

## Carbon capture and storage update

Due to the promising applications in low-cost and high performance photovoltaic ...

This 2023 update to our Net Zero Roadmap surveys the complex and dynamic energy landscape and sets out an updated pathway to net zero by 2050, taking account of the key developments that have occurred since 2021.

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A feasibility analysis reveals that carbon capture and storage capacity might be able to expand fast enough to meet the requirements of 2 °C climate pathways but will unlikely meet those for 1.5 °C. Moreover, carbon capture and storage is unlikely to capture and store more than 600 Gt of CO<sub>2</sub> over the twenty-first century, which has implications for the global carbon budget.

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Carbon capture and storage (CCS) plays a key role in climate mitigation pathways, yet its feasibility is vigorously debated<sup>1,2,3</sup>. The recent interest in CCS<sup>4,5,6</sup>, including negative emissions technologies--direct air capture (DACCS) and bioenergy with CCS (BECCS)--is reflected in plans to increase CCS capacity eight-fold from 2023 to 2030<sup>7</sup>. However, 10 years ago, a similar wave of CCS plans<sup>5</sup> largely failed<sup>8,9</sup>. Can



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the new push bring CCS on track 10,11,12,13 for the Paris climate targets?

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