Carbon Sequestration leadership Forum
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Communication Task Force Update

June 2015
Regina

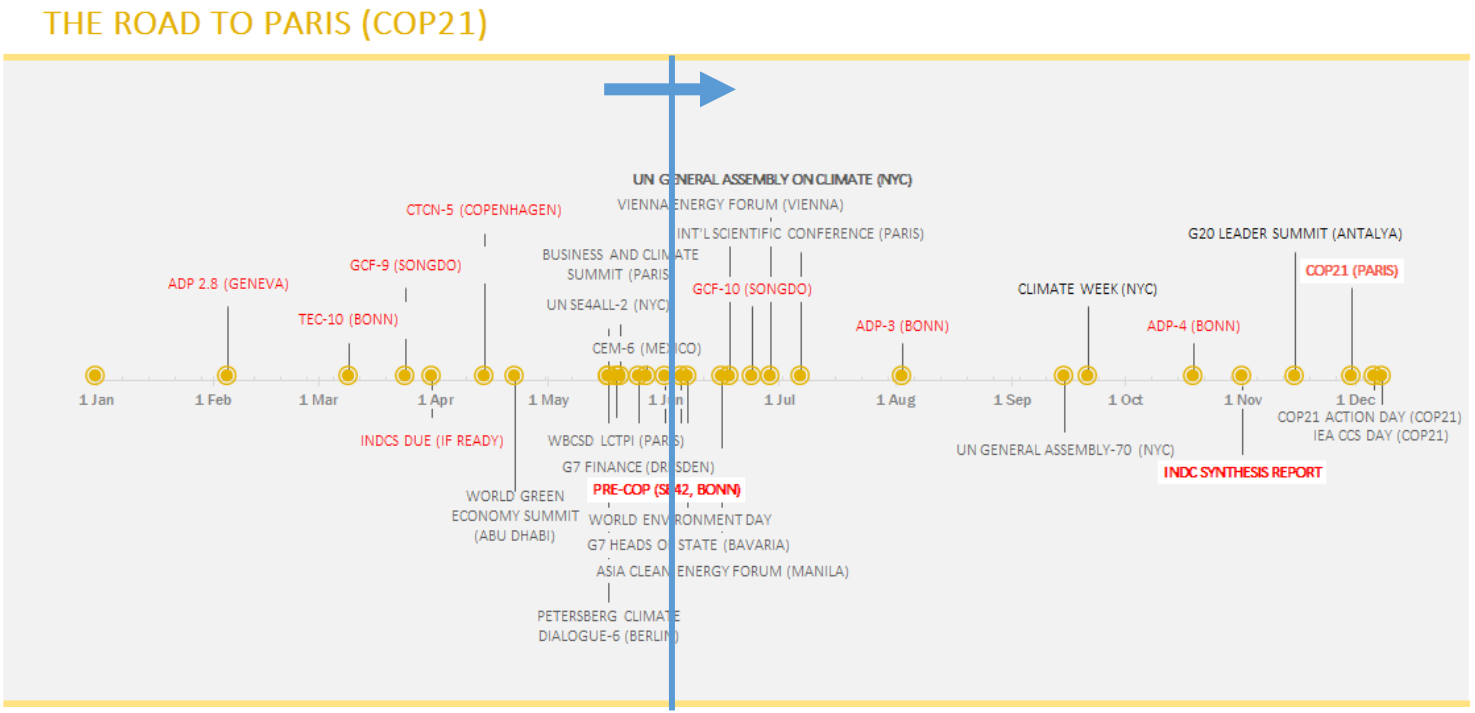
Communication Group Update

- Achievements 2014-15
- Opportunities in the next 12 months
  - Major events
  - Key messages
- Communications professional
- Discussion points

2014-2015

- CSLF messages delivered to parties ahead of
  - CCS TEM workshop,
  - CCS intercessional,
  - Draft communique developed for use at CSLF Ministerial and,
  - Clean Energy Ministerial (included in CEM document pack)
- Scope of work for communication professional to develop CSLF communication strategy developed
- The United States have joined the Communications Group

