Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum

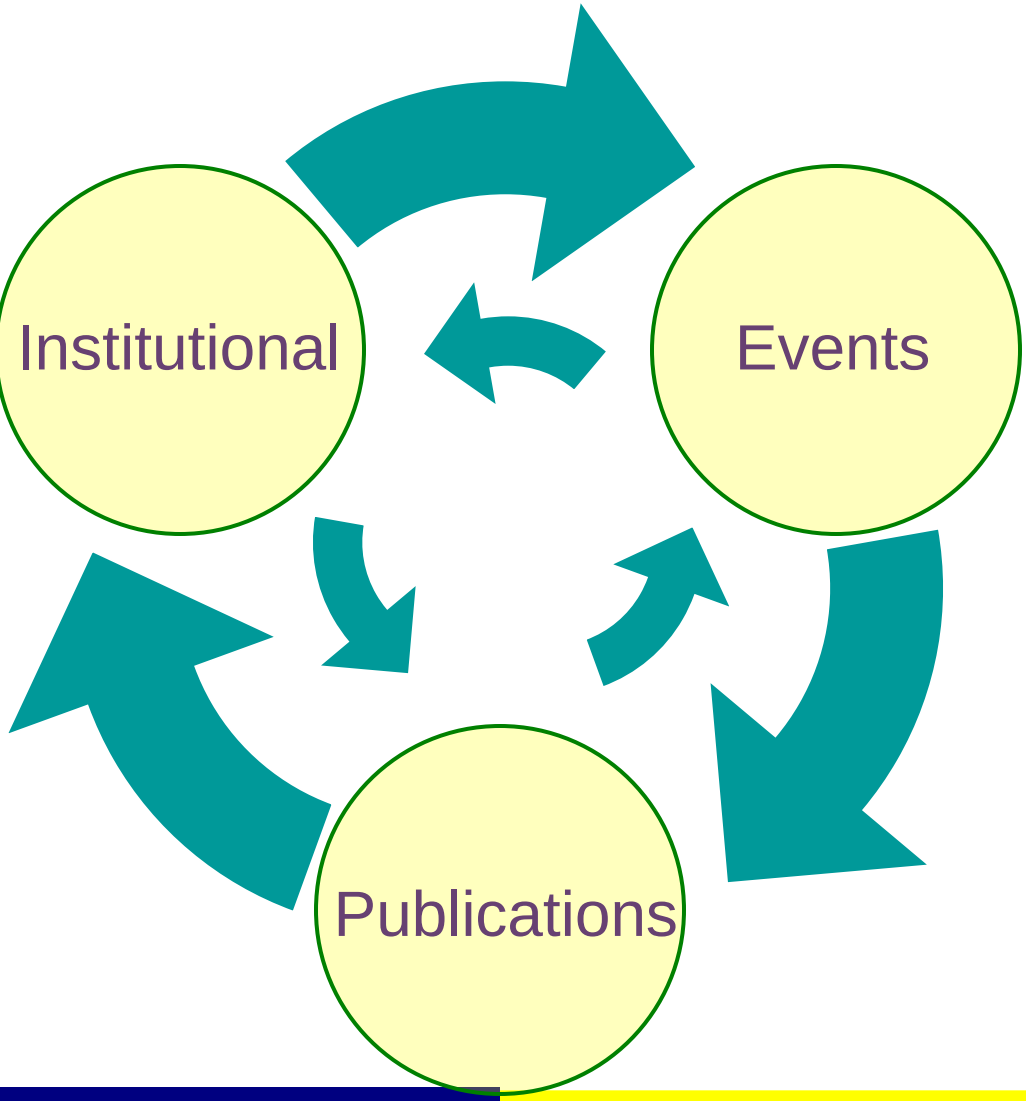
Cape Town, 14-17 April 2008

IEA/CSLF/G8 Cooperation

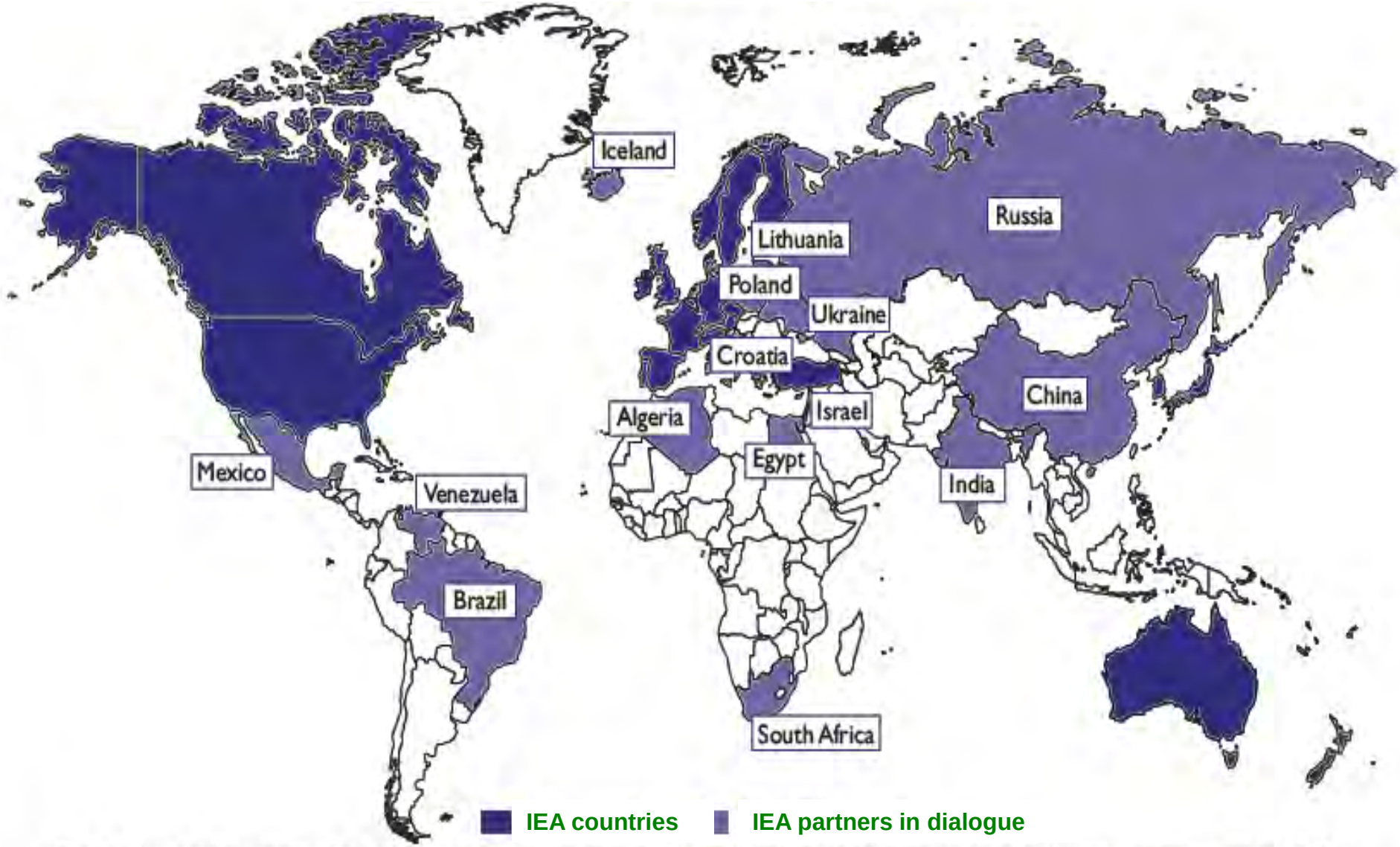
Review and Perspectives

Dr. Antonio Pflüger
Head, Energy Technology Collaboration Division
International Energy Agency

IEA/CSLF Cooperation Modes



IEA Global Energy Technology Network



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on maps included in this publication do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the IEA.

