

Coal with Carbon Capture and Storage – Contributing to Sustainable Development

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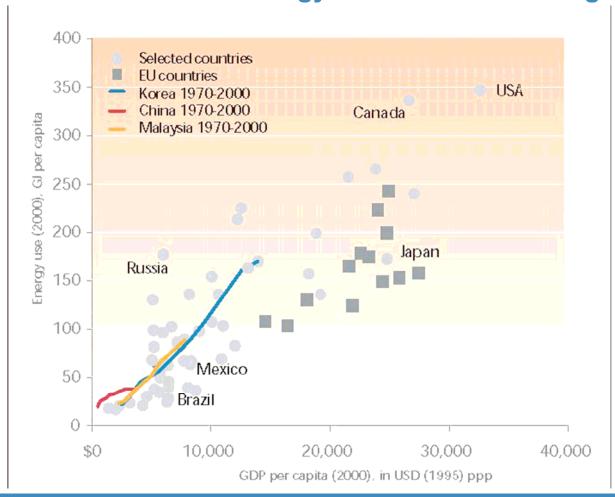
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

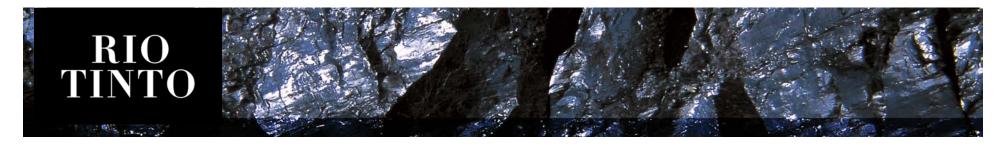
Third Workshop under the dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change by enhancing implementation of the convention

Bonn 16th May 2007

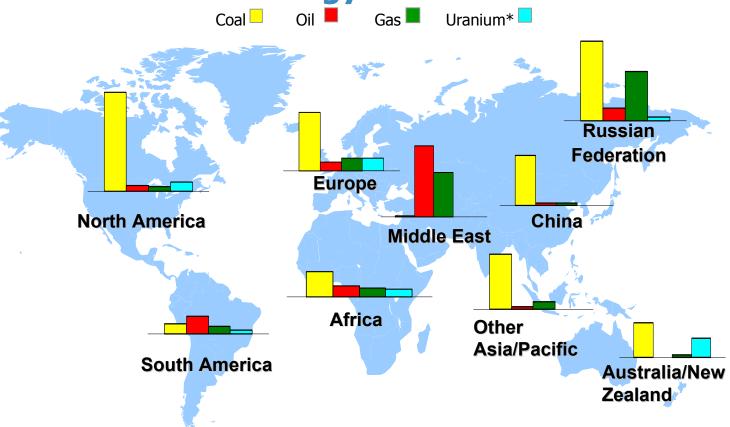


Countries use more energy as their economies grow





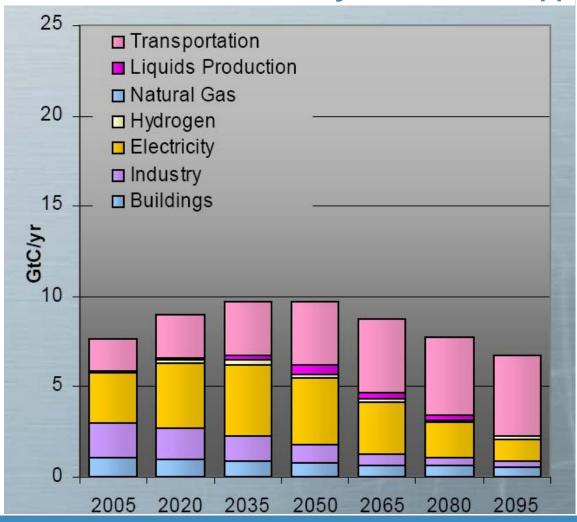
World energy reserves 2005



Sources: BP Statistical Review 2005; WEC Survey of Energy Resources 2001; Reasonably Assured Sources plus inferred resources to US\$80/kg U 1/1/03 from OECD NEA & IAEA Uranium 2003; Resources, Production & Demand updated 2005; *energy equivalence of uranium assumed to be ~20,000 times that of coal



