



# **The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute**

## **GCCSI**

**CCS International Architecture:  
The GCCSI working with others**

**Nick Otter**

CEO of the GCCSI

**GCCSI Foundation Members Meeting**

Canberra

16 - 17 April 2009

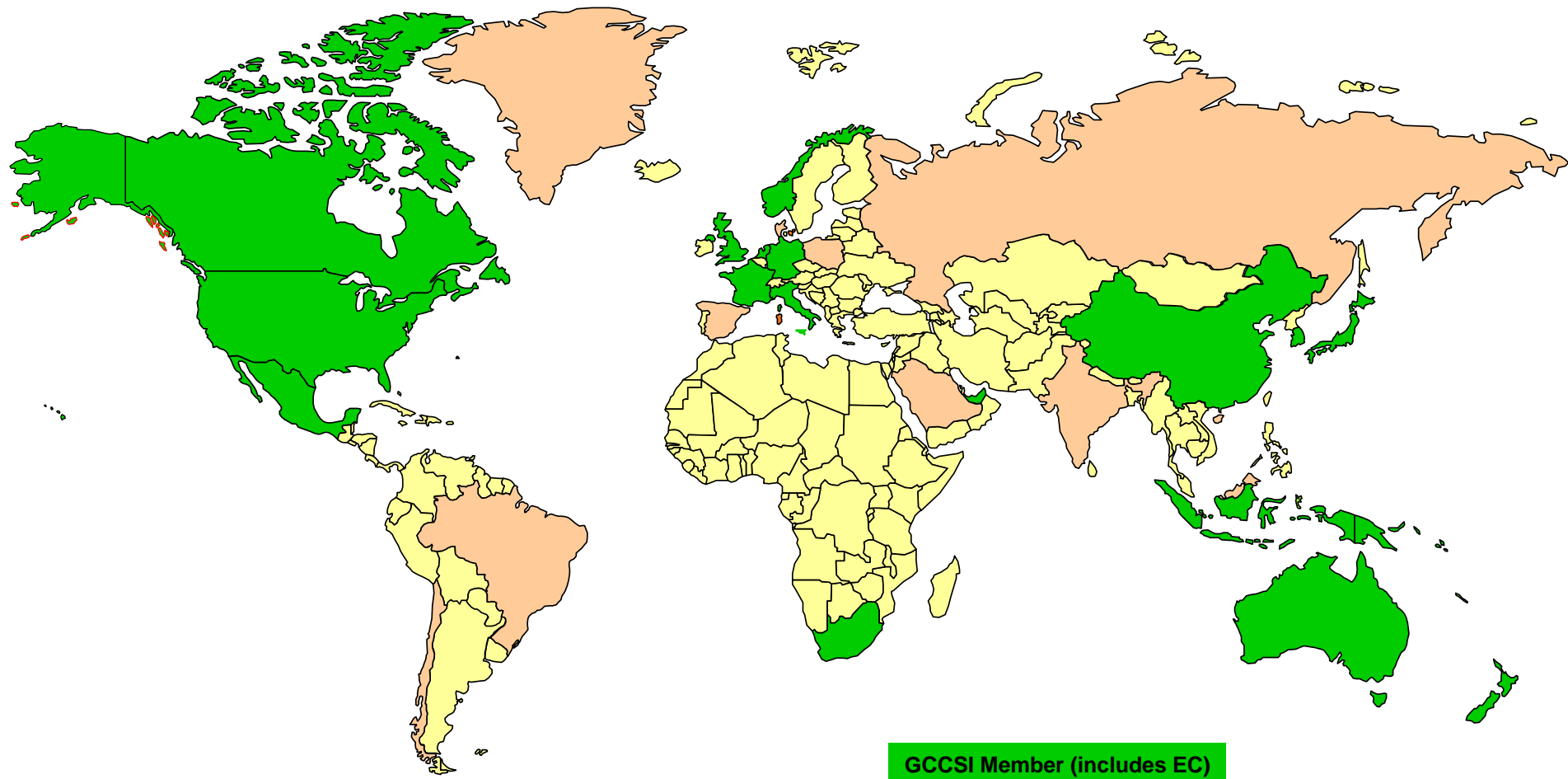
## CCS International Landscape

- G8 recommendations becoming the 'accepted' way of proceeding to accelerate the deployment of CCS globally

...but not all countries are members of G8, IEA, CSLF and some countries will have important roles to play so additional actions will be required outside the G8 recommendations

- Responsibility assignment to Calgary G8/CSLF/IEA CCS recommendations
  - GCCSI will focus on CCS demonstration related issues
  - How can GCCSI assist/accelerate?

