

Needs of Emerging Economic Countries

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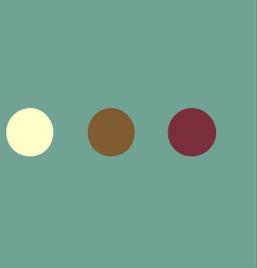
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Introduction

- The capacity building task force aims to
 - assist emerging economy member countries to develop the knowledge, skills, expertise and institutions needed to deploy CCS,
 - develop training and educational resources that all CSLF members can utilize,
 - build on lessons learned from CSLF-recognized projects, and collaborate with other international CCS initiatives.
- One of the key aims is to ensure that needs of emerging economic countries are addressed
- This is the third workshop; two workshops were earlier held in 2007.



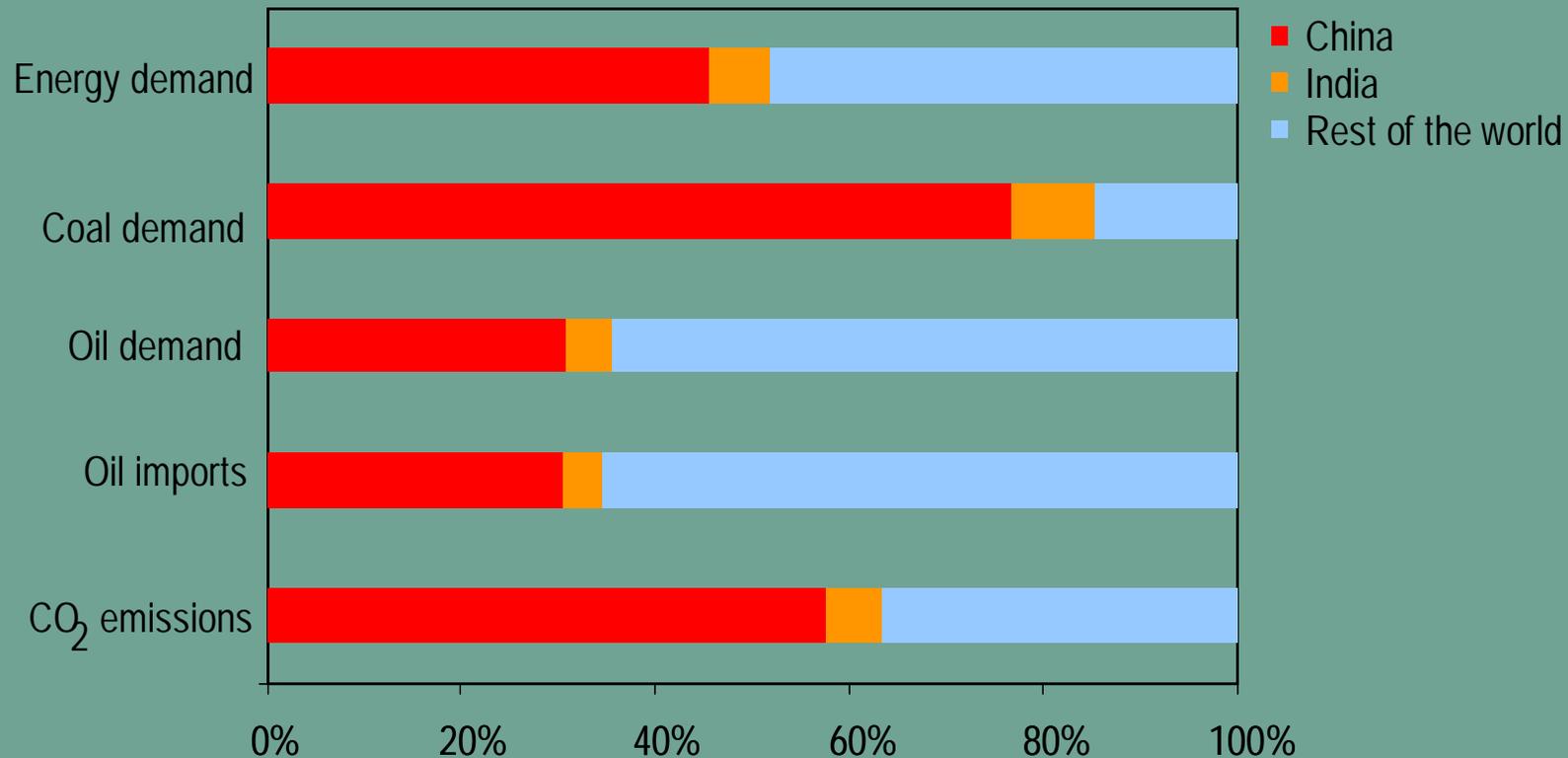
Relevance of CCS to emerging economy countries of CSLF

The emerging economic countries are the main drivers of the high energy growth trajectory and consequently large GHG emissions

Global energy system is on a unsustainable path, which can not be corrected as required unless the emerging economic countries lower the carbon intensity of energy

CCS is the most promising technology to reconcile fossil fuel usage with expected carbon constrained future

Increase in the World's Primary Energy Demand – Role of China and India



China & India have contributed more than half of the increase in global demand for energy and over 80% for coal since 2000

Source IEA – World Energy Outlook 2007



Needs Analysis

1. **Strategic and Planning:** emerging economy countries need to develop their own CCS road map setting out vision and strategic choices. Moving to an advanced and more expensive technology involves a complex decision making process; which requires detailed upstream analytical work.
2. **Financing resources:** often quoted as a critical issue / deal stopper. Our experience suggest that if financing requests are sequenced appropriately, there will be interest in this globally important area.
3. **Transfer of Technology:** emerging economy countries offer the biggest opportunity in the CCS area, which should open collaborative projects and research activities in these countries.



Potential Critical Gaps

- Possible mismatch between strategic priority of emerging economy countries and current international research activities
- Fragmented institutional structure in emerging economy countries, which may not be conducive to effective capacity building



Suggested way forward

- Adoption of new technology is time consuming; urgent need to mainstream CCS as a carbon management option
- Development of a road map with clear destinations and performance targets
- Learning by doing – industrial size demonstration plants to check viability of technologies, cost structure, risk assessment and possible mitigations