CARBON CAPTURE UTILISATION AND STORAGE

Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) refers to a series of technologies that are being developed to capture CO2 either at the point of emissions, including power generation or industrial facilities that use either fossil fuels (known as Carbon Capture), or directly from the atmosphere (known as Direct Air Capture or DAC)1. The captured CO2 can then either be used directly (Carbon Capture Utilisation; e.g. used as feedstock for sugar, plastics or concrete), or permanently stored (Carbon Capture Storage, e.g. trapped in deep geological formations underground).

Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS), is another form of carbon capture and storage, where biogenic sources such as trees or plants are used to create heat, power or biofuels (e.g. bioethanol), and the CO2 that was absorbed by trees or plants during their growth is released. In a BECCS plant, these released emissions are permanently captured and stored in deep geological formations.

CCUS is recognised by the IPCC as playing a role in meeting global climate goals, it is not a solution on its own. While this technology could provide hard-to-reduce sectors (e.g. energy, cement, oil & gas) a way in which to offset their emissions, it should not be seen as a replacement for heavy decarbonisation of these industries.

1, IEA

Our approach to CCUS

We take our responsibility to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions seriously. We are committed to decarbonising our entire business, in line with a 1.5˚C reduction pathway, including reducing our absolute GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (vs 2019) and a long term target to reach Net Zero by 2040.

Our investment arm, CCEP Ventures, is funding early stage research in both DAC and Carbon Utilisation technologies which could drive carbon reduction in our business over the long term.

1. Direct Air Capture (DAC) Investments
CCEP Ventures has invested in technologies which look at the potential to capture CO2 from the atmosphere and use it as an ingredient in our drinks. This includes two research projects with the Universities of Tarragona and University of Twente into alternative sorbent materials.These projects have the potential to help reduce both our fugitive CO2 losses, and reduce the emissions of our ingredient CO2 in the longer term.

2. Carbon Utilisation Investments
CCEP Ventures has invested in research into captured carbon which could be used to produce ingredients, such as sugar (through research with the University of Berkeley) or ethylene, a key precursor of PET (through the University of Swansea). If this early stage research is viable and scaleable, products sourced in this way would have a lower carbon footprint.