Key events on the Road to Paris



Key events on the Road to Paris

- Ministerial Meeting Paris – July 20
- UN General Assembly on Climate (29 June, NYC)
- ADP meetings (31 August - 4 September, Bonn)
- Climate Week (21-27 September, NYC)
  - Including Head Of State Meeting
- ADP meeting (19 -23 October, Bonn)
- World Energy Engineering Congress (Sept 30-Oct 2nd , Orlando)
- G20 (15 November, Antalya)
- 6th CSLF Ministerial Meeting (1-5 November, Riyadh)
- IEA Ministerial (17-18 November, Paris)
- Numerous Regional Gathering and Conferences
- COP 21 (30 November – 11 December, Le Bourget - Paris)

This was on the old list should it still be there now?

What is the role of CSLF at each event ?

Messages

PRE- TEM MESSAGES: Sent to CSLF members

Extracted from "15th Meeting of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Ministers. Re-energizing Global Momentum for CCS and Identifying Key Actions Needed For CCS Deployment Communiqué", (7 November 2013)

- **Towards 2020 nations should work together to ensure that CCS remains a viable GHG mitigation option, building upon the global progress to date**
- **Global coordinated efforts on coherent and optimal CCS R&D and demonstrations are vitally important, and CSLF will actively seek and support such opportunities**
- **Development of financial frameworks to drive demonstration and deployment is critically important**
- **The next seven years are critically important for creating the conditions for CCS to be ready for large-scale deployment by the end of the decade**
- **The number of new large CCS demonstrations needs to increase by 2020 to expand commercial deployment in the 2020's**

CEM Messages

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Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Key Messages

Carbon Capture and Storage: A Critical and Viable Solution to Combat Climate Change given the following:

- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), including CCS for enhanced recovery of hydrocarbons (CCUS), has been recommended by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), along with other organizations, as a necessary part of the policy portfolio established to support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) post-2015 instrument.
- As noted by the International Energy Agency (IEA), if the world is to succeed in constraining CO_2 emissions to levels consistent with a less than 2°C rise in global temperatures, then CCS will need to contribute about one-sixth of needed CO_2 emission reductions in 2050, and 14 percent of the cumulative emissions reductions between 2015 and 2050 compared to a business-as-usual approach. CCS is one of the critical low-carbon technology options that deliver global emissions reductions at the required scale from both coal and gas-fired power plants, and the only option for decarbonizing high emission process industries such as refineries, the chemical sector, and cement and steel production.
- CCS plays a vital role as part of an economically sustainable route to meet climate mitigation goals. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Synthesis Report (AR5) concluded that without CCS, the costs of climate change mitigation would increase by 138 percent.
- Global momentum is building to combat climate change with an ambitious deal at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris in December 2015. The global challenge is tremendous, and in that context, countries and industries will need to consider and implement a range of low-carbon energy options. CCS has a strong role to play, and its advantages for various sectors should be fully taken into account in various national and regional settings and in individual countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs).
- CCS is happening now. In 2014, the world's first large-scale CCS project in the power sector commenced operation at the Boundary Dam power station in Saskatchewan, Canada. Boundary Dam is an example of how CO_2 utilization for Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) is providing the financial return and additional resource recovery needed to incentivize CCUS demonstrations in regions such as North America and the Middle East. These reflect how CCS has been implemented where supporting regulatory, commercial and technical factors have converged. Globally, 22 large-scale CCS projects are now in operation or construction. Now is the time to help realize the global potential of CCS.
- Early projects and investments are critical to ensuring that CCS is available where it is needed over the coming decades. These projects are driving innovation by providing opportunities for testing, demonstrating and refining advanced technologies, and developing critical infrastructure which will facilitate and de-risk future projects.
- The importance of early CCS projects and investments was noted in the 2013 Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) Ministerial Communiqué, which identified key actions needed for CCS deployment and cited our common goal to increase the number of CCS demonstrations by 2020 and expand commercial deployment in the 2020's.

