INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

E

FORTY-FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING
OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE
LONDON CONVENTION
&
FOURTEENTH MEETING OF
CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE LONDON
PROTOCOL
7 – 11 October, 2019
Agenda item 17

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REPORT OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING AND THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

Attached are annexes 1 to 10 to the report of the forty-first consultative meeting and the fourteenth meeting of Contracting Parties.

LIST OF ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1

AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-FIRST CONSULTATIVE MEETING AND THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

1 Adoption of the agenda

LC 41/1	Secretariat	Provisional agenda
LC 41/1/1	Secretariat	Annotations to the provisional agenda and provisional timetable
LC 41/J/2	Secretariat	Provisional list of documents

2 Status of the London Convention and Protocol

LC 41/2	Secretariat	Overview of the status of the London Convention and Protocol and their respective amendments

3 Progress on the implementation of the LP-LC Strategic Plan

No documents

4 Consideration of the report of the Scientific Groups

LC 41/4	Secretariat	Action by the governing bodies
LC 41/4/1	Co-Chairs of the Correspondence Group	Progress report from the Correspondence Group on the Development of Further Guidance on Disposal Site Selection
LC 41/4/2	Chair of the Correspondence Group	Development of further guidance on the assessment of marine cumulative effects

5 Marine geoengineering including ocean fertilization

LC 41/5	Secretariat	Progress made by the GESAMP Working Group on Marine Geoengineering

6 CO_2 sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations (LP)

LC 41/6	Netherlands and Norway	Proposed resolution on the provisional application of the 2009 amendment to article 6 of the London Protocol
LC 41/INF.3	OECD	IEAGHG updates on offshore CO_2 sequestration (CCS) 2019
LC 41/WP.6	Chair of the Drafting Group	Report of the Drafting Group on the Proposed Resolution on the

		Provisional Application of the 2009 Amendment to Article 6 of the London Protocol

7 Compliance Issues

LC 41/7	Secretariat	Final draft summary report on dumping permits issued in 2016
LC 41/7/1	Secretariat	First draft summary and overview of the number of dumping permits reported in 2017
LC 41/7/2	Secretariat	Status of compliance with the notification and reporting requirements under article VI(4) of the London Convention 1972 and article 9.4 of the London Protocol
LC 41/7/3	Secretariat	Review of the functionality of the GISIS module
LC 41/INF.2	Secretariat	Summary of the notification and reporting under the London Convention and Protocol by Contracting Parties from 1976 to 2017
LC 41/WP.2	Chair	Report of the twelfth meeting of the Compliance Group under the London Protocol

8 Technical cooperation and assistance

LC 41/8	Co-Chairs of the B2C Steering Group	Update on Barriers to Compliance (B2C) Steering Group activities
LC 41/8/1	Secretariat	Report on recent national and regional workshops
LC 41/INF.6	Republic of Korea	Progress report on the graduate school of London Protocol Engineering Master of Project Administration (LPEM)
LC 41/WP.3	Co-Chairs of the B2C Steering Group	Report of the Barriers to Compliance (B2C) Steering Group

9 Marine litter and microplastics

LC 41/9	Secretariat	Update on recent development with respect to marine litter and microplastics
LC 41/WP.4	Co-Chairs of the Working Group	Report of the Working Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics

10 Interpretation of the London Convention and Protocol

LC 41/10	Secretariat	Revision of the Specific guidelines for assessment of platforms or other man-made structures at sea
LC 41/10/1	France	End-of-life management of fibre-reinforced plastic vessels: alternatives to disposal at sea
LC 41/10/2	Secretariat	Update on matters related to the deposition of materials jettisoned during the launch of space vehicles
LC 41/10/3	Chair of the Correspondence Group	Correspondence Group on the Marine Environmental Effects of Jettisoned Waste from Commercial Spaceflight Activities
LC 41/INF.4	WODA	Beneficial use of dredged sediments

11 Matters related to the management of radioactive waste

LC 41/11	Greenpeace International	Concerns and questions regarding the status, management and plans for further treatment and disposal of liquid radioactive wastes (contaminated water) accumulating at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, Japan

12 Monitoring for the purposes of the London Convention and Protocol

LC 41/12	Chair of the Correspondence Group	Progress report from the Correspondence Group on Reporting of Monitoring Activities Carried Out in Accordance with LC/LP
LC 41/12/1	Secretariat	Update on ocean-related initiatives

