

Data collection and sharing under the Cement Sustainability Initiative



**Sectoral approaches
for international climate policy**

Session 2

IEA 14-15 May 2008, Paris

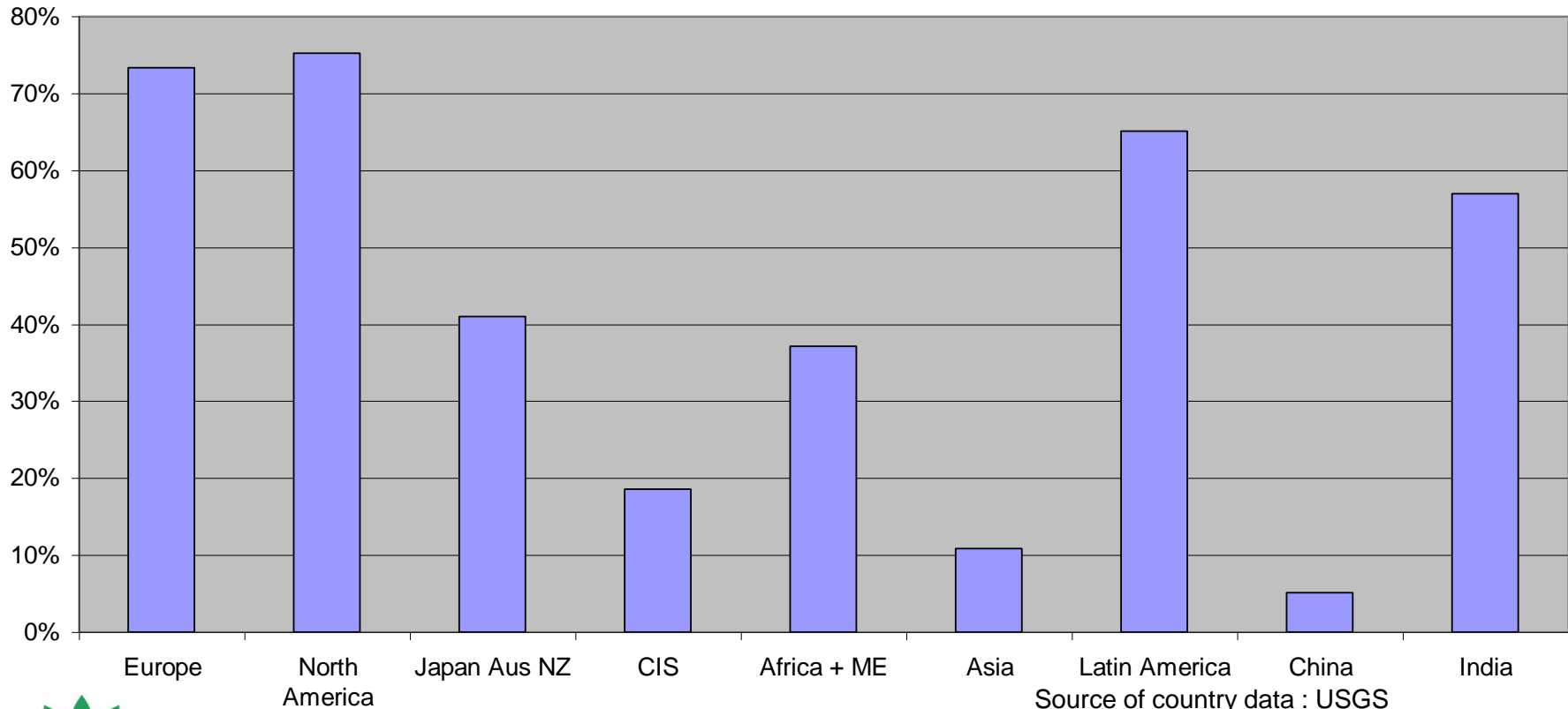
Vincent Mages



CSI participants: operating in more than 100 countries on the five continents



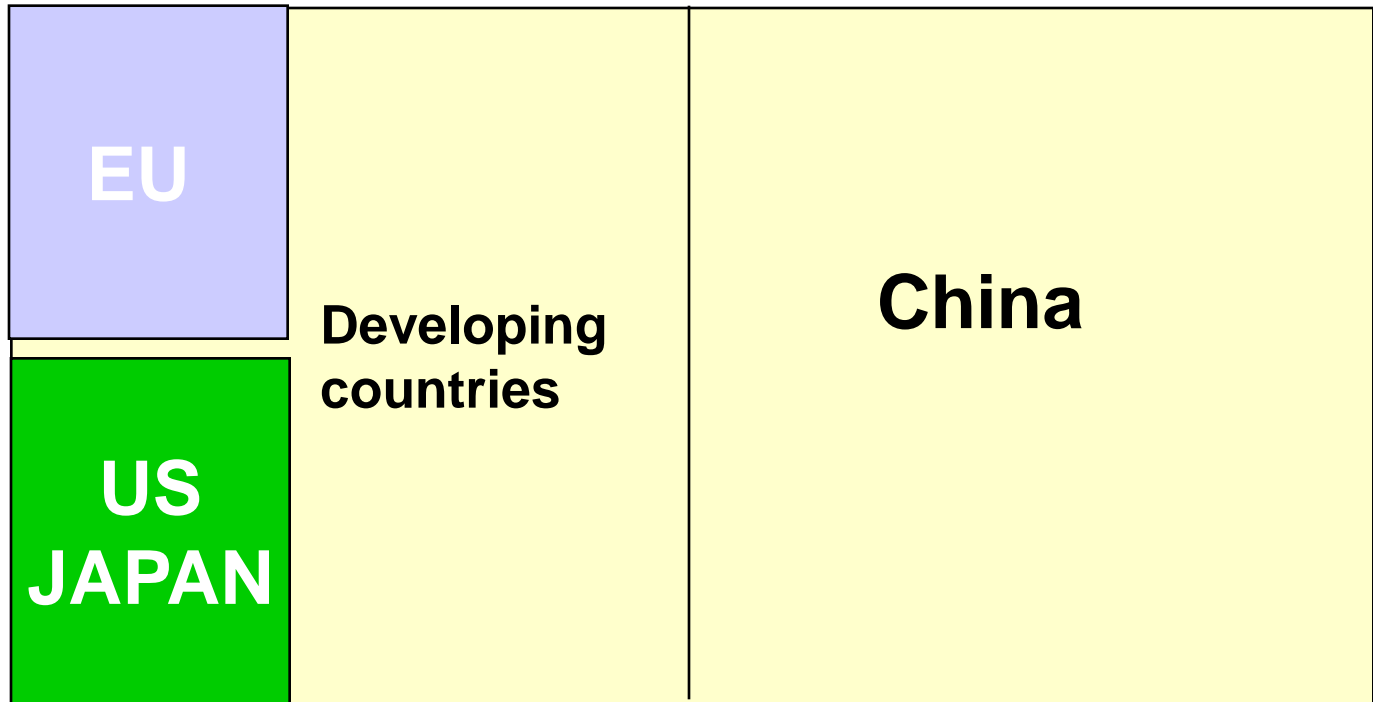
Geographic Coverage – CSI 2005



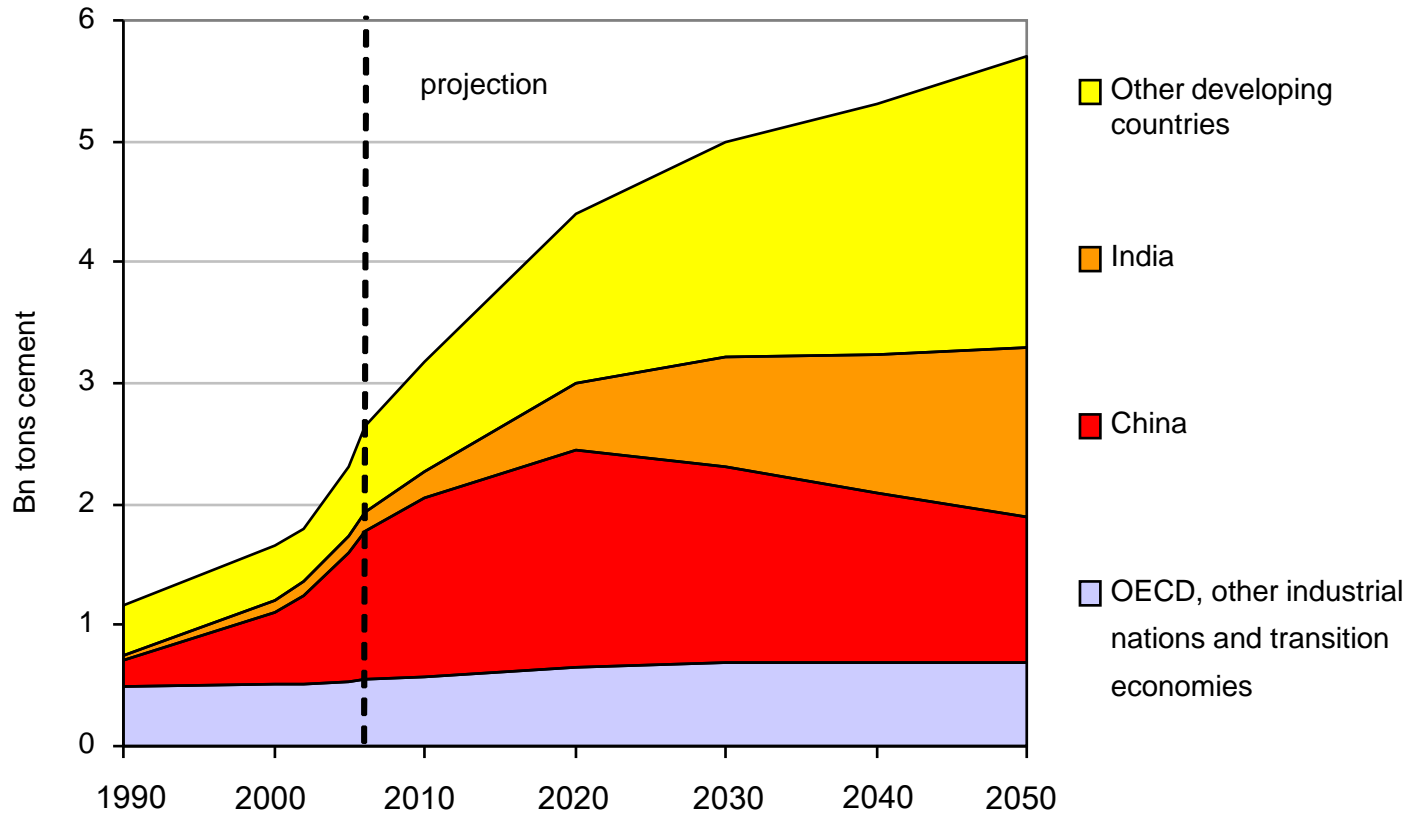
Source of country data : USGS
(Hydraulic cement, World
production by country), see
<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/cement/>



The cement playing field industry today ...



Cement demand, linked to economic development, is growing



The European Cement Association. (May 2006). *Activity report 2006*, retrieved from the Cembureau website

<http://www.cembureau.be/Documents/Publications/Activity%20Report%202006.pdf>

US Geological Survey. (January 2007). *Mineral Commodity Summaries*, retrieved from the USGS website

<http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/cement/cemenmcs07.pdf>

US Geological Survey. (April 11, 2006). *Historical Statistics for Mineral and Material Commodities in the United States*, retrieved from the USGS website <http://minerals.usgs.gov/ds/2005/140/cement.pdf>

