

# The Cement Sustainability Initiative

# A Sectoral Approach for the Cement Sector

IEA – IETA – EPRI

8-9 October 2007



## Context

- □ Cement demand and associated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions ↑
- Demand growing most in developing countries.
  - > IEA forecast doubling of production by 2050
- Kyoto targets → 2012; afterwards?
   An early global agreement is uncertain.
- □ The CSI is a voluntary SD initiative by leading cement companies since 2000.



## **Key Success Factors**

The CSI is willing to address the climate change challenge towards a less carbon intensive global cement industry. A successful approach must include:

## Mitigation

Sectoral Approach must deliver tangible verifiable reductions in intensity based emissions.

### Acceptance

Sectoral Approach must be accepted by Policy Makers. The approach would require governments and industry to define sectoral targets and related implementation mechanisms.

#### Global

Major emerging markets must participate.



## **Key Elements**

## Intensity-based

- Improve CO<sub>2</sub> emissions intensity using benchmarks.
- Differentiated benchmarks to change over time.

### Metrics

- Based on the WBCSD/WRI CO<sub>2</sub> protocol.
- Simple CO<sub>2</sub> intensity metrics: t CO<sub>2</sub> / t product.

## Market credits to be fungible with other systems

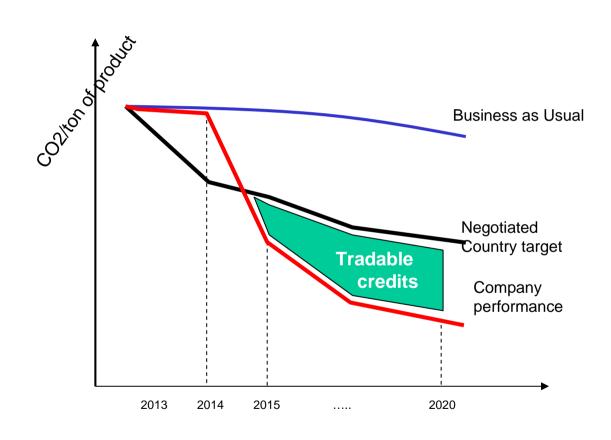
- CDM/JI
- ETS Cap & Trade allowances based on intensity targets.
- Base for incentives for developing countries.

## Technology development & transfer



- Global/regional/country targets negotiated between sector and appropriate government entity.
- Outperforming the target gives access to credits tradable in the carbon market.
- No penalty for nonattainment of target by companies in non Annex 1 countries (No-Lose).
- Possible 15 to 20 year operational lifetime.

# **Practical Design**





## **Current Supporting Actions –four areas**

## 1. Policy Development

- Stakeholder policy dialogues ongoing in EU and Japan with respective trade associations.
- Other dialogues foreseen in 2008 in India, USA and East Asia.
- Trade associations to lead country negotiations.

## 2. Data Collection

- Common WBCSD/WRI CO2 Protocol...
- Getting the Numbers Right with analysis of 1990, 2000, 2005 data.
  - t CO2 / t product and energy efficiencies.
  - Open platform so other organizations are welcome to join;
     e.g. CEMBUREAU, PCA.
- Basis for defining global/national/regional benchmarks.



# Current Supporting Actions –four areas Cont'd

## 3. Capacity building

- Training and workshop sessions in China and India on use of Protocol.
- Development of CSI in India.

## 4. Technology Development and Transfer

- Process research with institutions and organizations.
- Public-Private-Partnerships on fuel substitution (China).
- Support the AP6 program eg Chinese Center of Excellence.



## **Major Challenges and Opportunities**

- 'No-Lose' in China and India at least.
- Who will set and update the benchmarks and stretch/motivating targets?
- Verification.
- Engagement of trade associations.
- ✓ Transparent base for defining benchmarks.
- ✓ Fungibility with existing and future systems.
- ✓ Place at the policy discussion table.
- Promotion of improved CDM approaches.



# **Advocacy Road Map Milestones: 2007-2008**

- IEA/IETA/EPRI session on sectoral approaches, Paris 8-9 October
- EU HLG closing conference session on SA, Brussels 27 November
- COP 13/MOP 3, Bali December 2007: EU & CEPS side events on SA
- AP6 Cement Sector Task Force, chaired by Japan, conclusions in 2008
- Globe G8+5 Legislators' Forum, Brazil February 2008
- Globe G8+5 Legislators' Forum, Tokyo June 2008, with input to the G8 Japan Presidency for the G8+5 meeting in Hokkaido, June 2008
- UNFCCC COP/MOP meetings, Warsaw December 2008;
   Copenhagen, 2009