

Carbon Capture and Storage Opportunities in the GCC region



Doha, December 3, 2012

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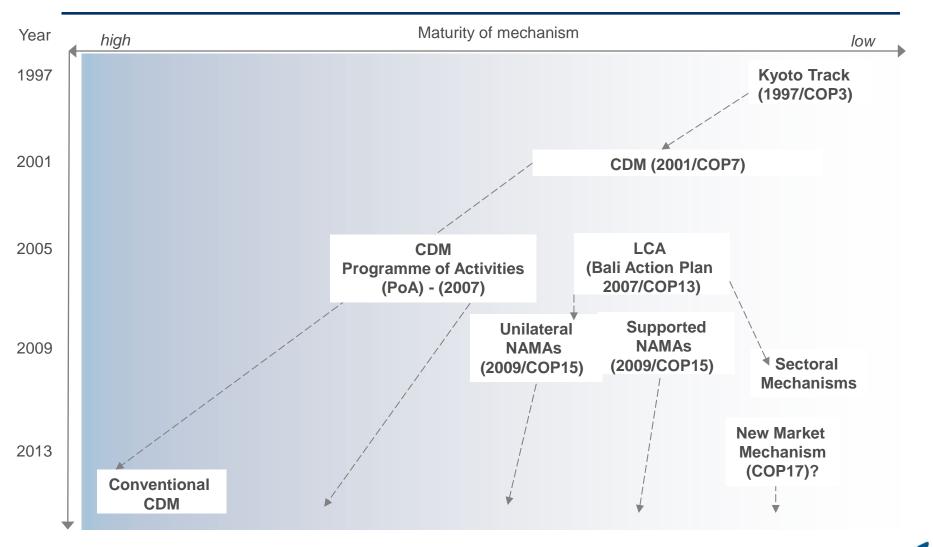




Brief background on carbon markets



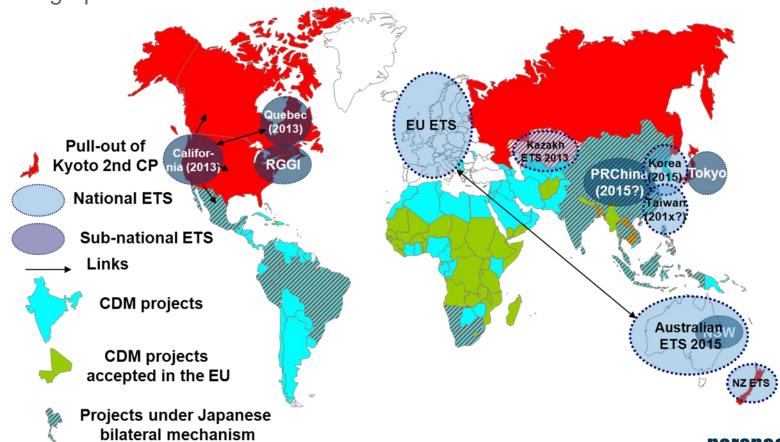
History of market mechanisms







Geographic overview of international and domestic carbon markets



Evolution of CCS in the UNFCCC context





- Industry interest in submitting CCS projects under the CDM since 2003/2004
 - Several methodologies submitted (2 large, one small)
 - EB refers issue to COP
- COP 16 made a decision in 2010
 - Asking SBSTA to elaborate modalities and procedures for the inclusion of CCS in geological formations as CDM projects under special consideration of crucial factors
- COP 17 finally made first decision on substance, reflecting crucial issues and enabling application of CCS under the CDM...



What are the most crucial factors?

- 1. Risks/uncertainty on long-term physical CO₂ leakage (seepage)
- 2. Project boundary issues (such as reservoirs in international waters, several projects using one reservoir) and projects involving more than one country (across national boundaries)
- 3. Long-term responsibility for monitoring and remediation measures that may be necessary after the end of the crediting period
- 4. Long-term liability for storage sites
- 5. Accounting options for any long-term seepage from reservoirs
- 6. Criteria and steps for the selection of suitable storage sites
- 7. Operation of reservoirs (for example, well-sealing and abandonment procedures), dynamics of carbon dioxide distribution within the reservoir and remediation issues
- 8. Environmental impacts: EU submission 2012 requires broader liability taking into account damage to ecosystems, material or injuries.



- DNAs need to generally authorize CCS projects through a letter to UNFCCC which explains CCS legislation
- Liability during the crediting period and at least 20 years thereafter is to be taken either by the host or buyer country
- Verification is to be done at least every 5 years after the initial verification, whose time can be chosen freely
- 5% of issued CERs on reserve account to cover seepage liability
 - Released to the project developers at the end of the crediting period +
 20 years if no seepage has occurred
- Host countries have to take liability after the end of the 20 year period, but only if it was proven during 10 years that no seepage has occurred
- Project developers have to prove in the PDD that they have sufficient financial cover for their liability

Business opportunities





- Registration of a CCS opportunity as a CDM project
 - Remaining crucial issues have to be resolved
 - Data requirements
 - Methodology (e.g. NM0167, NM0168, SSC049) needs approval by CDM
 - Submission of CDM project
 - No cross-border issues
 - No EOR component
 - Capture of vented gas e.g. from LNG operation easier than from power plant
 - Typically sizeable CER volumes & revenue (even with currently low market prices?)



- CCS under sectoral approaches (New Market Mechanism)
 - NMM standards & requirements not clearly defined by COP
 - Innovative, not yet largely discussed
- CCS under Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
 - NAMA concept allows support for CCS feasibility studies, capacity building, regulatory and governance framework development on national level
 - -> preparation of concrete CCS application
 - No CCS NAMA submission yet
 - Initial brainstorming with CCS Institute





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