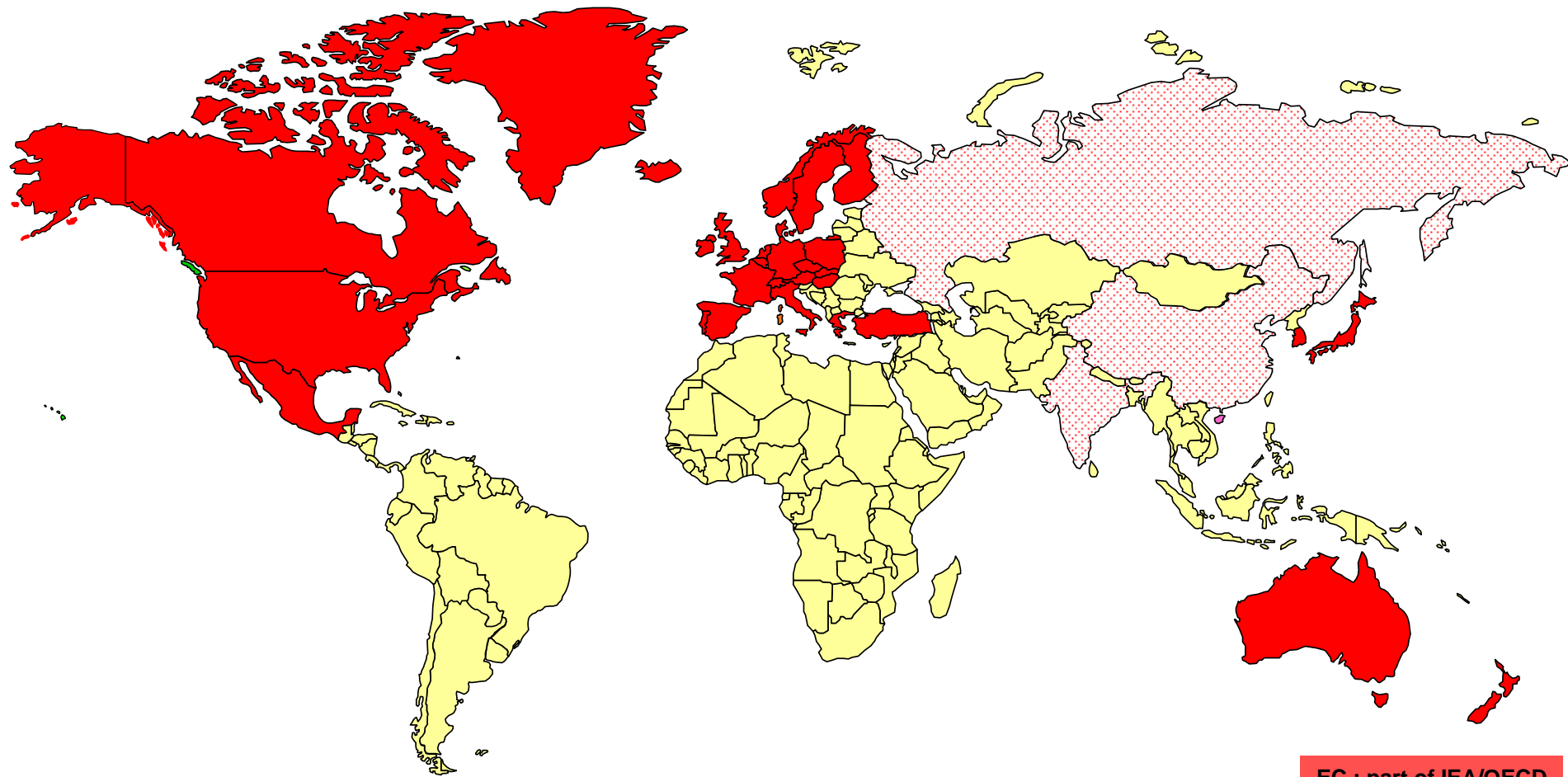
# Country Membership: As of 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009