IEA - CSLF Links

33 years of collaboration

IEA's Gleaneagles Programme (Final Report to G8 Hokkaido, 2008)

- Alternative energy scenarios and strategies
- promoting energy efficiencies in buildings, appliances, transport and industry
- Cleaner fossil fuels – increasing efficiency
- CO_2 capture and storage
- Renewable energy
- Enhanced international co-operation

IEA Ministerial Conclusions May 2007

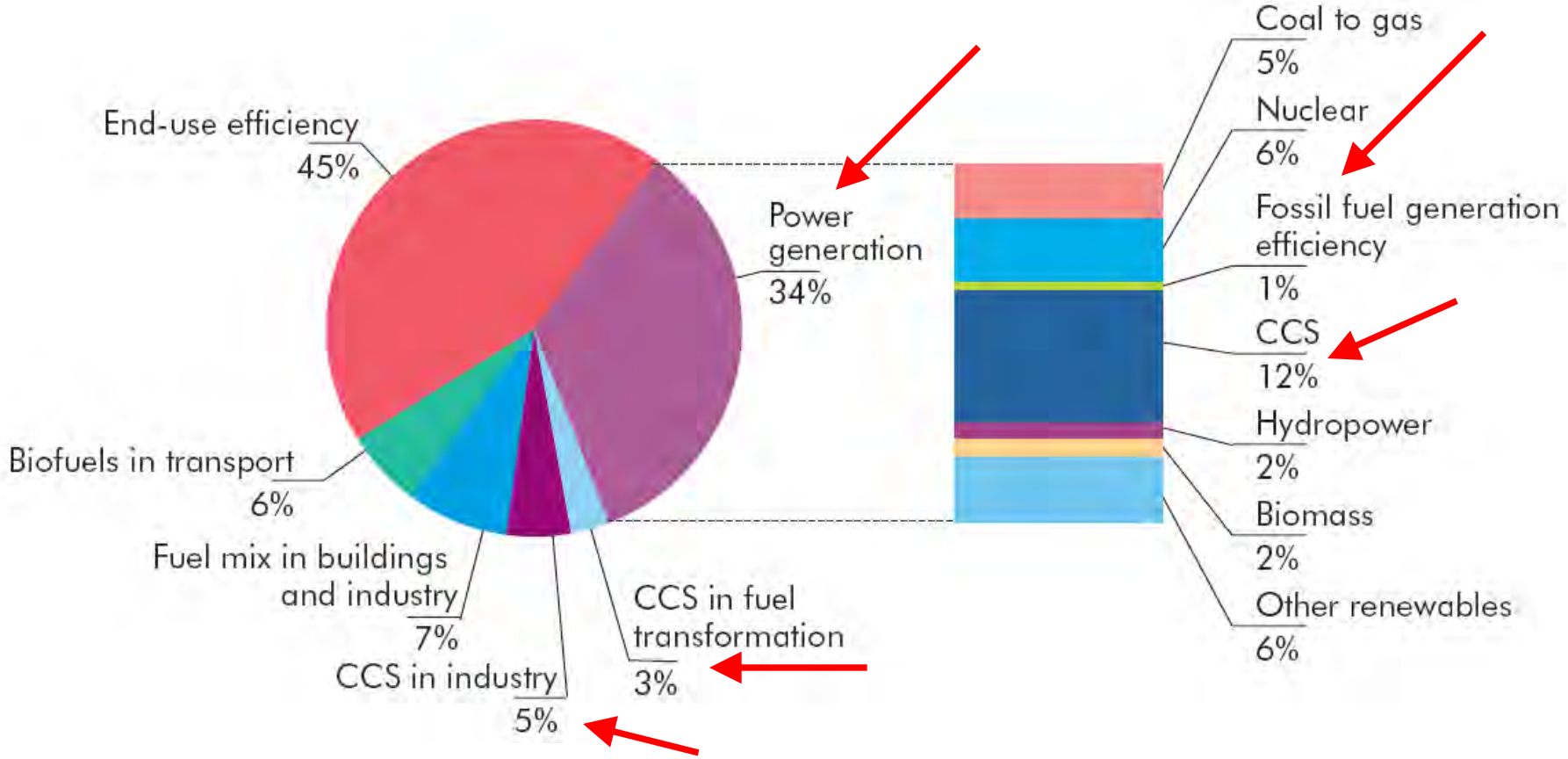
- We will promote clean coal and press ahead through the IEA and the CSLF with the full scale demonstration and early deployment of CCS, paying due regard to regulatory and safety issues.

