



IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme



CCS Policy - EU and Beyond

Tim Dixon

IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme

UCL London 12 June 2009





Contracting Parties and Sponsor Organisations of IEA GHG





CCS Policy : 2005-2009

Barriers :-

- Political
- Legal
- Economic
- Technology
- Public Acceptance



Political

Climate Science from IPCC, IEA, Stern ► ► ►

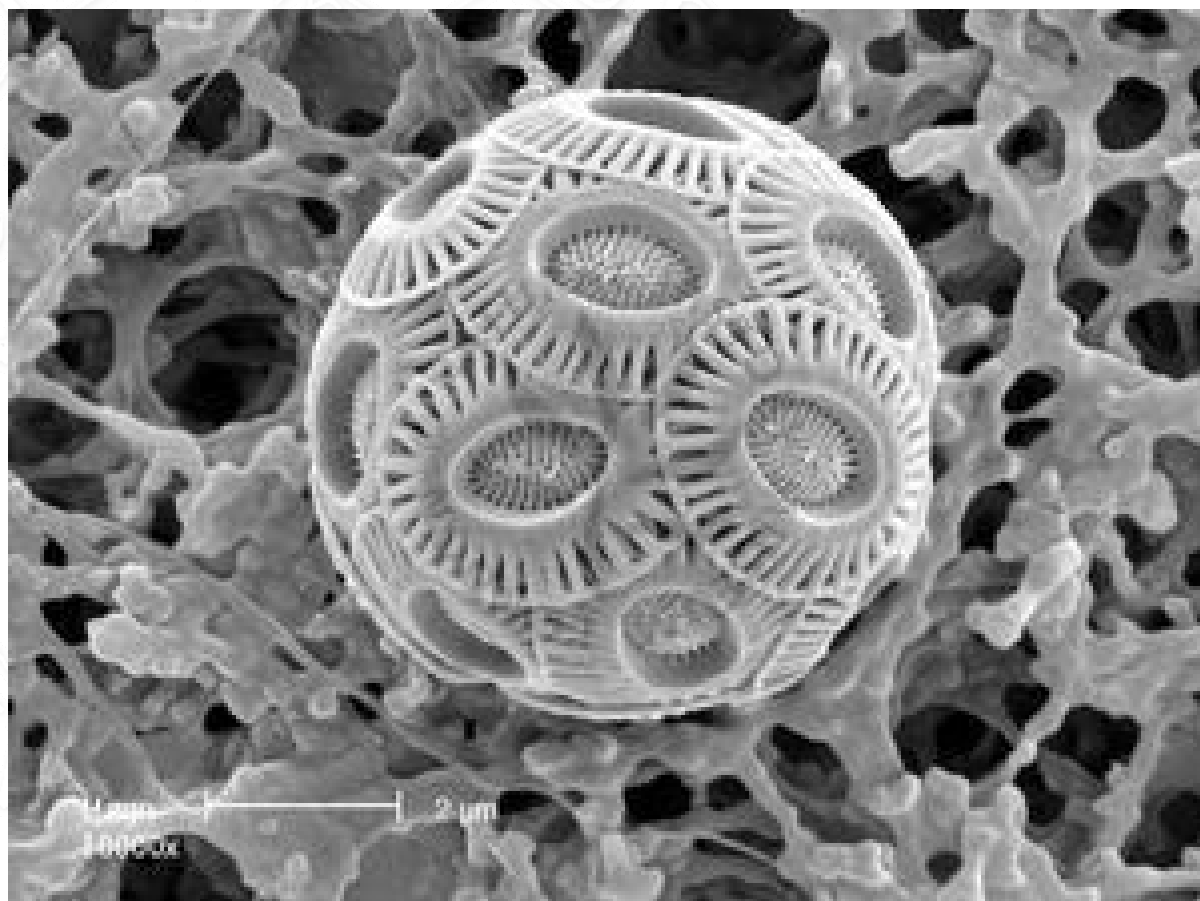
- G8 2005 - 5 CCS initiatives
- EU 2005 Presidency – China NZEC
- G8 2008+9 – initiate 20 demos by 2010
- EU 2007 – up to 12 demos by 2015
- IEA

- CSLF 2003 (21 countries)
- APP 2006 (6 countries)
- GCCSI 2009



Legal

- London 2006
- OSPAR 2007
- EU Directive
- US – EPA
- Australia
- Japan
- Canada





Economic

- EU – ETS, EUAs, European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR) (1bn Euro)
- UK – mechanism for 4 demos
- Australia – budget CCS Flagships Programme 2009 \$2.4bn
- US – American Recovery and Reinvestment Act 2009 \$2.4bn for demos
- Canada – Clean Energy Fund C\$650m



Technology

- R&D programmes – EU, USA, Canada, Japan, Australia
- Pilot capture plant – EU, US
- Pilot storage projects – Germany, US, Australia
- Large-scale storage – 4 projects
- Large-scale integrated demonstrations planned – EU, Australia, USA



Public Acceptance

- **Action at Policy level**
- G8 2005 - “We will encourage the CSLF to work with broader civil society and to address the barriers to the public acceptability of CCS technology “
- **Action at Project level**
- EIA, EIS
- OSPAR - Sufficient stakeholder involvement is required in the process of risk assessment and management, as to ensure completeness in the assessment process.
- EU CCS Directive – ‘MS make available to public elements relating to storage’



CCS Policy

- Political ✓
- Legal ✓
- Economic ✓
- Technology ✓
- Public Acceptance ?



IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme

- General - www.ieagreen.org.uk
- CCS - www.co2captureandstorage.info