



CSLF-P-2008-03
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POLICY GROUP

CSLF Strategic Plan: Review, Next Steps and Priorities

Decision Document

Note by the Secretariat

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Background

The CSLF Strategic Plan was approved at the meeting of the CSLF Policy Group in Delhi, India in April 2006. The Strategic Plan assigned as responsibilities one strategy (with three subparts) to the Technical Group and five strategies to the Policy Group. Since December 2006, the Secretariat has reported quarterly to Members the information it requests and receives on individual activities to implement the strategic plan through the Strategic Plan Implementation Report (SPIR). In addition, at the April 2007 meeting of the Policy Group, Australia and the European Commission were charged with reviewing the Strategic Plan and recommending updates as needed.

We are now half way through the 10-year term of the CSLF charter. It is time to reassess the Strategic Plan on a broader basis that evaluates what has been accomplished, where the CSLF is going, and how it will get there. The present report is a comprehensive assessment of overall progress and progress within each of the six strategies.

Action Requested

The Policy Group is requested to consider the report of the Secretariat on the implementation of the CSLF Strategic Plan, including the recommended amendments by Australia and the European Commission, and to establish a task force consisting of Policy and Technical Group delegates as well as stakeholders to update the Strategic Plan. The Policy Group should also consider whether the revised Strategic Plan should be a deliverable for the proposed 2009 CSLF Ministerial Meeting.

Conclusions

The Policy Group is invited to note in the Minutes of its meeting that:

“The Policy Group considered the report of the Secretariat on the ‘CSLF Strategic Plan: Review, Next Steps and Priorities’ and decided to create a task force to update the CSLF Strategic Plan and to make that update a deliverable at the 2009 CSLF Ministerial Meeting. The task force shall consist of Policy and Technical Group delegates as well as stakeholders.”



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CSLF Strategic Plan: Review, Next Steps and Priorities

The CSLF Strategic Plan has several stated goals:

To have the foundation in place by 2013 for the wide adoption of Carbon Capture and Storage, the CSLF will seek to realise the promise of carbon capture and storage over the coming decades, making it commercially competitive and environmentally safe, through:

- 1. Identifying the potential for **CCS technology**, development and deployment opportunities. Also consider the role of the CSLF in terms of the opportunities presented by the gaps in the technology roadmap.*
- 2. Promoting the deployment of full scale demonstration and pilot projects.*
- 3. Supporting the development of relevant legal and policy frameworks.*
- 4. Identifying potential barriers to and opportunities for investment and funding, in order to facilitate CCS projects.*
- 5. Collaborating on **capacity building** with member **developing countries** to enable the widespread research, development and deployment of the technologies. A key area for consideration is technology transfer.*
- 6. Addressing the barriers to **public awareness and acceptance** of CCS, taking into account, safety, liability and environmental impact / assessment issues.*

In order to achieve these stated goals, the Strategic Plan contained an Action Plan with six strategies and “key outputs” within each strategy. The Policy Group was assigned responsibility for five of these strategies and the Technical Group was given responsibility for one strategy.

The Strategies

The tables on the following pages assess progress to date with respect to each of the strategies:

1. CCS Technology Development and Deployment
2. Policy and Legal Framework
3. Capacity Building
4. Public Awareness and Acceptability
5. Involve Stakeholders
6. Collaboration with Other International Organizations.

The first column in each table contains the key outputs for each strategy taken verbatim from the CSLF Strategic Plan. The second column lists CSLF activities to date related to each strategy and key output. Strategy 6, Collaboration with Other International Organizations, has a third column of suggestions for further work. These are recommendations that were requested of the Secretariat by the Policy Group at its 2007 meeting in Paris, France.

Assessment

The CSLF Strategic Plan can be evaluated by answering three basic questions:

1. Do goals defined in the CSLF Strategic Plan serve the purpose of the CSLF?
2. Will implementing the strategies in the Plan enable the CSLF to reach those goals?
3. Are the activities in the CSLF Strategic Plan practical for execution through the CSLF?

Do the goals defined in the CSLF Strategic Plan serve the purpose of the CSLF?

The six goals of the CSLF Strategic Plan as stated on the previous page certainly each fall within the stated purpose of the CSLF Charter:

To facilitate the development of improved cost-effective technologies for the separation and capture of carbon dioxide for its transport and long-term safe storage; to make these technologies broadly available internationally; and to identify and address wider issues relating to carbon capture and storage. This could include promoting the appropriate technical, political, and regulatory environments for the development of such technology.

Nonetheless, these goals are very general. It is not clear from them what outcomes would be considered successful final achievements for the CSLF. Greater clarity and specificity are required in order to develop effective activities to reach those goals.

Will implementing the strategies in the Plan enable the CSLF to reach those goals?

