



VITAL SIGNS

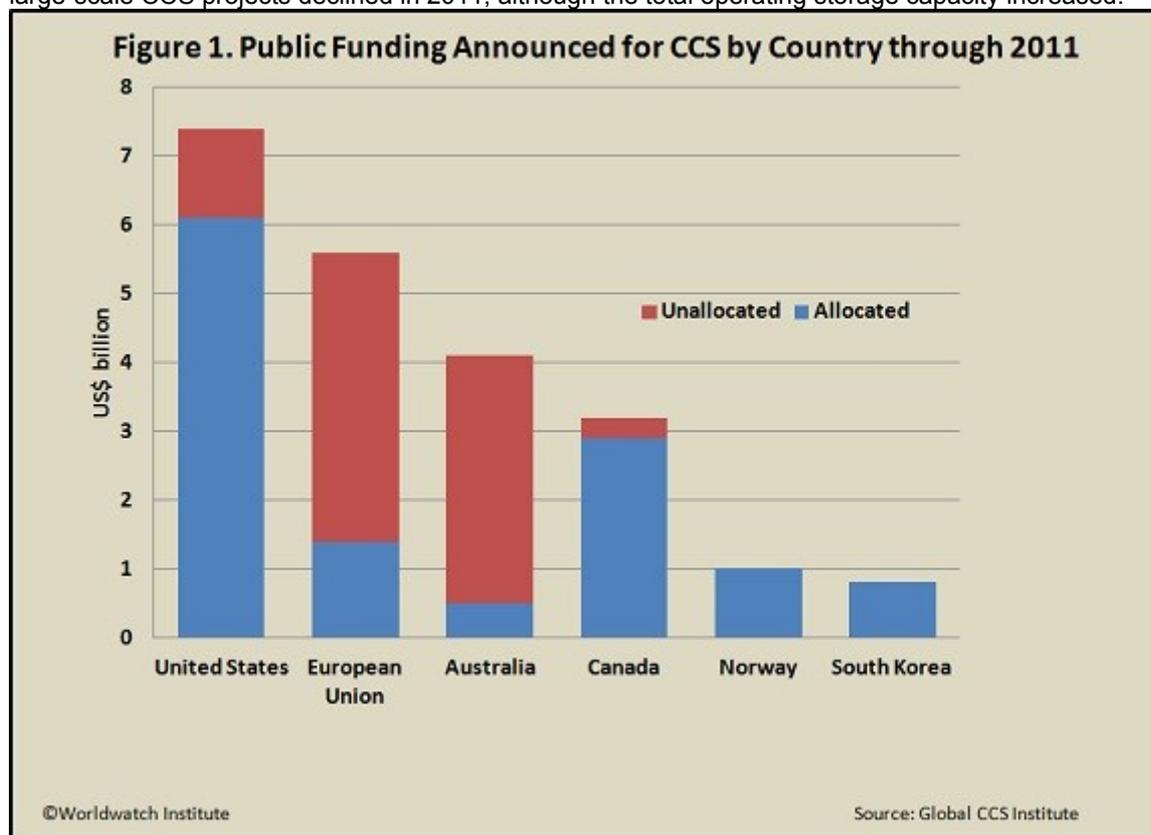
GLOBAL TRENDS THAT SHAPE OUR FUTURE <>

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Carbon Capture and Storage Experiences Limited Growth in 2011

Matt Lucky | May 08, 2012

Funding for large-scale carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects remained relatively unchanged in 2011, with total funding from governments reaching \$23.5 billion. (See Figure 1.) Overall, the number of active and planned large-scale CCS projects declined in 2011, although the total operating storage capacity increased.



In March 2012 the Global CCS Institute identified 75 large-scale fully integrated CCS projects in 17 countries at various stages of development—4 projects fewer than at the end of 2010.² Only 8 of these plants are operational, the same number as in 2009 and 2010.³ (See Figure 2.) These 8 projects store a combined total of 23.18 million tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) a year (Mtpa), about as much as emitted annually by 4.5 million passenger vehicles in the United States.⁴ Operating storage capacity has more than doubled since late 2010.⁵ At the end of 2011, the United States remained the largest funder of large-scale CCS projects (\$7.4 billion), having allocated \$6.1 billion to projects and with an additional \$1.3 billion set aside for future projects.⁶ The European Union has announced the next largest amount of funding (\$5.6 billion), although Canada has actually allocated more money to date (\$2.9 billion).⁷ In March 2011 the United Kingdom decided to no longer pursue a CCS Electricity Levy; instead, general taxes will be used to fund that nation's CCS projects.⁸