



International Energy Forum – Global CCS Institute Symposium on Carbon Capture and Storage

Hosted by the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Algeria. 31 May – 01 June 2010, Hotel El Aurassi, Algiers, Algeria

Carbon Capture and Storage Current Perspectives

John Panek
Deputy Director
CSLF Secretariat







- An international effort is needed
- Solutions require unprecedented level of technical, political and scientific cooperation

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Major Operating Projects

 Three large-scale CO2 storage projects (Sleipner, Weyburn, In Salah) — injecting 1– 3 million tons annually have operated for several years



Sleipner A



Weyburn A



In Salah

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Key Issues

- Capture
- Compression
- Transport
- Storage
- Monitoring
- Legal and Regulatory
- Public Acceptance



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CCS Framework

A legal and regulatory framework specifically for CCS is under development in some countries

 Effective regulatory development process in individual countries needed for successful CCS implementation





















Identify and address wider issues







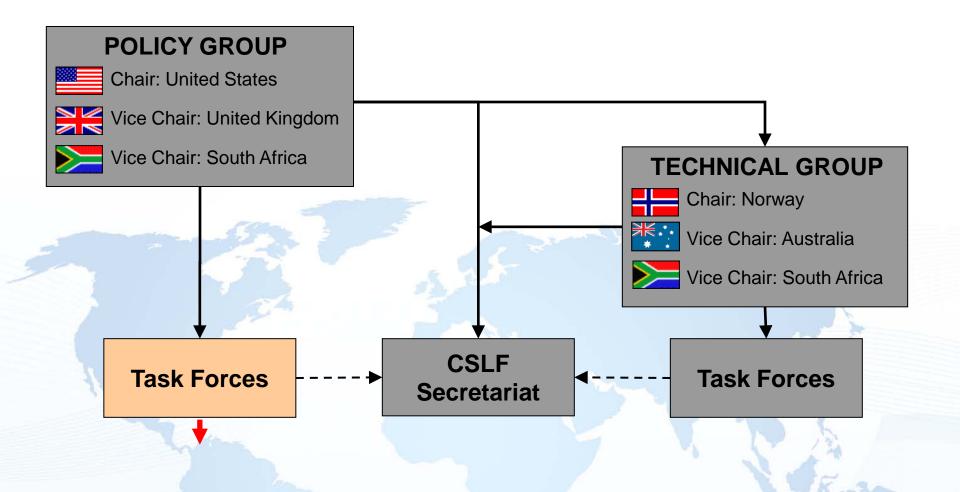












CSLF Policy Group Governs Overall Framework and Policies of CSLF

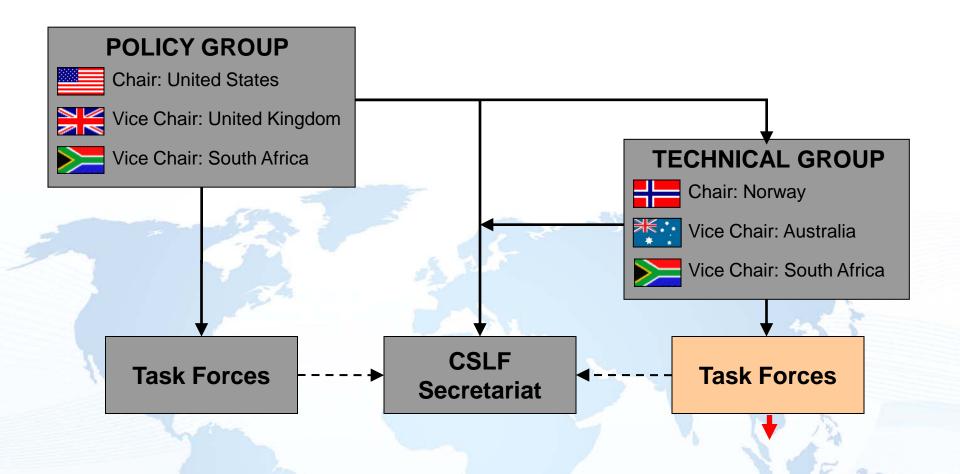
- Financing Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Task Force (France chair)
- Communications Task Force (United States chair)
- Capacity Building Task Force (Saudi Arabia chair)





Policy Group

- Capacity Building Task Force
 - -Six Capacity Building Workshops
 - Expanded global CCS Capacity
 Building Initiative
- Communications Task Force
- Financing CCS Task Force



CSLF Technical Group Reviews Progress of Collaborative Projects and Identifies Promising Directions for Research

- Projects Interaction and Review Team (Australia chair)
- Risk Assessment Task Force (United States chair)
- CCS in Academic Community Task Force (Brazil chair)





Technical Group

- Projects Interaction and Review Team (PIRT)
- Risk Assessment Task Force
 - Working Group on Safety and Integrity
- Formation of New Task Force for Assessing Progress on Closing the Gaps
 - Capture Technologies
 - Transport and Infrastructure
 - Storage
 - Integration

