



UNFCCC and CCS Overview up to Copenhagen

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UNFCCC and CCS

Overview up to Copenhagen



- Pre 2012 (Kyoto 1st Period) – CDM
- Post 2012
- IPCC GHG Guidelines

COP – UNFCCC parties – Copenhagen was COP15

CMP – Kyoto Protocol parties – Copenhagen was CMP5

SBSTA – working body for scientific and technical assistance to both

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism for rewarding CO₂ reduction in developing countries. Project-based carbon credits.

AWG KP / AWG LCA – Ad-Hoc Working Groups for Kyoto Protocol and Long-term Cooperative Action (UNFCCC) for post 2012

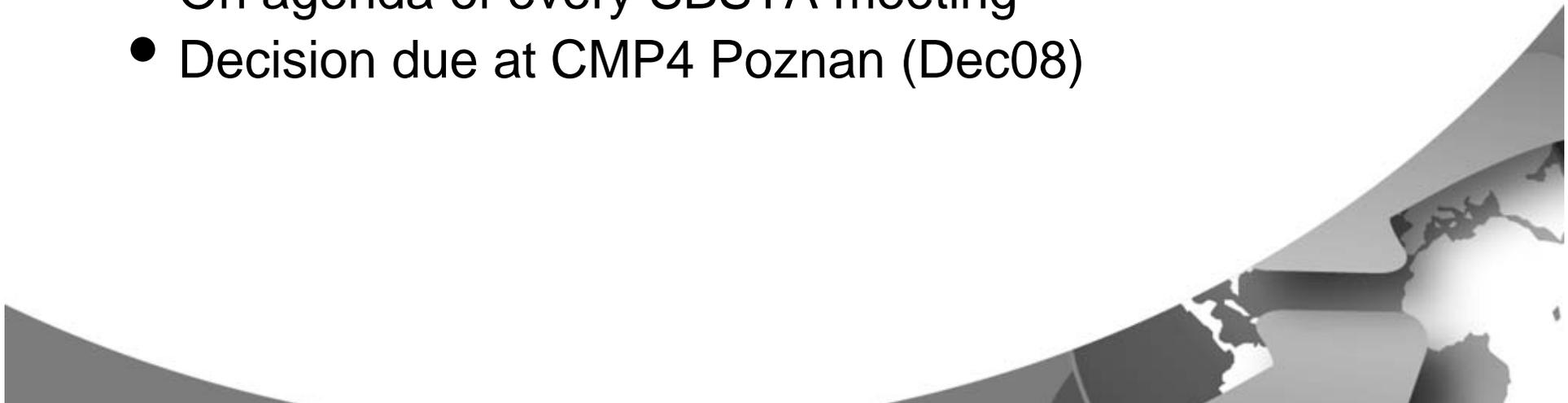


UNFCCC - CDM (Kyoto 1st Period)



Considering CCS since CMP1 Montreal (2005)

- CDM Executive Board to consider new methodologies
- Under SBSTA:-
- Technical workshops (2006)
- Consideration of technical and policy Issues
- Submissions from Parties and NGOs – 2 synthesis reports (2007 and 2008)
- On agenda of every SBSTA meeting
- Decision due at CMP4 Poznan (Dec08)

