Incentives for CCS and Regulatory Requirements

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POLICY & REGULATION: CRUCIAL ROLE

- 1. Strategic vision and defining the role of CCS
 - Enabling CCS as part of energy portfolio
- 2. Development of a legal framework
 - Making CCS a legal activity & clarifying responsibilities
 - Ensuring safety and environmental viability of operations
- 3. Providing incentives for demonstration and deployment
 - Business models & financing of projects
- 4. Information, education, discussions
 - Contributing to public acceptance



SETTING STRATEGIC POLICY DRIVERS & DIRECTION

- Making firm decisions to address climate change
- Improving understanding of CCS and its role within the broader technology portfolio

- Recognition of the role of CCS
- Planning for the future
- More attention to industrial CCS applications

LEGAL/REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

- Many OECD countries have implemented, or are implementing, legal & regulatory frameworks
 - Safety & environmental effectiveness
 - Long-term liability
 - Ensuring public engagement
- Many non-OECD countries are lacking CCS-related regulations
- Dealing with outstanding international legal issues
 - ratification of the London Protocol and OSPAR amendments
 - Inclusion of CCS in CDM activities under the UNFCCC



IEA Model CCS Regulatory Framework 2010

Energy Agency

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Model Regulatory Framework

INFORMATION PAPER

- Regulatory development process
- Capture, transport and storage
- 29 key issues, incuding:
- Property rights; Protecting human health;
- Authorisation of storage site exploration activities;
- Regulating site selection and characterisation activities;
- Monitoring, reporting and verification requirements;
- Liability, Corrective measures,
- Authorisation for storage site closure

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Life-cycle of CO₂ storage in Model Framework





STATUS OF CCS COSTS

CO₂ Capture from power generation (IEA, 2011)

Fuel (capture route)	Coal (similar for all capture routes; relative to a pulverized coal baseline)	Natural gas (post-combustion)
Capital costs	3 800 USD/kW (74% increase)	1 700 USD/kW (82% increase)
Cost of CO ₂ avoided	55 USD/tCO ₂	80 USD/tCO ₂

Notes: Averages figures for OECD countries shown (costs in China estimated to be about half for most cases), capital costs are overnight costs

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CO₂ Capture from industrial application (UNIDO, 2010)

Refining sector 28-96 €/tCO₂ Cement plant 36-107 €/tCO₂ Pulp and paper 30-40 €/tCO₂ Iron & Steel 30-40 €/tCO₂ (Kuramochi, 2011)

CO₂ transport & storage

Very site-specific; likely additional costs of about 20 USD/tCO₂



LONG-TERM INVESTMENT NEEDS

- Long-term: mobilising 2500 3000 bn USD investment in capture plant, transport and storage between 2010-2050
- **1400 bn USD** investment in **non-OECD countries** 2010-2050





CREATING INCENTIVES

•Time dimension: R&D → Demonstration → Deployment
•Geographic dimension: OECD vs. non-OECD world





EXAMPLES OF POLICY TOOLS

- CCS mandate or emission performance standard
- CCS quota obligation with or without trading
- Price-based support schemes (like feed in tariffs)

- Grants or tax breaks
- Carbon price
- International cooperation



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MARKET FAILURES AS RATIONALE FOR POLICY INTERVENTION

	Market failure	Example policies
RE	Emissions externality	Carbon pricing (carbon tax or emissions trading scheme), emission performance standard
	'Learning by doing'	<i>quantity</i> -based instruments: feed-in tariff, portfolio standards (CCS quota obligations), emission performance standard, international cooperation
	Risk and capital market failure	provision of debt/equity, grants, investment tax credits, insurance, feed- in tariff, international cooperation



POLICY GATEWAYS

- Policy evolution could be mapped on a series of explicit policy gateways
- Provides investors with a greater degree of policy certainty





CONCLUSION: KEY NEEDS

Strategic long-term vision for the energy sector under climate constraints

Evolving policy incentives

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Legal frameworks

International cooperation



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Thank you!

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