



## POLICY GROUP

### CSLF Capacity Building Program Progress Report

#### Background

The CSLF Capacity Building Program was approved by the CSLF Policy Group and endorsed by Ministers in 2009. The Program strives to assist all CSLF Members to develop the information, tools, skills, expertise, and institutions required to implement carbon capture and storage (CCS) demonstrations and then move rapidly into commercial operation.

This document is a status update of the CSLF Capacity Building Program.

#### Action Requested

The Policy Group is requested to review the Progress Report from the Capacity Building Governing Council.



# **CSLF Capacity Building Program Progress Report**

## **Report by the CSLF Capacity Building Governing Council**

### **CSLF Capacity Building Program**

The CSLF Capacity Building Program was approved by the CSLF Policy Group and endorsed by Ministers in 2009. The Program strives to assist all CSLF Members to develop the information, tools, skills, expertise, and institutions required to implement carbon capture and storage (CCS) demonstrations and then move rapidly into commercial operation.

The Program Plan further defines four program initiatives:

- Disseminate practical information
- Build capacity in emerging economies
- Assist government and regulatory agencies
- Build academic and research institutions for CCS

Each of the capacity building projects undertaken by the CSLF, as described below, addresses one or more of these program initiatives.

### **Governance of the CSLF Capacity Building Fund**

The CSLF Capacity Building Fund Governing Council is composed of representatives of significant donors. The Governing Council oversees financial aspects of the Capacity Building Program. The Governing Council began its operation by developing a Terms of Reference for its operation and for governance of the CSLF Capacity Building Fund.

The Governing Council also developed a procedure for soliciting and evaluating requests for capacity building projects using criteria established by the Capacity Building Task Force. This procedure was implemented from 2010 to 2013 in coordination with the Capacity Building Task Force by soliciting and evaluating requests from emerging economy CSLF Members.

### **Collaborations**

The CSLF is collaborating with the Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute in the management of its Capacity Building Program and is coordinating its activities with CCS capacity building activities of the World Bank. Various other industrial and academic institutions in Member countries are taking part in CSLF capacity building projects.

### **Capacity Building Projects**

To date, a total of 13 capacity building projects in four countries have been approved and either have been, or will be, conducted by the CSLF. While projects may be held in a

specific country, workshops and other events are open to participants from all CSLF Members.

Approved projects include:

### **Brazil**

- Training Program in carbon capture applied to mineral coal combustion and gasification process - This program is building and developing a knowledge base in the process of carbon capture in Brazil through a training program applied to mineral coal combustion and gasification process. The program brings foreign skilled personnel to instruct local human resources and allows Brazilian researchers to participate in practical trainings at the United States Department of Energy (US-DOE) – National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) or institutions with recognized expertise. This project has three courses divided over two and a half years.
- Develop a training program in the process of CCS in the offshore environment - This program was for professionals from the oil industry, research institutions, universities and stakeholders in general and was critical to the sustainable development of Brazil's petroleum industry.
- Develop a knowledge base on environmental impact assessment and CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring technologies - This knowledge base will be used for the development of CCS projects in South America by bringing skilled personal to instruct local human resources and advise on the appropriate technology and instrumentation necessary for a specific project. The first course, a basic one, was held in July 2012 and was titled "Understanding Carbon Capture and Storage."
- CO<sub>2</sub> Storage in the Clean Development Mechanism – Opportunities in Portuguese Language Countries – From September 19-20, 2013, a workshop was held in Lisbon, Portugal that helped to disseminate knowledge about CCS technology among the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) members. The workshop allowed participants to discuss business and investment opportunities, and promoted cooperation between companies and institutions capable of intervening in the activities necessary to implement energy and industrial projects integrated with CCS in CPLP countries.

### **China**

- Develop website on Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage Technologies - This project established the first website focusing on CCS technologies and its development in China. The aims were to serve as a platform to share information and knowledge on technology advancements and good practices, and to educate the public. The website was also translated into English.
- Workshop on experience sharing among CCS demonstration and pilot projects - This workshop was held in July 2012 in Beijing, China. It focused on CCS experience sharing in China and served as a platform of exchange and discussion within China and internationally. Participants were representatives of government departments, academia, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs.
- Workshop on legal and regulatory issues for CCS technology development – This workshop was held in October 2012 in Beijing, China, and introduced the role of regulatory and enabling environments for CCS development, experiences of developed countries, and how China may move forward. Participants were representatives of government departments, academia, industrial stakeholders, and NGOs.
- Exploring CCUS Legal and Regulatory Framework in China - This project aims to explore the CCUS legal and regulatory issues in China through an empirical perspective.

The project also plans to raise awareness among relevant stakeholder groups, with an aim to promote the establishment of such a regulatory framework and to facilitate the implementation of future CCUS demonstration projects in China.

- Roadmap: CCUS Financing in China - This project aims to address CCUS challenges by formulating the financial roadmap for CCUS development and demonstration in China and spreading information to key stakeholders.

### **Mexico**

- Introduce CCS into academic programs - This project was held in March 2012 and educated professors and graduate students on carbon capture, utilization and storage through two workshops. The first workshop focused on “CO<sub>2</sub> Geological Storage and Enhanced Oil Recovery,” while the second workshop was on “CO<sub>2</sub> Capture.” The project also sent two individuals from Mexico to attend the Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies (GHGT)-11 Conference in November 2012 in Kyoto, Japan.
- Internships on CCS - This proposal will link qualified Mexican personnel to international projects with similar background, objectives, and operations to demonstration projects around the world. Mexico is interested in CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring strategies and techniques and one form of obtaining such experience is via this proposed internship. The first intern will undertake the internship in Australia at the Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas Technologies (CO2CRC) in Australia.

### **South Africa**

- Conduct workshops and conferences during South Africa’s CCS week - Two workshops were held in October 2011 to disseminate information on CCS to relevant stakeholders.
- Impacts of CCS on South African national priorities beyond climate change - The aim of this study was to improve the understanding of how CCS impacts South Africa’s national priority issues beyond CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation and climate change, such as sustainable development, improved local infrastructure, job creation and protection, poverty alleviation, and social upliftment.