Each proposed activity under the CSLF Strategic Plan is defined as a “Key Output” in the “Action Plan.” Most of these Key Outputs, however, are activities, not milestone or achievements. It is thus difficult to judge the ability of the strategies to reach any specific goals or milestones because none are stated in the CSLF Strategic Plan.

Over the five years since its inception, the CSLF has undertaken many activities. Much has been achieved—from Technical Group activities to develop procedures to estimate storage capacity and define MMV procedures to Policy Group capacity building workshops. More follow-on activities can be undertaken in the future. These activities clearly have some relation to the stated goals and strategies stated in the CSLF Strategic Plan. This is apparent from the tables following for each strategy. Yet, how various activities fit together towards achievements of a goal or what step logically follows from completion of each activity in order to reach a goal is unclear.

Are the activities in the CSLF Strategic Plan practical for execution through the CSLF?

The practicality of CSLF strategic plan activities depends upon whether:

- These activities can be carried out,
- They are appropriate for international collaboration, and
- Members and stakeholders are ready, willing and able to participate in and fund them.

The last point is important because the CSLF is not a funding organization and relies entirely on outside contributions of personnel and resources. Practicality can currently be judged only on an activity-by-activity basis, not in relation to achievement of the goals. All activities are not equally important. With limited resources, priorities need to be set.

Suggested Amendments

Australia and the European Commission, which were charged in the 2007 Policy Group meeting with recommending updates the Strategic Plan, have offered preliminary thoughts regarding specific amendments that should be included in the CSLF Strategic Plan regarding three of the Strategies:

2. Policy and Legal Framework
3. Capacity Building
4. Public Awareness and Acceptability.

These suggested amendments are listed in the tables for their applicable strategies.

Recommendation

The CSLF Strategic Plan needs to be updated so that it may be implemented to achieve clear goals and outcomes. This update should identify:

- Significant concrete achievements as strategic goals,
- Strategies that are clearly related to achieving those goals,
- A sequence of practical activities to execute the strategies,
- Priorities for each of the activities, and
- Milestones with which to unambiguously measure progress.

Development of this Strategic Plan would require input and participation from both the Policy and Technical Groups and Stakeholders.

A CSLF Strategic Plan that contains all this would be, in itself, a significant international agreement that could be a fitting achievement for a CSLF Ministerial in 2009.

Strategy 1: CCS Technology Development and Deployment – Technical Group

Research and Development

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Current Progress
1. Key definitions for CCS identified and disseminated (2007).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not done.
2. Technology roadmap developed for each of the identified technical work areas, including links between them and member country roadmaps (2006-09).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An update of the roadmap is in progress.
3. Identification of key obstacles to achieve improved technological capability (2006-07).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised gaps analysis provides this identification.

Collaborative Projects

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Collaborative research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) projects that reflect members' priorities. (2006 and continuing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project recognition process implements this.
2. Guidelines for collaborations and reporting of results. (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New guidelines were proposed by PIRT and accepted by Technical Group at Technical Group London meeting in November 2006.
3. Collaborative RD&D projects reviewed annually. (2006 and continuing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing activity of PIRT.
4. Each country to provide information on its short term opportunities for international collaboration and coordination identified (e.g. EOR or removal of CO ₂ from natural gas) (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited number of projects were identified.
5. Each country to provide information on its full scale demonstration project opportunities for international collaboration and coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not done.
6. Recommendations for risk assessment standards and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Task Force on Risk Assessment is developing these standard and procedures.

**Strategy 1: CCS Technology Development and Deployment – Technical Group
(Continued)**

Technical Support for Policy Development

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Key definitions for CCS identified and disseminated (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not done.
2. Recommendations for standard methodologies to establish baselines against which CCS projects can be assessed. (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New project submission form was approved at Paris meeting (April 2007) which standardized the information requested of project sponsors.
3. Recommendations for guidelines for monitoring , measurement and verification systems taking into account the work of other international organisations. (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Force submitted final report at Technical Group London meeting in November 2006 and it was approved.
4. Capacity estimation methodologies developed. (2007-2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Force has completed its Phase III report, which includes coordination of methodologies with other national and international groups.

Strategy 2: Policy and Legal Framework – Policy Group

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Recommendations for strategies and instruments to address identified research needs (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Technical Group was tasked with reporting on these strategies at Paris in April 2007. This has not been done.
2. Support the development of relevant legal and policy frameworks. (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Sequestration Regulatory Workshop was held in Brisbane, Australia in 2003. Two Joint IEA-CSLF Workshops on Legal Aspects of CO2 Storage. Legal Task Force developed Report on Legal and Regulatory issues delivered in Melbourne, 2004. Legal issues were addressed in G8-IEA-CSLF Workshops and recommendations.
3. Identify potential issues relating to the treatment of intellectual property issues for CCS. (2007-08) - consideration of IEA CCS intellectual property outcomes (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intellectual property was considered in IEA-CSLF Legal Workshops. Prior Policy Group discussions noted that the project-specific nature of intellectual property made it difficult to address this in the abstract. It was to be addressed as it arose in specific projects.
4. Exchange information and where appropriate provide support in the discussions on the potential role of CCS as a technology under the Clean Development Mechanism. (2006-09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in having CCS recognized under CDM have been discussed in Joint Policy and Technical Group meetings.