**GCCSI Member (includes EC)**

**Other countries engaged**

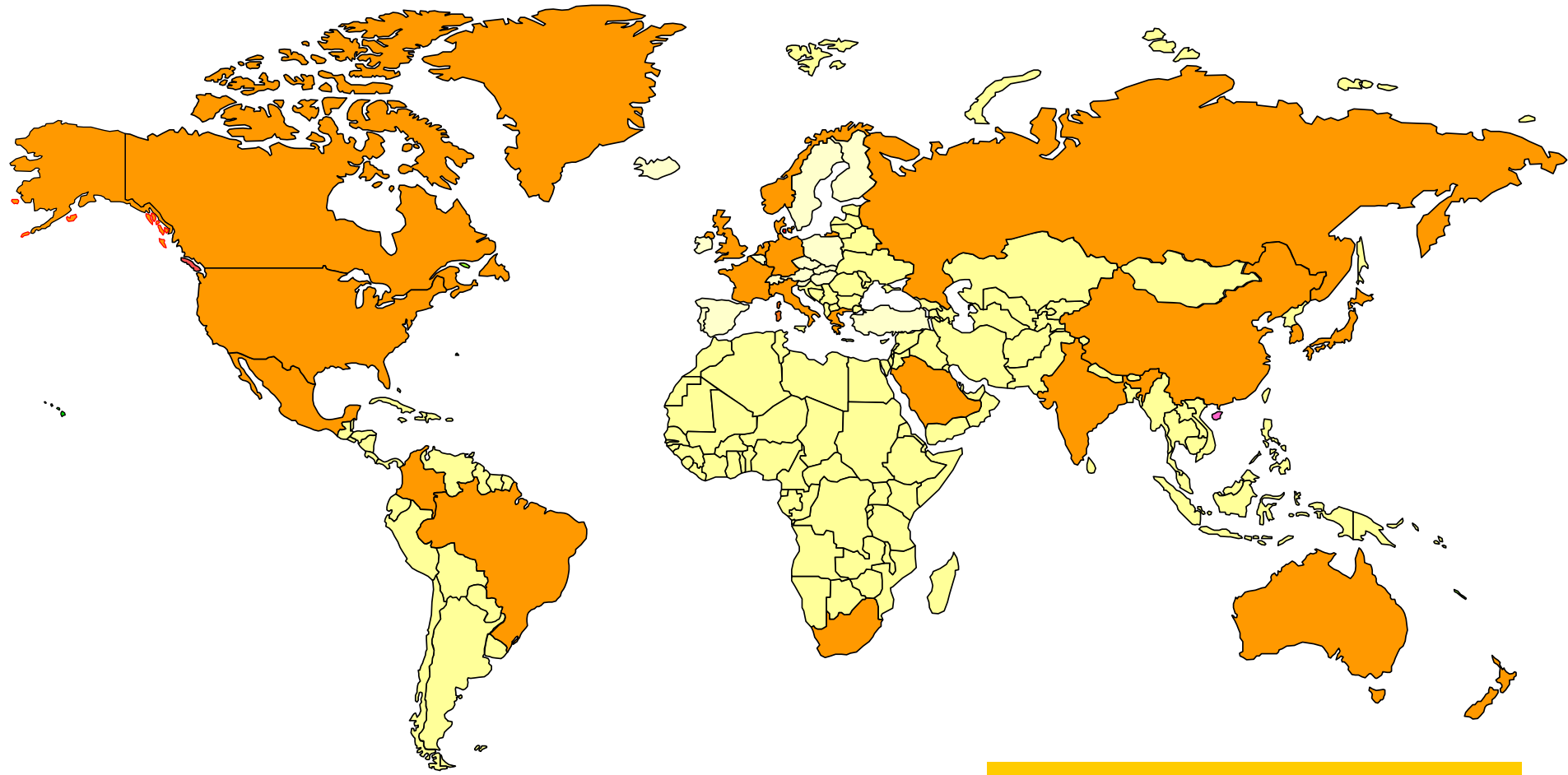
# IEA/OECD Country Membership



EC : part of IEA/OECD

IEA have invited Russia, India and China as 'Partners in Dialog' to attend the 2009 Ministerial

# CSLF Membership



**New Zealand applied : to be considered in Oct09  
EC part of CSLF**

# Primary work themes

- Drive development of CCS projects
- Support CCS uptake globally
- Build CCS capability

