



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# CARBON CAPTURE & UTILISATION DEMONSTRATION (CCUD), PHASE 3B – CONSTRUCTION & DEMONSTRATION

July 2019

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Questions & Answers

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at [Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk](mailto:Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk).

This document covers a few of the frequently asked questions that applicants commonly ask in BEIS grant-funded innovation calls. Applicants can ask further questions relating to the Call by email, addressed to [Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk](mailto:Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk) by **16<sup>th</sup> August 2019**. To ensure an open and transparent competition answers to questions will be added to these FAQs. These will be republished on **23<sup>rd</sup> August 2019**.

### **1. What is the CCUD call?**

The Carbon Capture & Utilisation Demonstration Programme (CCUD), announced in the Clean Growth Strategy; will provide grant funding to innovation projects that significantly reduce the cost of capturing and utilisation of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), these projects should be at the demonstration level. The scope of the call includes carbon capture, utilisation and storage. This covers both power and industrial CCUS and includes greenhouse gas removal (GGR) approaches that are based on the capturing and utilisation of carbon dioxide.

### **2. Who can apply?**

The funding is aimed at all sizes of organisation including individual proposal and consortia proposals (a consortium consist of, Industry and technology provider either Business to Business or between Business and research organisations). Please see CCUD, Phase 3B – Construction & Demonstration Call Guidance Notes.

### **3. How much funding is available?**

This is a £14 million BEIS Call for the phase 3 Construction & Demonstration of the £20 million CCUD Innovation programme. The scheme is designed to support, constructing the carbon capture and utilisation plant and the demonstration of the technology that is eligible under, Article 25 (Aid for research and development projects).

### **4. How long does the assessment process take?**

About 1-3 months from the close of the Call to award of grant, depending on the nature of the project and any outstanding issues being resolved. Applications are assessed by BEIS and external technical experts. Applications are judged against a range of criteria as set out in the CCUD Call Guidance Notes including whether they result in:

- A significant reduction in the cost of capturing and utilisation of CO<sub>2</sub>;
- Quicker and more widespread deployment of CCUS to meet the ambition of the Paris Agreement;
- A route for the intellectual property (IP) to be commercialised following the project.

## 5. What is Third Party Engineering Support

The £505m BEIS Energy Innovation Portfolio (EIP) has been split into six Themes. In order to deliver each theme SICE requires third party support to provide advice and specialist technical expertise to support the development of the innovation support programme, the bid appraisal process and delivery stages of the programmes. Support is also required for monitoring the progress of the projects which have been successful in their application across programmes in each theme.

## 6. How long does it take to receive a Grant Offer Letter, if we are successful?

See Question 4.

For a collaborative project, you will also need to submit a final draft of your collaboration agreement to BEIS for review and approval. This would normally be in line with the Heads of Terms submitted with your application. Assuming there are no issues with these, it should be possible to progress from provisional offer to Grant Offer Letter within 3 months.

## 7. How does BEIS define Capital Costs?

BEIS will award grant for mainly **capital costs**. EU Law – specifically **State Aid** - governs how BEIS awards public grants. For this competition, BEIS will award grants under Article 25 'Aid for research and development projects' of the **EU General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)**<sup>1</sup>. We strongly advise all project applicants to read this.

Applicants should note that the UK's rights and obligations of EU membership, including compliance with State aid rules, continue to apply until the UK's exit from the EU has been completed.

BEIS broadly defines **capital costs** as the construction and start-up costs of a project but not its on-going operation. Capital costs will include expenditure on tangible assets such as land, buildings, machinery and IT systems and intangible assets such as patents, trademarks and some IT software. In all cases, capital costs must fall within Article 25 of the **EU General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER)**.

**N.B. It is for project applicants to agree with their own auditors what costs can be capitalised on their balance sheets.**

## 8. How do I know whether my technology is eligible for the Call?

The scope of the call covers the Carbon Capture and Utilisation Demonstration. This covers both power and industrial CCU and includes greenhouse gas removal (GGR) approaches that are based on capturing and utilisation of carbon dioxide.

### **9. Can I discuss my application with someone in BEIS?**

BEIS will not be able to engage in detailed discussions about specific project ideas or technologies. If you have a question you can email [Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk](mailto:Industry.Innovation@beis.gov.uk).

Please note though that BEIS is required to provide any answer or information given to one applicant to all applicants, so answers will also be made public via an updated version of these FAQs, which will be made available after the deadline for questions. Applicants are therefore reminded that anyone can view the FAQs, thus questions should not reveal anything commercial in confidence or sensitive to your application.

### **10. Within a collaboration, which partner should provide the match funding for the project?**

Match funding must be provided by the industrial host site provider. Your Heads of Terms provided with the application should clarify the match from each collaborator.

### **11. Does BEIS provide any pre-financing?**

BEIS is unable to pay a grant in advance of need, however the cash-flow for the project will form part of the discussions to agree the Grant Offer Letter for successful applicants.

### **12. What is classed as match funding, can it be time of staff on a project or existing equipment put forward from partners or does it need to be real cash in the bank?**

Match funding needs to be demonstrated by a transfer of money. The simplest form of match is therefore cash. Staff time is acceptable as the staff are paid for their time and therefore money has changed hands in respect of the staff time. In kind match, i.e. where a good or service is gifted to the project, is more problematic as there can be significant audit issues in assigning a value to this type of match and it should therefore be avoided.

### **13. Can we apply for funding from the CCUD Call and then retrospectively gain our match funding?**

Match-funding will need to be in place when your project starts as a condition of the grant, project start dates are anticipated to be December 2019. This does not need to be signed off at the time of the application, but you should be able to demonstrate the likely source(s).

