

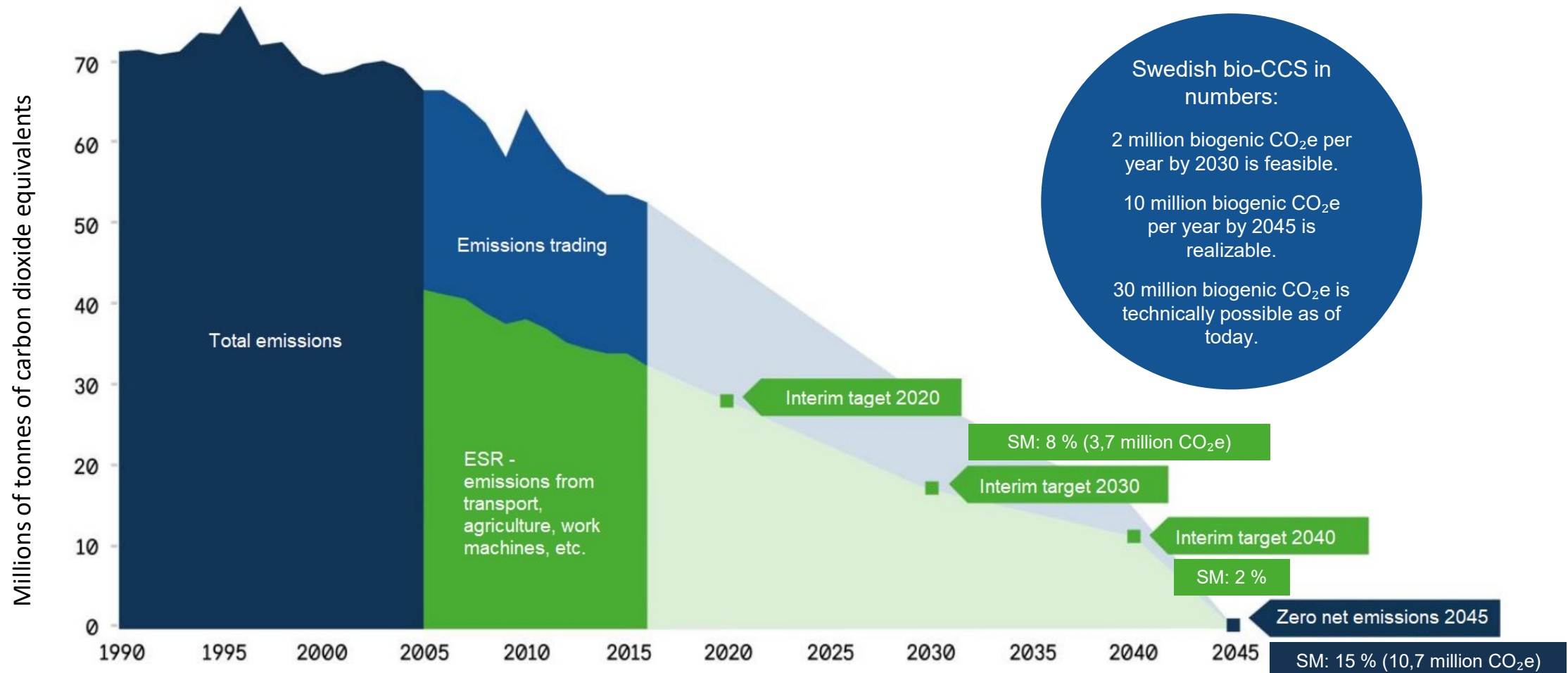
CCS Development in Sweden: Status and Next Steps

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Sweden's climate policy framework



CCS in Sweden the foundation

Net zero emission 2045

85 % reduction target by 2045.

Baseline 1990, negative emissions after 2045.

Bio-CCS important as supplementary measure

Most likely the biggest source – large potential at least 10 millions tones p.a. 2030.

CCUS important technology to reduce emissions in otherwise hard to abate sectors.

Policy measures driving CCUS in Sweden

National Centre for CCS

Promote and facilitate the implementation of CCUS in Sweden

The Industrial Leap

Financial enabler for research and innovation

State aid for bio-CCS – reversed auction

Financial support for bio-CCS

The National Centre for CCS

Currently, we:

- **Lead** a cooperation platform for governmental authorities,
- **Arrange** communication activities and carry out competence-enhancing efforts,
- **Participate** in and arrange stakeholder dialogues about bio-CCS and CCS/CCU,
- **Monitor** and participate in international knowledge exchange groups and task forces,
- **Engage** in discussions and analyze issues linked to accounting and reporting of negative emissions, nationally and internationally,
- **Investigate** various questions linked to achieving an adequate implementation of CCS, and
- **Conduct** a national knowledge and attitude survey on CCS to strengthen the involvement of civil society.

Support for CCS at the SEA

The Industrial Leap

- A policy measure that runs from **2018-2040** to support the green transition of the industrial sector and achieve negative emissions.
- Support can be given to research, feasibility studies, pilot and demonstration projects, as well as investments in innovative technology.
- The Industrial Leap comprises a total of SEK **1 345 million** in 2025 and currently, projects that run until 2032 can be funded.
- The Industrial Leap is a part of the EU Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and Next Generation EU.

State aid for bio-CCS

- A support scheme for bio-CCS in the shape of reversed auctioning.
- Cover the costs along the entire CCS value chain during a period of **15 years**, starting from when the captured CO₂ has been permanently stored for the first time.
- The SEA is the auctioneer and can enter into financial commitments of a maximum of SEK **36 billion** during **2026–2046**.
- The first reversed auction was opened and closed during the fall of 2024.
- **Six** companies submitted tenders.

Ongoing activities

- Process incoming tenders in the reversed auction – six tenders received.
- Pilot project with Switzerland regarding emissions trading under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Following the development and implementation of EU regulation, e.g. CRCF, NZIA, GCD.
- The Geological Survey of Sweden is investigating whether there are suitable places for permanent storage in Sweden. The investigation is expected to be finalized in March 2026.
- Represent Sweden in international organisations, e.g. IEA GHG, EU IWG CCUS, ZEP.
- National survey on knowledge and attitudes towards CCS in Sweden, carried out during spring 2025.

International cooperation

Sweden has signed the Aalborg Declaration in November 2023

An important step towards joint, European cooperation on both CCS and CCU.

Sweden has signed two agreements on cross-border transport in April 2024

Two separate agreements with Denmark and Norway. The agreements enable cross-border transport of carbon dioxide for geological storage in other countries. This means a greater range of storage operators, which is positive for Swedish actors as Sweden does not yet have its own storage locations.

Sweden has signed the Pau Declaration in October 2024

Sweden, together with Denmark, Finland, Germany and the Netherlands, signed a joint communication to the EU COM requesting a European framework for cross-border transport infrastructure for carbon dioxide.

Development of the value chain and Denmark as a CO₂-hub in Europe

- Accessing a geological suitable and environmentally safe storage is key for Swedish actors to take investment decisions on potential capturing plants in the near term.
- Bilateral agreements are a good foundation.
- Joint EU regulation is important to facilitate the value chain; e.g. on cross-border transport of CO₂, trading with negative emissions and handling of mixed fossil and biogenic carbon origin.
- Civic engagement must not be forgotten.
- Importance of local, national and transnational collaborations.



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