



TECHNICAL GROUP

**Engagement of CSLF-Recognized Projects:
Input from Projects
for use in
Development of Plan for Attracting New Projects**

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ENGAGEMENT OF CSLF-RECOGNIZED PROJECTS:
INPUT FROM PROJECTS FOR USE IN
DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN FOR ATTRACTING NEW PROJECTS

Note by the Secretariat

Background

At its March 2010 Technical Group meeting in Pau, there was consensus that in order to properly engage the representatives of CSLF-recognized projects, the Technical Group should first learn what the projects want and expect from CSLF recognition. To that end, Technical Group delegates contacted representatives of projects located in their countries to obtain information that would allow the Technical Group to develop a projects engagement strategy, including a plan for a Projects Workshop. This paper is a summary of information obtained from the project sponsors.

Action Requested

The Technical Group is requested to review the information summary in this paper.

Engagement of CSLF-Recognized Projects

Input from Projects for use in Development of Plan for Attracting New Projects

At its March 2010 meeting, the CSLF Technical Group reached consensus that in order to properly engage the representatives of CSLF-recognized projects, the Technical Group should first learn what the projects want and expect from CSLF recognition. To that end, Technical Group delegates contacted representatives of projects located in their countries to obtain answers to the following questions:

- What do you need to make the project succeed?
- What advantages do you see from greater CSLF project interaction?
- What else should the CSLF do?
- Would you be interested in participating in a conference / workshop on CSLF projects? And if so, what format is desirable for you?

Responses were received from 17 projects. A summary of responses is as follows:

1. What do you need to make your project succeed?

Most project sponsors who responded view the CSLF as a conduit to success, as it helps promote the project globally and facilitate interactions with potential interested parties within both industry and government research organizations; i.e., funding. Other desired processes include legislation requiring the capture and storage of carbon emissions, acceptable regulatory permitting and approval process for geological storage projects, and suitable regulations around the requirements of long-term liability and MMV programs.

2. What advantages do you see from greater CSLF project interaction?

Project sponsors see the advantages of greater interaction as increased technical knowledge, better developed research teams, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. Most respondents view the CSLF as an intermediary for facilitating international collaboration and that the CSLF provides a unified voice in the promotion of CCS projects world-wide. Greater interaction can assist in the harmonization of protocols for the monitoring of storage projects and for a project to receive international recognition at an earlier stage, which may assist in obtaining increased research and/or funding. Many project sponsors viewed sharing of knowledge as being an advantage, as it could shorten the development time for other CCS techniques. For example, one project sponsor stated that, "There could be a lot gained from CSLF hosting and funding events annually where the endorsed projects are showcased to CSLF members and observers and where the practitioners could get together to talk about areas of overlap, opportunities for interaction and collaboration and new areas that should be investigated." Another project sponsor stated that without CSLF recognition, results would have been less productive

3. *What else should the CSLF do?*

In general, information exchange stood out as a dominant theme. A specific suggestion highlighted the need for a technical conference. One suggestion mentioned a focus on other capture projects concerning issues like monitoring and analysis of different components and environmental issues, while another mentioned raising the profile of CSLF projects and the overall initiative. Another comment stated that CSLF should provide robust feedback and comment to projects under its purview as a mechanism for receiving more in-depth information on the projects. The answers outline a need to share information and discuss problems and solutions. Funding to attend meetings seems to be an issue for some, so solutions suggested consisted of video conferencing or creating a CSLF funding source. Lastly, a comprehensive information resource or database on all CCS projects would be welcome.

4. *Would you be interested in participating in a conference / workshop on CSLF projects?*

The answer to this question was a resounding yes, though it was not unanimous. As one project sponsor noted, “A well managed conference (or an event coordinated with some other event) would be useful. It would have to offer the participants something in return. There needs to be incentive to participate (i.e., national funding would be helpful) and the events should allow time to have researchers from the programs interact to see if collaboration and cooperation could occur. There should be some input from CSLF as to where it sees the best areas for progress.” Another added that the conference / workshop should be based on the result of only CSLF-recognized projects, thereby avoiding the duplication of material presented at other non-CSLF conferences / workshops.

- *If so, what format is desirable for you?*

The format most desirable varied greatly, but there was a clear preference for a workshop that was not a ‘stand alone’ event. One respondent preferred the Carbon Sequestration Regional Partnership Annual Meetings while another preferred a workshop type format with CSLF taking a lead in providing input on the future of CCS and then hosting sessions on national and industry interests, as well as providing project participants with an avenue to discuss their work. Another format suggested would be less formal and should promote knowledge and experience sharing in an open and productive way. Some respondents noted that funding and time are an issue, so a cost-effective means of an idea exchange, such as a video conference or webinar, was suggested.