

Carbon Capture and Storage and the Long-term Cooperative Action

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The Framework Convention on Climate Change

- The Framework Convention does not mention carbon capture and storage
- The Kyoto Protocol art 2.1 (a) (iv): Parties shall implement and/or further elaborate policies and measures in accordance with its national circumstances, such as:
Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy, of carbon dioxide sequestration technologies and of advanced and innovative environmentally sound technologies;

CCS in the LCA text (I)

- CCS is explicitly mentioned several places in the inf.1 and inf.2 documents
- Not explicitly mentioned in the L.7 documents
- However that does not exclude CCS or imply that CCS should/could not be implemented under the future LCA agreement

CCS in the LCA text (II)

- Innovative technologies are mentioned several places in the L.7 documents
- Low-emission Development Growth Plans
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
- New mechanisms: Market-based approaches

A new mechanism for storing CO₂

- Global action under the UNFCCC is necessary to give an impetus to implementation of CO₂ capture and storage at a global scale
- Norway has proposed a new CO₂ storage mechanism under the UNFCCC to stimulate significant early mitigation in developing countries
- Covers the storage of CO₂ in underground geological reservoirs, not storage in the water column or *on* the seabed
- By focusing on the outcome of the process i.e. storage, rather than the input i.e. the capture, we believe that a CO₂ storage mechanism will be both technology and sector neutral, as the technological options for best to accomplish long-term storage will depend on the circumstances of the storage site
- Credits fully fungible with other credits under the UNFCCC (inter alia offsets or towards a financing obligation or as part of a set aside reserve)

Regulatory Framework

- To ensure the environmental integrity of the projects,
- The mechanism include the establishment of a regulatory framework for, inter alia, determining of the project boundaries, addressing permanence, monitoring and liability for long-term monitoring and seepage
- Using IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; and,
- Other existing international framework
 - OSPAR
 - London Convention
- Strict MRV system

Capacity building is important

- Based on the host country's capacities and capabilities, extensive capacity-building activities should be included in the projects
- Capacity building should strengthen host countries' capabilities, inter alia, development of necessary legal and regulatory frameworks, establishment and implementation of monitoring and reporting requirements, including but not limited to, emission inventories, and mapping and characterisation of suitable storage sites
- Enhancement of capacity building should also target technology development in and transfer to developing countries