



GLOBAL
CCS
INSTITUTE



CSLF – GCCSI Update

Tokyo

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Global CCS Institute Priority Outcomes – 2016/17

FACT-BASED INFLUENTIAL ADVICE AND ADVOCACY

OUTCOME

1

CCS is increasingly portrayed as an emissions reduction technology that must be deployed in both power generation and industrial processes to achieve a low-carbon future.

OUTCOME

2

In the lead-up to the release in 2018 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on the implications of 1.5°C, CCS is positioned within the UNFCCC framework and by global climate and energy organisations as a necessary technology for closing the gap between global climate ambitions and current mitigation plans.

OUTCOME

3

Key national and regional governments confirm the important role of CCS in their carbon mitigation planning, with enhancements to current policies and regulations recognised as necessary to drive the uptake of CCS.

AUTHORITATIVE KNOWLEDGE SHARING

OUTCOME

4

Advocacy for CCS is strengthened by generating world-leading information that accelerates its uptake, supported by global knowledge-sharing collaboration efforts.



Fact-based Advice and Advocacy

OUTCOME

1

CCS is increasingly portrayed as an emissions reduction technology that must be deployed in both power generation and industrial processes to achieve a low-carbon future.

- Conventional and social media strategy
- Direct engagement with opinion leaders
- Leveraging Institute Publications
- Speaking engagements – seek opportunities to speak with non-CCS audiences
- Work with members to showcase their projects/milestones
- Leverage CoP21 Agreement – CCS is essential to achieve climate stabilisation targets



Fact-based Advice and Advocacy

OUTCOME

2

In the lead-up to the release in 2018 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on the implications of 1.5°C, CCS is positioned within the UNFCCC framework and by global climate and energy organisations as a necessary technology for closing the gap between global climate ambitions and current mitigation plans.

- Participate in SBSTA, CoP22, IPCC meetings related to the Special Report
- Partner with the IEA to call for a second UNFCCC Technical Expert meeting on CCS
- Execute a comprehensive collaborative campaign for CoP22 at Marrakech calling for parity treatment for CCS
- Provide CCS experts to the IPCC to participate in scoping and developing the Special Report
- Engage with the UN Sustainable Development Goals Agenda to ensure CCS is positively represented
- Write CCS chapter for the World Energy Council World Energy Resources Report
- Engage with UNEP, UNECE, CSLF...



Fact-based Advice and Advocacy

OUTCOME

3

Key national and regional governments confirm the important role of CCS in their carbon mitigation planning, with enhancements to current policies and regulations recognised as necessary to drive the uptake of CCS.

- Brief parliamentarians and senior officials on CCS in countries where CCS is strategically important
- Engage key agencies, institutions, think tanks, thought leaders in key countries to encourage an active discussion on the role of CCS in reducing emissions/achieving INDCs
- Develop strategic partnerships with 2 or 3 organisations to advocate for greater support for CCS in national policies



Authoritative Knowledge Sharing

OUTCOME

4

Advocacy for CCS is strengthened by generating world-leading information that accelerates its uptake, supported by global knowledge-sharing collaboration efforts.

- Publish authoritative reports including Cost of CCS, Assessment of Policies to Support Development of Low Emission Technologies, Global Status of CCS
- Develop information products: Fact Sheets, Articles, Briefing Notes, OpEds
- Convene knowledge sharing workshops, meetings, events etc
- Facilitate regional study tours of projects
- Utilise digital platforms to disseminate products
- In all cases, ensure all outputs are based upon high quality peer reviewed studies



Allocation of Resources

50.1%

Advocacy for CCS is strengthened by Institute information resources that support the uptake of CCS.

34.4%

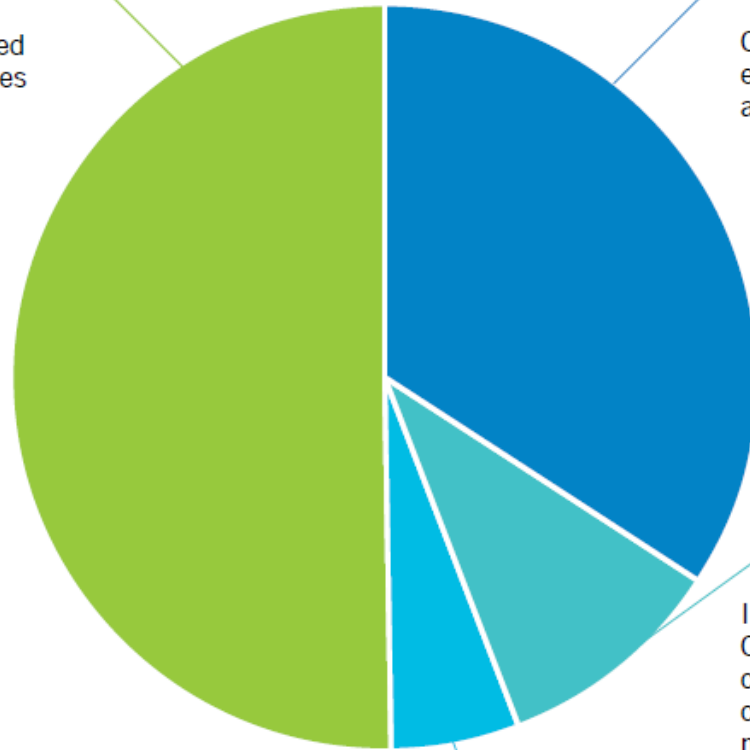
CCS is increasingly portrayed as an emissions reduction technology to achieve a low-carbon future.

9.8%

International organisations position CCS as a necessary technology for closing the gap between global climate ambitions and current mitigation plans.

5.6%

Key national and regional governments confirm the important role of CCS in their carbon mitigation planning.



*For presentation purposes, the four Priority Outcomes have been abbreviated.



The Institute will implement a comprehensive engagement plan at CoP22

- 2-3 Institute staff on the ground in week 1; with the CEO and EMEA GM attending week 2
- Planning an official UNFCCC side-event: ***Taking the Clean Energy Transformation from Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to Action*** in partnership with the International Council for Sustainable Energy (ICSE) and the European Business Council for Sustainable Energy
- Planning an official UNFCCC exhibit for both weeks
- Planning an official COP 22 (Morocco) side-event on CCS in the Agora (or public) zone
- Hosting 2 side-events in the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) pavilion focusing on industrial CCS and the IPCC Special Report (and CCS role)
- Considering hosting CCS networking 'drinks' probably early in week 2
- Institute takes a lead role in the BINGO constituency meetings (every morning from 9-10am)



Large-scale CCS projects by region or country

	Early planning	Advanced planning	Construction	Operation	Total
North America	1	1	5	10	17
China	4	4	-	-	8
Europe	3	1	-	2	6
Gulf Cooperation Council	-	-	1	1	2
Rest of World*	4	-	1	2	7
Total	12	6	7	15	40

* Includes projects in Algeria, Australia, Brazil and Korea.

North America dominates projects in operation and under construction, China has the most projects in planning



By the end of 2017, CCS Projects will Store 40Mt CO₂pa

	Early planning	Advanced planning	Construction	Operation	Total

These 22 projects have the capacity to store 40Mt of CO₂ each year. This is approximately equivalent to the emissions abatement from:

- 22GW of solar PV (if displacing coal)
- total installed solar PV capacity of France, the United Kingdom and Spain in 2015.

Total	12	6	7	15	40
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** Includes projects in Algeria, Australia, Brazil and Korea.*

CCS is making a real contribution to emissions abatement now.