Zero Emissions Platform

Founded in 2005 on the initiative of the European Commission, the European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants (known as the Zero Emissions Platform, or ZEP) represents a unique coalition of stakeholders united in their support for CCS as a critical solution for combating climate change.

Members include European utilities, oil and gas companies, equipment suppliers, national geological surveys, academic institutions and environmental NGOs. The goal: to make CCS commercially available by 2020 and accelerate wide-scale deployment.

Over 300 people from 19 countries actively contribute to ZEP's activities in its role as:

- *CCS Advisor and Facilitator* – providing expert advice on all technical, policy, commercial and other CCS-related issues
- *CCS Technology Contributor* – providing input on all technology issues, including recommendations for next-generation technologies, taking into account experience gained from the EU CCS demonstration programme
- *Respected Communicator* – acting as an educator and authoritative source of information, while engaging internationally on CCS.

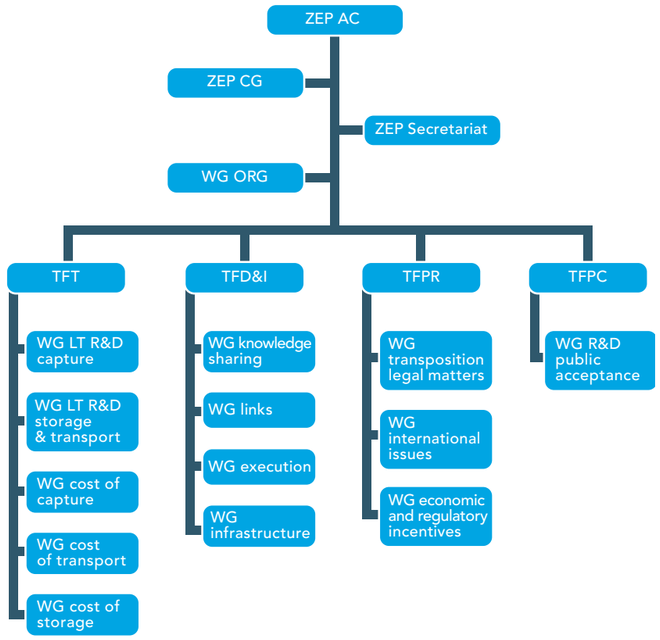
ZEP's main bodies are the Advisory Council (AC), the Advisory Council Executive Committee (ACEC), the Coordination Group (CG), 4 Taskforces and several Working Groups.

The AC is ZEP's decision-making body, consisting of a maximum of 40 members. The AC advises the European Commission on all issues related to CCS technology. The ACEC initiates and steers activities and work streams within ZEP on behalf of the AC when the AC is not in a position to do so i.e. in between AC meetings. To this end, the AC has delegated limited decision-making power to the ACEC which consists of a chairman and members of 5 different stakeholder groups: equipment manufacturers, oil and gas industry, utilities, NGOs and research institutions.

The CG meets in advance of AC meetings and prepares the agenda and decisions that need to be taken. The CG consists of a chair, the ACEC members and the co-chairs of all Taskforces; the EC (DG RTD, ENER, CLIMA) is regularly invited to attend and participate in the CG meetings.

ZEP currently has four Taskforces on: Demonstration and Implementation, Technology, Policy and Regulation and Public Communication. All companies and organizations committed to CCS can register to join these TFs. There are also different Working Groups within the TFs i.e. infrastructure, costs and links with other ETPs. A Taskforce dealing with carbon negative CCS (biomass co-firing and CCS) in collaboration with the European Technology Platform on Biofuels was recently created.

The Government Group operates independently from the ZEP Advisory Council and is an informal discussion body on CCS for Member State representatives.



To view links to more global and EU CCS stakeholders, please visit our website.

www.zeroemissionsplatform.eu
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Zep
Zero emissions platform

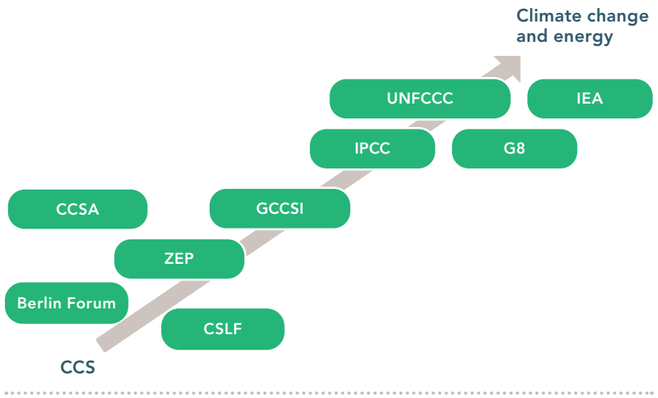
The CO_2 Capture and Storage landscape

An introduction to global and EU actors

European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants

Global CCS landscape

CO_2 Capture and Storage (CCS), and its role in combating climate change, is addressed by a number of global organisations and bodies, from those which deal with the broader issues of climate change and energy to those which are CCS-specific.



