

Australian NGO Perspective



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Climate Action Network Australia (CANA) is a non-profit alliance of 30 Australian environmental, public health, social justice and research organisations working to fight global warming. Formed in 1998, CANA is the Australian branch of the global Climate Action Network, which has members in over 70 nations. To find out more about CANA, visit www.cana.org.au



CANA perspective

This presentation represents
the views of CANA – not the
Australian delegation



Geosequestration - Do we need it?

To prevent dangerous climate change, global mean temperature must not exceed 2°C above pre-industrial levels



This will require industrialised countries to reduce emissions by 60-80% of 1990 levels by 2050 with further reductions by 2100

Without a commitment to ‘deep cuts’ why do we need geosequestration?



Timeframe

Significant reductions must commence immediately

Coal-fired power stations with geosequestration are not expected until 2015

Renewable energy, energy efficiency & demand management are available NOW and should be policy priorities.



Permanence

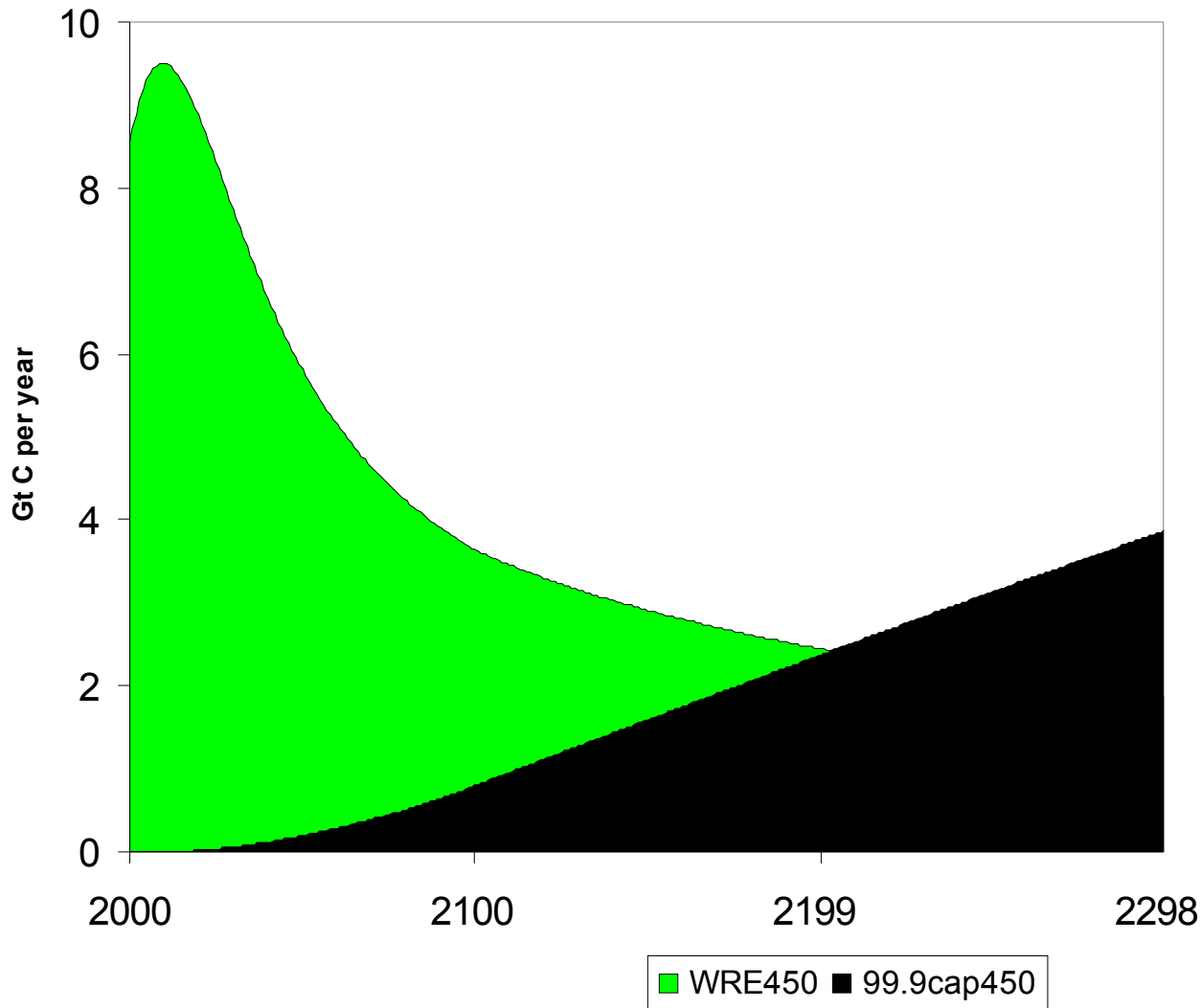
The safest rate of leakage is zero and that should be the goal for every geosequestration site

Governments and proponents must unambiguously prove permanence of storage on a site-by-site basis

Leakage must not compromise the ability of future generations to avoid dangerous climate change



Impacts of leaks from storage (100% reliance case)



Liability

A **stringent legal framework** must ensure that proponents assume complete legal liability for leakage over the lifetime of the disposal



Future corporate insolvency or restructuring must not diminish the effectiveness of the liability regime



Diversion of Resources

Geosequestration must not divert investment away from renewable energy and energy efficiency



These technologies are proven, less risky, less costly and will deliver better emission reductions in the short to medium term



Public Consultation

Public consultation has been inadequate

General public is poorly informed

It is not reasonable to impose the risks of geosequestration onto future generations without full public disclosure and participation

Geosequestration has global consequences, yet international NGO participation is low



CSLF Draft Regulatory Considerations

NGOs have many concerns

Regulatory considerations must include precautionary and 'polluter pays' principles

Corporations' project development timelines (eg Gorgon) are driving the pace of the regulatory process, reducing opportunities for public participation

Regulatory considerations need to be redrafted using a thorough process of international consultation



CANA Principles

Commitment to deep cuts in GHGs required first

Support for proven, low risk technologies (renewable energy and energy efficiency) should be prioritised

It is premature to approve commercial geosequestration projects

R&D projects require stringent and unambiguous regulatory principles

Permanence of storage must be unambiguously proven

Liability must remain with proponents

Full public debate required





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