

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES, ENERGY AND TOURISM

Australia's CCS Policy and Implementation – An Update

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ENHANCING AUSTRALIA'S ECONOMIC PROSPERITY www.ret.gov.au

Securing a Clean Energy Future - the need for action



Our climate is changing

 2001-10 was the world's warmest decade on record

The world's top scientific agencies agree

 Including CSIRO, the Bureau of Meteorology and the Academies of Science

Australia faces significant costs

Environmental, economic and social

Securing a Clean Energy Future - the need for action

- Australia generates more pollution per person than any developed country
- Countries around the world are already taking action to cut pollution and 32 countries already have emissions trading schemes
- The Government's plan will reduce pollution by at least 5 per cent compared with 2000 levels by 2020
- New Australian target to cut pollution by 80 per cent below 2000 levels by 2050

Low emissions coal policy drivers

- Australia's emission reduction targets are a major challenge given our reliance on fossil fuels
 - Coal 77% of electricity and 32% of emissions
 - Improvements in efficiency are important
 - However, carbon capture and storage (CCS) essential to achieve major cuts in emissions
 - Responsibilities as a major international energy supplier

Australia's Clean Energy Future



Why price carbon pollution



- The cheapest and most effective way to reduce carbon pollution
- With a carbon price:
 - Jobs and incomes grow
 - Carbon pollution is reduced
 - Investment in renewable energy increases
 - Incentives are created to improve energy efficiency

How the carbon price works





For the first three years the carbon price will be fixed, moving to an emissions trading scheme in 2015.



Under emissions trading, the Government puts a cap on pollution by restricting the number of permits.



Some businesses are likely to pass on their costs to their customers, leading to modest price increases.



Businesses that lower their pollution will avoid buying a permit giving them a competitive advantage compared to those that do not.



The price will be determined by the market. This will drive innovation and investment in low pollution activities.



To help households meet these price impacts the Government will lower taxes and increase Government payments.



Nine out of ten households will receive some assistance. Household assistance will be permanent.



Australia will tackle climate change and build a clean energy future.

Support for the coal sector

- \$1.257 billion Coal Sector Jobs Package
 - To provide targeted assistance to help "gassy" coal mines transition to carbon pricing
 - Applications have closed and first year funding to be provided by 30 June 2012
- \$70 million Coal Mining Abatement Technology Support
 Package
 - To support industry in developing technologies to safely reduce fugitive methane emissions
 - Program to commence in July 2012

Support for the coal sector



- Energy Security Fund for electricity generators
 - Contracts for closure of 2,000MW capacity
 - Transitional assistance
 - Short-term loans

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) – Key Australian Government initiatives

- Suitable geological storage areas
- R&D and pilot scale demonstration
- CCS Flagships and commercial scale projects
- International collaboration
 - CCS development and deployment is a global issue

Commonwealth GHG Storage Legislation

Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006

- title system similar to that used for petroleum
- safe and secure storage
- managing interactions with the petroleum industry
- site closure and treatment of long term liability
- GHG-specific regulations
- release of 10 offshore areas
- first exploration title awarded February 2012
 (Gippsland Basin offshore)



CCS research, development and pilot demonstration work in Australia

Australian Coal Association







INNOVAT

Positioning brown coal for a brighter future





CCS Flagships & commercial scale projects

Gorgon LNG Project
To sequester 3.5
MT per year.

South West Hub
To sequester 2.4 MT

per year with potential to 7 MT per year.

Timor Sea Northern* Territory Queensland Australia Western South Australia New South Great Victoria Australian Bight Tasmania

Proposed
Wandoan / QLD
integrated CCS
project

To sequester 1 MT per year. Capture project under review.

CarbonNet

To sequester 3 – 5 MT per year.

Global CCS Institute and international collaboration

- Australia established the Institute in 2008; \$315 million in funding to 2016/17:
 - MoU Signed between the Institute and DCC-NDRC in March 2012
 - Over 330 members
- Australia is also an active member of a number of multilateral forums:
 - Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)
 - CCUS Action Group through the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)
 - International Energy Agency (CCS Unit)
- The Department and China's National Energy Administration are cooperating under the \$20 million Australia China Joint Coordination Group on Clean Coal Technology









International Energy Agency

CCS achievements and concluding remarks

- CCS Flagships Program Collie South-West Hub (WA) and CarbonNET (VIC)
- A portfolio of world-class pilot and demonstration projects
- Collaborative R&D
- World-leading Gorgon CO2 injection project
- CO2 storage exploration
- Legislative frameworks to enable CCS development
- Active international partnerships



Thank you



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