

所属/ Belong to	登壇者名/ Presenter	発表内容/ Topics of the presentations ※These are not the titles of the presentations.	発表概要文/ Presentation abstract
JOGMEC	Koji Yamamoto	Comprehensive activities for CCS	JOGMEC is a national corporation established in 2004 to ensure a stable supply of energy and mineral resources to Japan. It has been mainly engaged in the development of upstream resources of oil, gas, and minerals, and with the revision of the JOGMEC law in 2022, it has added hydrogen, ammonia, CCS, and offshore wind power operations to its portfolio. At the same time, it renamed Japan organization for metals and energy security and is working on both stable energy supply and climate change mitigation. JOGMEC is promoting comprehensive CCS initiatives, including feasibility studies, R&D, and the establishment of guidelines, to promote CCS projects by Japanese companies in Japan and overseas.
IEA	Dirk Forrister	Overall trends in the carbon markets / Introduction of High-level Criteria	The Paris Climate Agreement's objective is to hold global warming to 1.5° C. It sets a framework for countries to reach "net zero" emissions, when their emissions will be balanced with removals from either technological or natural solutions. Some countries do not have enough opportunities for removals, so they will need to cooperate with other countries. Carbon removal credits will likely be traded between companies and countries through Article 6. The carbon market requires methodologies for defining, measuring and verifying carbon credits. More carbon crediting standards will be needed to scale up geostorage. The presentation offers a

			set of high-level crediting criteria for standards organisations to consider for geostorage projects.
MRI	Kikuko Shinchi	CCS credit schemes around the world	CCS was first considered as a technological option for carbon credit scheme of Clean Development Mechanism in the mid 2005s where actual project formulation faced challenges. The presentation covers several country and regional carbon credit schemes with active CCS projects as well as recent trend in CCS methodology development in international schemes. Some key common issues, such as credit buffer to account for leakage risk, credit ownership, long-term monitoring and avoidance of double-counting are highlighted.
GCCSI	Noora Al Amer	Landscape and potential impact of Article 6 on CCS sector	The presentation entitled “CCS, Article 6 & Beyond” is an exploration of the current landscape and nuances of Article 6 negotiations and its relation to CCS. Looking beyond the boundaries of Article 6 negotiations, key synergies for our economic, ecological and social imperatives can be found. For additional context, the breadth of CCS within the current UNFCCC architecture is presented. As the world continues to work in this critical decade on the implementation of climate action, national and international regulations, rules and modalities need to be put in place to for the inclusion of CCS-generated carbon credits in carbon markets.
METI	Kensuke Shiomi	Status of CCS in Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	In order to contribute to the global decarbonization and the achievement of NDCs in Japan and JCM partner countries, the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), which is consistent with Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, should be further expanded. One of the keys to achieve this is the realization of

			CCS projects in JCM. In this presentation, the latest trends of JCM will be explained. Also, in order to include CCS in the scope of JCM, METI's efforts such as the development of potential CCS projects and the revision of the documents of Rules & Guidelines of JCM will be introduced.
Perspectives Climate Group	Matthias Krey	How carbon credit increases the economy of CCS project	The presentation explores how carbon credits can generate revenues and incentivise investments in different types of CCS projects. The relation between CCS abatement costs and current carbon credit prices is explored. An overview of existing carbon crediting methodologies for CCS is provided. Results from a carbon crediting investment analysis model for native CO2 capture and storage based on real data from planned project cases are presented. From this, conclusions are drawn for the role of financing from carbon markets and public sources for CCS project investments.
ACR	Maris Densmore	CCS methodology development in American Carbon Registry (ACR)	Carbon capture with geologic sequestration (CCS) will be a vital technology-based tool to address ongoing and legacy CO2 emissions. In order to deploy CCS at scale, projects must secure stable, long-term financing to cover significant up-front capital costs and ongoing operations. Projects that demonstrate the generation of high-quality, durable carbon reduction will be able to create and monetize carbon credits for in use in compliance and independent carbon markets. The carbon credit generation methodology must require a robust accounting of all aspects of emissions, reductions, and removals associated with the project so that the net benefit to the atmosphere can be demonstrated and the high quality of the credits

			<p>can be assured. The methodology should include a broad spectrum of CCS technologies and geologic sequestration sites to support a variety of project types in as many locations as possible. With support from the carbon markets, CCS can be more rapidly deployed. In this presentation, we will provide a brief introduction to the carbon markets and how CCS can be quickly and effectively employed to enable project action.</p>
Verra	Gerald Ouellette	Verified Carbon Standard Basic Requirements for Geological Carbon Storage (GCS) activities	<p>Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects are key to large-scale emission reductions and removals globally. Through Verra’s world-leading greenhouse gas program, the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Verra will accelerate climate action by allowing CCS projects to register in the VCS and be eligible for crediting emissions reductions and removals. VCS program level updates released in December 2022 have set the foundation for the onset of Geologic Carbon Storage (GCS) projects (including CCS projects). An overview of Verra, the VCS Program, and the new GCS requirements will be provided in this presentation.</p>
CCS+ initiative	Christiaan Gevers Deynoot	CCS methodology development in CCS+ initiative	<p>CO2 capture, utilization, removal and storage solutions are critical for reaching net zero emissions. But they cannot secure revenue streams via carbon markets as they lack the methodologies to account for the reduced emissions and removed carbon. The CCS+ initiative seeks to scale-up these solutions by mobilizing finance from global carbon markets through developing robust carbon accounting methodologies that have environmental integrity at the core. This presentation takes a closer look at the scope and approach of the methodology development effort by the</p>

			CCS+ Initiative.
Northern Lights JV	Elise Roc	Introduction of financing case in Northern Lights	Northern Lights is developing the world's first open-source infrastructure for CO2 transport and storage, offering European industrial emitters a safe and permanent CO2 storage option in the North Sea. One of the company strategic goal is to be a commercial enabler with high environmental integrity and to build best practices that can be applied by others. Northern Lights is co-founder and partner in the CCS+ initiative. It has an objective to partner with clients and go through the rigorous process of certifying on voluntary carbon standards for DACCS and BECCS activities.
South Pole	Patrick Bürgi	Possibility of crediting / offsetting through CCS including Scope 3	Carbon markets are an important tool to enable the CCUS investments required to achieve Net Zero. This applies to CCUS activities as decarbonization solutions for the power, oil & gas, steel, and cement sectors for example – as well as to nascent carbon dioxide removal (or CDR) activities. The presentation explores the potential for both compliance and voluntary carbon markets to support the scale-up of the CCUS and CDR industries. Compliance schemes bear the greatest potential for CCUS and CDR over time, whereas voluntary carbon markets will be probably only able to financially support the CDR industry in a meaningful way. However, voluntary markets will act as a valuable test bed for the development of the necessary technical frameworks to measure, report, verify and account for CCUS and CDR projects.