

MEMBER STATE REPORT OF DATA FOR THE YEAR 2024 IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 21 OF REGULATION 2024/1735 - TRANSPARENCY OF CO₂ STORAGE CAPACITY DATA

This document has been prepared by the European Commission to make available to the public the information received from Member States in accordance with Article 21 of Regulation 2024/1735 on „Transparency of CO₂ storage capacity data“.

According to Article 21(1), ‘by 30 December 2024, Member States shall (a) make data on all areas where CO₂ storage sites could be permitted on their territory, including saline aquifers, publicly available, without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information and (b) oblige entities which are or have been holders of an authorisation as defined in Article 1, point 3, of Directive 94/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on their territory to make publicly available on a non-reliance basis geological data relating to production sites that have been decommissioned or whose decommissioning has been notified to the competent authority and, if available, economic assessments of the respective costs of enabling CO₂ injection, unless the entity has applied for an exploration permit in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, including data on: (i) whether the site is suitable for sustainably, safely and permanently injecting and storing CO₂; (ii) the availability or need for transport infrastructure and modes suitable for safely transporting CO₂ to reach the site’.

According to Article 21(2), ‘by 30 December 2024 and each year thereafter, each Member State shall submit to the Commission a report, which shall be made publicly available, and shall be without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information, describing: (a) a mapping of CO₂ capture projects in progress on its territory or in cooperation with other Member States, and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities, and CO₂ transport; (b) a mapping of CO₂ storage and CO₂ transport projects in progress on its territory, including the status of permitting under Directive 2009/31/EC, expected dates for Final Investment Decision (FID) and entry into operation; (c) the national support measures that have been or will be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as well as measures relating to the cross-border transport of CO₂; (d) the national strategy and targets that will be and have been set for the capture of CO₂ by 2030, where applicable; (e) bilateral and regional cooperation that facilitates the cross-border transport of CO₂, including their implications for the access of entities capturing CO₂ to a safe and non-discriminatory means of transporting CO₂; (f) CO₂ transport projects in progress and an estimation of the necessary future CO₂ transport projects’ capacity to match the corresponding capture and storage capacity.

According to Article 21(3), ‘should the report referred to in paragraph 2 show that no CO₂ storage projects are in progress on their territory, Member States shall report on plans to facilitate the decarbonisation of industrial sectors. This shall, if applicable, include the cross-border transport of CO₂ to storage sites located in other Member States as well as CO₂ utilisation projects.’

This document has been compiled by the European Commission in order to avoid disclosing personal data in cases where the relevant information was submitted by email only, it reflects solely the information received from the Member State indicated, and the European Commission is not liable for the content of the information or any consequence stemming from the reuse of this information.

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(1) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

No notification.

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(2) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

“With reference to the provisions of Article 21 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1735 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem, please see responses in *Italic* below:

By 30 December 2024 and each year thereafter, each Member State shall submit to the Commission a report, which shall be made publicly available, and shall be without prejudice to requirements regarding the protection of confidential information, describing:

- (a) a mapping of CO₂ capture projects in progress on its territory or in cooperation with other Member States, and an estimation of the corresponding needs for injection and storage capacities, and CO₂ transport; *N/A*
- (b) a mapping of CO₂ storage and CO₂ transport projects in progress on its territory, including the status of permitting under Directive 2009/31/EC, expected dates for Final Investment Decision (FID) and entry into operation;

Even though there is still a moratorium on industrial scale geological storage of CO₂ in place, the federal government has given recommendation to lift the ban and to allow geological storage of CO₂ for a certain range of ‘hard-to-abate’ industrial sectors.

The decision of the government has been made based on conclusions of a technical evaluation report which has been accomplished by the Fed. Ministry of Finance. The report is also providing concepts for upcoming tasks and next project steps to take including a timeline for a new CCS jurisdiction in Austria. The country is expecting first CCUS project applications in the course of 2025 hence no comments can be made yet on FIDs or operation entry dates.

- (c) the national support measures that have been or will be adopted to prompt projects referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph, as well as measures relating to the cross-border transport of CO₂;

A national Carbon Management Strategy (CMS) has been published this year recognizing CCS as an important pillar to reach national climate targets. The CMS highlights the importance of a rapid launch of R&D projects to develop CCS technology in the country. A number of different national funding schemes have already been and will be set up for various fields along the CCUS chain to provide additional financial support apart from union-wide funding schemes like the InnovFund. Examples of current incentives include the “Transformation of Industry” scheme, and a couple of large call for bids currently brought online by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG). A reasonable study on domestic CO₂ transport announced by the Ministry of Climate Action and Energy has successfully been finished in 2024.

- (d) the national strategy and targets that will be and have been set for the capture of CO₂ by 2030, where applicable;

Figures provided by the CMS for remaining 'hard-to-abate' (fossil and geogenic) CO₂ emissions range between 4.4 and 12.1 Mt. per year. However, these numbers represent a forecast for 2040 coinciding with the year Austria aims to reach climate neutrality. There are no firm numbers available for the capture of CO₂ by 2030 but would be higher compared to numbers mentioned above. The NECP sets a goal for CCS: The capture, transport and permanent storage of a further 500 Kt. of CO₂ from non-ETS sources is planned to contribute to Austria's ESR target and will be counted as negative greenhouse gas emissions.

- (e) bilateral and regional cooperation that facilitates the cross-border transport of CO₂, including their implications for the access of entities capturing CO₂ to a safe and non-discriminatory means of transporting CO₂;

In an initial step an MoU has been signed between Denmark and Austria this year in order to progress on cross-border CO₂ infrastructure planning but also for common knowledge exchange in the field of CCUS.

- (f) CO₂ transport projects in progress and an estimation of the necessary future CO₂ transport projects' capacity to match the corresponding capture and storage capacity.

See figures provided under (d) for 'hard-to-abate' plus negative emissions; currently no transport projects in progress."

REPORT AS REGARDS ARTICLE 21(3) OF REGULATION 2024/1735

No notification.