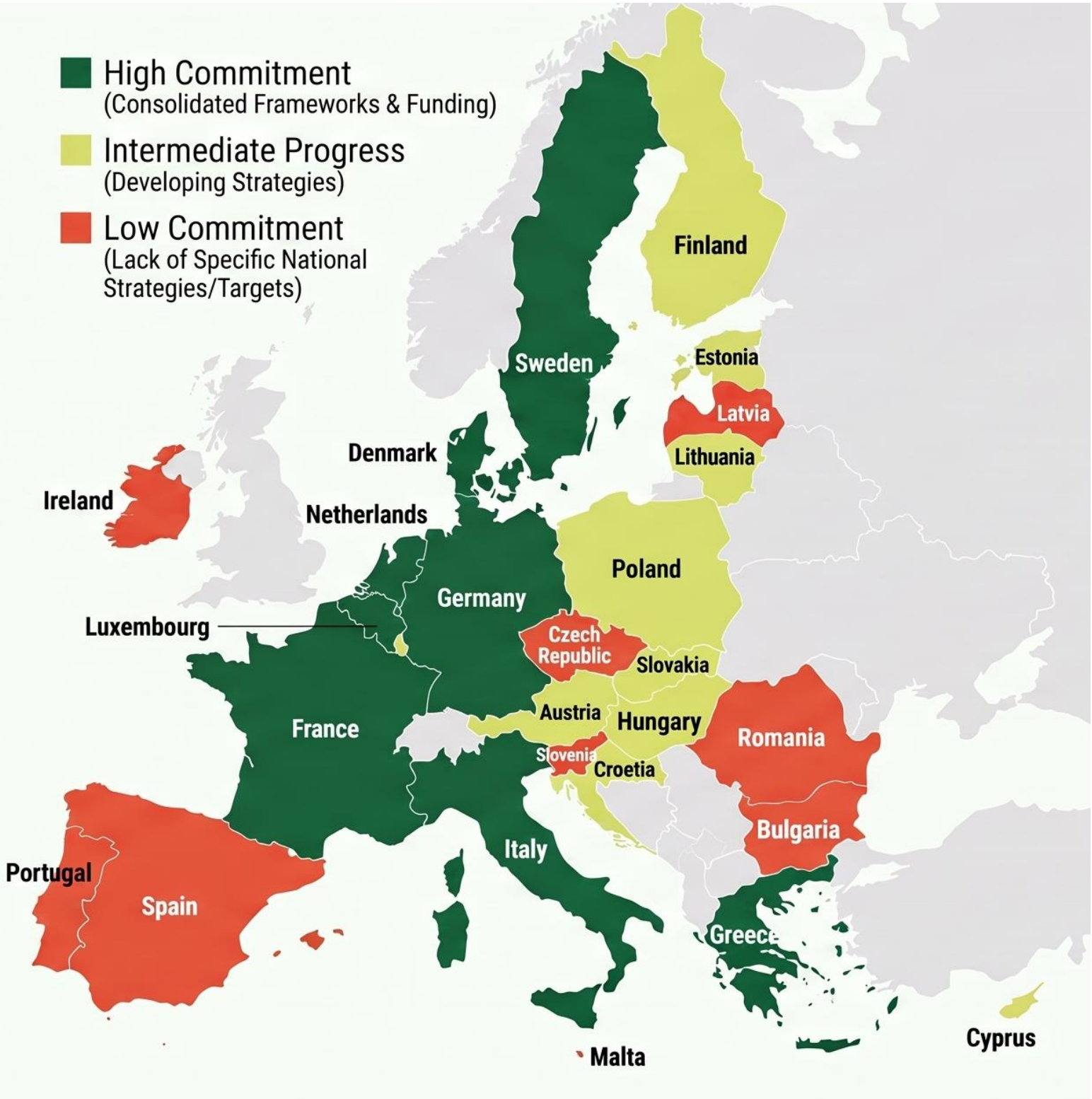
Performance Ranking by Member State

**The “High
Commitment”
Leaders**

Greece
Denmark
Sweden
France
Belgium
Netherlands
Italy
Germany
Consolidated regulatory frameworks and active industrial funding.

**The “Strategic Gap”
Laggards**

Bulgaria
Spain
Latvia
Slovenia
Czech Republic
Ireland
Portugal
Romania
Malta
Currently lack specific national CCUS strategies or quantified targets.



Source: Rud Pedersen, *II Barómetro CAUC 2025: El avance de las tecnologías CAUC en la Unión Europea y España*. PteCO2.

Luxembourg Quickly Built a Governmental Ecosystem

Context: Despite its small base, Luxembourg has moved from exploration to formal execution, securing its transition.



Recent Milestones (2024/2025) - Strategy and NECP

- Approval of the first CCUS Action Framework (July 2025).
- The 2024 NECP confirms CCUS as a strategic and essential instrument.

Structured Governance

Creation of a quarterly Interministerial Committee and a National Task Force.

Capital Injection

- Modification of the Aid Law to include CCUS.
- Launch of a €20M pilot call and EU approval for €520M in state aid for decarbonization.

Industrial Engagement

Cimalux conducting a feasibility study on CO₂ capture at the Rumelange plant in coordination with national ministers, and Luxinnovation launched call for expressions of interest to identify CCUS-related industrial initiatives.

