



THE GLOBAL CCS INSTITUTE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

The Global CCS Institute is a Category-A Liaison Stakeholder to the International Organization for Standardization's (ISO) Technical Committee (TC/265) on Carbon Dioxide Capture, Transportation, and Geological Storage.

ISO/TC 265 was established in 2012 to oversee the standardisation of the design, construction, operation, environmental planning and management, risk management, quantification, monitoring and verification, and related activities of fully-integrated carbon capture and storage (CCS) solutions. This information sheet describes how the Institute's strategic engagement in the ISO work program can ultimately assist in accelerating the deployment of CCS solutions.

The goal of ISO/TC 265 is to enhance the facilitation of emissions reductions through CCS. There are currently 20 participating ('P') countries that have voting rights, 8 observing ('O') countries and 7 Category-A Liaison Organizations (including the Institute) that do not have voting rights.

The 18 'P' members are supported by in-country 'mirror committees' which typically rely on localised expertise to formulate their country positions on key negotiating issues.

There are 6 working groups (WGs) led by various 'P' countries that give effect to their work programs by developing a variety of formally endorsed ISO outputs, ranging from Technical Reports (informational products) to accredited standards which is the ultimate goal of all WGs. The 6 WGs include:

- WG1: Capture (Japan convening)
- WG2: Transport (Germany convening)
- WG3: Storage (Canada/Japan co-convening)
- WG4: Quantification and verification (China/France co-convening)
- WG5: Cross cutting issues (France/China co-convening), and
- WG6: Enhanced oil recovery (USA/Norway co-convening).

Many CCS solutions are still in their demonstration phase, and so some stakeholders may consider this effort to be premature. It is important to keep in mind that the principal aim of standardisation is to facilitate a common basis for commercial transactions in CCS-related goods and services by eliminating any technical barriers to their trade – it is not about an imposition of prohibitively prescriptive conditions

on CCS operations.

Quality assurance and standardisation can be critically important steps in ensuring stable and predictable markets for CCS solutions. Internationally adopted standards can help mitigate technical and operational risks to enhance community, business and market confidence in CCS performance and acceptance. Other potential benefits include:

- facilitating deployment, integration and interoperability of procedures, systems, and technologies to safely implement and operate CCS projects;
- encouraging international knowledge sharing, innovation, cooperation and localised coordination;
- provision of public assurances that CCS is an environmentally sound and safe technology; and
- increased preparedness, continuity management, culture and best practices of governments and organisations.

The development of an ISO standard is a non-government process with voluntary applications. Governments can refer to them in policy and regulations while private entities can operationalise them as international best practices.

ISO/TC 265 is not proceeding in isolation of other established and relevant ISO/TCs, and formal liaisons have been made with the following ISO/TCs:

- 67 (offshore structures)
- 207 (environmental management)
- 27 (solid mineral fuels), and
- 234 (underground gas storage).

If you would like to discuss further the work of the ISO, please visit their website or contact Mark Bonner: mark.bonner@globalccsinstitute.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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