



CARBON SEQUESTRATION LEADERSHIP FORUM

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Ministerial Communiqué

Note by the Secretariat

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Communiqué
Meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Ministers

Background

The CSLF Ministers will release a communiqué to the public at the conclusion of their meeting on 14 September 2004. This communiqué will announce the decisions made by the Ministers at this meeting. At the direction of the Policy Group Chairman, the Secretariat prepared a draft of this communiqué based on anticipated decisions to be made by the Ministers and generally incorporated comments received.

Action Requested

The Policy Group is requested to comment on this Ministerial Communiqué.

DRAFT

Communiqué Meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Ministers

14 September 2004 --We, the Ministers of the CSLF Members, meeting in Melbourne, reaffirm our commitment to the CSLF as a framework for international cooperation in research and development for the capture, transport and storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The considerations that stimulated the creation of the CSLF remain of vital importance. For the next quarter century and likely beyond, fossil fuels will continue in widespread use throughout the world even as concerns about their potential impacts on the climate and the environment persist. Carbon sequestration technologies have the potential to make the continued use of abundant fossil fuel resources sustainable as a source of energy to facilitate economic growth and development worldwide. The CSLF will continue its efforts to realize the promise of CO₂ capture, transport and storage over the coming decades, making it commercially viable and environmentally safe.

We warmly welcome the three new Members-France, Germany, and South Africa-that have joined the CSLF since the last Meeting of Ministers, held in Tysons Corner, Virginia, USA, during June 2003. We see their membership as clear evidence of the growing global interest in CO₂ capture, transport and storage as a means of mitigating emissions of greenhouse gases.

Projects and Technical Progress

We are pleased to be able to recognize ten collaborative projects undertaken by Members as being consistent with the objectives of the CSLF charter. These projects range in scope from bench to commercial scale, and as a whole will greatly increase our knowledge in all areas, including technology, economics, health, safety, and the environment. Overall, they demonstrate the breadth and richness of ongoing activities around the world involving CO₂ capture, transport and storage.

The ten projects are:

- **ARC Enhanced Coal-Bed Methane Recovery Project (Canada, United States and United Kingdom).** This project will evaluate, from both economic and environmental criteria, a process of CO₂ injection into deep coal beds for simultaneous sequestration of the CO₂ and liberation (and subsequent capture) of coal-bed methane.
- **CANMET Energy Technology Centre (CETC) R&D Oxyfuel Combustion for CO₂ Capture (Canada and United States).** This project will demonstrate oxyfuel combustion technology with capture of a high-purity CO₂ stream suitable for enhanced oil recovery and will provide information for the scale-up, design and operation of industrial and utility plants based on the oxyfuel concept.
- **CASTOR (European Commission and Norway).** This project will attempt to validate, from process, economic, legal, and public acceptance perspectives, post-

DRAFT

combustion capture and storage of CO₂ with a goal of achieving a major cost reduction in CO₂ capture cost.

- **CO₂ Capture Project, Phase II (United Kingdom, Norway, Italy, and United States).** This project will continue the development of new technologies to reduce the cost of CO₂ separation, capture, and geologic storage from combustion sources such as turbines, heaters and boilers.
- **CO₂ Separation from Pressurized Gas Stream (Japan and United States).** This project will evaluate processes and economics for CO₂ separation from pressurized gas streams with gas separation membranes.
- **CO₂SINK (European Commission and Germany).** This project will test and evaluate CO₂ capture and storage in order to better understand the science and processes involved in underground storage of CO₂ and to provide experience for use in development of future regulatory frameworks for geological storage of CO₂.
- **CO₂STORE (Norway and European Commission).** This project is a follow-on to the current Sleipner project and includes monitoring to track CO₂ migration and additional studies to gain further knowledge of geochemistry and dissolution processes.
- **Frio Project (United States and Australia).** This project will demonstrate CO₂ sequestration in an on-shore underground saline formation in order to verify conceptual models and monitoring methods, demonstrate that no adverse health, safety or environmental effects will occur, and develop experience necessary for larger-scale experiments.
- **ITC CO₂ Capture with Chemical Solvents (Canada and United States).** This project will demonstrate CO₂ capture using chemical solvents, with a goal of developing improved cost-effective technologies for separation and capture of CO₂ from flue gas.
- **Weyburn II CO₂ Storage Project (United States, Canada, and Japan).** This project will utilize CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery at a Canadian oil field, including monitoring of CO₂ migration within the oil field, with a goal of determining the overall performance and risks in using CO₂ for enhanced oil recovery.