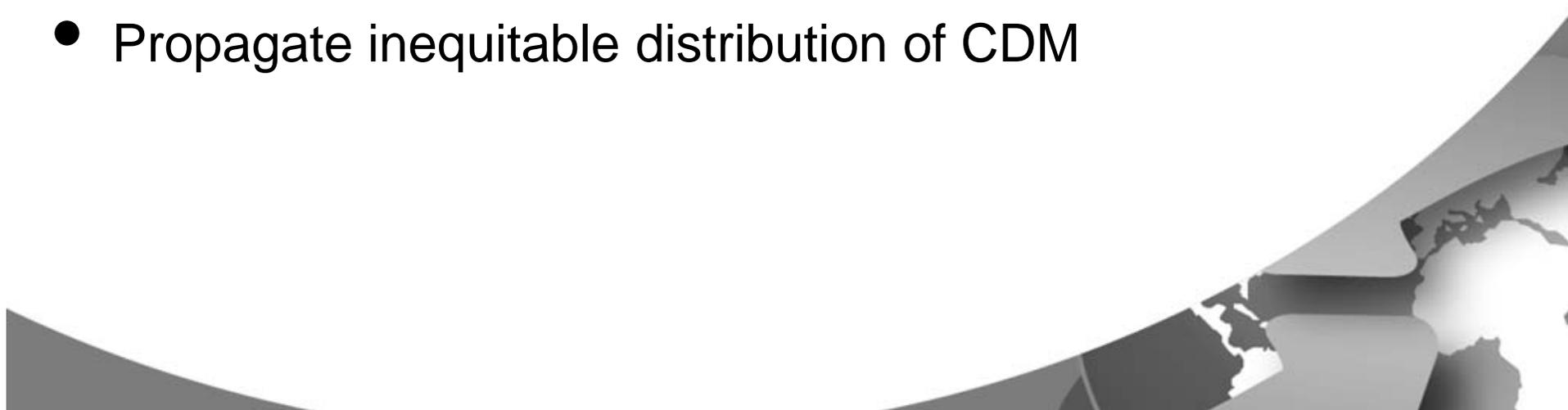


CCS in CDM....



Arguments against:-

- Unproven technology
- Prove in Annex 1 first then transfer technology
- No CCS (on coal PS) yet in Annex 1
- Flood CDM market
- Long term liability - from offset project that helps Annex 1 avoid domestic action
- Propagate inequitable distribution of CDM

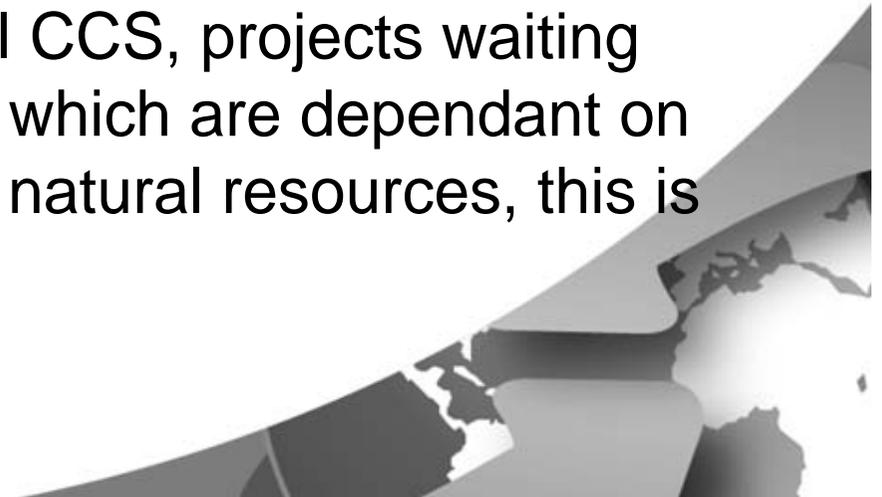


CCS in CDM....



Arguments for:-

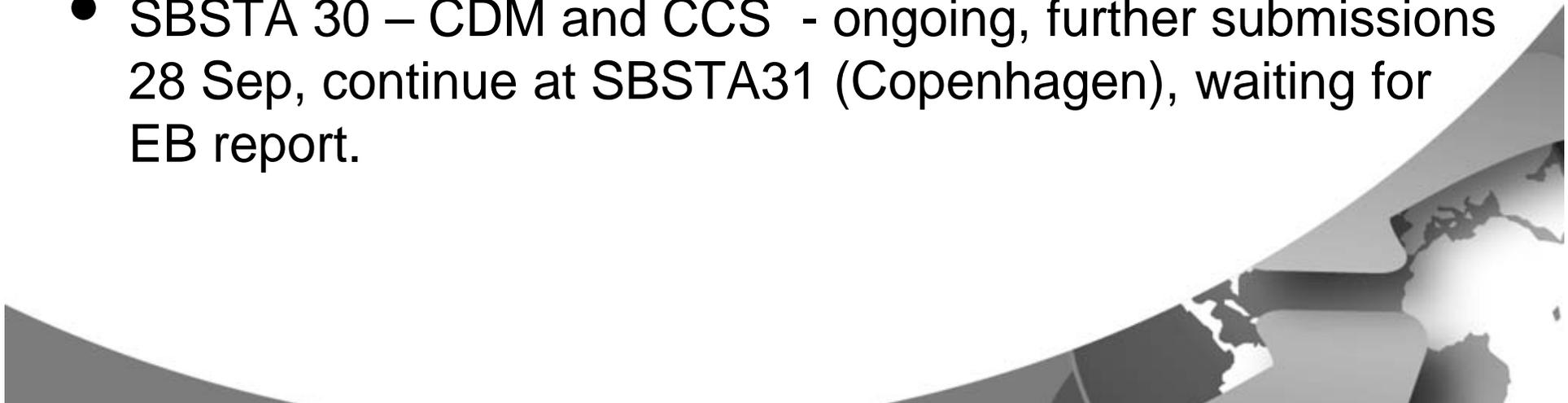
- Climate change - need for CCS – IEA ETP and IPCC 4th Assessment
- CDM is technology neutral
- Joint learning with developing countries
- Should not stop developing countries from doing CCS
- Help equitable distribution of CDM
- Can be done now with non-coal CCS, projects waiting
- For some developing countries which are dependant on fossil fuels and have little other natural resources, this is only way to reduce emissions



