

Greenhouse News

• the official newsletter of IEAGHG and its members •

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GHGT-11 Countdown, by Siân Twinning, IEAGHG

The finalised programme for the conference can be found on the website at www.ghgt.info, with 296 oral presentations and over 700 posters there will be plenty for everyone.

Kyoto International Conference Center GHGT-11 Venue



Keynote speeches will cover such topics as 'Beyond Kyoto', Japanese storage potential, CCS in the steel industry, Natural gas and the impact on CCS, an update on the IEA CCS roadmap, CCS infrastructure.

Once again we have included 6 of the popular discussion panel sessions focusing on Costs, Weyburn Midale (including the leak allegation), Storage Capacity – What do we Know and What has Changed?, Making CCS Demonstrations Happen, Impacts of wide Scale Renewable Energy Adoption on CCS and Asian Development Banks' involvement in CCS in South East Asia.

At the end of the Early Bird registration offer

we had 721 delegates registered and are now well on course to exceed 1,200. The welcome reception and conference dinner give wonderful opportunities for catching up and networking.

With the GHGT-11 conference series going from strength to strength, this proves to be the conference to be seen at and the hottest CCS seats in town.

We would like to thank the sponsors of the conference; Statoil, Schlumberger Carbon Services, Hitachi, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Toshiba, US DOE, Global CCS Institute, Gassnova, Alstom, JX Nippon Oil & Energy Corporation, JGC, MOECO, INPEX, JAPEX and Chiyoda along with the supporters; China National Petroleum Corporation and ExxonMobil. Donations to the event have also been received from the Japan Iron & Steel Federation, the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan, Kawasaki, Petroleum Association of Japan and Sumitomo Chemical. ●

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publishing quality papers that help move CCS research forward.

As publisher for the journal, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has been involved in making the journal the success it is but especially the editor in chief John Gale and associate

editors Olav Bolland, Stefan Bachu, Ziqiu Xue and Jim Dooley.

Please do come visit our stand at the upcoming GHGT-11 conference in Kyoto to find out more about this great journal! ●

International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control

2010 Impact Factor

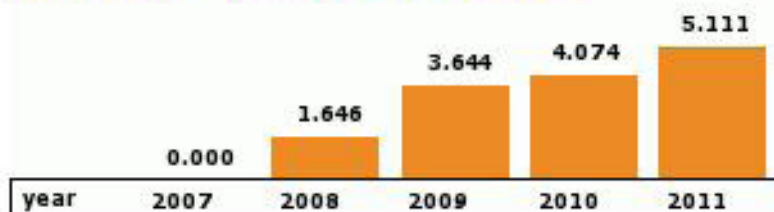
WAS

4.074

2011 Impact Factor

NOW

5.111



International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control – Best Reviewers, by John Gale, Editor in Chief, International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control

I am extremely pleased to see that Elsevier have acknowledged the contribution of the reviewers to the journal since its inception by announcing a list of best reviewers from 2007 to 2011. The list of reviewers is given below.

Based on both the quality and quantity of the reviews, the final winners were evaluated and selected by the Editorial Team:

- Mohammad Abu Zahra
- Edward John Anthony
- Alfredo Battistelli
- Sally Benson
- Frank van Bergen
- Bert Van der Meer
- John Bradshaw
- Daniel Broseta
- Andreas Busch
- J. William Carey
- Andrew Cavanagh
- Mike Celia
- Andy Chadwick
- Baixian Chen
- Laxmi Chikatamarla
- John Davison
- Jonathan Ennis-King
- Mike Haines
- Hassan Hassanzadeh
- Chris Hawkes
- Howard Herzog
- Sam Holloway
- Susan Hovorka
- Raphael O. Idem
- Ronald W. Klusman
- Anna Korre
- Sam Krevor
- Hanne Kvamsdal
- Jean-Philippe Nicot
- Ernest Perkins
- Luis M Romeo
- Stanley Santos
- Herbert Todd Schaeff
- Ji Quan Shi
- Hamidreza Soltanzadeh
- Philip Henry Stauffer
- Muhammad Rehan Ur-Raza Naqvi
- Hajime Yamamoto

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank not just these reviewers but everyone who has taken the time to reviewer's submitted papers for the journal. You are the previously unacknowledged beating heart of the journal, without your endeavours the journal would not have been the success it has become.

Also, I would like to note that four of these best reviewers were staff members at IEAGHG at the time, Mohammad, John, Mike and Stanley well done all of you.

John Gale, Editor in Chief ●

CGS Europe CCS-awareness-raising workshop "CO₂ Capture and Storage – Regional Awareness Raising Workshop", Turkey, by Prachi Singh, IEAGHG

The 2nd CGS Europe CCS-awareness-raising workshop "CO₂ Capture and Storage – Regional Awareness Raising Workshop" took place in Ankara, Turkey, on 13th - 14th June 2012. It was held at the Middle East Technical University Cultural and Convention Centre. The participants were from the Turkish university, research institutes, government, industry and funding agencies. This workshop was the 4th event in the series related to CCS and CO₂ storage in the context of climate change organised in Turkey since 2006.

