



CARBON SEQUESTRATION LEADERSHIP FORUM

POLICY GROUP

**Informal Meeting on CSLF Potential Stakeholders
14-15 June 2004, London
Finalised Advice to CSLF Policy Group**

Note by the Secretariat

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Background

During the 21-22 January 2004 meeting of the Policy Group in Rome, Italy, members discussed the Draft Guidelines for Involvement of Stakeholders. Delegates agreed that stakeholder involvement was critical and should be an integral part of the process.

An Informal Meeting on CSLF Potential Stakeholders, chaired by Italy, was convened in London on 14-15 June 2004 to address the issue of Stakeholder involvement in the CSLF with the intention of defining how Stakeholders can interact with and provide input to the CSLF. Attendees included CSLF Policy Group delegates and Stakeholder delegates that had been nominated by CSLF Members. The main outcome from the meeting was adoption by Policy Group delegates of a recommendation which would establish at a later date a Stakeholders registry and two reference panels, one for industry and one for NGOs. Finalized advice to the CSLF Policy Group with a Chairman's Review of the meeting is provided with this Secretariat Note.

Action Requested

None

**Informal Meeting on CSLF Potential Stakeholders,
London, June 14-15, 2004**

FINALISED ADVICE TO CSLF POLICY GROUP
(and Chairman's Review on Close of Meeting by Sergio Garribba)

A. Premise

A large consensus is emerging in this Informal Meeting on six leading principles:

1. Stakeholder involvement must be part to the CSLF process since its very beginning;
2. A two-way involvement strategy is needed: stakeholders should be kept informed and attracted by the CSLF Member countries on one hand, stakeholders should contribute to advance the CSLF process with their advice, proposals and eventual support on the other hand;
3. Action appears urgent, it should be progressive, credible and practical;
4. Duplication of effort and programmes should be avoided;
5. Stakeholder realities may differ significantly from country to country depending upon government structure, history, social factors and cultural background;
6. Any strategy for stakeholder involvement should include both CSLF Policy Group and Technology Group.

B. Non-controversial Instruments

Each CSLF Member country is strongly encouraged to pursue domestic stakeholder involvement in the research, development, deployment and financing of carbon capture and storage technologies. It is expected that Member countries will adopt two non-controversial instruments which are the CSLF Stakeholders Register and the CSLF Stakeholders Web. Both of them could be designed with help from the CSLF Secretariat during the next couple of months. First operations can be expected by the end of the current year.

1. Stakeholders Register

- a) Each CSLF Member country (and entity) should build its own CSLF Stakeholders Register to include:
 - ⇒ individual stakeholders as from the interests represented and subject for involvement (see Session 1); individuals would be identified by flags for classification and retrieval;
 - ⇒ stakeholders would be allowed to identify themselves;
 - ⇒ observers might be added to the open-ended list of stakeholders;
 - ⇒ technical rules to build and operate the Register will be defined by CSLF Secretariat.

- b) CSLF Secretariat also to build a Register of international organisations and NGOs;
- c) Different Registers to network into a single CSLF system (the CSLF Global Stakeholders Register).

In principle, stakeholder refers to entities and individuals that have a (significant) role in, or influence on the research, development, deployment and financing of carbon capture and storage technologies.

Stakeholder interests would include the following:

- a) Industrial and commercial enterprises and their associations,
- b) Academic/scientific institutes and individuals with interest in research,
- c) Regional and local authorities,
- d) NGOs and other representatives from civil society,
- e) Labour groups,
- f) Financial institutions,
- g) Media, and
- h) International and multilateral organisations.

In addition to the above-mentioned “categorisation”, stakeholder interests may divide along other lines:

- a) Carbon dioxide capture,
- b) Carbon dioxide disposal and storage,
- c) Public awareness and outreach,
- d) Environmental regulation,
- e) Health and safety, and
- f) Long-term legal responsibility,
- g) Contractual relationships,
- h) Engineering design and optimisation,
- i) Geographical issues, and
- j) Project finance,
- k) Local communities vs. global issues.

2. *Stakeholders Web*

The CSLF Stakeholders Web would be organised and administered by the CSLF Secretariat and used to distribute (and collect), and exchange information about the CSLF and its various working groups to stakeholders and to provide a first point of contact for stakeholders with enquires about the work of the CSLF and carbon capture and storage technologies.

Precisely, the Stakeholders Web would be designed and operated:

- a) to exchange and communicate information;
- b) to include/link to the global calendar of CSLF – relevant events;
- c) to consider best practice and lessons learned;

- d) to propose an open-ended list of experts on CSLF technologies and policy issues (and peers) who are ready to serve;
- e) to link to other networks (global and regional networks, e.g. International Hydrogen Partnership Initiative, COP10).

The cost of the CSLF Web should be shared by CSLF Members countries. Mechanisms could be invented to finance the Web.

C. Near – Term Action by the Policy Group

Near - term action refers to informal and formal decision which can be made by the Policy Group. It is suggested that Policy Group Members are informed of the results of this Informal Meeting. They may wish to act “ad referendum”. Also some immediate action is expected by Australia as the leading CSLF Member country in Melbourne.

Substantial consensus emerged during this Informal Meeting on the Priority Issues for Melbourne and on the need of Early Stakeholder Involvement in (by) the CSLF Policy Group.

1. *Priority Issues for Melbourne*

Top priority issues for Melbourne (and after) are:

- a) Public acceptance of carbon storage;
- b) Information, public awareness, outreach action, transparency;
- c) Project finance, project recognition and investment,

Further priority issues include:

- d) Regulatory aspects, legal responsibility, contractual responsibility;
- e) Local vs. regional concerns/global concerns.

The shared view is that public acceptance may mean yes or not to the CSLF process.

2. *Early Stakeholder Involvement*

The CSLF Policy Group is invited to consider:

- a) Hearings of stakeholders (rules can be prepared on how to invite stakeholders);
- b) Workshops by/of stakeholders (both regional and global);

Two Workshops could be organised in Melbourne to discuss Top Priority Issues:

- a) Workshop on project financing, project recognition, private vs. public investment with participation of stakeholders from industry associations, financial institutions, labour groups;

- b) Workshop on public acceptance of carbon storage and related activity with participation of environmental organisations, NGOs, media, regional and local authorities.

The two Workshops may lead to establishing two provisional CSLF Stakeholders Reference Panels, respectively. The two Panels will be open-ended and serve the Policy Group on provisional ground before something such as a Stakeholder Advisory Board can be organised and made operational in the long-term.

The CSLF Secretariat may wish to submit a concept paper on this subject before the forthcoming meeting of the Policy Group.

Colleagues from Australia with support from the CSLF Secretariat, may wish to design the two Workshops for Melbourne and accept names (no more than 5 per each CSLF Member country) for their respective provisional Stakeholders Reference Panels. CSLF Policy Group chairs might serve as interim chairs for the two Reference Panels.

D. Acknowledgments

The DTI should be praised for the perfect organisation of the Informal Meeting. All the potential Stakeholders and Policy Group Members who attend and contributed to the discussion with their ideas, vision and advice deserve own recognition. Own sincere gratitude also goes to the colleagues of the Working Group who made this Meeting a reality.

This note presents conclusions of the Informal Meeting under the responsibility of the writer. The attempt has been made to highlight and summarise the main views and the proposals which received a broad consensus towards continuing action.