## Initial key activities:

- Establish the baseline for CCS as of March 2009, in particular an analysis of the 'real' status of CCS demonstration projects
- Establish strategic partnerships with organisations with common aims
- Define a commonly accepted position for GCCSI in the international CCS landscape – consistent with the G8 recommendations
- Develop a consensus on the understanding of knowledge sharing

# Added value of the GCCSI

The GCCSI brings to the arena a much needed resource

- Budget commitment of \$100m AUD pa from Australian Government
- Initially provide financial support but increasingly through resource to address removal of barriers to deployment of CCS
- Provide full time funded expertise to assist in demonstration CCS project implementation embracing full CO<sub>2</sub> value chain
- Underpin and expand the capability within other international actions including those of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)

It is still early days for the GCCSI.

Interim team of 25 established on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2009 to:

- Set the 'trajectory' for the new GCCSI into the future
- Define an initial work programme to establish the basis for the activity of the GCCSI in the context of a longer term time frame
- Continue to attract participating countries, companies and organisations and manage their engagement
- Prepare the way for the permanent team through the establishment of a legal and physical entity

- Provide input into the important international actions of 2009



# Partnerships and Alliances

## International Partnerships

- IEA:
  - CCS and Route Map development, Working Party on Fossil Fuels (WPFF), Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB) and Implementing Agreements on GHG R&D Programme and Clean Coal Centre
- Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF):
  - technical route map development and identification of technical priorities, capacity building and advise on policy aspects

## CCS Demonstration

- Strategic consortia and organisations driving early demonstration anywhere in the world with commonality of aim:
  - Clinton Foundation
  - Climate Group...

## R&D Alliances

- GCCSI will not do R&D but will establish links with R&D community to ensure flow of appropriate information and to initiate actions to address blockages to specific CCS projects and deployment:
  - alliances with global ring of world class CCS R&D institutes

# Co-operation and Collaboration

- Accepted need for greater co-ordination and collaboration across international actions, typified by IEA and CSLF work
- Initial informal discussions held between IEA and CSLF with the GCCSI in Paris on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2009
- Initial assignment of responsibilities of 'Calgary' recommendations to ensure alignment of actions and best use of resources
  - aim is to get formal agreement
- Next discussions to be held in Bergen on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2009
  - Prior to IEA WPF 'Peer Review' of progress on G8 recommendations

# G8 'Calgary' recommendations

## High Level Recommendations

- Demonstrating CCS
- Taking Concerted International Action
- Addressing the Financial Gap
- Establishing Legal and Regulatory Frameworks
- Raising Public Education and Awareness

## Recommendations for Policy Makers

- Technical
  - Demonstration and Field Test: 2010
  - Cost of Capture : 2012
  - National Storage Capacity Estimates: 2010
  - CCS ready: 2010
- Legal and Regulatory
  - Property Rights: 2010
  - Long term Liability: 2010
  - Classification of CO<sub>2</sub>: 2010
  - Storage Integrity and Monitoring: 2010
  - Intellectual Property: 2012
- Commercial/Finance
  - Public/Private Partnerships: 2010
  - Insurance: 2010
  - Creating a value for CO<sub>2</sub>: 2010
- Public Education and Awareness
  - Improving public awareness: 2010
- International Mechanisms
  - International consistency on policy guidance: 2012
  - Role of multilateral lending institutions: 2012
  - CDM/JI: 2008
  - Progress against G8 Recommendations

**27 in total**

# G8 recommendations: Lead Responsibility Assignment

GCCSI to play an active complementary role to support the early achievement of recommendations:

- Leading those recommendations pertaining to CCS demonstration in a complementary manner with others
  - Setting a desired portfolio of CCS demonstration projects
  - Rationale for support through consideration of 'criteria'
  - Tracking of projects to meet desired portfolio
- Leading Knowledge Sharing action working with others worldwide
- Leading role in Public Education and Awareness action working with others on a global basis
- Leading Global Atlas for CO<sub>2</sub> Storage

# G8 recommendations: Support Responsibility Assignment

GCCSI to play an active supporting role where appropriate but specifically in:

- Working in support of capacity building exercises
- Identifying and putting actions in place to remove specific technology and other barriers to demonstration and deployment
- Assisting in establishment of a common understanding of 'CCS Ready'
- Providing advice on policy and regulatory aspects from studies and analysis of CCS projects, including impact of economic and carbon pricing factors



**An Australian Government Initiative**