



Department for
Energy Security
& Net Zero

March 2026

ECC Selection Process Launch Event

A deep dive into the ECC Selection Process, onward timelines and next steps

Today: objectives

Objectives of the event

- ▶ Explain the process end-to-end
- ▶ Clarify submission requirements and timings
- ▶ Set expectations for assessment and evidence
- ▶ Introduce the Transition Access Agreement and NPT Pathfinder
- ▶ Hear industry feedback and reflections

Managing questions

- ▶ Please submit questions using the Q&A panel in Teams.
- ▶ Select Q&A in the meeting window, type your question in Ask a question, and press Send.
- ▶ We'd encourage you to use Q&A so we can track and respond to them more easily. Please do upvote questions that are relevant to you.
- ▶ We'll try to cover as many questions as possible during the session, with any remaining picked up via the clarification process

Agenda

Time	Session	Speaker / Lead
10:00 – 10:15	1. Arrival	—
10:15 – 10:40	2. Welcome and introductions	Chair (DESNZ), CCSA and NEP
10:40 – 11:00	3. Rationale/objectives	DESNZ – Wijanty Tijono
11:00 – 11:35	4. Transition Access Agreement	DESNZ – Richard Vale
11:35 – 11:50	Coffee	
11:50 – 13:10	5. Selection & Assessment Block ECC Selection Process: Application Process & Q&A	DESNZ – Ross Bryson, Nicola O’Dowd, Sharon Jacob
13:10 – 14:10	Lunch & Networking	
14:10 – 14:40	6. Non-Pipeline Transport (NPT) Pathfinder	DESNZ – Charlottle Powell / Alex H
14:40 – 15:10	7. Northern Endurance Partnership (NEP) Overview	NEP – Neal Gray- Wannell
15:10 – 15:50	8. Industry Feedback Session (CCSA)	CCSA – Mark Somerfield
15:50 – 16:00	Close	Chair (DESNZ)

Introductions



WIJANTY TIJONO

**Department for Energy Security and
Net Zero**

CCUS Deputy Director

Leadership includes the first CCUS cluster sequencing and the commercial integration of CCUS business models. Currently serves as Project Director for East Coast Cluster delivery. Experience spans private- and public-sector roles across energy and infrastructure, with a focus on major-project transactions and commercial delivery.



MARK SUMMERFIELD

Carbon Capture and Storage Association

UK Director at CCSA.

Leading policy and regulatory advocacy to accelerate the development of the UK's CCUS sector. Bringing over a decade of experience across the energy and environmental sectors, working closely with industry, government and finance to support clean energy deployment.

Introductions – Northern Endurance Partnership



NEAL GRAY-WANNELL

**Network Development
Manager**

Supports industrial emitters in the development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects, with over a decade of upstream oil and gas process engineering experience. Previously managed the CCS and Removals project at the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), supporting industry collaboration to address deployment barriers.



MICHAEL MCGHEI

Technical Manager

Experience spans work with multiple operators and service companies of varying sizes across the energy sector. Brings extensive subsea engineering experience to the current role, alongside a strong commitment to the energy transition and the role of carbon capture and storage (CCS) in supporting industry progress.



SHARON DAVIS

**Head of Communications &
External Affairs**

Leads the strategic direction and delivery of communications and external affairs, including engagement with political stakeholders. Brings over 20 years of extensive communications experience and currently serves as a trustee of a rural infrastructure charity.



ANDREW LIGHTFOOT

Commercial Advisor

Focuses on the operation of NEP's Economic Licence with Ofgem and DESNZ. A secondee from bp, bringing broad energy-industry experience across CCS, hydrogen, and upstream oil and gas, with recent focus on licence re-openers supporting NEP expansion.

Placeholder: CCSA Opening Remarks

Placeholder: NEP Opening Remarks



Agenda item 3: Rationale & Objectives

From delivery to optimisation: why we're launching now

With infrastructure progressing, we are selecting additional deliverable projects to maximise utilisation of planned T&S capacity

1 Delivery secured

- ▶ ECC is now in delivery (NEP & NZT in construction following Dec 2024 contracts)
- ▶ NZT allocated just over half of storage capacity
- ▶ ~1.5 Mtpa remains to allocate (subject to optimisation)

2 Opportunity

- ▶ Clear opportunity to bring forward additional deliverable projects
- ▶ Objective: maximise utilisation & value of planned T&S infrastructure
- ▶ Part of wider government commitment (£9.4bn capital over SR period)

3 Design & scope

- ▶ Teesside piped projects only
- ▶ NPT not eligible in this round
- ▶ TAA draft commercial principles published to create a route for lower-subsidy projects
- ▶ Launched 5 February; informed by lessons from previous rounds

What the selection process is optimising for

1

Affordability & Value for Money

Minimum support necessary; value to billpayers and taxpayers

2

Deliverability by 2032

Credible plan, consents strategy and financing

3

Net Zero & Energy Security

Maximise storage utilisation; strengthen resilience

4

UK Growth & Supply Chain

Credible plans that create opportunities for UK supply chains and jobs

5

Clear & Fair Process

Consistent requirements and transparent decision-making

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Agenda item 4: Transition Access Agreement

Introducing the Transition Access Agreement (TAA)

A new contract that reduces government intervention while continuing to support new users to join the network efficiently.

- ▶ **Targeted at Projects that don't need a full CCUS Business Model** to connect and operate on the T&S Network.
- ▶ **Open to projects across the existing CCUS Business Model suite** (where relevant)
- ▶ **Not intended to provide CfD-style support (i.e. CapEx or OpEx payments).**
- ▶ **Limited, case-by-case support may be considered** where projects can evidence that specific elements covered by existing models are essential

TAA: key positions

High-level summary - detail remains subject to policy development



Contract term

- ▶ **Up to 10 years** (balancing certainty and exposure)
- ▶ Post-term access subject to prevailing policies and competitiveness



T&S charges (fees)

- ▶ Projects expected to be **responsible for T&S charges**
- ▶ Limited support may be considered: partial contribution or a £/t “cap” mechanism



Constraints / outages

- ▶ **Project expected to take most risk**
- ▶ Any support considered case-by-case and conditional



Network code and gainshare

- ▶ Potential network code updates to accommodate TAA users
- ▶ Gainshare may apply where access enables material additional profits

TAA: What applicants need to do

- ▶ Projects applying for a TAA will be assessed against the same technical, commercial & financial deliverability criteria as those applying under CCUS Business Model that would otherwise apply to a Project in their sector. Any support required will be considered in the deliverability assessment / shortlisting processes.
- ▶ Projects applying for a TAA will need to complete the relevant sector Business Model Project Plan (Annex A), along with all the other annexes, including any TAA specific questions.
- ▶ To note – TAA Projects are not required to meet the same sector specific criteria as Business Model Users and do not need to complete the eligibility section of the relevant Project Plan.
- ▶ TAA Draft Commercial Principles outlining further information was published 11th February. We intend to publish updated policy positions in summer 2026 which will provide more detail on the TAA's contractual elements.



Q&A
Any Questions?