Recommended Amendment by Australia and the European Commission

Add the following Key Output:

5. *Implement and monitor the Legal/Regulatory Recommendations from the G8-IEA-CSLF process.*

- *Work with relevant networks and inform work programs developing CCS regulation.*

Strategy 3: Capacity Building – Policy Group

Key Outputs Specified in Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Involvement of developing countries in CSLF projects (2006-07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSLF-recognized projects are taking place in China and India.
2. A set of information, training and educational resources that all members can utilise (2007-08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials were developed for CSLF Capacity Building Workshops and they are available on the CSLF website.
3. Experience from CSLF projects and CCS-related institution building identified and shared with developing countries (2007-08) - Developing countries included in full scale or lighthouse projects (2006-2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information is shared through the SPIR, the CSLF website and workshops. • Technical Group was tasked with considering how to address lighthouse projects. This is not completed.
4. Contribute to the development of knowledge, skills, expertise and institutions that developing countries need to understand and implement CCS (2007-09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSLF Task Force on Capacity Building has held workshops in several countries; more are planned.

Note: Activities in this strategy area are carried out by the Capacity Building Task Force.

Recommended Amendment by Australia and the European Commission

Add the following Key Output:

5. *Develop a detailed plan for financing carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects in emerging economy countries. The activities of the Financial Issues Task Force should be posted here (see Implementation Report 2008).*

Strategy 4: Public Awareness & Acceptability – Policy Group

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Member countries develop educational material, establish baseline information, use outreach briefings and workshops and form multi-stakeholder groups (2006-2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Members have developed informational materials for their own use.
2. Develop and promote the CSLF website (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSLF Website is in operation. • The test period for the CSLF Blog (the Public Meeting Place (PuMP) is ending.
3. Public outreach experts identified to develop CSLF approach (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a few Members have identified these experts.
4. Collaboration with all sectors of the international research community, including industry, academia, government and non-government organizations and stakeholders for input to Policy and Technical groups (2006-07). - Develop and monitor global compendium of CCS projects and activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stakeholder registration process enables stakeholder of all types, including these, to find out about CSLF activities. • The global compendium was developed in collaboration with the IEA Greenhouse Gas Programme.

Recommended Amendment by Australia and the European Commission

Add the following Key Output:

5. *Develop an ongoing communications strategy for CCS across all countries as identified by public awareness experts (2008-09)*

- *Commence proactively engaging societies in discussion around CCS, set in the context of climate change and other energy technologies.*
- *Including but not limited to media, environmental NGOs, other policy departments not directly involved in CCS regulations and the general public.*
- *Compare response of global engagement activities to identify similarities and differences and key message content.*
- *Identify issues that arise and communicate to technology and policy groups of CSLF and beyond.*

Strategy 5: Involve Stakeholders – Policy Group

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date
1. Consideration of stakeholder engagement strategy and processes by the Policy Group on the basis of proposals by stakeholders. (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholder involvement issues other than a “seat at the table” have been mostly resolved after extensive discussion.
2. Stakeholders attend relevant meetings and provide input to development of the resulting work programs (2006 and ongoing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About 50 stakeholders have registered since the Strategic Plan was approved• Stakeholders attend CSLF meetings. and hold their own meetings in conjunction with CSLF meetings.

Strategy 6: Collaboration with Other International Organizations – Policy Group

Key Outputs as Stated in the Strategic Plan	Progress to Date	Potential Future Activities ¹
<p>1. Co-operation to help achieve the CSLF goal, e.g. with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, the World Bank, World Energy Council (WEC), World Coal Institute (WCI) and the International Petroleum Institute amongst others. (2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple activities have been conducted with the IEA and IEA speakers have participated in most CSLF plenary sessions. • UNFCC Speakers have addressed CSLF meetings. • World Energy Council facilitates activities of CSLF stakeholders. • World Coal Institute has attended CSLF meetings. • Asian Development Bank has participated in capacity building workshop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how co-operation with organizations that already have had involvement with the CSLF can be improved to mutual benefit. • Consider involvement with Asia-Pacific Partnership, International Petroleum Institute and other relevant international organizations.
<p>2. Partnerships with compatible organisations, e.g. IEA, APEC, UN bodies, research organisations (2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with IEA has been ongoing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess what specific, well-defined goals can be achieved with such partnerships. • Develop partnerships as they facilitate the achievement of specific, well-defined goals.

¹ As requested by the Policy Group, the Secretariat has made these recommendations to be considered during a forthcoming CSLF Strategic Plan assessment and update.