The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides the overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to address climate change. A total of 189 countries have ratified the Convention. Negotiations take place through the Convention of Parties (COP) that holds regular meetings.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to assess information relevant to climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation. The IPCC's Working Group III (WG III) assesses options for mitigating climate change through limiting, or preventing, greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing activities that remove them from the atmosphere. The WG analyses the costs and benefits of the different approaches to mitigation, in light of available instruments and policies.

The Group of Eight (G8) is a governmental forum for: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK and USA, with EU representation. At its 2008 summit, the G8 supported the recommendation that 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects need to be launched globally by 2010.

The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) is a ministerial-level forum that facilitates the development and deployment of CCS technologies via collaborative efforts that address key technical, economical, and environmental obstacles. Established by the USA in 2003, the CSLF has 23 member countries and the European Commission. The CSLF also seeks to promote awareness and champion legal, regulatory, financial, and institutional environments conducive to the deployment of CCS.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) is an intergovernmental organisation which acts as an energy policy advisor to 28 member countries. Its mandate incorporates the "Three E's" of balanced energy policy making: energy security, economic development and environmental protection. The IEA is an independent organization that performs research and publishes reports and comments. A Working Party on Fossil Fuels (WPFF) provides advice to the IEA on CCS-related matters.

The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute (GCCSI) was incorporated in 2009 and aims to accelerate the global commercial deployment of CCS. The GCCSI currently has 226 members and membership is available to all governments, corporations or organisations who can demonstrate a legitimate interest in the advancement of CCS.

EU CCS landscape

European Commission
Three Directorate Generals within the European Commission are directly involved with CCS in the EU:

- **Directorate General Research (DG RTD)** launched the European technology platforms, including ZEP and funds CCS R&D through instruments like the Framework Programme (FP).
- **Directorate General Climate Action (DG CLIMA)** has developed the legal framework for the implementation of CCS and manages the New Entrant Reserve (NER300) funding for CCS and innovative renewable demonstration projects.
- **Directorate General Energy (DG ENER)** initiated a number of actions supporting the implementation of CCS, such as the European CCS Project Network, the European Industrial Initiative on CCS and the funding of key CCS pilots.

The EU CCS Project Network was established by DG ENER with the objective of organizing reciprocal information exchange / knowledge sharing between EU-funded CCS demonstration projects. Its members include: DG ENER; a representative of each EU-funded member project (currently the 6 EEPR-funded CCS demo projects). The CCS Project Network has an Advisory Forum which ZEP sits on.

The CCS European Industrial Initiative (CCS EII) is an industry-lead initiative that also includes Member States, the European Commission and key CCS stakeholders with the strategic objective of enabling the cost competitive deployment of CCS after 2020 and the further development of the technologies to allow application in all carbon intensive industrial sectors. Recommendations are made by the European Commission (DG ENER/RTD/CLIMA/JRC), Member States, ZEP and the European Energy Research Alliance with decisions taken by the Steering Committee of the SET Plan.

The Berlin Forum on Fossil Fuels is part of the European Commission's structured dialogue on the outlook for fossil fuels. It focuses on the role of fossil fuels with respect to climate change, security of supply and the external dimension of energy policy. Among its participants are corporations, industry associations, EU Member State administrations and representatives of European civil society.

Other CCS bodies in the EU include *(list not comprehensive)*:

- **The Carbon Capture and Storage Association (CCSA)** was launched in the UK in 2006 as an association of CCS-specific companies involved in the areas of manufacturing and processing, power generation, engineering and contracting, oil, gas and minerals as well as a wide range of support services to the energy sector. The CCSA promotes CCS as a crucial means to combating climate change and encourages the development of CCS both in the UK and globally.
- **Informationszentrum klimafreundliches Kohlekraftwerk e.V. (IZ Klima)** was launched in Germany in 2007 as an industrial initiative to support the demonstration and deployment of CCS.