



## Limitations of CCS and CDR

### Why in news?

The draft decisions taken at COP28 at Dubai have referred to the abatement and removal of carbon emissions using carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon-dioxide removal (CDR) technologies.

### What are 'unabated' fossil fuels?

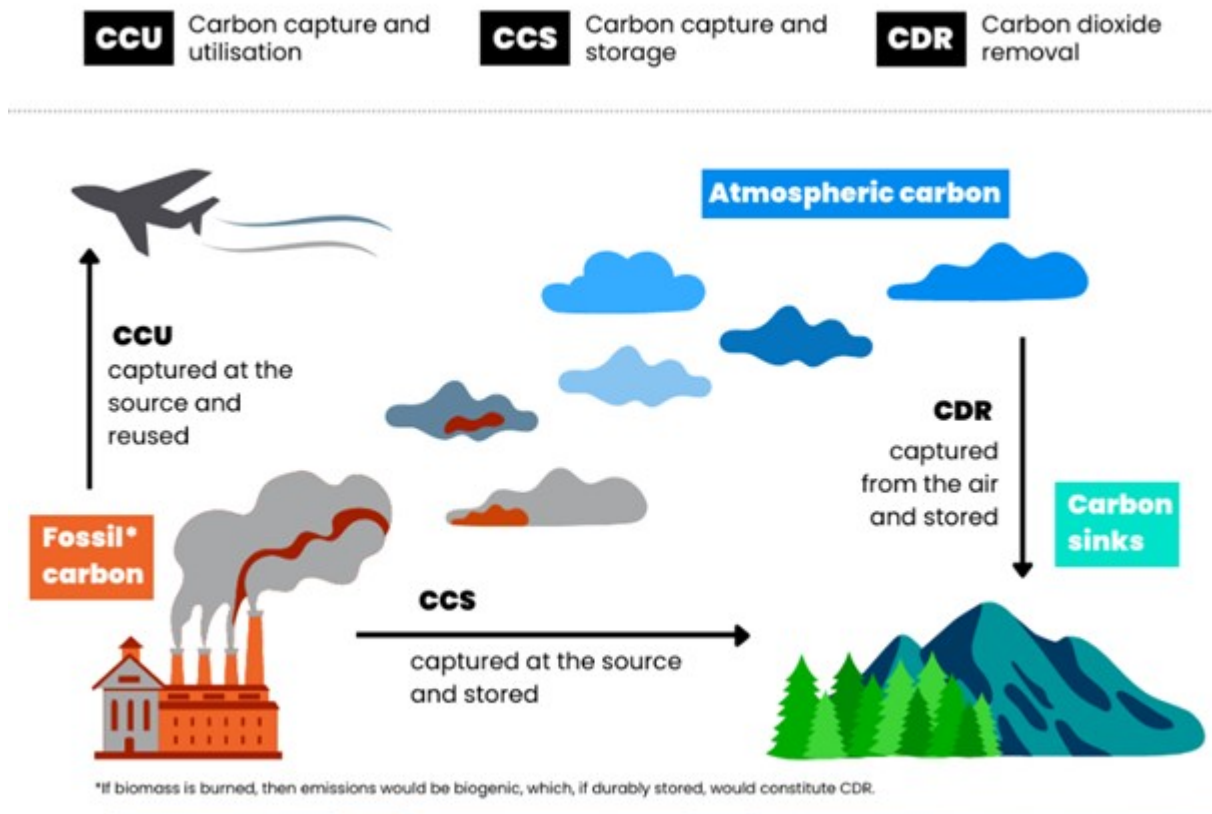
- **Unabated** - Doing nothing to reduce the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases that are released from the burning of coal, oil, and natural gas.
- According to IPCC, unabated fossil fuels are those "without interventions that substantially reduce GHG emissions.
- At COP28, the term "unabated fossil fuels" has come to mean the combustion of these fuels without using CCS technologies to capture their emissions.
- **Abated** - Attempts to decrease the release of polluting substances to an acceptable level.

### What are CCS and CDR?

*CDR and CCS are distinct, but some CO<sub>2</sub> removal methods (e.g., direct air capture) may share the same capture processes or long-term storage infrastructure used for conventional CCS.*

- **Carbon capture and storage (CCS)** - CCS refers to technologies that can capture CO<sub>2</sub> at a source of emissions before it is released into the atmosphere.
- These sources include the fossil fuel industry (where coal, oil and gas are combusted to generate power) and industrial processes like steel and cement production.
- It is a three-step process, involving:
  - Capturing the CO<sub>2</sub> produced
  - Transporting the captured CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Storing it deep underground
- **Carbon-Dioxide Removal (CDR)** - Uses technologies, practices, and approaches to remove CO<sub>2</sub> from our atmosphere through deliberate and intentional human actions.
- CDR captures CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and locks it away for years in plants, soils, oceans, rocks, saline aquifers, depleted oil wells, or long-lived products like cement.

- It can be natural (afforestation or reforestation) or use technologies (direct air capture), where machines mimic trees by absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> and storing it underground.
  - For example: Enhanced rock weathering and BECCS (Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)



## How well do CCS and CDR need to work?

- According to 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR6) of UN's IPCC, **climate mitigation relies a lot on the use of CDR** in achieving the goal of limiting the world's average surface temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C with no or limited overshoot.
  - If CO<sub>2</sub> emissions continue at current levels, we will have a 50% chance of exceeding 1.5 degrees C compared to pre-industrial levels in 7 years.
- There is more than a 50% chance of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C assuming if the world can **sequester 5 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2040** which is more than India emits currently every year.

*Direct mitigation refers to reducing our reliance on fossil fuels with renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.*

## What are the limitations of CCS?

- **Under developed technology**- CCS haven't demonstrated feasibility at large scale despite decades of development.
- **Higher costs** - It is cheaper to shut down a coal plant and replace it with some combination of wind, solar and batteries in comparison to attaching a carbon capture device to the plant.

- **Additional energy needs** - It create new energy needs for the transport and long-term storage of carbon.
- **Creates room to emit GHGs** - A Germany-based climate science and policy institute, revealed that reliance on CCS could release an extra 86 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere between 2020 and 2050.
- **Underperformance** - A 2022 study by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) found that most of the 13 flagship CCS projects worldwide have either failed entirely or underperformed.

### What are the limitations of CDR?

- **Affect land rights** - Higher land demand for planting trees and deploying large-scale CDR methods deprive indigenous communities of their land rights.
- **Threaten food security** - It compete with other forms of land-use, like agriculture that is crucial for ensuring food security.
- **Affect biodiversity** - It might alter existing land usage and thereby impact habitat and survival of different organisms.
- **Impact of climate change mitigation** - Deploying CDR technologies in large tracts of land might counteract from using land to generate renewable energy resources.
  - For example, the **2023 'Land Gap' report** shows over reliance of government on land-based CDR to offset fossil fuel emissions thereby shifting their mitigation burden away from reducing fossil fuel use.
- **Uncertain future** - There is need to identify viable and scalable CDR methods and to figure out who will pay for CDR at scale in the future.

### References

1. [The Hindu| Limitations of CCS and CDR](#)
2. [The Indian Express| Unabated Fossil Fuels](#)



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