BREAK

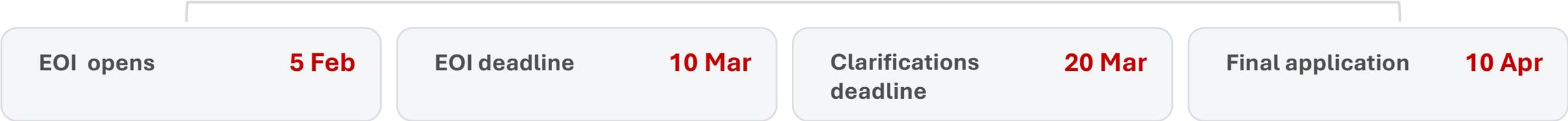


Agenda item 5: Process Overview

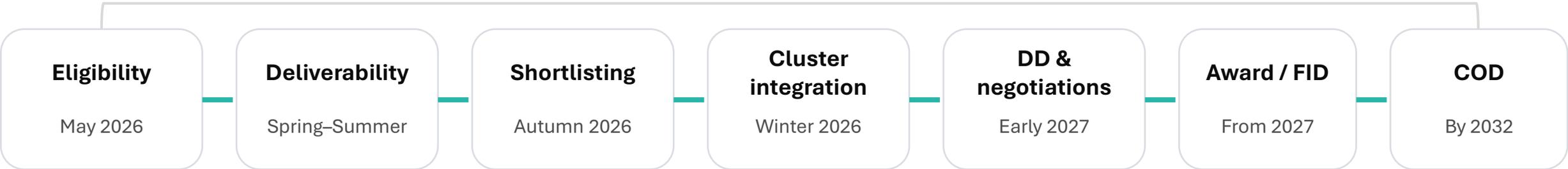
Process roadmap

Key stages and indicative timings

Entry Window



Assessment & Decision Phase



Submission rules & access

What to know up front

Competition law

- ▶ No collusion or bid-rigging
- ▶ CaaS groups must control information sharing
- ▶ Group lead responsible for safeguards

NDA & confidentiality

- ▶ DESNZ ↔ Applicant NDA required
- ▶ Access to the SharePoint portal is dependent on signed NDAs
- ▶ Consortium data-sharing agreements expected
- ▶ FOIA / GDPR / EIR obligations apply

Clarifications

- ▶ Email questions referencing guidance/docs
- ▶ Deadline: 20 March 2026
- ▶ Responses published; confidential by exception

Eligibility: what gets checked first

Eligibility check (gateway)

- ▶ Is the **application complete and submitted on time**?
- ▶ Does it **meet central eligibility requirements**?
- ▶ Does it **meet relevant sector eligibility criteria** (where applicable)?

Common avoidable issues

- ▶ Missing annexes or inconsistent data between annexes
- ▶ Unclear applicant entity or partner responsibilities
- ▶ Dates or numbers that do not reconcile across documents

Central eligibility

Criterion	Description
Applicant	➤ UK incorporated & registered.
Transport and Storage Connection	➤ Direct, onshore pipeline access to ECC CO ₂ T&S network (no intermediate non-pipeline transport).
Commercial Operation Date (COD)	➤ Operational by end-Dec 2032

Transition Access Agreement Eligibility

Criterion	Description
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Onshore UK; mitigates UK territorial emissions and/or generates UK Greenhouse Gas Removals (GGRs).
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reach COD by end-Dec 2032.
Business Model contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ No Capex/Opex support required (except limited T&S fee support where essential & evidenced).
Sector specific criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Not required to meet the same Business Model User sector criteria. However, where relevant:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Power CCUS: ≥20 MW low-carbon electricity; grid connection by COD.➤ Projects generating GGRs: comply with UK GGR Standard (incl. MRV).

Power CCUS Eligibility

Dispatchable Power Agreement (DPA): availability payment + variability payment to incentivise low-carbon dispatch.

Criterion	Description
Location	➤ Onshore Great Britain.
Technology/ Configuration	➤ Thermal generation; natural gas primary fuel. Capture tech: post-combustion / pre-combustion (on-site) / oxy-fuel.
Minimum Capture Rate	➤ ≥90% capture rate.
Minimum Output	➤ Export ≥100 MWe low-carbon electricity to the grid.
Grid Connection Date	➤ Demonstrate grid connection by end-Dec 2032 (export CO ₂ to ECC by 2032).

ICC & Waste Eligibility

Revenue support via payment per tonne of CO₂ captured (covers Opex, T&S charges and return on Capex)

Criterion	Description
Location	➤ Onshore UK.
Industrial facility	➤ Meets the definition of an industrial facility.
CCUS technology	➤ Deploys an eligible CCUS technology.
Minimum Capture Rate	➤ ≥85% projected monthly CO ₂ capture rate.
Industrial sector specific criteria	➤ O&G, CCUS-H ₂ , CHP and waste management sectors: additional sector-specific criteria apply.
Capture as a Service (CaaS)	➤ Criteria may apply to a capture project, CaaS Co or the CaaS group; assessed at group level.

CCUS Enabled Hydrogen Eligibility

HPBM supports low-carbon hydrogen via the Low Carbon Hydrogen Agreement (LCHA) with eligible producers.

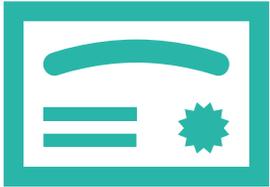
Criterion	Description
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Located in the UK.
Eligible Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ New-build CCUS-enabled H₂ plant (excl. biomass-to-H₂).➤ Retrofit to existing H₂ plant + capacity increase.➤ Waste-to-H₂: additional waste feedstock criteria.
Offtakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ ≥1 qualifying offtaker identified & engaged.
Technology readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Core production tech tested commercially (TRL ≥7).
Low Carbon Hydrogen Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Meets latest Low Carbon Hydrogen Standard requirements.

Greenhouse Gas Removals (GGR) Eligibility

The GGR Business Model is designed to stimulate private investment in GGRs by providing revenue support under a ‘contract for difference’ mechanism. Projects are paid a ‘top up’ payment for the difference between the sales price of their GGR credits and an agreed strike price.

Criterion	Description
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If generating electricity: onshore Great Britain. All other GGR projects: onshore UK.
Net negative emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Permanent atmospheric CO₂ removal via geological storage.
Project size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ≥0.05 Mtpa net negative contribution to storage.
BECCS co-product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Efficient, valuable co-product.
BECCS minimum capture rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ≥90% capture rate.
BECCS eligible feedstocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ≥90% of CO₂ from biogenic origin; must meet sustainability requirements. If below threshold, apply as Waste ICC.

UK GGR Standard



- ▶ All GGR and pBECCS projects in the ECC Teesside Selection Process (and TAA projects intending to generate GGRs) will be contractually required to meet the UK GGR Standard.
- ▶ The UK GGR Standard will include detailed methodologies for GGR projects, covering removals quantification and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements. These methodologies are due to be published in 2027.
- ▶ The UK GGR Standard will also include measures on biomass sustainability, linking to the common biomass sustainability framework which HMG is currently developing. A consultation on the framework closed on 27th of Feb.

Interim methodologies for applications to ECC Teesside Selection Process

- Given that the UK GGR Standard methodologies will not be published until 2027, applicants should use the **EU Carbon Removal and Carbon Farming** methodologies for quantifying net removals in their application.
- The EU published the CRCF delegated act on the 3rd of Feb. Applicants should use the **most up-to-date version** of the CRCF for their application.

Power BECCS Eligibility

Support targets projects delivering permanent CO₂ removals and exporting ≥100 MWe of low-carbon electricity.

Criterion	Description
Location	➤ Onshore Great Britain.
Net negative emissions	➤ Permanent atmospheric CO ₂ removal via geological storage.
Minimum Capture Rate	➤ ≥90% capture rate.
Minimum Output	➤ Export ≥100 MWe low-carbon electricity to the grid.
Technology / Configurations	➤ Thermal generation using sustainable biomass; new build or retrofit. Capture tech: post-combustion / pre-combustion (on-site) / oxy-fuel.
Feedstock	➤ ≥90% of CO ₂ from feedstock must be biogenic; meet sustainability requirements.
Biomass Sustainability	➤ Demonstrate compliance with sustainability criteria; align with common biomass framework / UK GGR Standard methodologies when published.
Other subsidies	➤ No overlapping government support for the same power generation during relevant years. No other scheme support to fund capture plant costs in this application window.

