



Convención Marco sobre el Cambio Climático

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Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico

32º período de sesiones

Bonn, 31 de mayo a 9 de junio de 2010

Tema 8 b) del programa

**Cuestiones metodológicas relacionadas con el Protocolo de Kyoto:
Captura y almacenamiento de dióxido de carbono en formaciones
geológicas como actividades de proyectos del mecanismo
para un desarrollo limpio**

Captura y almacenamiento de dióxido de carbono en formaciones geológicas como actividades de proyectos del mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio

Proyecto de conclusiones propuesto por la Presidencia

1. El Órgano Subsidiario de Asesoramiento Científico y Tecnológico (OSACT) tomó nota de las opiniones presentadas por las Partes¹, incluidas las presentadas en ocasiones anteriores en que se pidieron comunicaciones sobre este tema del programa y las expresadas durante el período de sesiones, sobre las preocupaciones relacionadas con, entre otras, las siguientes cuestiones pendientes²:

- a) La no permanencia, incluida la permanencia a largo plazo;
- b) La medición, notificación y verificación;
- c) Los efectos ambientales;
- d) El ámbito de las actividades de proyectos;
- e) El derecho internacional;
- f) La responsabilidad;
- g) Las posibilidades de efectos perversos;

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.2 y Add.1.

² De conformidad con la decisión 2/CMP.5, párr. 29.

- h) La seguridad;
 - i) La cobertura de seguros y la indemnización por daños y perjuicios causados por una filtración o fuga.
2. El OSACT convino en que las cuestiones enumeradas en el párrafo 1 *supra* deberán abordarse y resolverse cuando se siga examinando la posible inclusión de la captura y almacenamiento de dióxido de carbono en formaciones geológicas como actividades de proyectos del mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio.
3. También convino en seguir deliberando sobre la posible inclusión de la captura y almacenamiento de dióxido de carbono en formaciones geológicas como actividades de proyectos del mecanismo para un desarrollo limpio durante su 33º período de sesiones, mediante el examen de las cuestiones enumeradas en el párrafo 1 *supra*, con miras a que la Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto adopte una decisión sobre este asunto en su sexto período de sesiones.
4. El OSACT convino asimismo en que, cuando se siga examinado esta cuestión, los trabajos deberán basarse en las opiniones presentadas por las Partes³, incluidas las presentadas en ocasiones anteriores en que se pidieron comunicaciones y las expresadas durante el período de sesiones, así como en el proyecto de decisión que figura en el anexo del presente documento.

³ Véase la nota 1.

Anexo

[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.]]
