



MEETING SUMMARY

CSLF Capacity Building Task Force Meeting

London, United Kingdom

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Prepared by the CSLF Secretariat

Australia	Clinton Foster, Margaret Sewell
Canada	Ian Hayhow
European Commission	Jeroen Schuppers
France	Bernard Frois
Germany	Hubert Höwener
Japan	Noriaki Ozawa
Korea	Chang-Keun Yi
Mexico	José Miguel González Santaló
Norway	Ann Hjetland, Tone Skogen, Derek Taylor
Saudi Arabia	Khalid Abuleif, Abdulmuhsen Alsunaid (Chairman)
South Africa	Gina Downes, Tony Surridge
United Kingdom	Ruth Herbert, Bronwen Northmore, Graeme Sweeney
United States	Chris Babel, Rhiannon Davis, J.P. Dutton, Robert Gentile, John Hammond, Jeff Jarrett, Judd Swift
CSLF Secretariat	Barbara McKee, John Panek
GCCSI	Alice Gibson, Nick Otter, Chris Short
IEA	Brendan Beck
IEA GHG	Tim Dixon
World Bank	Richard Zechter

1. Welcoming Remarks and Introductions

Task Force Chairman Abdulmuhsen Alsunaid of Saudi Arabia welcomed the attendees to the meeting of the Task Force. He thanked everyone for their interest in this important activity and noted the robust attendance for the Capacity Building Task Force meeting. There is strong interest in capacity building around the world. The attendees to the meeting introduced themselves and their respective affiliations. The minutes from the June meeting summary in San Francisco were adopted without change.

2. General Discussion

The attendees introduced themselves and respective affiliations along with general observations and status of capacity building activities. The World Bank provided the status of their burgeoning capacity building initiative. The World Bank, the Global CCS Institute (GCCSI), the International Energy Agency (IEA), and the CSLF will all benefit and improve the effectiveness of their programs

by communicating and coordinating their efforts. Norway observed that it is active in several capacity building initiatives and has provided substantial resources to the World Bank for their capacity building program. The GCCSI has also provided funding to several capacity building programs. It was noted that coordination amongst the capacity building programs will be enhanced by having common active sponsors and donors influencing the strategic direction of several programs.

The United Kingdom noted the importance of maximizing the knowledge sharing as a key factor in capacity building programs. The United Kingdom noted the effectiveness of the IEA Greenhouse Gas R&D Programme (IEA GHG) student's summer program and that creating additional interest in the academic community would be effective. The European Commission agreed that knowledge sharing is important and a foundational element of capacity building. The United States also cited the value of a country led approach and bringing CCS researchers together with technical visits at operating projects. Technical workshops in conjunction with meetings of the CSLF Technical Group may prove effective in making superior technical expertise at these events. It was also noted that the capacity building activities need to be tailored to the needs of the audience.

Brendan Beck from the IEA stated that there is a significant amount of CCS materials already developed and that the necessary permissions need to be sought from the authors to compile and distribute the lectures and materials. The Secretariat noted that the CSLF has considerable materials from the six Capacity Building Workshops held to date and that is available on the CSLF website.

Japan cited a need for Capacity Building in Japan so that an effective comparison of CCS and other technologies can be evaluated in reducing CO₂ emissions.

The World Bank indicated that there is more than enough for all the organizations to do in global capacity building. Each organization brings unique strengths to the issue. For example, the World Bank has a network of in country relationships but not CCS technical expertise.

Barbara McKee stated that expanding the capacity building initiative was one of the key deliverables from the London Ministerial. The CSLF program is focused on CSLF emerging economy countries and is beginning to receive direct funding. The scope of the program will be fashioned by the CSLF Capacity Building Governing Board once total contributions have been identified. The CSLF will coordinate with the World Bank as capacity building moves forward.

Task Force Chairman Abdulmuhsen Alsunaid summarized several key messages from the meeting. There needs to be an awareness of the capacity building programs and the information from this widely available. The program should be country driven with a focus on emerging economy countries. The CSLF Technical Group may be an excellent resource and a key contributor in supporting workshops on topics such as CO₂ monitoring and leakage.