Deliverability: what the assessment looks like

DESNZ will assess evidence, alongside industry professionals, across technical, commercial and financial deliverability

Technical

- ▶ Technical Maturity & Credibility of Proposal
- ▶ Feasibility of Network Connection (supported by feasibility commentary provided by NEP for DESNZ’s consideration)
- ▶ Credibility & Completeness of Schedule

Across both

- ▶ Organisational Capability & Governance
- ▶ Risk Management Approach & Completeness of Register
- ▶ Procurement Strategy & Approach
- ▶ Credibility of Cost Estimates

Commercial & financial

- ▶ Financial Health
- ▶ Business Plan Viability
- ▶ Credibility of Financing Plan & Capability to Execute

Progress expectation (proportionate to development stage)

■ **High confidence**
Clear evidence; minor manageable risks

■ **Reasonable confidence**
Good evidence; some risks to manage

■ **Low confidence**
Key evidence missing; high uncertainty

FAIL

Evidence pack: what annexes are used for

Annex A

Project plan



Annex B

Cost template



Annex C

Financial statements



Annex D1

Economic benefits



Annex D2

Supply chain



Annex E

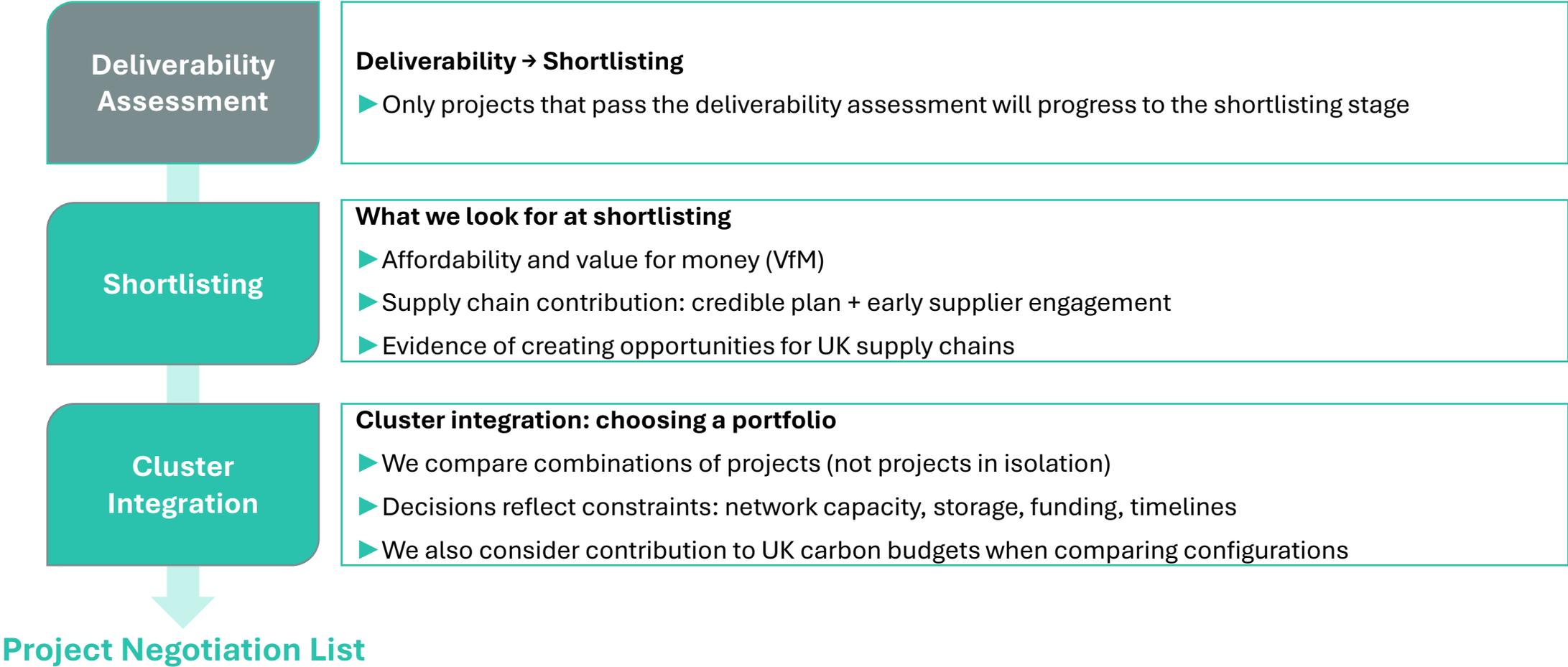
Environment Agency
Guidance



How to make annexes easy to assess

- Apply consistent naming conventions and version control
- Cross-reference assumptions across submission materials
- Minimise redactions to genuinely commercially sensitive information
- Do not redact material on the basis that it may be irrelevant
- Put NDAs in place that enable full review of relevant contractor documents

Shortlisting & cluster integration





Q&A
Any Questions?

LUNCH



Agenda item 6: Non-Pipeline Transport Pathfinder

Non-Pipeline Transport

Defining the NPT Pathfinder

Alongside the ECC Teesside Selection Process, we announced our intention to launch an NPT Pathfinder competition for NPT projects seeking to connect to ECC. This is expected to launch shortly.

The NPT Pathfinder provides an exciting opportunity for some **NPT projects to be eligible to compete for the first time** and to take advantage of the opportunity at ECC.

The NPT Pathfinder approach:

- ▶ **Is intentionally limited in scope** compared to what is anticipated in future selection rounds, reflecting its role as a first-of-a-kind exercise and the current position of wider NPT policy development
- ▶ **Utilises interim policy adaptations**, rather than fully developed and enduring policy frameworks, to take advantage of the opportunity at ECC to enable earlier-than-expected deployment of NPT in the UK.
- ▶ Explores how NPT can **steer innovation and growth opportunities for the UK** and provide invaluable learning through NPT project selection and assessment, improving our understanding of costs, risks and scalability.

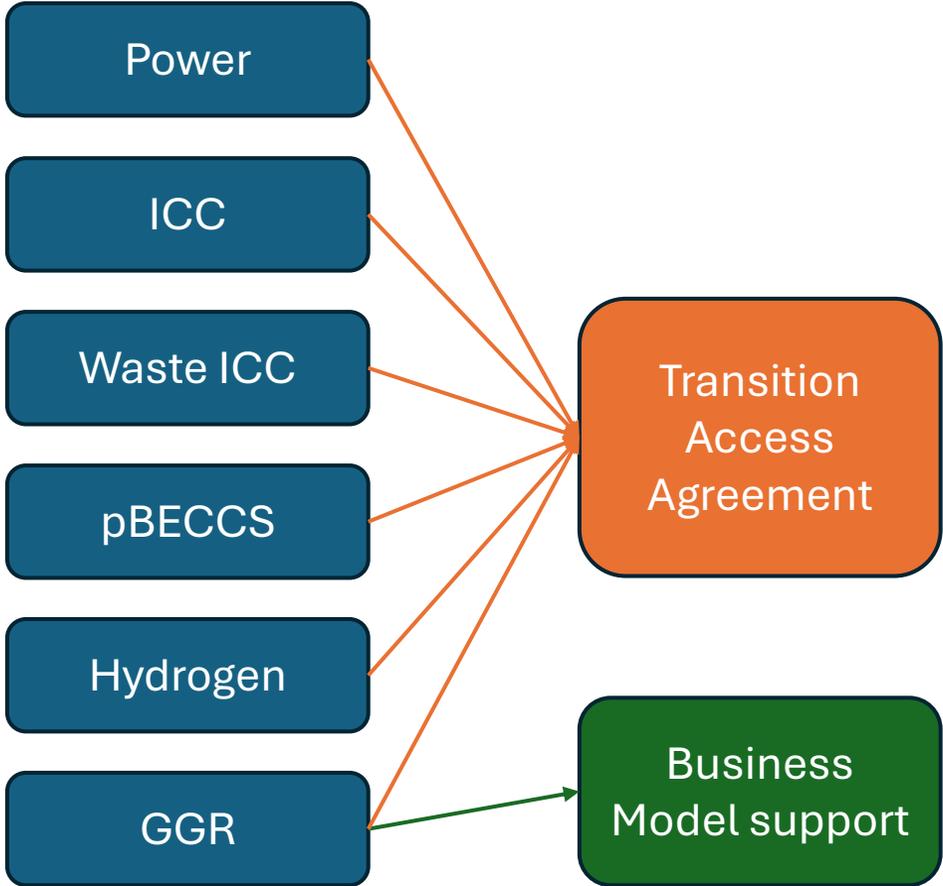
Positions set out in slides 35-37 are minded-to approaches subject to final clearance. We welcome industry feedback.

