

Durban outcomes: significance for CCS

By Ellina Levina

CCS Unit

International Energy Agency

February 2, 2012

Durban: significance for CCS

■ Long-term climate mitigation perspective was put in place

- Commitment to come up with a global agreement by 2015 to be in force by 2020
- Continuation of the KP – 2nd Commitment Period (albeit covering only 15% of global GHG emissions)

■ Continuation of the CDM

■ Adopted Modalities and Procedures for CCS as a CDM activity

■ Adopted key Cancun building blocks: Green Climate Fund, Technology Mechanism, (Adaptation Committee)

■ Further details on NAMAs and registry for developing countries' participation

CCS in the CDM: positive signals for the technology development

- International acceptance of the technology
- Modalities and Procedures could serve as an international standard for CCS project rules
- Financial incentive (although partial) for CCS development in developing countries
- Impetus for CCS capacity building in developing countries

Key questions:

- **What are the next steps at the UNFCCC and nationally to see CCS CDM projects come on board?**
- **Who are the potential buyers of CCS CDM CERs and what would be their reasons (given the current high costs of CCS projects and not very stringent CO₂ targets in AI countries)?**
- **Would EU Provisions for use of CERs in the EU Emissions Trading System impact possible CCS CDM projects?**
- **Who are the potential sellers of CCS CDM CERS? Are they ready? What kind of capacity building do they need?**



Today's speakers:

- **Lambert Schneider, UNFCCC Secretariat**
 - Overview of Durban outcomes and next steps for CCS in the CDM
- **Stig Svenningsen, Norway**
 - An Annex 1 perspective
- **Hugh Sealy, Grenada**
 - A non-Annex 1 perspective
- **Rob Bradley and Majid Hasan Al Suwaidi, United Arab Emirates**
 - A non-Annex 1 perspective
- **Liva Andersone, European Commission**
 - Provisions for use of CERs in the EU Emissions Trading System and Effort Sharing Decision