UNFCCC - CDM (Kyoto 1st Period)



- CMP4 Poznan (Dec08) – lots of work on two text options, but blocked from going to CMP so no outcome text
- CMP4 – tasked CDM Executive Board to consider implications of CCS in CDM, to report to CMP5 (Copenhagen) - EB commissioned report from experts
- SBSTA 30 – CDM and CCS - ongoing, further submissions 28 Sep, continue at SBSTA31 (Copenhagen), waiting for EB report.



Experts report to EB on Implications of CCS in CDM



- CCS compatible with current Modalities and Procedures
- Treat as stable long-term emission reductions - with appropriate site selection, risk management, liability, boundaries, monitoring.



Experts report to EB (cont)



- DOE needs appropriate expertise
- Boundary to include larger sub-surface volume than reservoir
- Requirement for host to continue monitoring post-crediting period
- Liability – seepage to be compensated
- Liability long-term – host required to commit to post-crediting liability
- International boundaries – keep within
- CCS Working Group under EB

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/050/eb50annagan1.pdf>

EB Report to CMP



- Table of Positive and Negative Perspectives
- Recommended further consideration by CMP
- Recommended not to consider any more CCS methodologies until further guidance from CMP

http://cdm.unfccc.int/EB/050/eb50_repan11.pdf

All CCS CDM reports and background

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/about/ccs/index.html>





UNFCCC Post 2012

Bali Roadmap CMP3 (2007) – 2 year process leading to CMP5

- AWG KP (KP Parties) – Considering future CDM :- Options include CCS excluded or included [2 proj per region]. Waiting for EB report(s).
- AWG LCA (UNFCCC Parties)
- Both discussing new mechanisms: - sectoral mechanisms and NAMAs for developing countries.



**Hence great expectations from
COP 15 / CMP 5 at Copenhagen !**

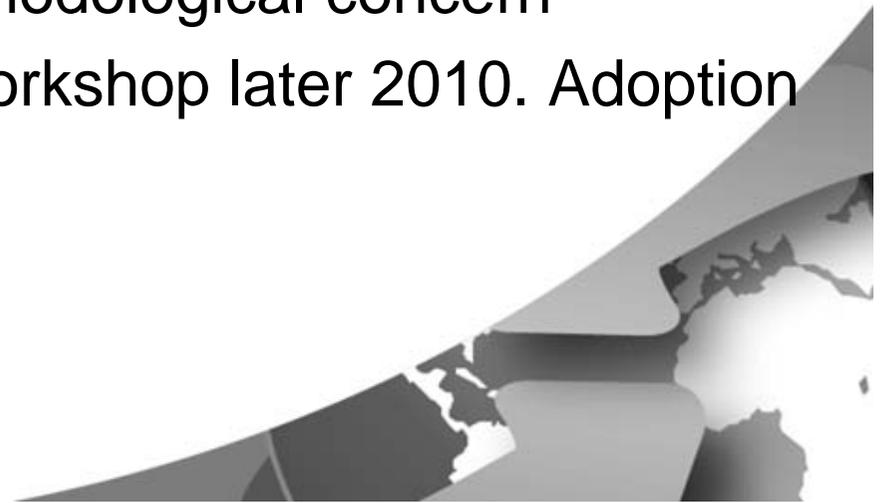


UNFCCC and CCS - IPCC



IPCC Guidelines for GHGs Inventories 2006

- Includes Chapter on CCS – which underpins all CCS regulations
- At SBSTA 30 (June 2009) :-
- Considered adoption
- CCS included in areas of methodological concern
- Submissions by Feb 2010. Workshop later 2010. Adoption by UNFCCC 2011?





Thank you