In pursuit of our common global climate mitigation goals, we must:

1. **Create and harness "sweet spots" for CCS.** Around the world, CCS has been implemented in selected "sweet spots" where regulatory, commercial and technical factors converge to compel CCS projects. Governments must capitalize on these existing opportunities to create conditions that support investment and broaden deployment of CCS projects. Governments and industry must work together to identify the most cost-effective early opportunities.

2. **Work toward comprehensive CCS policy frameworks.** CCS will represent different opportunities and solutions for different countries. Hence the appropriate design of a CCS policy framework will vary between countries and across industries. Comprehensive policy frameworks should be created to support R&D efforts to develop and refine the technologies; address the added costs of constructing and operating CCS; and regulate to ensure that the full chain is undertaken safely and that stored CO_2 remains in place permanently and does not pose a health or environmental threat.

3. **Pursue industrial CCS applications.** In the past, CCS has been mainly seen as a solution for decarbonizing electricity. However, while CCS is likely to be needed in the power sector, CCS is the only option for decarbonizing high emission process industries such as refineries, the chemical sector, and cement and steel production. By 2050, half of the captured CO_2 could come from industrial sources outside the power sector. Furthermore, industrial processes will offer opportunities for early projects, as many processes produce relatively pure streams of CO_2, and thus will have significantly lower capture costs. It is therefore critical to increase efforts to ensure that substantial CCS pilot projects are implemented on industrial sectors, such as the cement and steel sectors.

4. **De-risk storage through early stage exploration, hubs and clusters.** Early stage exploration and common user infrastructure can significantly de-risk many potential CCS projects. Due to a lack of necessary expertise and the time and uncertainty involved, finding and characterizing a suitable storage site may prove difficult for many CO_2 capture project proponents. Early projects should be leveraged to create infrastructure which can be used by future projects. Governments can facilitate and significantly de-risk future projects by encouraging early projects to oversize their infrastructure, and by undertaking pre-commercial characterization of potential storage sites.

5. **Ensure that the role of CCS is recognized under the UNFCCC process and mechanisms.** Global momentum is currently being built to agree on ambitious climate change mitigation goals. CCS can play an important part in this, but its role is often not recognized. Governments should work together to increase awareness of the potential offered by CCS and to ensure that the global process and mechanisms are fully relevant for all clean energy technologies, including CCS.

Three key issues to discuss

- Role of CSLF at COP21

- Message for CSLF Ministerial

- Communications Professional/Strategy

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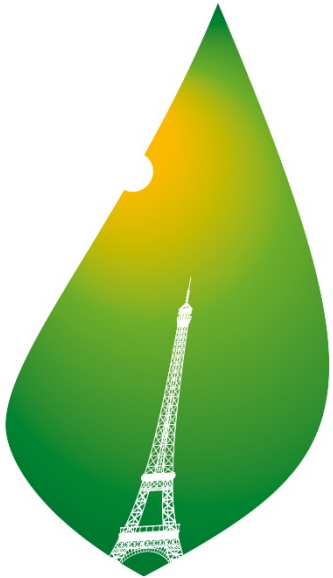
CSLF @ COP21



COP21 · CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

- Role of CSLF at COP21
  - Provide messages to delegates
  - Participate in side events and briefings
  - Stall at exhibition areas
  - CSLF Announcements?
  - Application for recognition as accredited IGO
  - More?

CSLF Ministerial

- **CSLF Ministerial Communications tasks**
  - **Support development of communique**
  - **Communicate importance of CCS to guest countries**
  - **Seek new CSLF members**
  - **Meeting of communications group**
  - **Potential ‘exhibition’ at Ministerial event**
  - **Promote Uthmaniyah , Abu Dhabi and Boundary Dam**

Need for communications professional

It was proposed previously (London and Warsaw) that a communication professional should be engaged to develop and support a comprehensive CSLF communication strategy

Scope includes:

- **Promoting CCS through communiques and announcements/high profile events**
- **Co-ordinate individual member messages outside CSLF official communications**
- **Building on existing agreed CSLF messages and positions**
- **Develop a strategy based on the opportunities/events in the period to COP21**
- **Drafted by GCCSI and KSA have agreed to provide funding**

What are the next steps and timescale ?