Nations Unies FCCC/SBSTA/2010/L.11

Convention-cadre sur les changements climatiques

Distr. limitée
8 juin 2010
Français
Original: anglais

Organe subsidiaire de conseil scientifique et technologique
Trente-deuxième session
Bonn, 31 mai-9 juin 2010
Point 8 b) de l'ordre du jour
Questions méthodologiques relevant du Protocole de Kyoto
Piégeage et stockage du dioxyde de carbone dans les formations géologiques au titre des activités de projet du mécanisme pour un développement propre

Piégeage et stockage du dioxyde de carbone dans les formations géologiques au titre des activités de projet du mécanisme pour un développement propre

Projet de conclusions proposé par le Président

1. L'Organe subsidiaire de conseil scientifique et technologique (SBSTA) a pris note des vues communiquées par les Parties[1], y compris celles qui avaient été adressées en réponse aux demandes antérieures de contributions au titre de ce point de l'ordre du jour et celles exprimées au cours de la session, au sujet des préoccupations liées aux questions non réglées ci-après[2], parmi d'autres:

a) Non-permanence, y compris la permanence à long terme;

b) Mesure, notification et vérification;

c) Impact sur l'environnement;

d) Périmètre de l'activité de projet;

e) Droit international;

f) Responsabilité;

g) Risque d'effets pervers;

h) Sécurité;

i) Affiliation à un système d'assurance et indemnisation en cas de dommages causés par des déperditions ou des fuites.

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.2 et Add.1.
[2] En application de la décision 2/CMP.5, par. 29.

2. Le SBSTA est convenu que les questions mentionnées ci-dessus au paragraphe 1 devaient être étudiées et réglées lors d'un plus ample examen de la prise en compte éventuelle du captage et du stockage du dioxyde de carbone dans les formations géologiques au titre des activités de projet du mécanisme pour un développement propre.

3. Il est en outre convenu de poursuivre à sa trente-troisième session ses travaux sur la prise en compte éventuelle dans le mécanisme pour un développement propre du captage et du stockage du dioxyde de carbone dans les formations géologiques en étudiant les questions énumérées ci-dessus au paragraphe 1, afin que la Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto adopte une décision sur ce sujet à sa sixième session.

4. Le SBSTA a également considéré que l'examen plus approfondi de cette question devait être fondé sur les vues communiquées par les Parties[3], y compris celles adressées en réponse aux demandes antérieures de contributions et celles exprimées au cours de la session, et sur le texte du projet de décision figurant dans l'annexe.

[3] Voir la note 1 ci-dessus.

Annexe

[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.]]