1.2.4 Target audience

Given the purpose of this *Model Framework* (Section 1.2.1), the primary target audience for this document is countries that are currently developing, or considering developing, near-term regulatory approaches for CCS demonstration or comprehensive regulatory frameworks for large-scale commercial CCS deployment. This *Model Framework* is particularly aimed at large developing countries that have a good potential for CCS deployment. Certain countries and regions have advanced beyond the point where this document is likely to provide great assistance to their CCS regulatory development processes. It is these countries and regions whose work to date provides the foundation for this *Model Framework*. This document is not intended to bring into question regulatory approaches adopted in existing CCS regulatory frameworks.

1.2.5 Model Framework development process

This *Model Framework* has been prepared under the supervision of an Advisory Committee made up of key CCS stakeholders, including various governments, industry bodies and non-governmental organisations. The Advisory Committee was assembled to include representatives from countries and regions that are well advanced in developing CCS regulatory approaches, as well as representatives from countries that may be interested in using the *Model Framework* to guide the development of their regulatory frameworks for CCS. Entities represented in the Advisory Committee are included in Table 2.

Table 2: Advisory Committee for the *Model Framework*[7]

IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme[8]	Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission	Natural Resources Canada
Global CCS Institute	Illinois State Geological Survey	Department of Energy, Alberta, Canada
The Bellona Foundation	Marston Law	Ministry of Environment, Germany
World Resources Institute	Environmental Defense	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Netherlands
The Carbon Capture and Storage Association	Natural Resources Defense Council	Shell
Department of Energy and Climate Change, United Kingdom	Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Australia	BP
Health and Safety Executive, United Kingdom	Brazilian Carbon Storage Research Center	Chevron
European Commission	Victorian Government Department of Primary Industries, Victoria, Australia	Vattenfall
Edison Electric Institute	Support to Regulatory Activities for Carbon Capture and Storage (StraCO_2)	ExxonMobil
Carbon Sequestration Council	IMBEWU Sustainability Legal Specialists	CO_2DeepStore Limited
Schlumberger	European Technology Platform for Zero Emission Fossil Fuel Power Plants	BRGM

Note: the United States Environmental Protection Agency participated as an observer in the *Model Framework* development process.

To commence the *Model Framework* development process, Advisory Committee members were asked to identify documents, including existing and proposed legal instruments, regulatory guidelines and consultation documents, to be considered in preparing the *Model Framework*. A comprehensive list of documents reviewed is included in Table 3. These documents build on considerable previous work undertaken in the area of CCS regulation (Box 2). The Advisory

[7] It should be noted that this *Model Framework* does not necessarily represent the views of Advisory Committee members.

[8] Implementing Agreement for a Co-operative Programme on Technologies Relating to Greenhouse Gases Derived from Fossil Fuel Use.

Committee was also asked to identify key regulatory issues to be addressed in the *Model Framework*. The *Model Framework* drafting team then reviewed the documents in late January and February 2010, focusing on the key regulatory issues to be addressed in the *Model Framework*. The drafting team consisted of representatives from the IEA, University College London's Carbon Capture Legal Programme, law firm Reed Smith LLP and the energy and climate change consultants, Carbon Counts. The Advisory Committee reviewed the *Model Framework* twice during the drafting process, with comments feeding back into subsequent drafts prior to publication. This *Model Framework* does not necessarily represent the views of Advisory Committee members.

Table 3: Documents reviewed[9]

Legal instruments:
Australia
Barrow Island Act 2003 (WA), Western Australia, Australia. *Greenhouse Gas Geological Sequestration Act 2008* (VIC), Victoria, Australia, and related regulations. *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009* (QLD), Queensland, Australia. *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (Cth), Australia, and related regulations.
Canada
Carbon Capture and Storage Funding Act, S.A. 2009, c. C-2.5, Alberta, Canada.
Europe
Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II Directive), European Union. Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (EU ETS Directive), European Union. Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, European Union.
International and regional
1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention). 1992 Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention). 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Protocol).
United Kingdom
Energy Act 2008, United Kingdom.
United States
Act Regulating Carbon Sequestration (State of Montana, United States), Chapter 474, 2009 Montana Laws (2009). Act Relating to Carbon Sequestration (State of Wyoming, United States), HB 90 (2008). Act Relating to Certain Matters Regarding a Clean Coal Project (State of Texas, United States), SB 1461 (2007). Act Relating to the Development of Carbon Dioxide Capture and Sequestration (State of Texas, United States), HB 1796 (2009). Act Relating to the Establishment of Incentives for the Implementation of Certain Projects to Capture and Sequester Carbon Dioxide (State of Texas, United States), HB 469 (2009). Act Relating to the Implementation of Projects Involving the Capture, Injection, Sequestration, or Geologic Storage of Carbon Dioxide (State of Texas, United States), SB 1387 (2009). Advanced Energy Tax Credits Act (State of New Mexico, United States), SB 994 (2007). "Carbon Dioxide Reduction Act" (State of Kansas, United States), HB 2419 (2007). Carbon Dioxide Sequestration (State of West Virginia, United States), West Virginia Code §§ 22-11A-1 to 22-11A-9 (2009). "Clean Coal FutureGen for Illinois Act" (State of Illinois, United States), 20 Illinois Compiled Statutes 1107 (2008). "Clean Coal Portfolio Standard Act" (State of Illinois, United States), Public Act 095-1027 (2009).

[9] For up-to-date links to CCS legal and reference documents, see University College London Carbon Capture Legal Programme's website www.ucl.ac.uk/cclp/ccsabout.php or contact the IEA directly.