Pathfinding NPT Eligibility

DESNZ – Minded-to position only

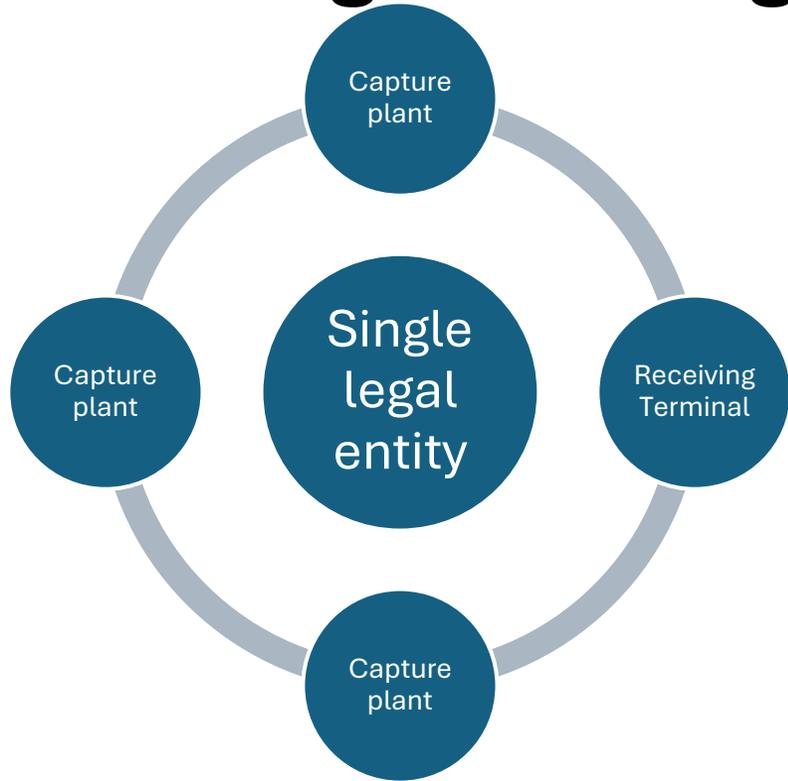
Sector eligibility and available support

- ▶ Integration of NPT into the sector business models in the longer-term is a key component of the NPT consultation.
- ▶ However, there is an exciting opportunity to allow some NPT projects to apply through the ECC selection process.
- ▶ With this in mind, the NPT Pathfinder will be open to:
 - ▶ Projects from any sector seeking access through the **Transition Access Agreement**
 - ▶ GGR projects complying with the **GGR business model**



Positions set out in slides 35-37 are minded-to approaches subject to final clearance. We welcome industry feedback.

Pathfinding NPT Eligibility



Applications should have a single legal entity owning both the capture plant/s' CO₂ title and the delivery point

CO₂ transportation can be sub-contracted

DESNZ – Minded-to position only

Pathways

- ▶ All applicants will be required to demonstrate a fully integrated capture-to-receiving-terminal solution
- ▶ Transportation pathways include road, rail and shipping.
- ▶ CO₂ must be sourced from UK capture plants
- ▶ Projects must include a single, unique delivery point to the onshore ECC T&S Network and inject gaseous, single-title CO₂ which meets the specification included in the Network Code.
- ▶ To progress to selection, projects will require a single legal entity (e.g. a JV) for contracting purposes
 - To support deployment of smaller emitters as single, larger NPT project, aggregation is permitted
- ▶ Projects must be able to inject at least 30Kt of CO₂ annually. For aggregated projects, each capture site must be able to export 8Ktpa.

Positions set out in slides 35-37 are minded-to approaches subject to final clearance. We welcome industry feedback.

Supporting UK Growth through supply chains, training and innovation

DESNZ – Minded-to position only

UK supply chains

- ▶ Kickstarting Economic Growth is the number one mission of this Government which means we will be seeking more information about your proposed supply chain at application.
- ▶ The supply chain policies are being finalised. Projects should expect to demonstrate their approach to supporting UK supply chains and be held to account on these commitments.

Innovation

- ▶ We anticipate some NPT Pathfinder projects will be smaller industrial retrofits providing opportunities for next generation innovations to reduce DEVEX, CAPEX and OPEX
- ▶ Under the Net Zero Innovation Portfolio, HMG invested £1bn into innovations, including CCUS and GGRs to TRL8, that improved performance and reduced costs.
- ▶ The UK is a world leader in CCUS with considerable storage resource; through the NPT Pathfinder HMG is encouraging technological and deliverability innovations to accelerate industry rollout.

Skills & Training

- ▶ Projects will need to demonstrate how they are investing in skills development programmes for both their employees and apprentices as well as those in their supply chains
- ▶ Providing educational and community opportunities help to engage young people with essential skills careers. Projects are encouraged to show how they are working with local institutions to support educational attainment relevant to the project including training schemes and work experience.

Agenda item 7: NEP

NEP Experience

(for The ECC Teesside Selection Process)