Spain has industrial potential but lacks strategy

High-Risk Context: ~15% of Spanish CO2 emissions come from hard-to-decarbonize sectors. They are pillars for employment and national GDP.



EU Diagnostic (2025): “The country lacks a specific national strategy for CCUS”.

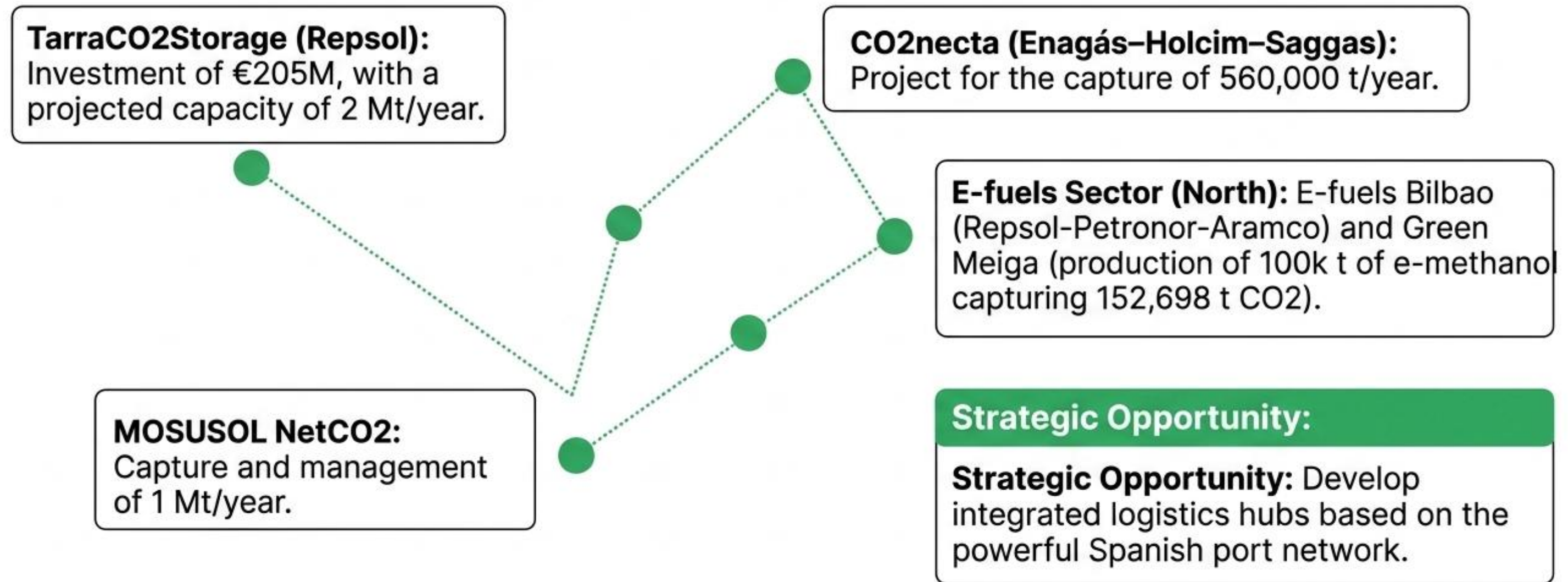
Structural and Regulatory Void

- No national strategy or quantified objectives in the PNIEC 2024.
- Law 40/2010 on geological storage remains paralyzed, without regulatory development.
- Total lack of fiscal and logistical alignment to attract private investment.
- The Decarbonization PERTE (€3.170M) imposes excessively restrictive conditions for CCUS.

The Consequence: Without a roadmap led by the central government, Spain directly risks a decline in its competitiveness compared to Europe.

The Private Impulse in Spain: Pioneering Projects Waiting for an Ecosystem

The Context: Industrial pressure is driving innovation from the bottom up.
(27 Spanish projects in the Innovation Fund, 8 directly in carbon management).



The Action Plan: Three Pillars to Scale Industrial Carbon Management

Conclusions of the 5th ICM Forum, Athens, 2025



Regulatory Framework

Certainty & Flexibility



Streamline Permitting: Accelerate processes and use the net-zero strategic project status to bypass coordination challenges.

Ensure Long-Term Certainty: Finalize CO2 market legislation while maintaining flexibility during the ramp-up phase.

Clarify Liability: Establish cross-border liability rules and create a functioning permanent removals market.



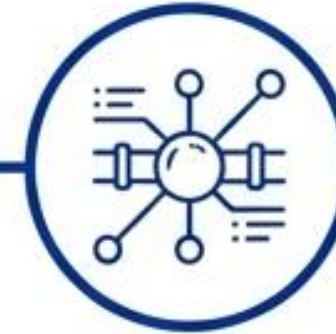
Financial De-Risking

Capital & Support



Deploy CCfDs: Use the EU Industrial Decarbonisation Bank to support CCS business cases via Carbon Contracts for Difference.

Coordinate Member States: Align national de-risking efforts to systematically address shared investment and volume risks.



Cross-Border Infrastructure

Networks & Access



Guarantee Fair Access: Enforce transparent, non-discriminatory access to CO2 infrastructure with cost-reflective tariffs.

Unify Network Planning: Mandate coordinated cross-border planning to secure access to third countries' CO2 storage sites.

Thank you

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