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气候变化框架公约

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附属科学技术咨询机构
第三十二届会议
2010 年 5 月 31 日至 6 月 9 日，波恩
议程项目 8(b)
《京都议定书》之下的方法学问题
将在地质构造中捕集和储存二氧化碳作为清洁发展机制项目活动

将在地质构造中捕集和储存二氧化碳作为清洁发展机制项目活动

主席提出的结论草案

1. 附属科学技术咨询机构(科技咨询机构)注意到缔约方提出的意见[1]，包括为回应以前提出的就此议程项目提出意见的请求而提出的意见，以及在会议期间发表的意见，这些意见涉及与如下未决事项[2] 相关的关注问题，尤其是：

(a) 非永久性，包括长期永久性；

(b) 衡量、报告和核实；

(c) 环境影响；

(d) 项目活动界限；

(e) 国际法；

(f) 赔偿责任；

(g) 意外不利结果的可能性；

(h) 安全；

(i) 因渗漏或泄漏造成的损害的保险与赔偿。

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.2 和 Add.1。

[2] 根据第 2/CMP.5 号决定，第 29 段。

2. 科技咨询机构同意，在进一步审议将在地质构造中捕集和储存二氧化碳列为清洁发展机制项目活动的可能性时，必须处理和解决上文第 1 段所述问题。

3. 它还商定，在第三十三届会议上，通过审议上文第 1 段所列的问题，继续就将在地质构造中捕集和储存二氧化碳列入清洁发展机制项目活动的可能性开展工作，以期作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议在其第六届会议上就此问题通过一项决定。

4. 科技咨询机构还商定，对此问题的进一步审议应以缔约方提交的意见为基础，[3] 包括应此前的提交意见请求所提出的意见以及在会议上表达的意见，并以附件所载决定草案案文为基础。

[3] 同上文脚注 1。

Annex

[ENGLISH ONLY]

Text for further consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

[The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol,

Recalling decisions 7/CMP.1, 1/CMP.2, 2/CMP.4 and 2/CMP.5,

Taking into account Article 12, paragraph 5(b), of the Kyoto Protocol,

Recognizing that carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations is a relevant technology for the attainment of the ultimate goal of the Convention and may be part of a range of potential options for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions,

Emphasizing that the deployment of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations shall be environmentally safe and have the objective of avoiding any seepage,

Recognizing that Parties have registered concerns regarding the implications of the possible inclusion of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations as clean development mechanism project activities, and highlighted issues which need to be addressed and resolved in the design and implementation of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations, in order for these activities to be considered within the scope of the clean development mechanism,

1. [Option 1: *Decides* that carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations is eligible as project activities under the clean development mechanism, provided that the issues identified in decision 2/CMP.5, paragraph 29, are addressed and resolved in a satisfactory manner through, inter alia, the actions identified in paragraph 2 (a-n) below;

Option 2: *Decides* that carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations is not eligible as project activities under the clean development mechanism.]

2. [*Agrees* that:

(a) Careful selection of the storage site for carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations is key in addressing issues related to permanence of storage, liability, the international legal framework and environmental impacts, including transboundary impacts;

(b) Any consideration of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations shall be based on stringent and robust criteria for the selection of the storage site;

(c) Stringent monitoring plans shall be in place in order to ensure the environmental integrity of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations;

(d) Further consideration is required as regards the suitability of the use of modeling, as opposed to direct monitoring, in meeting the stringency requirements of such monitoring plans, in particular taking into account the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories;*

(e) The boundaries of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations shall include all above-ground and underground installations and storage sites, as well as all potential sources of carbon dioxide that can be released into the atmosphere, involved in the capture, treatment, transportation, injection and storage of carbon dioxide;

(f) The boundaries referred to in paragraph 2 (e) above shall be clearly identified and contained within the borders of a single country;

(g) Any release of carbon dioxide from the boundaries referred to in paragraph 2 (e) above must be accounted for in the monitoring plans;

(h) Any increase in energy use related to the deployment of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations shall be accounted for in the monitoring plans;

(i) A thorough risk and safety assessment shall be required for the deployment of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations;

(j) The risk and safety assessment referred to in paragraph 2 (i) above shall include, inter alia, the assessment of risk and proposal of mitigation actions related to emissions from injection points, emissions from above-ground and underground installations and reservoirs, seepage, lateral flows, migrating plumes, massive and catastrophic release of stored carbon dioxide, and impacts on human health and ecosystems;

(k) The results of the risk and safety assessment referred to in the paragraph 2 (i) above shall be considered when assessing the technical viability of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations;

(l) Short-, medium- and long-term liability provisions, including the clear identification of liable entities, shall be defined prior to the consideration of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations;

(m) Adequate provisions for restoration of any damaged ecosystems and full compensation of impacted communities in the event of release of carbon dioxide from the deployment of carbon dioxide capture and storage in geological formations must be set up prior to any deployment of related activities;

(n) In view of the environmental risks involved, storage of carbon dioxide in water columns shall not be considered as a viable option for carbon dioxide capture and storage.]]