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Involvement of Stakeholders

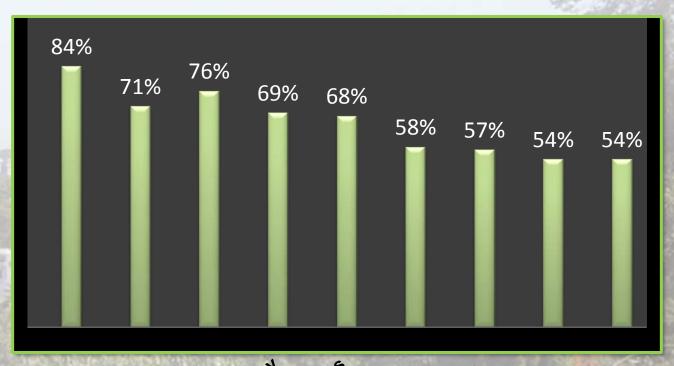
We affirm that the development and deployment of CCS requires the active involvement of stakeholders, including business and civil society.





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268 CSLF Stakeholders



CO2 Storage
Energy Policy
CO2 Capture
Environmental Policy
Economics
CO2 Transport
Capacity Euliding
Capacity Eluiding
Capacity Eluiding

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CSLF Mission

"Facilitate the development and deployment of CCS technologies via collaborative efforts that address key technical, economic and environmental obstacles"



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London Ministerial Meeting — Energy Ministers





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London Ministerial Meeting

Key areas of work to be taken forward by the CSLF Policy and Technical Groups

- Development of business models for commercial CCS
- Knowledge sharing principles
- Implementation of a capacity building program for developing country members



- Recommendation to G8: CO₂ capture and storage with at least 20 integrated industrial-scale projects;
- Take concerted international action to accelerate the development and deployment of CCS;
- Address the financial gap and risks facing early CCS projects;
- Establish legal and regulatory frameworks for CCS; and
- Raise public education and awareness of CCS.



- Expanded global CCS capacity building initiative
- Develop Technical Group action plan
- CSLF Incentives Registry
- Coordination with other international organizations
 - Asian Development Bank
 - The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute
 - International Energy Agency
 - World Bank

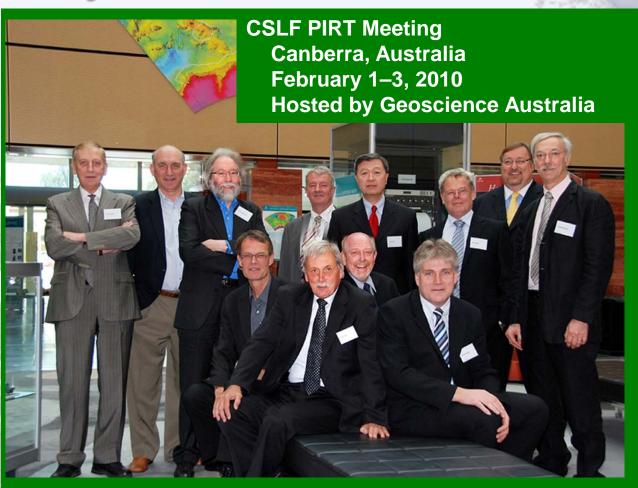




- 01-03 February CSLF PIRT Working Session Meeting in Canberra, Australia
- 05 February CSLF PIRT Visit to the CO2CRC Otway Project
- 11 March CSLF "CCS Ready" Definition Meeting in Ottawa, Canada
- 15-16 March CSLF Technical Group Meeting in Pau, France
- 17 March CSLF Technical Group Visit to the Lacq Integrated CCS Project
- 06 April CSLF Financing CCS Task Force Financing Roundtable in Washington, D.C., United States
- 15-16 April CSLF Secretariat Participation in a Peer Review Workshop in Genoa, Italy

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CSLF Projects PIRT



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Interaction Review Team (PIRT) Working Session visit to the C02CRC Otway Project

Canberra, Australia
05 February 2010









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CSLF Projects Interaction Review Team (PIRT)

Working Session at the CO2CRC Otway Project Canberra, Australia

05 February 2010

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CSLF Technical Group Meeting

Pau, France ■ 15-17 March 2010



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CSLF Technical Group at the

Lacq Integrated CCS Project ■ 17 March 2010



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The level of success achieved in finding a solution will likely correspond to how well the international community cooperates on a technical, scientific, and political basis.