The two day workshop covered various topics related to CCS by international and Turkish experts. In this workshop insight on the future of CCS technology and various European CCS projects by Statoil and Czech Geological Survey was gained.

IEAGHG and Shell gave presentation on various CO₂ capture technologies in the power and industry sector. Key highlights and lessons learned from In Salah Gas CCS Project were shared by BP. Challenges and an opportunity related to CO₂

sequestration in unconventional gas reservoirs was brought to focus by Penn State University. British Geological Survey presented an overview on the various monitoring techniques for CO₂ storage sites.

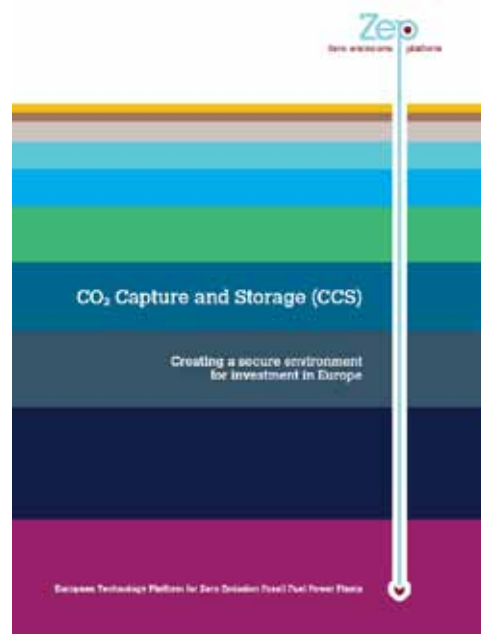
In this workshop UNDP Turkey presented the impact of climate change in Turkey. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation Turkey gave information on the regulations related to climate change in Turkey and its 'National Climate Change Strategy Action Plan 2010-2023'. It was mentioned that 2010 greenhouse gas emission in Turkey were majorly from the energy sector at 71% whereas 13% came from industrial processes. Turkey's activities on CO₂ storage are mainly in the CO₂-EOR area. Projects such as the Bati Raman Field convey this. The Turkish Petroleum Corporation mentioned that they have found potential for CO₂ storage in TPAO fields. Turkey's largest petrochemical company, Tüpraş is also very actively involved in several energy efficiency improvement project in their oil refinery to reduce their greenhouse gas emission. Overall, there are several activities being undertaken in Turkey to combat climate change and this workshop was very useful to bring knowledge on CCS to various Turkish research organisations and companies. ●

New ZEP Report - CCS Creating a Secure Environment for Investment in Europe

CCS will play a critical role in meeting EU and global climate targets cost-effectively – as confirmed by the EU Energy Roadmap, the IEA and almost every global emissions reduction scenario. The technology is on a critical delivery path as demonstration projects must take FID imminently so that commercial projects can operate from 2020 with widespread deployment from 2030. However, the long-term business case – which relies on a strong EUA price – is now seriously undermined.

In response to this challenge, top economists from all of ZEP's constituencies have produced a ground-breaking piece of work to resolve this blocker: a set of clear recommendations for action at EU and Member State level. While the ETS must remain the backbone of an overall incentive system, a wide variety of instruments were examined and recommended. These include, in the short-term, an EUA set-aside and capacity payments, amongst others, all the way to longer-term actions such as the need to extend the ETS cap from 2020 to 2030 and apply it across all sectors. All measures should complement the ETS – which should be adjusted to take them into account. Equally important is that while measures are divided into short, medium and long term, the earlier they are all adopted, the greater the impact on earlier stages due to anticipation effects.

You can download the report here: <http://www.zeroemissionsplatform.eu/library/publication/211-ccs-market-report.html> ●



News from the IEA Clean Coal Centre, by Debo Adams, IEACCC

Carbon mitigation technologies for emerging economies, CCC/198 is the latest report by Andrew Minchener for the IEA CCC. The report provides a review of the various options being pursued to reduce carbon intensities in five developing countries, namely Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa.

These are major emerging economies, all of which are vulnerable to adverse effects from climate change, and their governments have to balance economic, environmental and social priorities. All have large carbon footprints; however, in each case, they have made commitments to reduce carbon intensities over the period to 2030 and, in some cases, beyond. The approach to be adopted varies from country to country, depending on both technical and economic drivers. China, India, Indonesia and South Africa have fossil fuel based economies, in which in three cases coal is the dominant energy source while for the other (Indonesia) coal is an important and growing component of the energy mix. In all four countries, while the introduction of renewable energy and nuclear power is being addressed to varying degrees, establishing higher efficiency coal-fired power plants is seen as an important and near-term step in reducing carbon intensities. At the same time, China, Indonesia and South Africa have shown interest in CCS as a future mitigation option, with government policies identifying it as a key development priority. In contrast, in India, there is at present little interest in the technology. In the case of Brazil, the very different energy mix compared