G8 Summit in Heiligendamm 2007

Accelerating Development and Deployment of CCS

- reinforcing (…) commitment made under the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Plans of Action to support the initiatives taken by the IEA and CSLF
- encouraging (…) governments to design mechanisms to stimulate the construction and operation of a growing number of large-scale demonstrations of sustainable fossil fuels technologies in commercial power generation
- encouraging industry to consider the concept of capture ready when developing new fossil fuel power plant

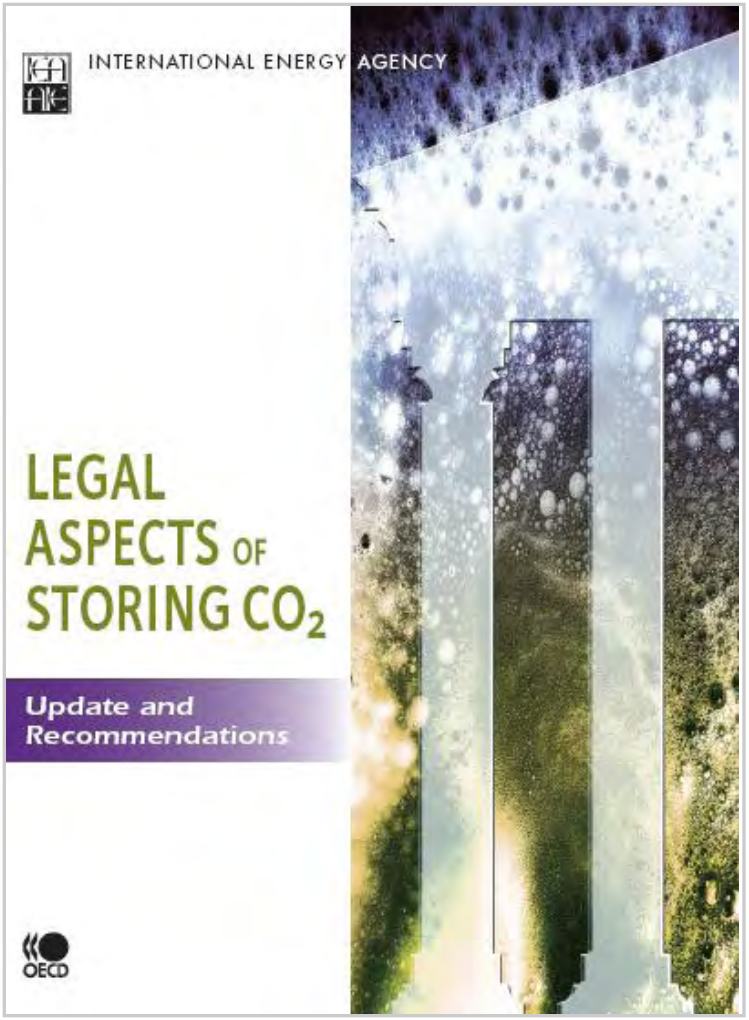
Role of CCS in Mitigating CO_2 Emissions in 2050 – IEA's ETP Map Scenario 2006



