



CARBON SEQUESTRATION LEADERSHIP FORUM

POLICY GROUP

**DRAFT DISCUSSION PAPER
ENGAGEMENT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
IN THE CSLF**

Note by the Secretariat

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Background

At the meeting of the Policy Group on 21-22 January 2004 in Rome, the Policy Group of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum noted the constraints faced by developing countries in implementing carbon sequestration projects and directed the Secretariat prepare a discussion paper on initiatives that the Policy Group may implement to enhance developing country participation.

This Draft Discussion Paper is being circulated for review to CSLF Members with this Note.

Action Requested

The Policy Group is requested to discuss and comment on the Draft Discussion Paper.

Conclusions

The Policy Group is invited to note in the Minutes of its meeting of 15 September 2004 those initiatives that it decides to implement.

Engagement of Developing Countries More Fully in the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum

Developing country members of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) have demonstrated considerable interest in participating in the activities of the CSLF, and are key partners in this international effort to address greenhouse gas emissions through refinement of carbon capture and storage technologies. At the same time, some of these countries have signaled concerns that their limited technological capabilities and financial resources could hamper their ability to participate fully in CSLF activities and host projects. It is recognized that it will be critical to the success of the CSLF to ensure that developing countries are actively engaged in CSLF activities. Providing additional support to developing country members in the initial phases of the CSLF could facilitate this effort and contribute to the ultimate success of the CSLF. This paper is intended to facilitate members' discussions by exploring several possible options for enhancing developing country participation in the CSLF. These options could be implemented through a variety of types of public-private partnerships, involving universities, industries, research institutions, financial organizations and/or governments.

- I. **Capacity Building**- Some developing country CSLF members have indicated an interest in building their capacity to participate in CSLF projects more effectively. It is anticipated that such interest could be accommodated in several ways:
 - a. "In-kind participation" – Developing countries could send appropriate experts to the site of a recognized CSLF activity to participate in the efforts at that site. The developing country's contribution to the effort would be "in kind," (e.g., paying the expert's salary and expenses, in lieu of contributing research funding or equipment to the project). The expert would build his/her capacity for future programming efforts by his/her country, and share that knowledge and additional expertise once s/he returns home. Project partners would benefit from the expertise and perspective gained by the inclusion of the developing country participation in the activity.
 - b. Sponsored participation – Developing countries could send appropriate experts to the site of a recognized CSLF activity to participate in the efforts at that site. The developing country's contribution to the effort would be "sponsored," (e.g., the expert's salary and expenses will be paid by a sponsoring entity and as described above in the "in-kind participation"). No research funding or equipment would be contributed to the project by the developing country. The expert would build his/her capacity for future programming efforts by his/her country, and share that knowledge and additional expertise once s/he returns home. Project partners would benefit from the expertise and perspective of the developing country participant in the activity.
 - c. Training in developed countries – Developed countries could sponsor developing country experts at appropriate sites where they conduct CSLF-relevant experiments (e.g., a university or research institution) or at a CSLF-recognized project site. The developed country "host" would provide all living and training expenses for the duration of the training session – this could include short, six-

week courses, or longer, academic year-long training sessions, or other time periods keyed to the CSLF activity's schedule. This training could be undertaken with individual participants or small groups of experts – from the same country, from a few countries with similar languages, or with representatives from multiple developing countries without consideration to languages.

- d. Training in developing countries – Training could be undertaken by developed country experts within developing countries to enhance the capacity of groups of technical experts, to increase the awareness of decision makers of relevant issues, or as a guest lecturer at a university with CSLF-relevant coursework.
 - e. Support for science and technology studies in developing countries - Developing countries may wish to seek financial and technical support from developed country members or from other sources to initiate science and technology studies on carbon capture and storage
- II. ***Opportunity Assessment*** –Developed countries with relevant technical expertise (e.g., in geological formations appropriate for carbon storage), could be invited by interested developing countries to provide financial, technological support to assist them in analyzing and identifying sites potentially conducive to storing carbon dioxide, and to help explore opportunities for developing sites within the country that could lead to CSLF-recognized projects.
- III. ***Financing of Projects*** – The CSLF Finance sub-group to the Legal, Regulatory and Financial Task Force, currently led by India, could be established as a stand alone CSLF Task Force to:
- a. Promote exchange of information and experiences in project funding;
 - b. Analyze the potential for international funding organizations to provide support for carbon capture and storage projects, especially in developing countries;
 - c. Make recommendations on identification of developing country needs and on exploration of funding mechanisms for carbon sequestration projects in order to make carbon sequestration technology broadly available;
 - d. Provide suggestions to the Policy Group regarding other possible actions that could support developing country members' participation in CSLF activities.