Michael Taylor, International Energy Agency. (4-5 September 2006). *Energy Efficiency and CO2 Reduction Opportunities in the Global Cement Industry*, retrieved from the IEA website <http://www.iea.org/Textbase/work/2006/cement/taylor.pdf>



Basic first steps to build and test a sectoral approach as potential policy option post 2012:

- **CSI CO₂ Protocol**
 - field tested, reviewed and shared
 - Applied by companies in the Asia Pacific Partnership and by Trade associations
- Building **global database** of facility emissions
 - Anti trust, confidentiality issues
 - Members data from 1990, 2000 and 2005 (2006 being collected now)
 - CEMBUREAU data included
- Independent 3rd party **verification** beginning 2006

Capacity building on use of the tools, esp. in China and India



Objectives of the global database

- Demonstrate that global GHG reduction in the cement industry can be achieved **faster, better, and more equitably** by a sectoral approach
- Develop through modelling and quantitative data analysis a basis to propose **the most effective sectoral approach** framework to:
 - Help policy makers understand how such an approach could work
 - Help clarify roles for government and business in such a scheme
 - Identify problems yet to be resolved
 - Estimate the level of emissions reductions that could be achieved under this type of regime



Key Challenges

- Intensify capacity building in Asia and enlarge the database geographical coverage
- Clearly quantify how much GHG emissions can be reduced beyond business as usual
- Design a practical way to implement and govern global sectoral approaches
- Coordinate with parallel sector approaches, develop a common framework

Conclusions: strong foundations are required to build the future frameworks

- A common and shared language + reliable, verified data are necessary components of any future GHG management:
 - Potential GHG reductions beyond BAU
 - Key drivers for achieving these reductions
 - Impacts of different policy choices
 - Potential impacts on global product and carbon flows
 - Design and simulate sectoral approaches
- They are a key part of the dialogue with national and international policy makers

The CSI has already built these foundations and is now modeling sectoral approaches while engaging dialogue with policy makers

