



Update on London Protocol

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IEA Regulatory Network

London Convention and Protocol



- Marine Treaty - Global agreement regulating disposal of wastes and other matter at sea
- Convention 1972 (87 countries)
- Protocol 1996 – ratified March 2006 (45 countries as of Oct 2014)
- Annual Meeting of the Contracted Parties. Annual meeting of Scientific Group.

- How it works:
- Prohibition on dumping of all wastes, except for those listed in Annex 1, which need to be permitted under conditions in Annex 2.

- Annex 1: dredged material; sewage sludge; fish waste; vessels and platforms; inert, inorganic geological material; organic material of natural origin; bulky items primarily comprising unarmful materials, from small islands with no access to waste disposal options

London Convention and Protocol and CCS



- Prohibited some CCS project configurations
- CO₂ Geological Storage Assessed by LC Scientific Group 2005/6
- 2006 - Risk Assessment Framework for CO₂
- **To allow prohibited CCS configurations – Protocol amendment adopted at 28th Consultative Meeting (LP1), 2 Nov 2006 - came into force 10 Feb 2007 to allow disposal in geological formations**
- CO₂ Specific Guidelines (2007)

London Protocol Transboundary

London Protocol Article 6

“EXPORT OF WASTES OR OTHER MATTER

Contracting Parties shall not allow the export of wastes or other matter to other countries for dumping or incineration at sea.”

- Prohibits transboundary transport of CO₂ for geological storage
- 2009 LP4 (30 Oct) - **Amendment to allow CO₂ for storage was adopted by vote.**
- Article 6 , new para 2 : ‘Export of CO₂ for disposal in accordance with Annex 1 may occur, provided an agreement or arrangement has been entered into by countries concerned’
- Agreement shall include : permitting responsibilities; for export to non-LP Parties provisions equivalent to LP’s for issuing permits.
- **To come into force needs ratification by two thirds all Parties**
- Transboundary movement of CO₂ streams after injection is not export in the sense of article 6, of the London Protocol.

London Protocol Transboundary

2014 Update

- 2012 - Revised CO₂ Specific Guidelines approved and adopted at LC-34, Oct 29, London. Covering subsurface transboundary migration.
Transboundary storage offshore now possible
- 2013 - New 'Guidance on Export of CO₂ Streams for Disposal' approved to cover responsibilities for 'arrangements or agreements' for export
- **All safeguards are now in place for transboundary CCS activity in the marine environment, including export.**
- **But – 2009 Transboundary amendment for CO₂ export needs 30 countries to ratify in order to come into force.**
 - **Only 2 so far - Norway, UK**
 - **5 underway - Netherlands, Korea, Canada, Australia, Sweden**
- **So export of CO₂ still not permitted for offshore storage**
 - unless for utilisation eg EOR.



- Mr. Koji Sekimizu, the IMO Secretary-General in his opening speech to the 2013 LP meeting.
- *“The London Protocol currently is also the only global framework to regulate carbon capture and sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations.....”*
- *However, it remains a **serious concern** that, to date, only two of the 43 London Protocol Parties have accepted the 2009 amendment, which is a long way from satisfying the entry-into-force requirements. The importance of securing its entry into force cannot be over-emphasized, if the threat of acidification of the oceans from climate change is to be minimized.”*

IEA Report

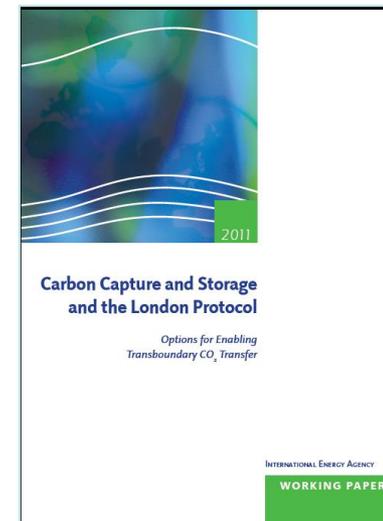


- **CCS and The London Protocol – Options for Enabling Transboundary CO₂ Transfer.** IEA Working Paper 2011
- Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

Options:

- Interpretive resolution
- Provisional application
- Additional treaty
- Modification of aspects of LP between 2 Parties
- Suspension of aspects of LP between 2 Parties
- Do CCS through non-Parties

- Presented at LC/LP 2011 – not well received





Thank you

Any Questions?