CCS in all scenarios 20 – 28% emissions reduction compared to Basis scenario

Legal Aspects of Storing CO2

- **Launched 22 June 2007 in Oslo**

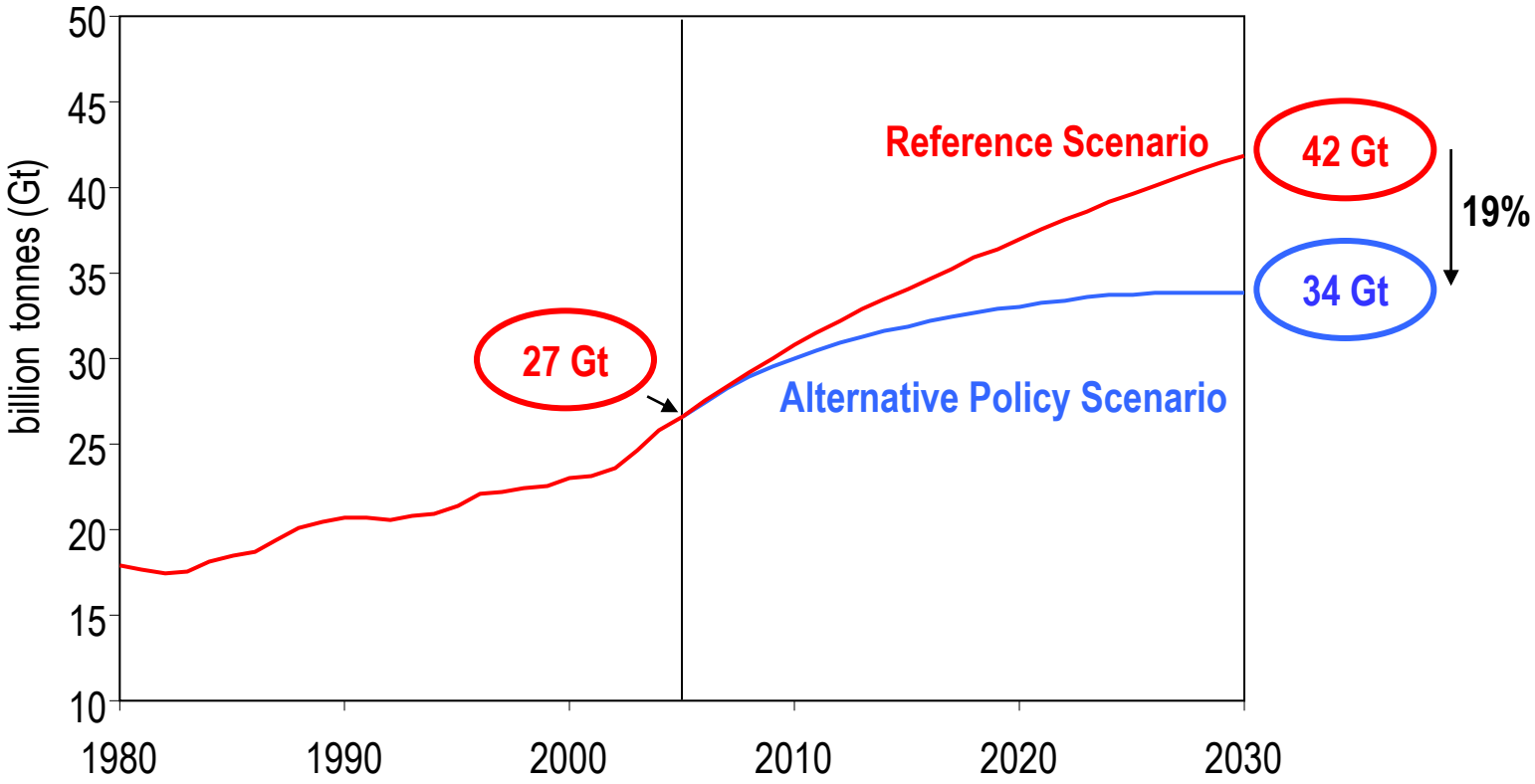


INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2007

China and India Insights

Global Energy-Related CO_2 Emissions



Global emissions will increase by 57% in the Reference Scenario, but they level off in the Alternative Policy Scenario

