

Progress Report on Legal Issues Taskforce

Mr John Hartwell

Head of Resources Division

Department of Industry Tourism and Resources, Australia



Australian Government

Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

Background

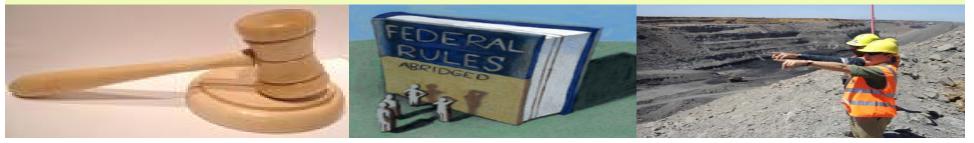
- 1st Workshop on Legal Aspects of Storing C0₂ (July 2004, Paris) and IEA publication Legal Aspects of Storing C0₂ (2005)
- 2nd Workshop on Legal Aspects of Storing C0₂ (October 2006, Paris)
- Five priority areas of work were identified:
 - National legal and regulatory frameworks
 - Intellectual property
 - International environment protection instruments
 - Creating a level playing field for CCS
 - Public awareness





National Legal and Regulatory Frameworks

- Key requirements for development of a regulatory framework
- Regulation for the life of a project
- Key areas for regulation
 - Access, ownership and property rights, site closure, monitoring and verification, long term ownership, financial issues
- Role of the regulator
- Case studies illustrating work done in several jurisdictions
- Issues to be better defined in publication
 - Pre and post-closure definitions
 - Deeper analysis of liability





Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

Intellectual Property

- Motivation for sharing or protecting Intellectual Property (IP)
- IP systems in developing countries
- Harmonisation of IP laws
- Approaches to managing IP case studies
- Technology transfer and capacity building information networks, education, licensing/contractual arrangements, joint ventures
- Issues to be better addressed in publication
 - IP rights in CCS projects life cycle approach
 - Recognition that IP in Capture is well established
 - New IP in storage



International Environmental Protection Instruments

- Inventory of international treaties and conventions UNCLOS, London Convention, Basel Convention, OSPAR and other regional treaties and conventions
- Contracting parties to instruments have been proactive in clarifying the status of C0₂ storage
- Amending treaties and conventions London Protocol and OSPAR so there is no obvious barrier
- Amendments to London Protocol appeared in November 2006 and entered into force 9 February 2007.
- Clarify questions about the purity of C0₂





Creating a Level Playing Field

- Reasons for CCS being treated differently under schemes
- Variety of other incentives countries are using to support CCS
- Legal and regulatory issues affecting CCS in emissions trading schemes
 - baselines and allocation
 - monitoring, reporting and verification rules required
 - energy penalties
 - legislative and regulatory requirements
 - storage liabilities
 - accounting for leakage





Australian Government Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

Public Awareness

- A regulatory framework for CCS requires public confidence and participation
- Key public concerns:
 - Unknown future impacts of new technology such as possibility of leakage
 - Unproven effectiveness of CCS
- Prerequisites to be met before acceptance of CCS increases:
 - Understanding of climate change and CCS as part of portfolio of solutions to reduce carbon emissions
 - Dissemination of balanced information from independent source
 - Transparent, inclusive and open process in developing regulations
- Developing guidelines for public involvement in developing legislation and assessing projects

Outstanding Issue: How to better engage NGO's and Developing countries



Australian Government

Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

Status

- Successful joint IEA/CSLF Workshop held in Paris on 17 October 2006
- Discussion paper revised following workshop
- Discussion paper signed off by the Legal Issues Taskforce and forwarded to IEA in January 2007.
- IEA currently finalising the document
- IEA/CSLF will jointly launch the 2nd publication of *Legal Aspects of Storing CO*₂ at the G8-IEA-CSLF Assessment Workshop in Oslo, Norway in June 2007





Australian Government

Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources

THANK YOU!