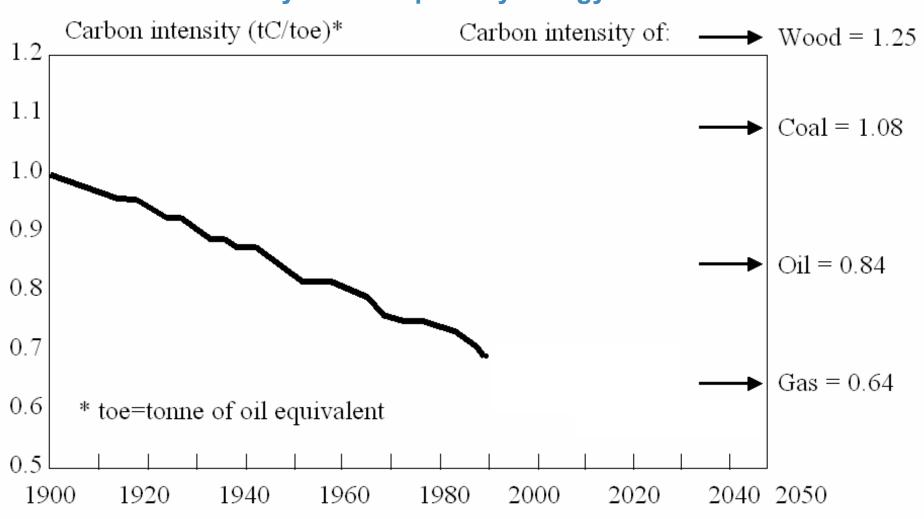
Emissions reductions necessary to achieve 550ppm CO₂



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Carbon Intensity of world primary energy

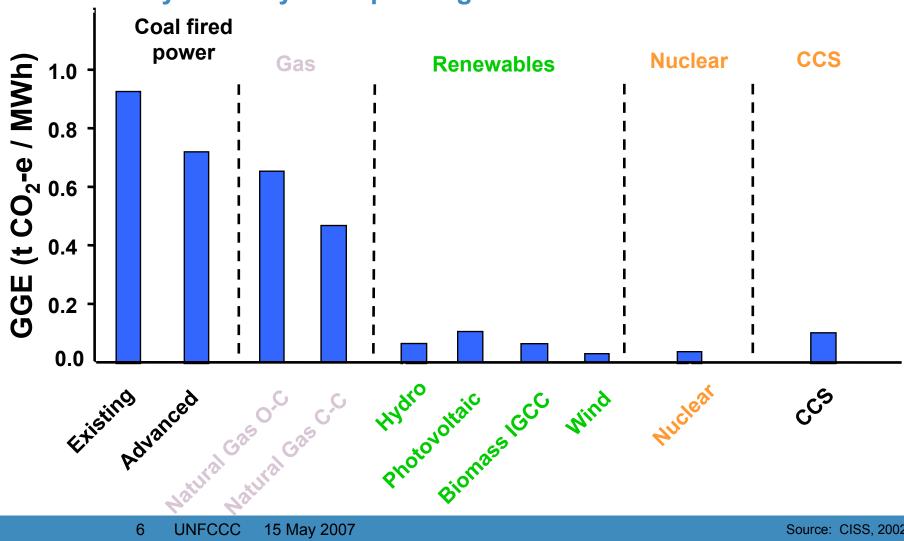


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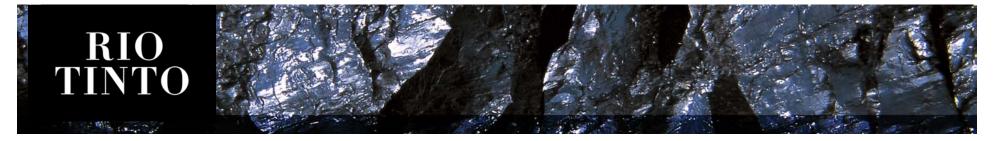
Source: National Academy of Engineering