Michael McGhie, *Technical Manager*

Neal Gray-Wannell, *Network Developer*

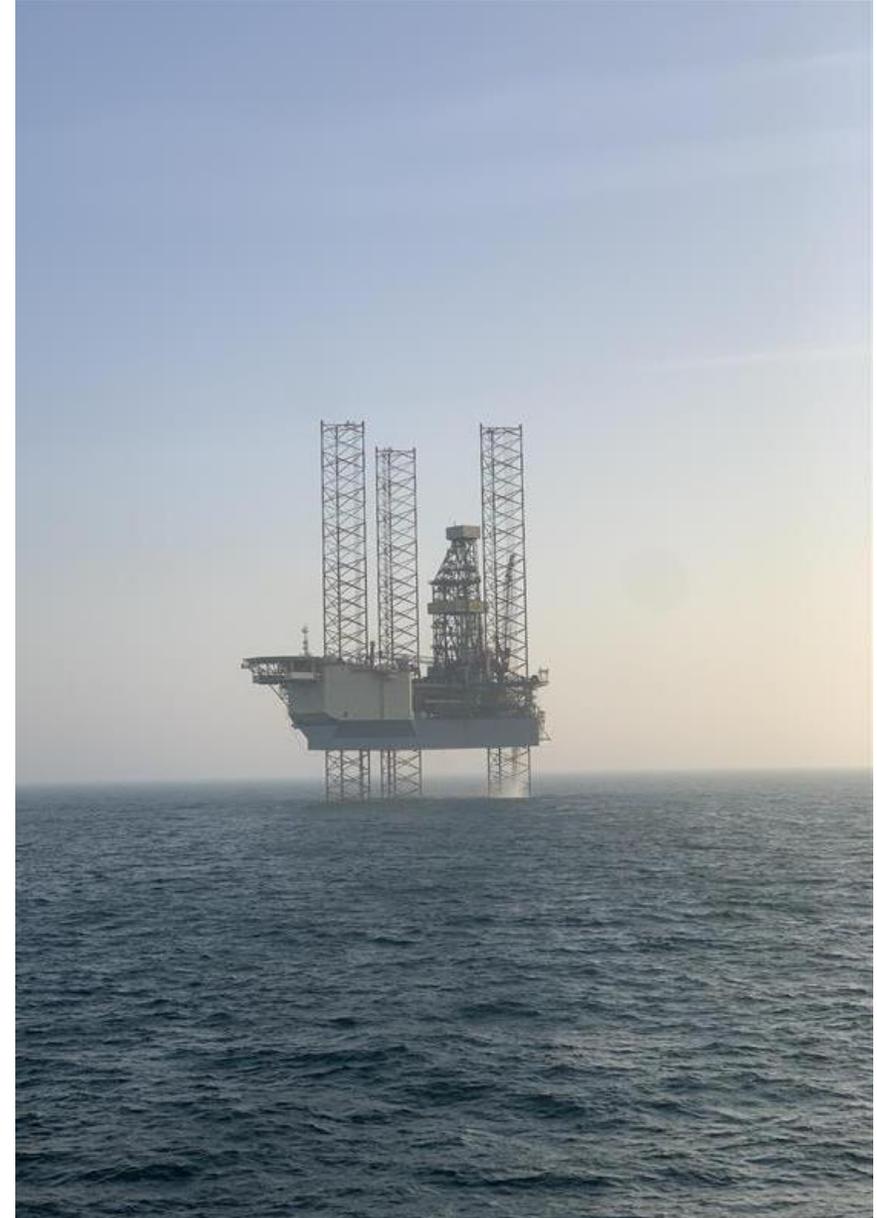
Andrew Lightfoot, *Commercial Advisor*



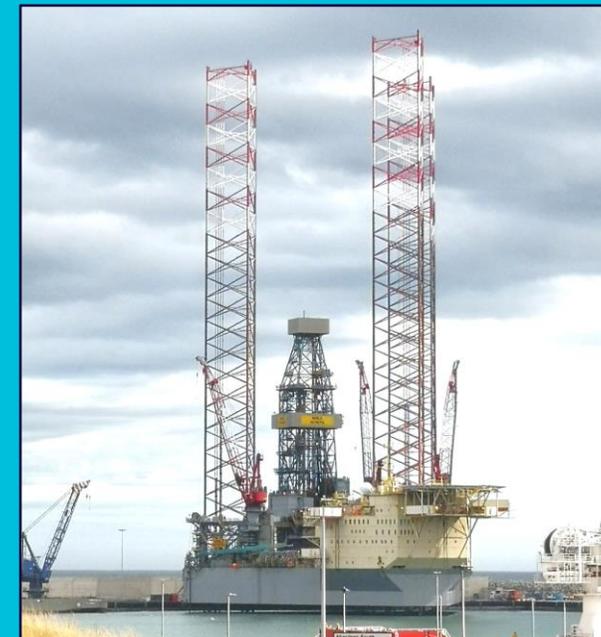
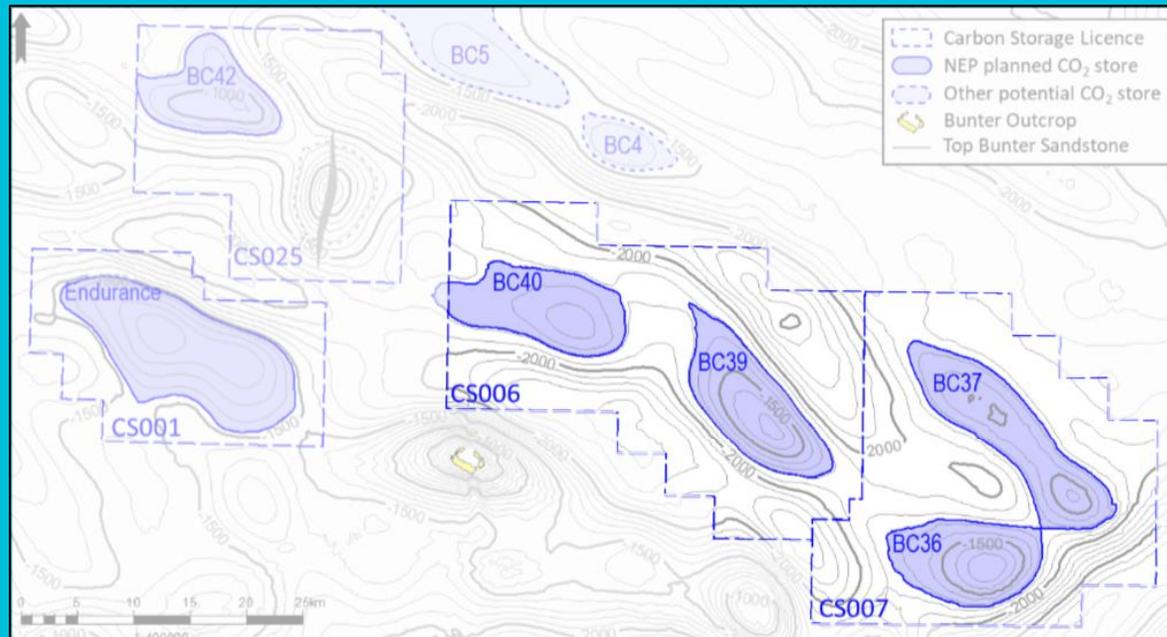
- **NEP Update** (5mins)
- **The Teesside Network** (5mins)
- **The Network Code** (10mins)
- **Supporting the selection process** (5mins)
- **Questions** (5mins)



