



## COMPENDIUM OF CANADA'S ENGAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS

### *London Protocol on Prevention of Marine Pollution (Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter)*

**SUBJECT CATEGORY:**

Marine / Oceans

**TYPE OF AGREEMENT / INSTRUMENT:**

Multilateral

**FORM:**

Legally-binding treaty

**STATUS:**

- Parties adopted the London Protocol as a new stand-alone treaty November 8, 1996 at the Special Meeting of the Parties to the London Convention 1972.
- Canada acceded to the Protocol May 15, 2000.
- London Protocol entered into force March 24, 2006 (operates in parallel with older London Convention).
- As of 2019 there are 53 Parties to the London Protocol and there are now 100 parties when membership of both London Protocol and Convention are combined.

**LEAD & PARTNER DEPARTMENTS:**

**Lead Department:** Environment and Climate Change Canada

**Partner Departments:** Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Global Affairs Canada (GAC), Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Transport Canada (TC).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:****Web Links:**

- [London Protocol and Convention website](#)
- [Environment and Climate Change Canada website](#)

**Contacts:**

[ECCC Inquiry Centre](#)

**COMPENDIUM EDITION:**

January 2020

**PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY**

The London Protocol controls marine pollution by prohibiting the disposal of wastes at sea. Only a very short list of wastes can be disposed of, and only after they have been assessed and issued a permit.

The London Convention stopped the dumping of industrial waste at sea. The newer Protocol will replace the Convention. The Protocol is taking action to address marine pollution issues like plastic pollution. Through amendments it is advancing climate change issues including governing storage of carbon dioxide in the sub-seabed and it is the first global treaty to agree on controls for marine geoengineering activities like ocean fertilization, which can cause severe effects in very large areas of the ocean that last a very long time.

**OBJECTIVE**

The objective of the London Protocol is to protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution and take effective measures according to scientific, technical, and economic capabilities to prevent, reduce and, where practicable, eliminate pollution caused by dumping.

The Protocol is a full treaty intended to eventually replace the London Convention 1972.

**KEY ELEMENTS**

The Protocol prohibits the disposal at sea of wastes and other matter except under a permit issued by a contracting Party.

Under the older London Convention, disposal of certain wastes are prohibited while under the London Protocol all wastes are prohibited from disposal at sea. Only a small list of low risk wastes can be considered for permits; a site-specific assessment must be conducted before a permit is issued.

Protocol Parties must:

- prohibit dumping and operate a permit system;

- implement a precautionary approach to environmental protection;
- take into account the polluter pays principle;
- not transfer damage from one component of the environment to another;
- prohibit the export of wastes for dumping at sea and incineration at sea of wastes;
- keep records and monitor, enforce, and report on actions under the Protocol;
- provide technical assistance to other parties on a voluntary basis; and
- promote development of international measures to protect the marine environment from all sources of pollution.

Amendments include permits for sub seabed storage of carbon dioxide streams (in force) and a new permit system for ocean fertilization research (not yet in force).

### **EXPECTED RESULTS**

Prevention of marine pollution from dumping.

Better knowledge of state of environment and sustainable use of resources through monitoring and reporting.

Shared guidance on assessment and monitoring.

Enabling of sub-seabed storage of CO<sub>2</sub> and its export to other countries for storage (new resolution taken to activate the ability to export CO<sub>2</sub>)

Further regulation of ocean fertilization (when amendments enter into force).

### **CANADA'S INVOLVEMENT**

Canada has been actively involved in the treaty from its development and participated in its negotiation, including recent amendments.

Environment and Climate Change Canada implements the London Protocol domestically and meets its obligations through the Canadian Environmental Protection Act.

ECCC assesses wastes, controls disposal, monitors disposal sites, and reports to the London Protocol at annual meetings.

### **RESULTS / PROGRESS**

#### ***Activities***

Parties meet annually in the fall for policy and in the spring for science and technical aspects.

Intersessional work is also conducted to advance positions, guidance, reporting, and technical cooperation and assistance.

Since entry into force in 2006, the London Protocol has been amended (2006, 2009) to enable storage of carbon dioxide in sub-seabed formations and in 2013 to further regulate ocean fertilization.

In 2019, a resolution passed to begin using the 2009 amendment that allows export of carbon dioxide for storage in another country according to the process set under the Protocol.

In 2016, a new strategic plan was adopted.

#### ***Reports***

[Reports on disposal activities and disposal site monitoring activities](#) are required annually. Reports on legislation and compliance are required regularly.