

Durban outcomes: significance for CCS

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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



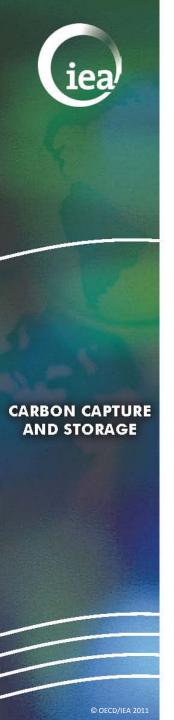
CCS in the CDM: positive signals for the technology development

International acceptance of the technology

Modalities and Procedures could serve as an international standard for CCS project rules

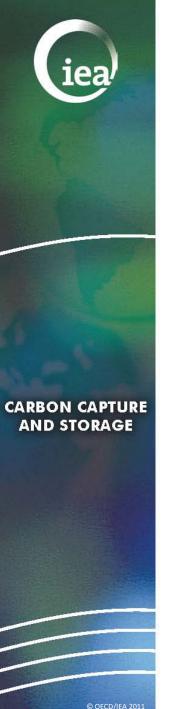
 Financial incentive (although partial) for CCS development in developing countries

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