Teesside Update



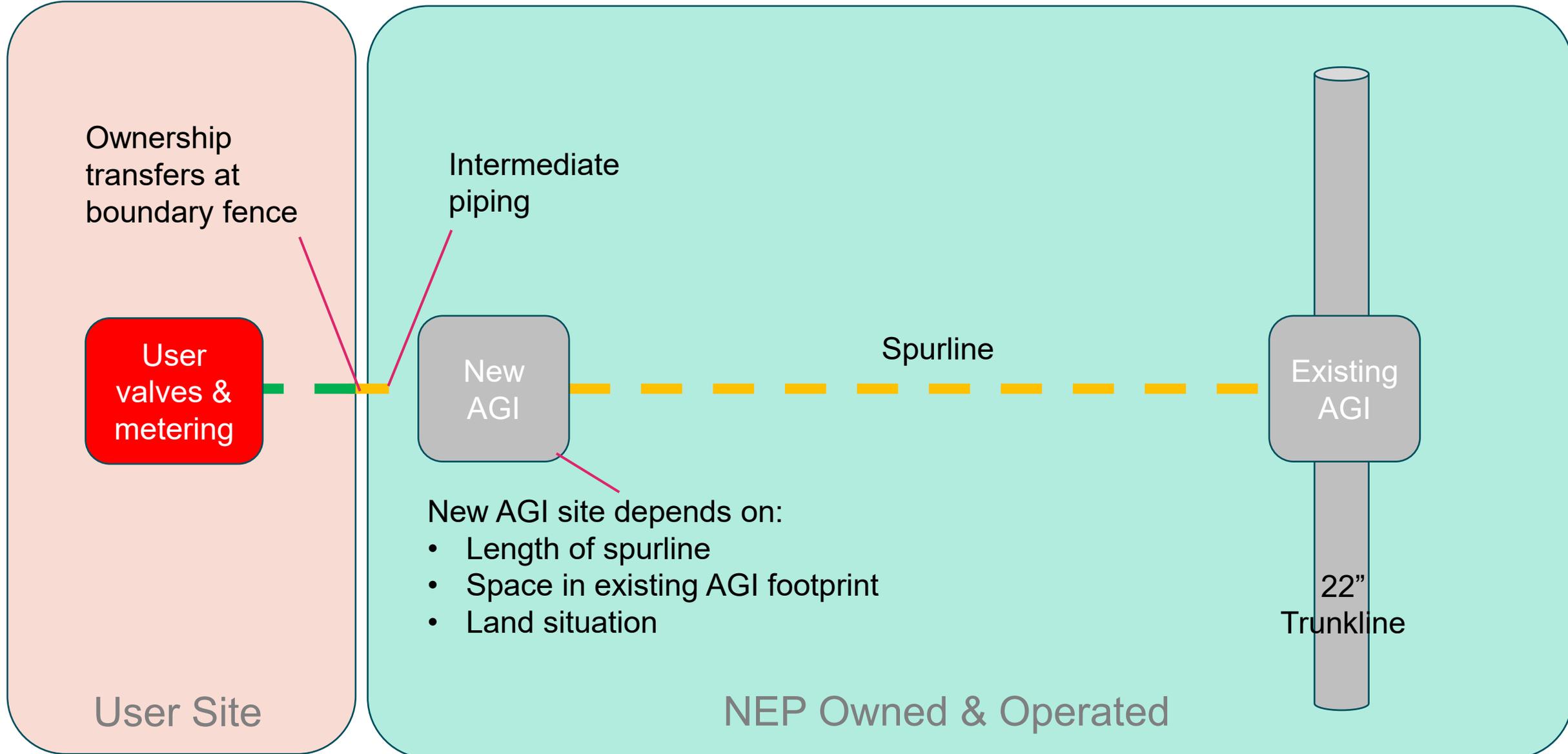
Humber Expansion Update



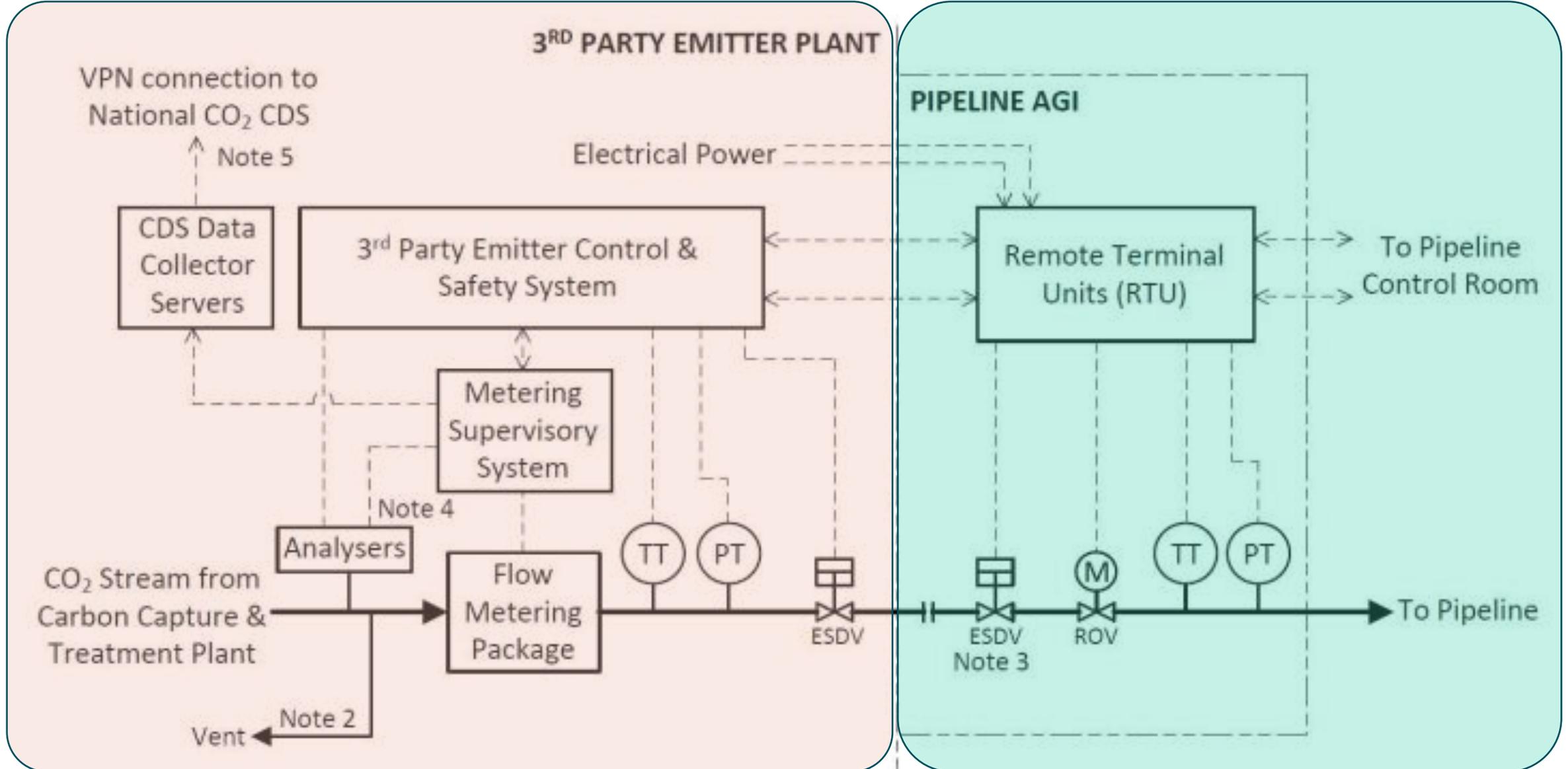
NEP Teesside Pipeline



Typical spurline & AGI set up



Typical Delivery Point Arrangement



Principles of Safe Network Operation

Entry Specification

Network Code Annex B

- Key update from 2024
- NOX \leq 5 ppm
- SOX \leq 10 ppm

Code to be updated to reflect

- Propane
- Non-condensibles

Pressure & Temperature

Annex B to be updated to reflect

- Design Pressure => 44barg
- Design Temp => -29 / +75°C
- Min. Op. Press => 15barg
- Max Op. Press => 30-44barg

To include provisions for potentially lower maximum operating pressure.

Monitoring

Network Code Annex C – what to design to:

- Flow measurement uncertainty of +/-1% with 95% reliability.
- N+1 Coriolis flow meters
- Individual, dedicated flow computers.
- Online analysers for CO₂, O₂, H₂O, NO_x and SO_x.
- Manual sampling
- Meter data & diagnostics to NEP

Annex C to be updated to reflect – how to operate:

- Quality Monitoring Procedure defines response times & non-compliance

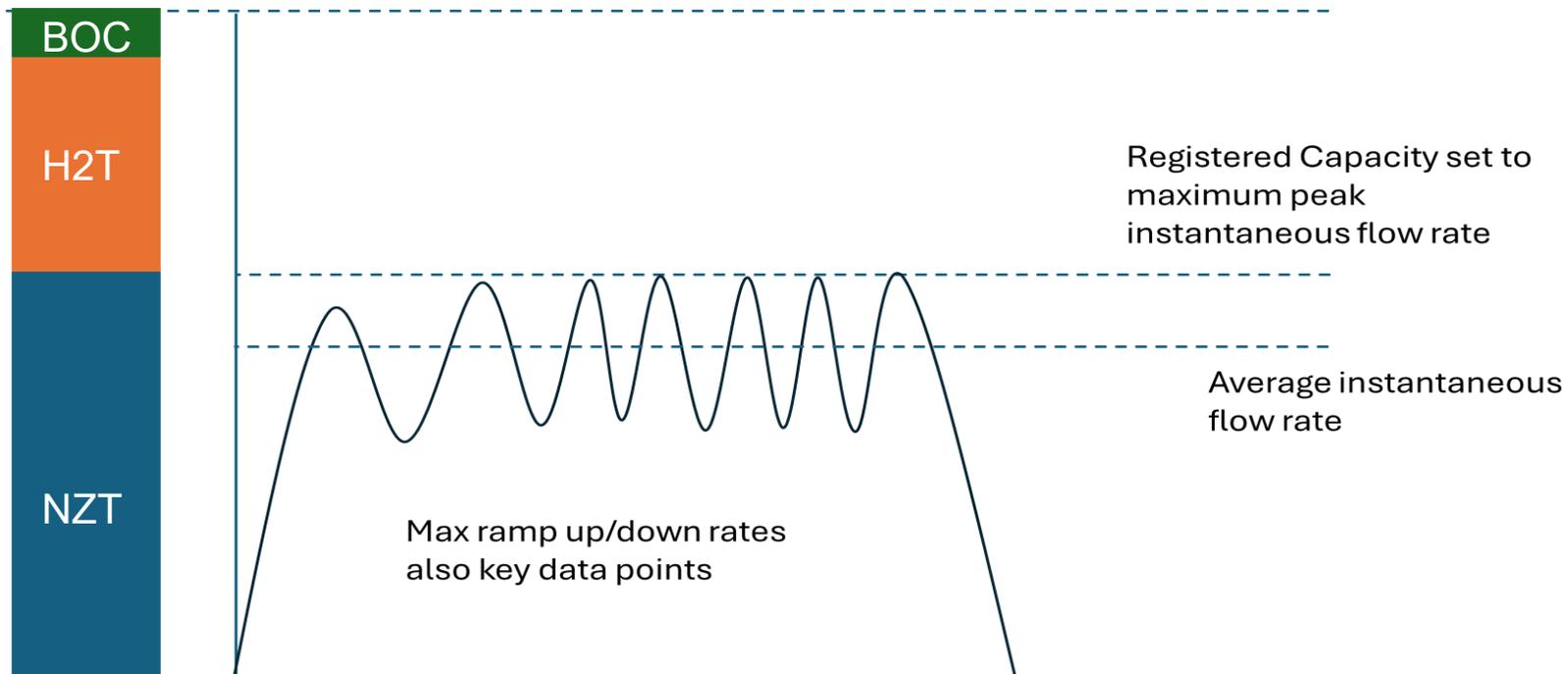
Review the network code at ccsnetworkcode.co.uk
before contacting NEP and applying

