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CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE

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## **Recommendations Workshop**



- Building upon the Issues Workshop in San Francisco, August 2006 and Assessment Workshop held in Oslo, June 2007
- Over 120 participants to develop final recommendations relating to technical, regulatory, legal, financial and public outreach issues.
- Premised upon pre-workshop "homework" by IOC, selected institutions and invitees
- Consensus building tool to achieve results





#### **Preamble**



The G8 heads of government are urged to recognize the critical role of CCS in tackling global climate change and demonstrate the political leadership necessary to act now to initiate widespread deployment of this technology.

CCS can achieve substantial reductions in CO2 in a world faced with increased demand for fossil fuels. With CCS, fossil fuels will become part of the solution, not part of the problem. The IEA has estimated that, in addition to other mitigation options needed to combat climate change, CCS must be installed on the equivalent of 630 coal-fired power plants by 2030.

Expeditious deployment of CCS requires the following immediate actions:







## **5 Key High Level Recommendations**



- Demonstrating CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage
- Taking Concerted International Action
- Addressing the Financial Gap
- Establishing Legal and Regulatory Frameworks
- Raising Public Education & Awareness







#### Relevant Recs – Example 1- Support R&D



2. Governments and the private sector are encouraged to undertake and fund Research Development & Demonstration of carbon dioxide capture technologies with the objective of reducing costs and improving overall system efficiencies.







### **Relevant Recs – Example 2 – Storage Capacity**

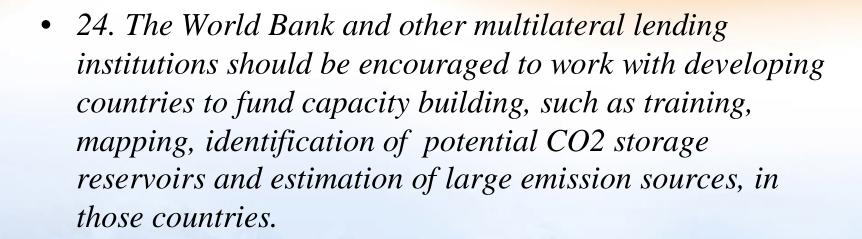


- 3. Governments should urgently establish primary assessment of prospective sedimentary basins, using an appropriate CO2 Storage Capacity Estimation methodology, including source-sink matching.
- 4. Governments are encouraged to provide technical assistance, either individually or via appropriate international bodies to assist developing countries to produce mapping and capacity estimates.





#### Relevant Recs – Example 3- Emerging Economies



• 25. Multilateral lending institutions should provide financial support to share the risk of appropriate demonstration projects, in developing countries, using existing funding mechanisms to the extent possible.





### Relevant Recs – Example 3- Emerging Economies

• 26. Governments should actively encourage the CDM Executive Board to adopt CCS as an acceptable mitigation technology.





# Recs Relevant to Today - CO<sub>2</sub> Classification



- 11. Governments should ensure that the way in which CO2 is classified in the various laws and regulations that would govern its capture, transport and storage does not inhibit its safe use for that purpose. In particular, CO2 should not be classified as a pollutant or waste such that it cannot be injected for permanent storage.
- 12. Laws and regulations governing the geologic storage of CO2, for the purpose of GHG mitigation, should recognize that other substances may enter in the CO2 stream incidental to its capture at the source, and that these are likely to be injected with the CO2. Proposals to allow the injection of incidental substances, other than CO2, should be based on a thorough understanding of the potential impacts of both injecting and not injecting these substances.





#### **Final Outcome & Path Forward**



- Over two days developed 27 recommendations including 5 high level "action oriented" recommendations preceded by a call for action.
- Two products:
  - IEA to work with straight text of recommendations (high level and general) to develop final product for G8+5 leaders in Toyako, Japan in July, 2008
  - Canadian Workshop report to participants with workshop outputs as agreed in textual context
- Final Canadian Workshop report "imminent"



Canada

