



# Public information issues related to the legislation process

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## Public information issues

Informing about the process: making legislation from the EU Directive to national legislation

Informing on the process: regulatory issues

"As soon as possible": the public is the main stakeholder



Direct involvement



Trust, fairness, honesty, respect



#### Available official documents

- → The European Directive
- → The EC Guidance Documents on the Directive
- → GCCSI and Scottish Government Regulatory toolkit



→ Drafts of legislation at national level...





## Looking onto the legislation process

- →We can look at the legislation process, from the EU Directive, to the national legislation, down to specific agreements at local level
- →As to a number of steps, which, one after the other create the legal conditions for CO2 storage to happpen
- →The sequence and characteristics of these steps will influence and affect the final result







→Public information is part of this legislation process and the final outcome of the process will be influenced by the way public information has been considered all along the process





## The situation with CCS

- → Lack of knowledge and awareness
- → Low or non-existing input at societal level
- → Those countries, like Germany, who have at the moment a conflicting situation might be better placed than those countries where no exchange is taking place





→ Debate at social level gives more solid foundations to the legislation, once it is adopted



- → This means we have a "fragile" process, since it is the expression of a top layer of society in the absence of awareness on the part of the majority of society
- → Therefore regulators should be even more, particularly, careful in considering public interest while in the process of creating the new legislation





→ Then they could probably face public information issues more easily



## Critical stages

- → Permits
- → Monitoring
- → Transfer of responsabilities





## Conclusions

→Attention to the process as a whole: incorporate public perspectives, put public interest first

Awareness of fragility: increase exchange opportunites on the legislation process and outcomes, improvement is always possible

