



**The Swiss Association of Petroleum Geologists and -  
Engineers (VSP/ASP)**

presents, as part of the AAPG Distinguished Lecture:

**Mercredi 14 octobre 2009**

**salle 001, 18.00 h.**

13, rue des Maraîchers, 1205 Genève

## **Carbon Capture and Geological Storage: What are the Big Issues and Opportunities?**

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Fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas, currently supply around 85 per cent of the world's energy needs, and according to predictions by the International Energy Agency, will continue to do so for many years to come. However, the burning of fossil fuels is a major source of CO<sub>2</sub>, the gas most blamed for the increased concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. Such GHG build-ups are linked to rapid, human-induced climate change, leading to growing public demand for reduction of atmospheric GHG emissions.

There are various suggested options for global GHG reductions, including improving the conservation and efficiency of energy use; utilising non-fossil energy forms such as renewables (solar, wind, tidal, nuclear) and increasing the uptake of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

CCS technology exists today and can be deployed commercially to make significant cuts in GHG emissions. CCS (also known as "Geosequestration") involves the long-term storage of captured CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in subsurface geologic formations.