Annex 2: Operating licences granted to large combustion installations in accordance with Article 33

Plant operator, name location	Status (planning/construction/operation)	Electrical output	Type of fuel	Date of operating licence, Reference to the licence and assessment	Availability of suitable storage sites	Technical and economic feasibility of transport facilities	Technical and economic feasibility to retrofit for CO_2 capture	Space set aside	Other measures taken or recommended to prepare for future retrofitting	Comments
nv Tessenderlo Development Services 3945 Ham, 3980 Tessenderlo	Planning	900 MWe	Natural gas	OMV2022001103 d.d. 16/09/2022 An appeal is currently pending before the Council for Licensing Disputes. Assessment: appendix R43C	Underground storage under the North Sea area is mentioned. This is part of ongoing, future projects in Europe.	None existing transport facilities for CO_2.	As a prerequisite, the CO2 capture could only be considered with the needed CO2 pipeline infrastructure to connect the Tessenderlo area to a future CO2 cluster (eg. Antwerpen), which as well would need to be connected to a storage facility in the North Sea	Yes 	none	

							area. Within the actual conditions, the implementation of such a CO2 capture plant, would add a significant cost to the operation of a new CCGT power plant, making it non-economical in the market. A future CCS retrofit may only achieve economically viable conditions, when the cost of CO2-emissions will reach a 3 digits level over the lifetime of the CCS investment; combined with a sufficient			

							high level of remaining full load operating hours for the CCGT power plant. Other investments in the market (either more focussed on baseload or intermittent renewable energy) will determine whether this power plant will eventually run in baseload or move faster towards a peak power plant. In the latter case, alternative options such as, for example, a hydrogen-fired power plant (see next chapter)			

							appear to be a more economically sustainable solution than a CO2 capture plant that needs a minimum number of running hours over 15 years to be economically feasible. CCS technology could thus theoretically be retrofitted to the TDS power plant, once the economic conditions would be reached.			
Dils-Energie	Permit refused: 17-09-2021.									