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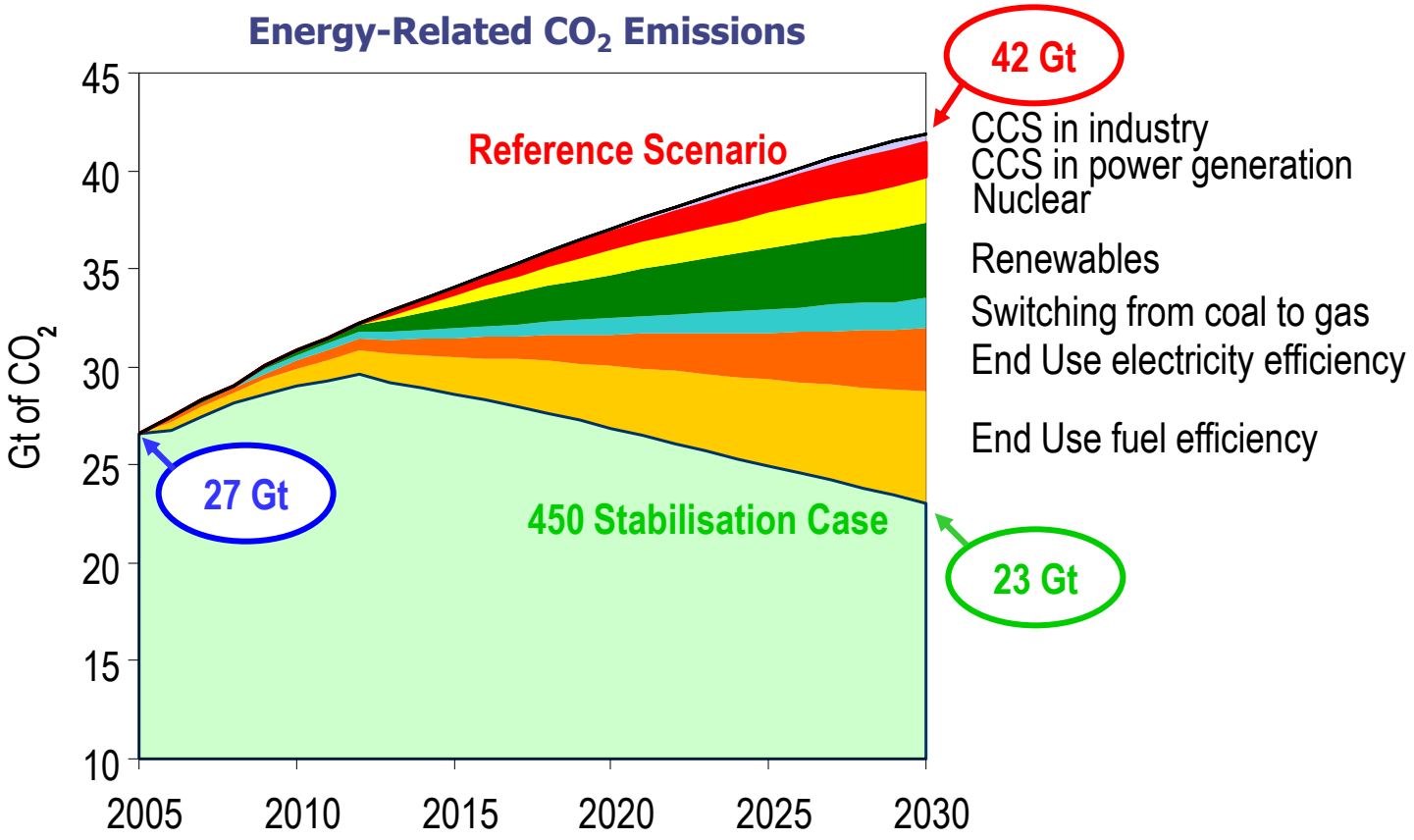
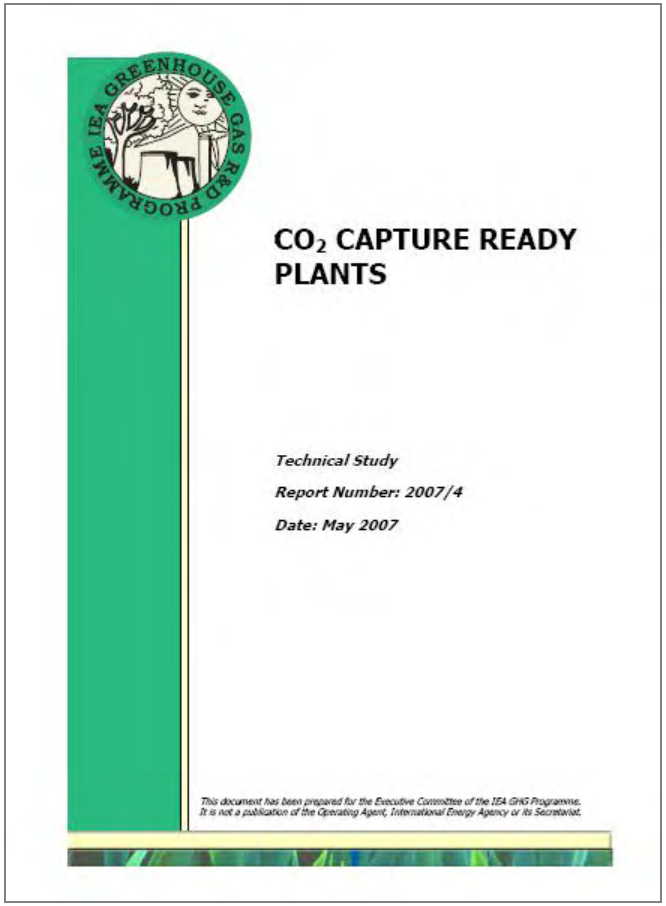
CO_2 Emissions 450ppm Stabilisation Case



