

A background image showing a white sandy beach in the foreground, leading to a blue sky with white clouds in the distance.

# **JOINT WORKSHOP ON LEGAL ASPECTS OF STORING CARBON DIOXIDE**

**Barbara McKee**  
Chairman, IEA Working Party on Fossil Fuels

**12 July 2004**



**CARBON SEQUESTRATION LEADERSHIP FORUM**



## **The CSLF: An international climate change initiative**

- **Focus: Development of carbon capture and storage technologies**
- **Goal: Long-term stabilization of atmospheric greenhouse gases.**
- **Method: Coordinated research and development with international partners and private industry.**
- **Charter: Signed June 24, 2003, Washington DC by 13 countries and the European Commission. (Two more countries subsequently signed the Charter)**





## CSLF Members



○ Australia



○ Brazil



○ Canada



○ China



○ Colombia



○ European Commission



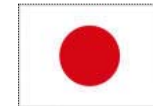
○ Germany



○ India



○ Italy



○ Japan



○ Mexico



○ Norway



○ Russian Federation



○ South Africa



○ United Kingdom



○ United States





# The International Energy Agency (IEA)

- The IEA is an autonomous agency linked with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- IEA Objectives:
  - Maintain and improve systems for coping with oil supply disruptions;
  - Promote rational energy policies in a global context;
  - Operate a permanent information system on the international oil market;
  - Improve the world's energy supply and demand structure;
  - Assist in the integration of environmental and energy policies.
- The IEA has 26 Member Countries.
- The work of the IEA is implemented through Standing Groups, Committees and Working Parties composed of member delegates.





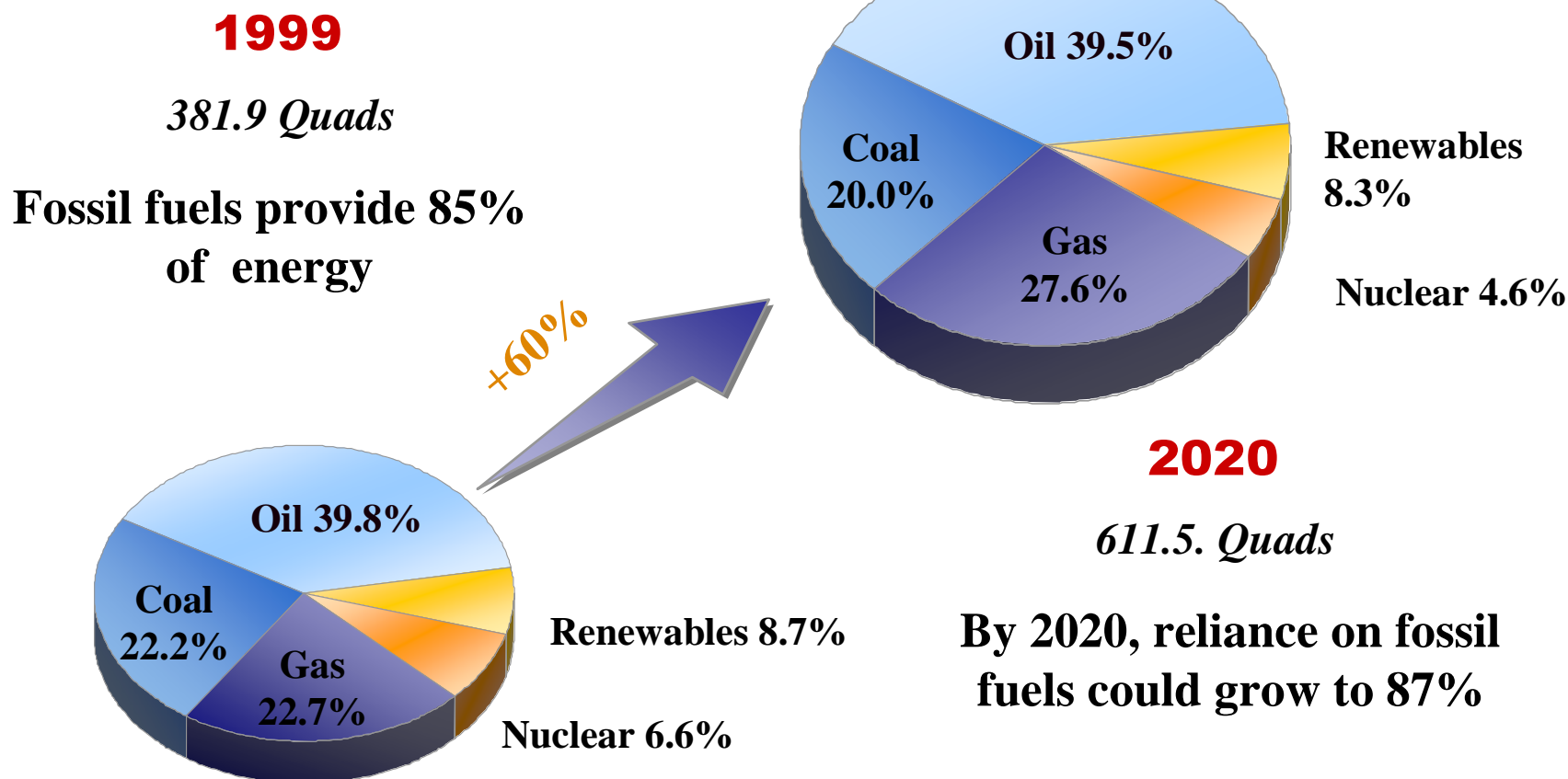
## The IEA Working Party on Fossil Fuels

- Advises IEA on fossil fuel technology-related trends, projects and programs;
- Advises IEA on strategies that address priority environmental protection and energy security interests
- Executes activities to meet members' needs through international co-operation and collaboration





# Fossil fuels will continue to unavoidably dominate energy use worldwide.



Source: *International Energy Outlook 2002*, Table A-2, p. 181.





***Fossil fuels must and can be made clean and climate friendly.***





## Zero Emissions Technologies (ZETs)

- ZETs are innovative new energy technologies in which all inputs are used in the final product or converted into value-added inputs to other processes.
- ZETs are envisioned for:
  - power generation,
  - oil and gas production, and
  - industrial energy utilization.
- ZETs are feasible and may be developed and deployed over the next two decades.
- Deployment will require considerable RD&D.

*Long-term Carbon Storage is an integral part of ZETs.*





# IEA Zero Emissions Technologies (ZETs) Initiative

- Objective: facilitate a collaborative effort to develop and deploy ZETs for fossil fuels.
- Implementation consists of four types of activities:
  1. Communication
  2. Collaboration and Deployment
  3. Cooperation
  4. Energy Safety and Security

*Asia-Pacific ZETs Conference  
Queensland, Australia, 17-19 February, 2004*

*<http://www.iea.org/Textbase/work/2004/zets/conference/agenda.htm>*





# Communication Documents





## Workshop Objectives

- Examine legal issues surrounding carbon capture and storage
  - Domestic law
  - International law
- Address uncertainties on legal and regulatory issues
  - Share countries' experiences
  - Seek ways forward to resolve a way forward





# WORKSHOP AGENDA

