



North Sea Basin Task Force

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Ministry of Petroleum and Energy



HYDRO



Shell

Background

On 30 November 2005, Minister Enoksen of Norway and Minister Wicks of the United Kingdom agreed to establish a North Sea Basin Task Force, composed of public and private bodies from countries on the rim of the North Sea

Mandate

- **Develop common principles for managing and regulating the transport, injection and permanent storage of CO₂ in the North Sea sub-seabed**
- **The principles should enable cost-effective and environmentally responsible operations**

Members

UK:

- DTI
- DEFRA
- The Crown Estate
- BGS
- AEA
- BP
- Shell

Norway

- The Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
- The Ministry of the Environment
- Det norske Veritas
- Statoil
- Hydro

Gap Analysis

- To identify international, regional or national barriers and enablers to the deployment of carbon capture and storage



- Gap analysis on issues related to legal and regulatory frameworks, public acceptance, as well as emission accounting, monitoring, verification and risk management**

Potential barriers or enablers	International (I), Regional (R), National (N)	Expected time until solved	
		< 2 years	2-5 years
UNFCCC-IPCC National Inventories	N, I	●	●
Kyoto Protocol (CDM and JI)	I	●	●
UNCLOS	I	●	●
London Convention and Protocol	I	●	●
OSPAR	R	●	●
Trans-boundary movement and/or damage	I	●	●
The Aarhus Convention	I	●	●
EU ETS	R	●	●
EU enabling legal framework	R	●	●
UK regulations and CCS	N	●	●
Norway regulations and CCS	N	●	●
Long-term liability	N, R, I	●	●
Risk assessment methods	I	●	●
Risk acceptance, including site approval criteria	I	●	●
Monitoring and verification	I	●	●
Public support	I	●	●
Accounting and certification of credits	I	●	●
Costs and economics	I	●	●
Incentives	I/R/N	●	●
Technology maturity	I	●	●

We draw the conclusions that...

There is a

- Need to amend existing North Sea legal and regulatory framework to enable CCS
- Need to establish financial and other incentives for the deployment of CCS
- Need to approach CCS implementation in a manner acceptable to stakeholders



Within a well functioning framework establish common principles that should

- Contribute to long-term predictability
- Enable cost-effective environmentally responsible operations

Recommended Common Principles (1)

1. Enable the sub-sea geological storage of substantial quantities of CO₂ derived from anthropogenic activities
2. Be soundly based, publicly stated, instil public confidence and provide predictability for stakeholders
3. Be consistent within national borders and across national borders, respecting the sovereignty and sovereign rights of the States concerned



Recommended Common Principles (2)

4. Recognise States' existing rights and obligations under international law
5. Regulate the CO₂ cycle from transport (on- and off-shore by pipeline or by ship), injection and permanent storage (post-injection), to site closure, decommissioning, long-term monitoring and liabilities, building on existing legislation for transport, storage and disposal of commodities or waste, as appropriate
6. Adopt a science-based approach to site evaluation that takes into account environmental, health, safety and other public concerns

Recommended Common Principles (3)

7. Address other potential environmental impacts of CCS activities throughout the lifetime of the project, such as site selection, characterisation, development, operation and decommissioning
8. Manage CO₂ injection and storage through a licensing and regulatory regime

Recommended Further Work

We recommend that the North Sea Basin Task Force now proceeds to Phase II in order to:

- Address the issues for solution identified by Phase I
- Share knowledge between the governments and industries of both countries as regulation and projects develop, including experiences already gained from offshore petroleum projects
- Oversee the UK-Norway infrastructure study
- Consideration should also be given to widening membership to other North Sea States with an interest in CO₂ storage