



CARBON SEQUESTRATION LEADERSHIP FORUM

POLICY GROUP

Concept Paper

Stakeholder Engagement in the CSLF

Note by the Secretariat

*Barbara N. McKee
Tel: +1 301 903 3820
Fax: +1 301 903 1591
CSLFSecretariat@hq.doe.gov*

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Background

Immediately after the Informal Meeting on CSLF Potential Stakeholders in London on 14-15 June, the Policy Group delegates present met to consider, based upon the immediately foregoing discussions, how stakeholders should be involved in the CSLF. An overall approach was agreed upon and it was decided to incorporate these into a Concept Paper on Stakeholder Engagement in the CSLF. The first draft of this document was written by Australia and circulated by the Secretariat to Policy Group delegates. At the direction of the Chairman of the Stakeholders Task Force, the Secretariat incorporated comments received on the first draft.

Action Requested

The Policy Group is requested to approve this Draft of the Concept Paper - Stakeholder Engagement in the CSLF.

Conclusions

The Policy Group is invited to note in the minutes of its meeting of 13 September 2004 that: "The Policy Group approved as final the Concept Paper – Stakeholder Engagement in the CSLF in its 13 September Meeting."

Concept Paper

Stakeholder Engagement in the CSLF

The Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) establishes a framework for international cooperation in research, development and deployment for the separation, capture, transportation and storage of carbon dioxide.

From the outset, it has been recognized that cooperation within the CSLF is fundamentally dependent on activities undertaken by government, research communities and the private sector. Active public-private partnerships are critical to the success of the CSLF. The achievement of CSLF objectives, such as the facilitation of the development of improved cost-effective technologies for the separation and capture of carbon dioxide for its transport and long-term safe storage; making these technologies broadly available internationally; and identifying and addressing wider issues relating to carbon capture and storage, is similarly dependant on general acceptance by the broader community.

The critical contributions of non-government stakeholders to the CSLF were made clear during the Policy Group meeting in Rome in January 2004, where Member delegates agreed that stakeholder involvement should be an integral part of the CSLF process.

This paper sets out in practical terms how stakeholders may be involved in the future work of the CSLF in order to encourage an appropriate environment for the development of carbon capture and storage technology.

A number of observations on the development of a framework for such cooperation can be made:

1. The number of stakeholders at the “global level” is very large and likely to increase sharply in parallel with the anticipated success of the development of carbon capture and storage technologies.
2. Stakeholders represent a very wide spectrum of interests:
 - Industrial and commercial enterprises with a range of interests in research and deployment;
 - Academic and scientific institutes and individuals with primary interests in research;
 - Regional and local authorities in whose jurisdictions demonstration projects and later broader deployment of carbon capture and storage technology will take place; and
 - Non-governmental organizations and other community representatives with interest in impacts of the carbon capture and storage technology.
3. A CSLF stakeholder engagement strategy should pay due attention to equitable access, effectiveness, and efficiency (particularly avoiding duplication or repetition). It should involve a process that is open, visible, flexible and transparent. Stakeholders are already directly involved in dialogue with their respective governments, and in CSLF member delegations. This will serve, at least initially, as the primary channel of communication for the CSLF, enabling a

global dialogue and cooperation among carbon capture and storage stakeholders around the world.

4. In order to facilitate a two-way dialogue, Stakeholders may engage with the CSLF as follows:
 - a) Participation in thematic workshops, conferences and hearings where a broad range of views and specialized expertise are required.
 - b) Access to the CSLF website where information on the CSLF and its activities will be made available, including “Web-based” mechanisms that allow interaction with the CSLF such as a “chat-room” and virtual conferences.
 - c) Direct involvement and participation in CSLF projects or associations of stakeholders with their projects via contribution or invitation by project participants.
 - d) Participation as observers at Policy and Technical Group meetings, where Stakeholders may be invited to speak by the Chairperson.

Participation by Stakeholders is to be at their own expense.

5. There is significant value in the CSLF establishing a global “virtual” network of stakeholder contacts on issues related to CSLF and/or more broadly on carbon capture and storage technologies. A possible means to achieve this would include:
 - a) Establishment of an Engagement Registry administered by the CSLF Secretariat to provide registered stakeholders access to timely information. It may also help the CSLF gauge the breadth of international stakeholder interest in CSLF-related activities. To accomplish this, the Secretariat would establish and maintain a Registry of Stakeholders. Stakeholders may, with their permission, be nominated by a member country, or a stakeholder may nominate itself, stating the reasons for its interest and supplying information as required for the Registry directly to the Secretariat. The Secretariat would advise all Members as to which Stakeholders have nominated themselves. The Registry of Stakeholders should be accessible on the CSLF website.
 - b) Scheduling regular CSLF stakeholder meetings to coincide with the timing of CSLF Ministerial meetings (approximately every two years). This would provide an opportunity for the CSLF to report back to stakeholders on progress of its work and milestones achieved. It also provides for a broad spectrum and a growing number of stakeholders over time.