Obligated Network Capacity (ONC)

Component of Obligated Network Capacity	Value
Maximum Instantaneous Flow Rate	4.21 MTPAi
Maximum Annual Cumulative Flow	4.00 Mt
Minimum Instantaneous Flow Rate	0.2 MTPAi
Overall Store Capacity	100 Mt
Forecasted annual average flow	Ca1.5MTPA
Forecasted annual average flow	Ca1.5MTPA

ONC - 4.21 MTPAi is the aggregate of registered capacities

Planned Initial User Registered Capacities



T&S Charge Explainer

Charge Component	Description	Allowed Revenue Components
Flow Charge	Pay-per-tonne delivered	Variable opex
Re-Use Service Charge	Pay-per-tonne of CO ₂ re-used	Variable opex for re-use service
Capacity Charge	Pay for registered capacity as a proportion of network capacity	WACC and Depreciation
Network Charge	Pay for delivery point size as a proportion of total aggregate delivery point size*	Residual components (e.g. fixed opex and tax)

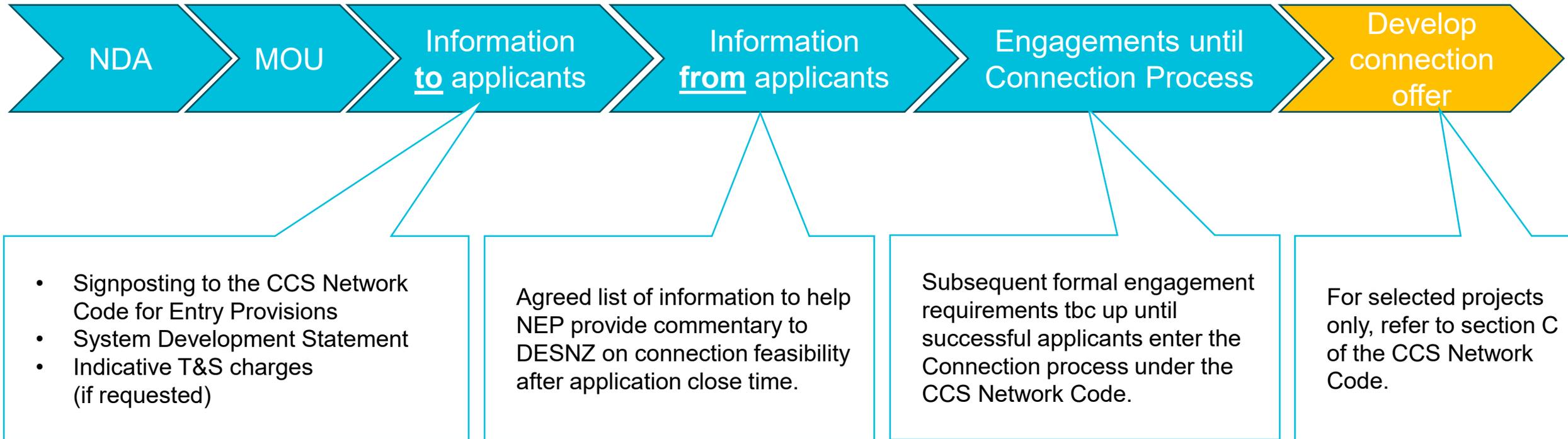
*Network charge has two components:

- Proportionate
- Mutualised

If the total charges across all users does not equal the allowed revenue, the delta is mutualized here across each user in the network charge, up to the mutualization cap – the ETS price.

Network charges are not capped at the ETS Price.

Expected NEP – Applicant Engagement



Contact NEP at enquiries@northernendurancepartnership.co.uk

Contact by 24th March for application support ahead of 10th April application window closure

Agenda item 8: Industry Feedback

ECC Teesside Selection Process: *Industry Feedback*

Mark Sommerfeld, CCSA UK Director

3rd March 2026



About the CCSA

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association is unique in its representation of the entire CCUS chain of capture, transport and storage; bringing together end-users, technology developers and supply chain.

Our teams, based in London and Brussels, focus on:



1

Advocating for policy developments in UK, EU and internationally towards a long-term regulatory and incentive framework for CCS.

2

Raising awareness of CCS as a vital tool in fighting climate change and delivering sustainable long-term clean growth.

3

Driving progress on commercial-scale projects.

4

A technology neutral approach (geological CO₂ storage and utilisation, capture from industry, power, hydrogen production, bioenergy, direct air capture and different capture technologies).