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Example

• G-8: "20 in 2020" and reduce emissions 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050





CSLF Snapshot

- Formed in 2003; Ministerial-level initiative
- 24 members, including European Commission; nations in every stage of economic development
- 268 Stakeholders
- Member countries represent approximately 75 percent of world energy consumption and CO2 emissions
- Focused on development of improved, cost-effective technologies for separating and capturing, transporting, and long-term CO2 storage

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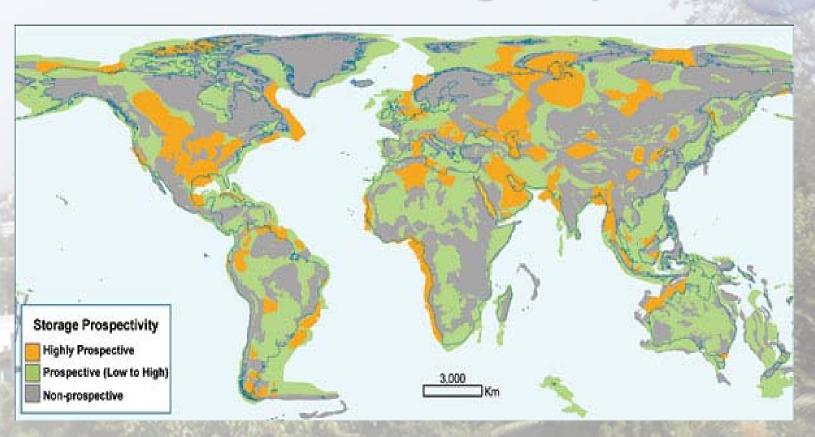


CSLF Initiatives

- Forum members committing billions of dollars to CCS technology and demonstration projects.
- Formally recognized <u>30 demonstrations</u> around the world.

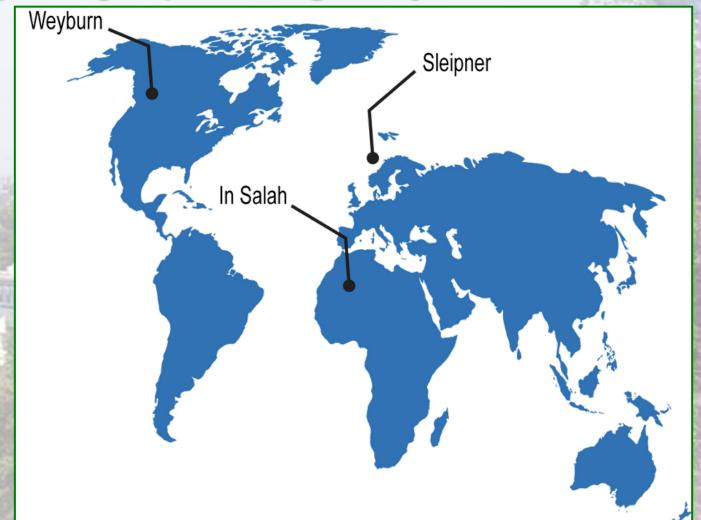
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Potential Global Storage Capacity



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Majoring Operating Projects







- Sequestration in coal seams
- Large-Scale Commercial Deployment of CCS
- CO₂ Storage in Geological Media
- MMV
- Capture Technologies and Costs





- Legal and Regulatory Aspects of CCS
- CCS Safety and Analogues
- Sustainable Oil and Gas Production
- CO2 Storage in Saline Reservoirs
- CO2 Well Integrity and Wellbore Monitoring
- Understanding Risks
- Source-Sink Matching



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Technology Roadmaps

 Legal, regulatory and risk issues

 The needs of emerging economy countries





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4th Capacity Building Workshop





otura de CO₂ (CCS) julio del 2008 de la CFE

- Identification and quantification of capacity of CO₂ storage sites
- Enhanced oil recovery using CO₂
- PEMEX experience in CO₂ injection
- Development of a Framework for a Proposed CCS Action Road Map in Mexico
- Scenarios for electrical power generation and CO₂ emissions in Mexico for year 2050
- Technologies for CO₂ emissions reduction





- Why CCS?
- Why CCS in Brazil?
- Carbon Capture
- Legal Frameworks to Enable CCS in Offshore Waters
- An Quick Overview of CCS Projects Around the World
- Stakeholder Integration and Involvement
- Measurement, Monitoring and Verification (MMV) of CCS Projects
- Risk Analysis Geologic and Policy Issues

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6th Capacity Building Workshop

Washington, USA, Nov. 16–20, 2008







- Financing the First CCS projects
- Getting Large-Scale Geological Sequestration Projects Started: What Does it Take?
- CCS Legal & Regulatory Developments: A Global Round-up
- The Role of CCS in the EU
- International Marine Regulation of CO₂ Geological Storage
- The EU Enabling Legal Framework for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage
- Informed Public Opinion on CCS
- Designing and Implementing Regulatory Frameworks



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Pipelines for the transport of CO₂

- Most existing CO₂dedicated pipelines
 (about 4,000 miles)
 located in western
 U.S.
- Pipeline-supplied CO₂ for EOR used since the 1970s



CO₂ pipeline at Great Plains Coal Gasification Plant in Beulah, North Dakota, USA