

8th IEA International CCS Regulatory Network Meeting, 23-24 November 2016, Paris

Day 1: Wednesday, 23 November 2016

09:00	Registration	
09:30	Opening Session	
	Welcome and opening remarks	David Turk, IEA
	Scene setting for meeting	Tristan Stanley, IEA
	Introduction – Why do we regulate CCS	Meredith Gibbs
	Session 2: Project updates	
	There are now several projects which have been permitted under CO ₂ storage frameworks and are close to operating, or actually operating. This session will draw out the experiences of these early projects through the permitting process, highlighting opportunities for streamlining regulatory processes and lessons for the development of legal and regulatory frameworks in other jurisdictions.	
	Tomakomai project launch and permitting	
	Shell Quest Project – Permitting insights based on a year of operation	
	Alberta Carbon Trunk Line – permitting and policy approach	
	Lunch	
	Session 3: Impact of Permitting on project economics	
	Legal and regulatory frameworks provide clarity and a level of certainty for the legal treatment of CCS for project investors. However, the requirements imposed on projects by permitting regimes can have impacts on the project economics. CO ₂ storage projects will carry certain obligations and liabilities, including after site closure, which have a financial impact on projects.	
	This session will explore the impacts of regulation on project economics. What is the impact of regulation on CCS project economics? To what extent is a stable and transparent framework a pre-condition to investment? How does the treatment of a site post-closure affect investment decisions?	
	Impacts of regulation on project economics	Owain Tucker, Zero Emissions Platform
	Liability	Ward Goldthorpe, Sustainable Decisions
	TBC	
	Session 4: CCS in international law	
	There will be implications for CCS project arising from international law. International law embodied in climate treaties and similar instruments will have a bearing on the policy context for all CCS projects. Other conventions or instruments will directly apply to CCS projects, such as the potential constraints from the London Protocol on projects which cross national borders.	
	London protocol	Tim Dixon, IEA GHG
	COP 22 Readout	Sara Moarif, IEA
	TBC	
17:00	Closing remarks	
	Dinner	

Day 2: Thursday, 24 November 2016

09:30	Session 5: Country updates	
	As in previous years, this session will feature updates from governments on recent developments and offer an opportunity to discuss the challenges and issues governments have faced in setting CCS regulation.	
	Mexico (TBC)	
	European Commission	
	Indonesia	
	Session 6: CCS in emerging economies – China	
	Focus	
	The ambition signaled in the Paris agreement has re-emphasised the need for CCS in both OECD and non-OECD economies. The earliest jurisdictions to implement CCS legal and regulatory frameworks have predominantly been in OECD countries; however a number of non-OECD countries are now considering the legal treatment of CCS. This session will explore this in greater depth, with a focus on the elements that will differ given the different legal and regulatory contexts.	
	Given the progress currently being made in China, the session will also focus on the experiences of China. China is set to be a leader in the deployment of CCS over the coming decades. This session will draw out for discussion some of the key questions facing Chinese policy makers, highlighting the aspects or issues which are unique to China or different in the Chinese context.	
	GCCSI work on China	Ian Havercroft, Global CCS Institute
	Current regulatory system in China	Li Xiaochun, China Academy of Sciences
	Chinese regulation – a project perspective	Wang Yongshen, Shenhua Group (TBC)
	Lunch	
	Session 6 - continued	
	World Resources Institute report on regulatory regimes in China	Yang Xiaoliang, WRI
	Next steps for regulation	Zhang Jiutian, ACCA 21 (TBC)
	Closing Session: Summary	
	Summary and closing remarks	Juho Lipponen, IEA
16:30	Close	