

**Memorandum  
of the G8 Expert Workshop on Clean Coal Technologies  
March 6-7, 2007 in Leipzig**

Noting the twin global challenges

- of reducing risks for climate change by human activities, especially reducing GHG<sup>1</sup> emissions from the use of fossil energies and
- of maintaining energy security;

noting the need to act urgently to reduce GHG emissions, as evidenced by the IPCC<sup>2</sup> Forth Assessment report;

noting that along with the deployment of other low carbon technologies, CCS<sup>3</sup> can play a significant role in reducing GHG emissions from the power generation sector, as expressed in the G8 Gleneagles Plan of Action;

the Workshop has demonstrated that

- R&D roadmaps to develop near-zero-emission technologies for fossil fuel power plants have been established in several industrialized countries, with the target to have these technologies ready for the market by 2020. There is confidence that the technologies can be developed in time, if R,D&D<sup>4</sup> is intensified and accelerated and if R&D brings the expected results;
- power industries are prepared to advance the technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> capture and to invest in near-zero-emission demonstration plants, but need financial incentives and political support;
- storage of CO<sub>2</sub> in geological formations is feasible as demonstrated in many early EOR<sup>5</sup> projects, in the Sleipner project, the Weyburn field and In Salah but a lot of research is still necessary to prove the suitability of the potential storage sites,
- Moreover, work on legal and regulatory frameworks for CO<sub>2</sub> storage might be critical to early licensing of demonstration projects and for industrial deployment of CCS,
- highest energy efficient technologies for power plants can not only reduce the economic and energy penalties of CCS, but also help to reduce fuel consumption and GHG emissions in the short term in case of refurbishment in existing power plants or with the replacement of older, less efficient plants by new ones.

We therefore ask the G8 leaders to endorse and accelerate the demonstration and deployment of CCS for fossil fuel power generation.

This is to be achieved by:

- 1) increased support for national and international research programmes including through the IEA, CSLF, EU<sup>6</sup> and the Gleneagles Plan of Action;
- 2) further collaboration between developed and developing countries to accelerate capacity building and demonstration;
- 3) urgently implementing an increasing number of large scale demonstration near zero emission fossil fuel plants;
- 4) encouraging industry to consider the concept of capture ready when developing new fossil fuel power plants;
- 5) accelerating the development of the necessary legal, regulatory and financial framework for the development of CCS, accompanied by intensified information campaigns by stakeholders and policy makers to ensure public acceptance.

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<sup>1</sup> GHG: Greenhouse Gas(es)

<sup>2</sup> IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

<sup>3</sup> CCS: Carbon (Dioxide) Capture and Storage

<sup>4</sup> R,D&D: Research, Development and Demonstration

<sup>5</sup> EOR: Enhanced Oil Recovery

<sup>6</sup> IEA: International Energy Agency; CSLF: Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum; EU European Union