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## Developing the narratives to build the required public, policy and industry consensus to make the macroeconomic case for CCS

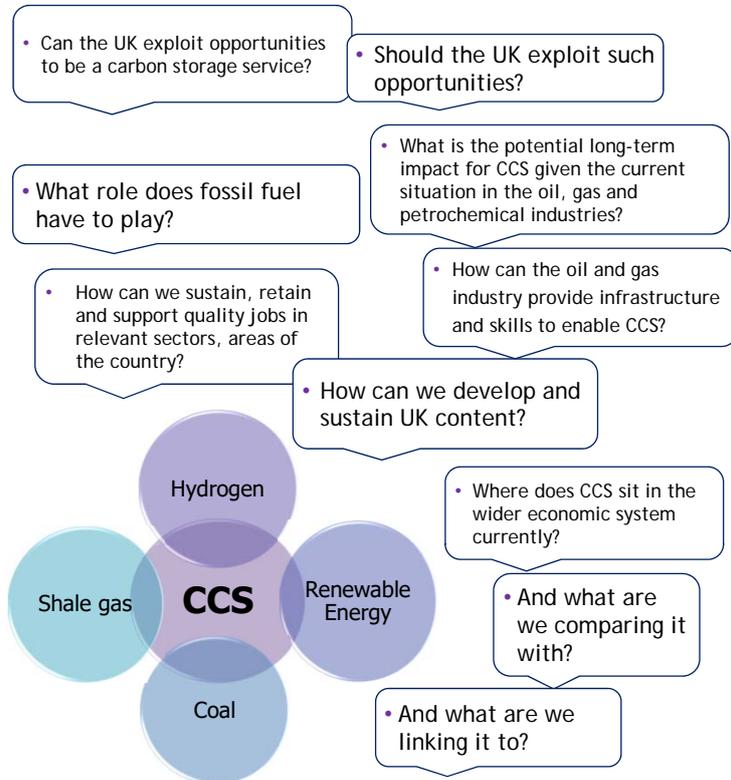
### Where are we now?

- Broad agreement that CCS will be required to deliver climate change targets but it is proving challenging to convince national treasury budget holders of the wider economic and social benefits.
- Within current economic models, CCS is essentially viewed as a complex, expensive pollution control system that requires extensive upfront investment and adds to production costs.
- We need to develop agreed narratives that will allow the development *of appropriately informed and specified whole economy models* to adequately consider whether a macroeconomic case for CCS investment and deployment can actually be made.

### What are the possible narratives?

<p><b>Narrative Type 1:</b> CCS has an indirect economic value/enabling role in allowing the continuation of EXISTING economic value</p>	<p><b>Narrative Type 2:</b> CCS has an indirect economic value/enabling role in enabling NEW low carbon fuel/activity</p>	<p><b>Narrative Type 3:</b> CCS has direct economic value linking to transport and storage - exporting carbon services</p>	<p><b>Narrative Type 4:</b> CCS has direct economic value from the 'carbon' output itself e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR, CCUS</p>
<p>RISK AVERSE BUT COULD BE OF IMMEDIATE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE?</p>	<p>MAY FOLLOW NARRATIVE 1 OVER TIME</p>	<p>MAY BUILD ON NARRATIVE 1 OVER TIME</p>	<p>COULD PROVIDE DRIVER TO NARRATIVE 1 FOR SOME PLAYERS?</p>

### Stakeholder engagement



### Research focus

How is this research starting to answer some of these questions?

- Investigate the activity of sectors in which we want to sustain employment by adopting CCS (Figure 1).
- Focus on the effect of not losing jobs/GDP rather than investigating additional/projected GDP
- Highlight the evidence to support the role of CCS in sustaining other sectors

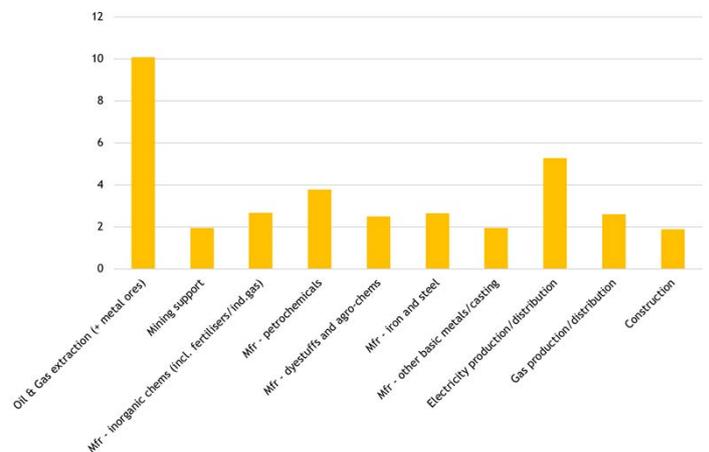


Figure 1. SELECTED UK EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS - FTE jobs supported across UK per direct job in sector

**KEY MESSAGE:** Particularly in the case of oil and gas, while low labour intensity means direct jobs are difficult to create, if they are lost there may be large negative impacts across the wider UK economy through supply chain relationships