It is our expectation that the information generated through these projects will assist in the efforts to improve estimates of the potential performance, costs, and benefits for future applications of these technologies. Information on these projects will be made available through the CSLF Secretariat.

We support the CSLF Technology Roadmap developed by the CSLF Technical Group and approved by the CSLF Policy Group. Although the roadmap does not commit the CSLF or its Members to specific actions, it does serve as a broad outline and guide for future technical collaboration by the CSLF Members. We see the CSLF Technology Roadmap as a document that will evolve as more is learned, and we anticipate that it may be revised from time to time to reflect this new knowledge.

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Legal, Regulatory and Financial Issues

Recognizing the need for an appropriate legislative, regulatory and administrative environment for CO₂ capture, transport and storage projects if such projects are to meet their potential to help make continued use of fossil fuels sustainable for the benefit of the world, we have received the document, "*Considerations for Carbon Capture Storage Projects-A Report from the CSLF Legal, Regulatory and Financial Issues Task Force.*" We recommend it to Members as a useful point of reference when developing their own legislation/regulations framework for CO₂ capture. These legal and regulatory considerations are based on experience with CO₂ capture, transport and storage projects and related activities in those countries that currently participate in such projects and activities.

Stakeholder Involvement and Public Awareness

We recognize that CO₂ capture, transport and storage will affect many types of stakeholders. We further recognize that their views and contributions are important to the success of CSLF as a partnership between the private and public sectors. We value the perspectives and potential contributions of stakeholders and desire to work in partnership with them. We are therefore committed to stakeholder involvement and to the open and transparent operation of the CSLF. Accordingly, we have directed the Secretariat to create and administer a Stakeholder Engagement Register and to use the CSLF website and other appropriate media to create an ongoing two-way dialogue with stakeholders. We further direct the Secretariat, to the extent possible, to make public the work of the CSLF in a timely manner.

Further, we instructed that facilities be provided at the conference venue for Stakeholders to use on 15 September 2004 to discuss how they might best continue to engage with, and contribute to, the CSLF process.

CO₂ capture, transport and storage technologies are not widely known among the general public throughout the world. Yet, public acceptance based on a clear and accurate understanding of these technologies is vital to their development and adoption in the marketplace. Raising public awareness is thus a critical need for the acceptance of carbon sequestration. Therefore, we direct the Policy Group to develop and implement a global public outreach program to be supported by the Secretariat. This program should be based on sound scientific, technical, economic and environmental information and should build on and complement other outreach activity.

CO₂ Capture, Transport and Storage in CSLF Developing Country Members

We recognize that the sustainable use of fossil fuels will necessitate CO₂ capture, transport and storage technologies over the coming decades in developing countries. Requirements for energy in those countries will increase as they expand their economies to provide for the welfare of their people. We also understand these countries have many priorities for the scarce capital available to them. We are determined to work together to

DRAFT

explore feasible and affordable ways to bring the benefits of CO₂ capture, transport and storage to the developing country Members.

Conclusion

Recognizing the need for detailed work programs to implement their decisions, the Ministers instructed the Policy and Technical Groups to meet on 15 September 2004 to put in place work programs for this purpose.

We are committed to facilitating the development of improved safe, cost-effective technologies for CO₂ capture, transport, and long-term safe storage, to making these technologies broadly available internationally, and to addressing wider issues relating to CO₂ capture, transport and storage. We will work closely with our Ministerial colleagues to ensure that the CSLF achieves its purpose.