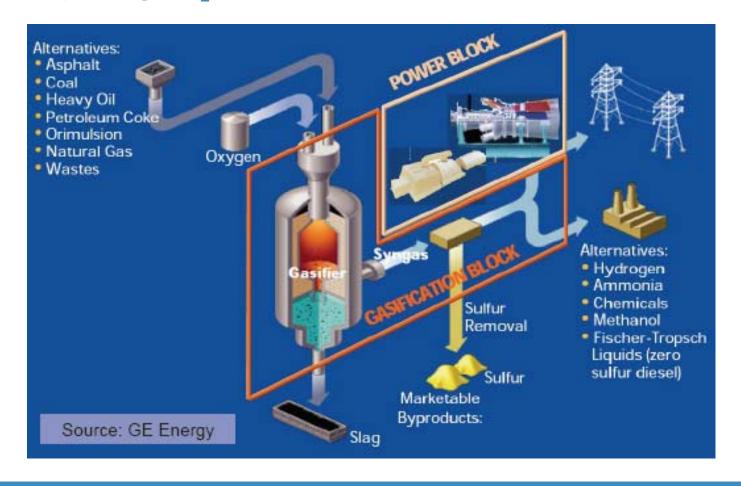




UNFCCC 15 May 2007 Source: CISS, 2002

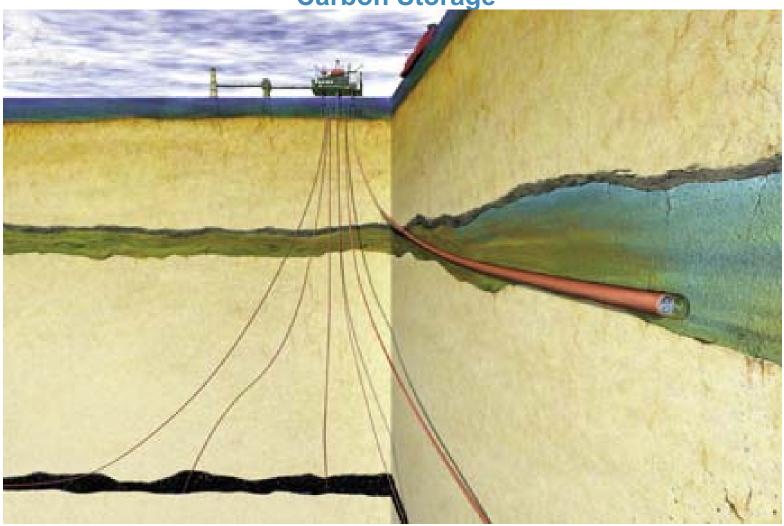


Coal gasification offers an efficient means of separating and capturing CO₂





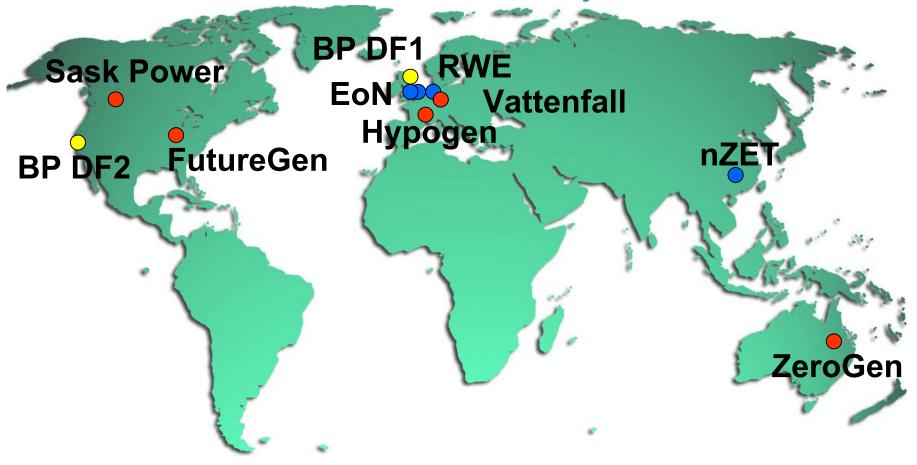
Carbon Storage



Source: Statoil



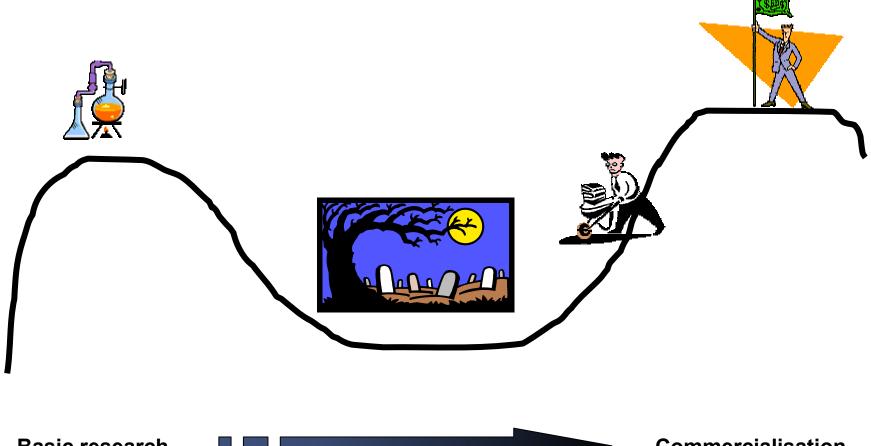
Power Sector CCS Projects



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Technology Innovation Chain



Basic research



Commercialisation



Policy Framework to encourage deployment of Coal Technologies

An Integrated Low Emission Technology Strategy

Including a comprehensive suite of policies:

- Apply to all forms of energy technologies
- Reduce barriers for first of a kind technology
- Promote community acceptance
- Address infrastructure requirements
- Provides the regulatory framework
- Establish effective market signals
- Protect intellectual property
- International co-operation

