

Status of CSLF Capacity Building Task Force

Abdulmuhsen Al-Sunaid, Saudi Arabia Chair, Capacity Building Task Force October 7, 2010

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The CSLF pioneered capacity building on CCS for developing countries.

- > To date, six workshops have been held in:
 - Brazil
 - Mexico
 - Saudi Arabia
 - United States (for developing country participants)
- > Topics covered include:
 - What CCS is and why it is needed
 - Introduction to capture, transport and storage
 - MVA and risk assessment
 - Policy, regulatory and financial issues

Capacity Building Task Force formed in 2005.

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Others are now beginning CCS building capacity activities.

- ➤ Global CCS Institute
- World Bank
- International Energy Agency

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Unique CSLF Strengths in Capacity Building

- CSLF has the longest experience in capacity building.
- CSLF Membership by both industrialized and developing countries enables responsiveness.
- > CSLF has the best ability to address policy, legal and regulatory issues as well as technical issues.
- ➤ It provides opportunity to networking and a deeper understanding of CCS related issues within member countries.

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Capacity Building Plan was approved in 2009.

- Updates original plan approved in Berlin in 2005
- > Key elements include:
 - 1. Disseminate practical information;
 - 2. Build capacity in developing countries;
 - 3. Assist government and regulatory agencies; and
 - 4. Build academic and research institutions.
- Key Guiding Principle: Use a country-led process in which each country defines its own needs.

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Developing country Members expressed needs.

Audience	Expressed Need
Academic/	Mexico
Research	Introduce CCS in academic curricula
Institutions	<u>China</u>
	Technologies and systems integration
	Engineering capacity of CCS pilots and demonstrations
	Human resources
Industry	<u>Mexico</u>
	 Provide understanding of CO₂ capture in Power Plants, ammonia, and gas treatment
	Provide understanding of permanent storage
	<u>China</u>
	Engineering capacity of CCS pilots and demonstrations
	Human resources and public awareness
	<u>India</u>
	 Engineers gain understanding of CSS for reducing CO₂ emissions from coal-based industries.
	Saudi Arabia
	Harmonizing monitoring technologies to develop uniform monitoring protocols
Government	<u>China</u>
	Information on how to establish a comprehensive and flexible regulatory environment
	Human resources and public awareness

Implementation plan to meet these needs was developed.

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Activities to be paid for by CSLF Capacity Building Fund.

- Composed of contributions by Members and others
- Contributions managed by US DOE
- Contributions to date total US\$ 2,055,792.20

Canada US\$ 233,073.75

Global CCS Institute US\$ 939,961.17

United Kingdom US\$ 882,757.28

CSLF Capacity Building Executive Board is to provide financial governance based on agreed-upon Terms of Reference.

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Capacity Building Fund Terms of Reference

- Initially drafted by Secretariat
- ➤ Discussed in meeting in Oslo for contributors and developing countries, March 2010. Attendees:

Secretariat Norway

Brazil Saudi Arabia (Task Force Chair)

Canada (by Phone) United Kingdom

International Energy Agency World Bank

Few issues remain unresolved.

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Unresolved Issues

- Can non-CSLF Member contributors be voting members of the Council?
 - Non-CSLF Member contributor: Global CCS Institute
- Can the CSLF Secretariat use the Fund for Program Management?
 - Currently estimated at 8% of Contributions or <u>US\$ 164,463.38</u>
- Membership of CSLF Capacity Building Executive Board

Can these issues be resolved in this Policy Group meeting?