

# **Draft CCS Recommendations to G8**

**Presented to the IEA WPF, 13 December 2007**

**Based on the 3<sup>rd</sup> IEA/CSLF Workshop on Early Opportunities for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage, Calgary, Canada, 27-28 November 2007**

## **Demonstrating CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage**

The G8 must act now to commit by 2010 to a diverse portfolio of at least 20 fully integrated industrial-scale demonstration projects (> 1 Mtpa), with the expectation of supporting technology learning and cost reduction, for the broad deployment of CCS by 2010.

## **Taking Concerted International Action**

G8 Governments and international financial institutions should foster international action to partner, financially support, build capacity, and share information for large-scale integrated CCS demonstration projects and near-term opportunities to accelerate wider deployment of CCS in developed and developing countries. An early priority should be to include CCS in CDM in December 2008.

## **Creating a Value for CO<sub>2</sub> [moved up]**

Governments should provide long-term policy certainty through the introduction of appropriate regional/national instruments to create a value for CO<sub>2</sub>, such as emissions trading and/or tax treatment; and to ensure that emissions trading systems (ETS) recognize CCS for permanent storage.

## **Addressing the Financial Gap for Early Projects**

Governments should address together with the private sector the financial gap and risks facing early CCS projects in order to accelerate the commercial deployment of CCS, recognizing that market mechanisms alone will not be sufficient for the early deployment of CCS.

## **Establishing Legal and Regulatory Frameworks**

By 2010, it is essential that governments have established the appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks that are needed for safe, large-scale geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub>. For early projects, solutions for storing CO<sub>2</sub> should be created, drawing on the various experiences where CO<sub>2</sub> was used for enhanced oil recovery or experiences from scientific programmes.

## **Raising Public Information Education and Awareness**

Public acceptance and education and support is critical to CCS deployment. Thus, communication and understanding should be fostered. The link between CCS, continued

global economic development, and environmental protection must be emphasized. Governments and stakeholders must dedicate resources to advance this message.

**Capture Ready and Storage Ready : Priority – 2010 [moved up]**

Further work is required to understand and define the concept of “capture and storage ready” plants and its value as a viable mitigation strategy.

**Infrastructure**

Perspectives for the availability of a CO<sub>2</sub> transportation infrastructure are key to initiate markets for CCS in power production and industrial applications. Planning needs to start when pilot plants are becoming operational.

**Monitoring and Assessment [moved up]**

The IEA together with the CSLF (IEA/CSLF) will assess the implication of these and the following more detailed recommendations from IEA/CSLF workshops on an ongoing basis, and will provide this assessment to the G8 Leaders in 2010. This assessment will include further actions that could be taken by the G8 to further accelerate the exploitation of near-term CCS opportunities.

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