Find out more at www.ccsassociation.org



CCSA members - 122

CO₂ Storage



Power & Industrial



Carbon Capture Developers



Engineering & Equipment



CO₂ Transport & Distribution



Financial, Consulting & Others

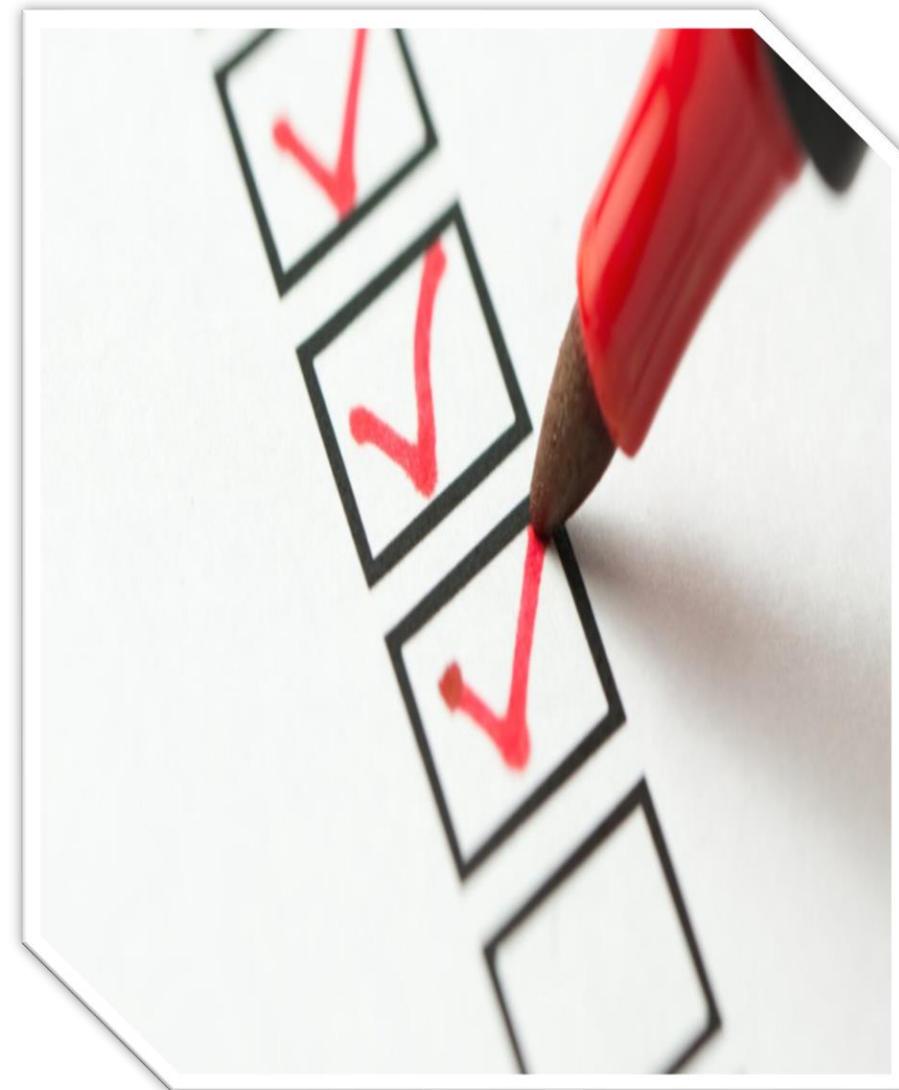


Purpose of This Session

- Ensure industry feedback on the ECC Selection Process, TAA, and NPT Pathfinder is captured.
- Identify where further evidence may be needed to inform future policy and process development.
- The CCSA has already held multiple discussions with members and DESNZ, which form the foundation of this session; further insights arising today will also be included.
- Key points raised throughout this meeting will be captured and will be reflected in our consolidated feedback to DESNZ.

Session guidance

- Please avoid clarification questions on ECC, TAA, or NPT Pathfinder design—these should have been covered earlier or can be addressed separately by DESNZ.
- If you prefer to provide feedback bilaterally, you are welcome to email: mark.sommerfeld@ccsassociation.org



Initial Industry Feedback – ECC Selection Process.

Application Timelines:

Condensed timeframe for industry to input (EOI 10 March and Application deadline 10 April) could make it challenging for them to secure Board approval

Would encourage applicants to speak directly with DESNZ where timing is a significant issue.

Assessment Criteria

Guidance only speaks briefly to selection criteria when considering shortlisting, mentioning :

- value for money
- affordability
- supply chain and skills.

Applicants would find it beneficial to see how these maybe scored and greater detail on what DESNZ are likely to prioritise.



Initial Industry Feedback – ECC Selection Process.

Capture as a Service

Guidance unchanged since HyNet, seen as too rigid for practical CaaS delivery.

- No phased approach – all entities must be fully formed and application-ready at submission.
- No ability to reassess or substitute if one entity fails.
- NPT elements prohibited, further reducing flexibility intended within CaaS models.

Clarity from DESNZ on how this could be progressed would be useful.

TAA and NPT Project Delivery

Some have queried why NPT projects that do not require government support are ineligible to apply to the ECC Selection Process under the TAA. Noted further regulatory and policy barriers need to be addressed to take this forward.

Hydrogen LCHA

*“we are exploring whether to amend the LCHA to reflect our improved understanding of the cost of hydrogen and alternative decarbonisation pathways since the initial design of the HPBM. For instance, **this could include introducing end-use-specific reference price floors**”*

Industry note that proposed changes to the LCHA reference price floor are unexpected and significant, raising questions about how they will be consulted on, enacted, and what they mean for applications.



Initial Industry Feedback – NPT Pathfinder.

NPT Pathfinder Eligibility

- Concern that limiting eligibility to GGR and TAA projects is too restrictive and misses opportunities to test wider NPT value chains, including Waste ICC.
- Broadening eligibility is seen likely to generate more valuable learnings of NPT value chains.
- Industry would welcome clarity on DESNZ's rationale for the limitation and what evidence would support a wider eligibility scope.

Wider Storage Connectivity

- Members see value in allowing Pathfinder projects to connect beyond the Teesside ECC (e.g., HyNet, Viking, Acorn or other developing UK stores), enabling exploration of a wider set of NPT value chains.
- If wider storage options are excluded, clarity as to how future NPT pathways will be allocated would be helpful.

NPT Consultation

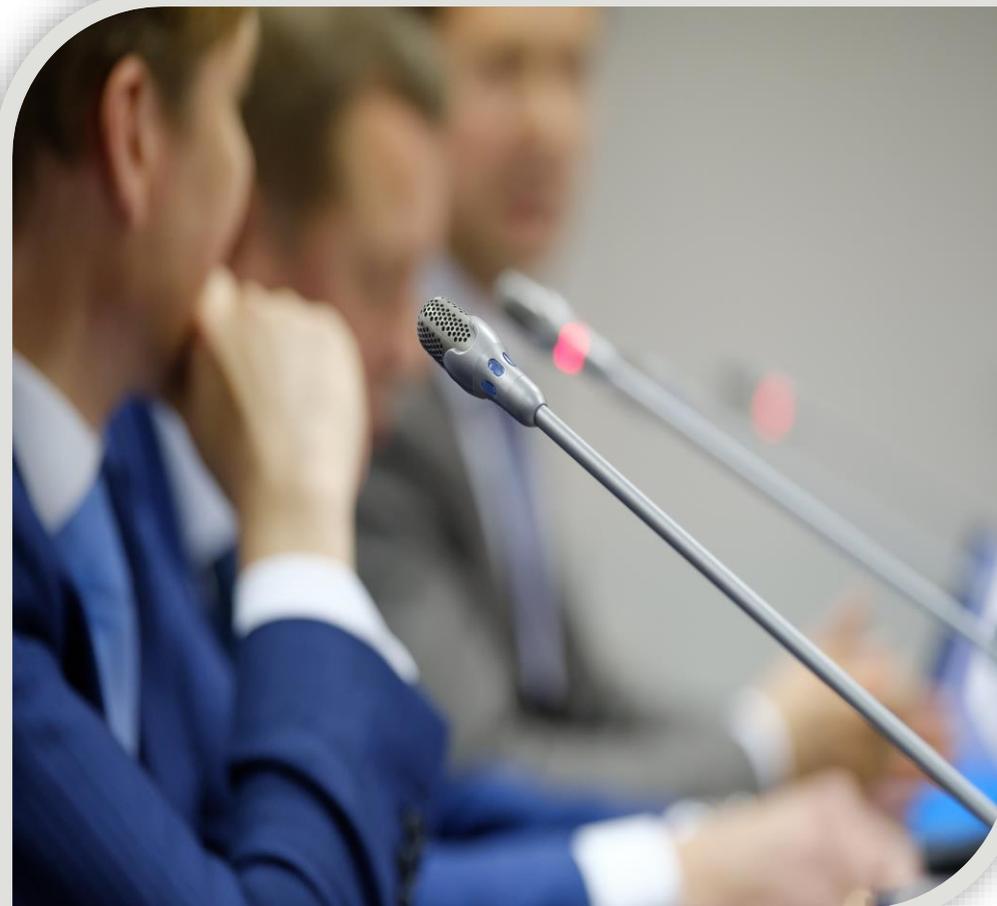
- Industry concerned that Government response to the NPT consultation is not expected until early 2027. Timeline seen as too slow, with clearer market signals needed in 2026 to justify continued investment.
- A broader, strengthened NPT Pathfinder could provide essential interim market signals and support project progression.



Further Feedback

Any other areas of feedback in relation to the design of the ECC Teesside Selection Process, TAA or NPT Pathfinder?

- Review of further feedback highlighted today





mark.sommerfeld@ccsassociation.org

The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA) is the trade association focused on accelerating the commercial deployment of carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS).

We work with our members, governments and other organisations to ensure CCUS is developed and deployed at the pace and scale necessary to meet net zero goals and deliver sustainable growth across regions and nations.

The CCSA has over 100 member companies who are active in exploring and developing different applications of carbon capture, CO₂ transportation by pipeline, ship and rail, utilisation, geological storage, and other permanent storage solutions, both end-users of the technology and those in the supply chain, as well as members from management, legal and financial consulting sectors.

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Thank you