By 2030, emissions are reduced to some 23 Gt, a reduction of 19 Gt compared with the Reference Scenario

Technical Study on CO_2 Capture Ready Plants

- In support of the G8 Plan of Action
- Report describes research sponsored by the IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme
- Prepared by leading manufacturers and academia in UK
- Reviewed by technology holders in US, UK, NL and IEA Secretariat
- Assist to avoid the risk that it is impossible to retrofit CO_2 capture in future
- Five leading power generation and CO2 capture processes
- Further discussion needed on what is “capture readiness”



3 IEA/CSLF Workshops on Near-Term Opportunities for CCS

- For 50% CO_2 reduction, virtually all coal plant must have CCS by 2050
- Comprehensive set of policy recommendations

Launch of International CCS Regulators Network

- 13-14 May 2008, Paris
- Presentations from
  - IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme
  - Countries: EU-Commission, USA, UK, Canada, Norway, Australia, Japan, Brazil, India, China
  - Academia: University College London
  - British Geological Survey
- Register at www.iea.org/Textbase/subjectqueries/cdcs.asp

CARBON DIOXIDE CAPTURE & STORAGE (CCS)

Launch of the International CCS Regulators' Network

13-14 May, 2008

Location: International Energy Agency Secretariat, Paris, France

Background

As a result of government and industry initiatives, CCS regulations are under development in a number of countries. To help inform the development of legal and regulatory frameworks for CCS, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the IEA GHG Implementing Agreement are working with the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) and University College London (UCL) to create a Network of CCS Regulators. The Network will meet regularly to provide updates and exchange views on specific legal issues associated with the expansion of CCS worldwide. This meeting is the Launch of the CCS Regulators Network-the first meeting to date.

Who Should Attend

The target audience for the Network are CCS regulators and policy makers at the local, state/provincial, national and international levels. In particular, the IEA seeks government regulators and policy makers with specific responsibility for:

- environmental impact assessment/groundwater monitoring
- pipeline siting and approval
- managing property rights
- monitoring and verification of greenhouse gas emissions, and
- other relevant areas of expertise.

Industry, non-government and other stakeholders are also welcome to participate in this meeting. However, space is limited at this event; attendance is not guaranteed.

To register, visit www.iea.org/Textbase/subjectqueries/cdcs.asp

Energy Technology Perspectives 2008

- **Release at G8 Energy Ministers meeting, Aomori, Japan 7-8 June 2008**
- **ACT Map Scenario**
  energy related CO2 emissions in 2050 back to the level of 2005
- **Blue Map Scenario**
  - 50% energy related CO2 emissions in 2050, compared to 2005
- **Technology Roadmaps including CCS**
  - **Power production**
  - **Industry**

New IEA Study
CO2 Capture and Storage: A Key CO2 Abatement Option

- **Launch scheduled September 2008**
- **Comprehensive overview**
- **Content:**
  - **Technical status**
  - **Detailed national programmes overview**
  - **Storage maps**
  - **CCS scenario details from ETP 2008**

Thank you!

Find more at

- www.iea.org/G8
- www.iea.org/neet
- IEA OPEN Bulletin
  www.iea.org/impagr/cip/index.htm