### **14. Are companies that are also registered charities allowed to apply?**

Companies registered as charities can apply to BEIS's 2019 CCUD Call Phase 3B.

**15. How many applications can one company make?**

An individual organisation may submit more than one application so long as the subject and content are materially different. Similarly, a company can partner on more than one project.

**16. Is there any guidance or size limits associated with the supporting appendices and / or attachments that can be included with the submission?**

There is no specific limit to the size of the supporting appendices, however applicants should be aware that assessors have limited time to spend going through too much information. Ideally the application should stand alone, however we accept that there may be additional information which needs to be appended and referenced.

**17. We use a Mac and the drop-down lists on the application form do not function correctly.**

You can manually type in the correct response using the drop-down lists responses provided below:

Is this a collaborative application? (Yes / No)

Title (Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms / Dr / Prof)

Business Type (Charity / Co-operative / Limited by Guarantee / Limited Company / Limited Liability Partnership / Other / Partnership / PLC / Sole Trader / University/Educational / Unlimited Company)

Business maturity (Pre-startup / Startup<1yr / 1-5 yrs / 6-10yrs / >10yrs)

Does the business have a parent company? (Yes / No)

Is the company able to recover VAT? (Yes / No)

Which article are you applying under? (Article 25 Feasibility Studies), if you are applying under Article 25, is this a Collaborative Application? (Yes / No)

Company maturity (Pre-startup / Startup<1yr / 1-5 yrs / 6-10yrs / >10yrs)

Technology Readiness Levels (various places in form) (TRL 3 –Proof of Concept / TRL 4 – Lab and Test Bench Demonstrations / TRL 5 – Development Prototypes / TRL 6 – Engineering or Development Prototype System Verified / TRL 7 – Operational Prototype (Alpha Product) / TRL 8 – Production Prototype (Saleable Beta Product) / TRL 9 – Marketable Product)

**18. Please explain the difference as far as the application is concerned between a partner or a sub-contractor?**

A partner is named within the Grant Offer Letter and the relationship between the lead and partner is governed by a collaboration agreement. A partner's costs must be reimbursed at cost, i.e. unlike a sub-contractor they may not include a profit in the costs they are paid. A sub-contractor is selected by the lead to complete specific tasks. They can make a profit and, if not named in the application, must be correctly procured. Any application involving partners must also submit a formal Heads of Terms setting out the principles for the collaboration agreement to be put in place should the application be successful. The Heads of Terms will form part of the assessment process and BEIS will review it to ensure that the proposed partnership is robust.

**19. Can the product developed under a CCUD Call project be installed and tested outside the UK but within the European Union? Can a part of the total project expenditure be spent outside UK, and if so, is there a minimum threshold for expenditure within the UK?**

The Guidance Notes state that the project activities “must largely be conducted in the UK.” This does not preclude elements of the project, e.g. testing, from being conducted outside of the UK. Part of the project costs can be spent outside of the UK; however, it would be for you to justify that within your application.

**20. Could you confirm whether the fund is limited to UK based companies?**

Non-UK companies can receive CCUD grants. However, as per point 6 of the eligibility criteria within the Guidance Notes “The project's activities must be conducted in the UK.” Provided this can be demonstrated, your application would be eligible.

**21. Can the match funding be a contribution in kind (e.g. managerial/expertise time)?**

We would not accept contributions in kind as match funding, as these are ascribed a notional cost. However, where money changes hands (e.g. for the time of managers or experts who are paid by yourselves or another partner) this would not be considered as in-kind match funding.

**22. How should we calculate overhead rates?**

Overheads include support legal, accounts, IT, admin, training, offices, lab equipment, etc. CCUD overhead rates are paid as percentages applied to salary costs. You should calculate your overhead rate based on the overheads incurred in your last financial year. For larger, more complex organisations you should include only those overheads which are relevant to the delivery of the project. BEIS will not fund overheads which do not relate directly to the delivery of the project. You must show clear calculations within the Finance Form to demonstrate how the percentage calculation has been reached. If you do not provide a calculation, then BEIS may award overheads at 0% as there is no evidence that overheads claimed relate to the project activity. In this respect, BEIS is different from other funding streams, such as Innovate UK or research councils.



**23. Do we need to send 2 finance forms since the project will be a collaboration (e.g. between two or more companies, a company and a university, etc.) or should everything be included into 1 finance form?**

Costs relating to a partner must be incorporated into a single project Finance Form. Specifically, a partner's staff costs should be entered on the Staff costs tab alongside the lead partner's staff costs (though identifying which is which is necessary), etc.

**24. We are a collaborative application and need to submit a Heads of Terms for our eventual collaboration / partnership agreement. What should we include in this?**

The contents of the Heads of Terms are at your discretion. However, the assessors and BEIS will use the Heads of Terms to help establish the strength and degree of development of the collaboration, as well as the extent to which the lead applicant will be able to manage collaborators. You should therefore have some detailed discussions with your collaborators while developing your proposed project. The Heads of Terms should outline the main relevant issues and could include, for example:

- Roles and responsibilities of each collaborator / partner
- Agreed response times / deadlines for each collaborator / partner in respect of queries or information needed for claims or queries on the same
- Milestones and deadlines for activities
- Treatment of IP, confidentiality, etc.
- Dispute resolution
- Handling of risks and liabilities between the partners
- Financial reimbursement terms

N.B. BEIS will require a final draft of a collaboration agreement for the partnership before a Grant Offer Letter can be issued. It is hoped that developing a Heads of Terms for this at application stage will expedite this process, however BEIS would not normally expect that the final draft agreement would be materially different from the Heads of Terms. It is therefore important that the collaborators agree robust Heads of Terms.



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