13 Relations with other organizations in the field of marine environmental protection

LC 41/13	UNEP/MAP	Work for the implementation of the Dumping Protocol to the Barcelona Convention and contribution to the London Convention and the London Protocol
LC 41/13/1	Secretariat	Update on promotion of the London Convention and London Protocol through regional conventions and programmes

14 Administrative arrangements and future work

LC 41/14	Secretariat	Report on the London Convention/Protocol Technical Cooperation Trust Fund
LC 41/WP.5	Chair	Draft list of substantive items for the agenda for the forty-second Consultative Meeting and fifteenth Meeting of Contracting Parties

15 Any other business

LC 41/15	Secretariat	Liability issues
LC 41/15/1	Secretariat	Progress report on activities under GESAMP
LC 41/INF.5	Secretariat	Liability issues; supporting documentation

16 Election of officers for both governing bodies

No documents

17 Consideration and adoption of the report

LC 41/WP.1	Secretariat	Draft report of the Forty-first Consultative Meeting and the Fourteenth Meeting of Contracting Parties

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ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION LP.5(14)

ON THE PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE 2009 AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 6 OF THE LONDON PROTOCOL

(Adopted on 11 October 2019)

THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE 1996 PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION OF MARINE POLLUTION BY DUMPING OF WASTES AND OTHER MATTER, 1972

RECALLING the objectives of the 1996 Protocol to the London Convention ("London Protocol") that include the protection and preservation of the marine environment from all sources of pollution;

REITERATING the serious concern regarding the implications for the marine environment of climate change and ocean acidification, as a result of elevated levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere;

RECALLING the adoption and entry into force of the amendment which included the sequestration of carbon dioxide streams in sub-seabed geological formations in annex 1 to the London Protocol made through resolution LP.1(1) (2006);

REITERATING that resolution LP.1(1) recognizes that carbon dioxide capture and sequestration should not be considered as a substitute to other measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, but considered such sequestration as one of a portfolio of options to reduce levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide and as an important interim solution, also as referred to in paragraph 1.5 of the *2012 Specific Guidelines for the assessment of carbon dioxide for disposal into sub-seabed geological formations*;

STRESSING that the disposal of carbon dioxide streams into sub-seabed geological formations does not remove the obligation under the London Protocol to reduce the need for such disposal and the commitments under UNFCCC to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, taking into account the recent special reports of IPCC;

EMPHASIZING the need to further develop low carbon forms of energy;

NOTING that not all States have suitable sub-seabed geological formations for the sequestration of carbon dioxide streams;

RECALLING the work of the Legal and Technical Working Group on Transboundary CO_2 Sequestration Issues and its conclusions, as set out in its report (document LP/CO2 1/8), and the work of the Intersessional Correspondence Group on Transboundary CO_2 Sequestration Issues and its conclusions, as set out in its report (document LC 31/5);

REITERATING the conclusion of Contracting Parties in 2008 (document LP 30/16) that the London Protocol should not constitute a barrier to the transboundary movement of carbon dioxide streams to other States for disposal as a measure to mitigate climate change and ocean acidification;

REFERRING to the adoption of the amendment to article 6 of the London Protocol at the meeting of the Contracting Parties on 30 October 2009 through resolution LP.3(4) (2009 amendment), to allow for the export of carbon dioxide for the purpose of permanent storage in geological formations below the seabed;

ENCOURAGING further acceptances of the amendment to article 6 of the London Protocol in accordance with article 21 of the London Protocol;

STRESSING the need of the deployment of carbon capture and sequestration in order to reach the climate targets in the Paris Agreement, repeated by IPCC in its recent special reports;

RECALLING that national acceptance processes of the 2009 amendment have shown to be time consuming and that, despite great efforts, only a few acceptances have been made;

WELCOMING the proposal for a preliminary solution suggesting provisional application of the 2009 amendment pending further acceptances and formal entry into force;

EMPHASIZING that neither the 2009 amendment nor this resolution should be interpreted as legitimizing the export of any other waste or other matter to other States for disposal;

EMPHASIZING ALSO that provisional application of the 2009 amendment of the London Protocol does not set any precedent as to the use of provisional application within the London Convention or London Protocol;

URGING States to share the information on the provisional application of the amendment, including agreements or arrangements entered into between exporting and receiving States and experience with the application of the *2012 Specific Guidelines for the assessment of carbon dioxide for disposal into sub-seabed geological formations* within that context,

1 DECIDES to allow for the provisional application of the 2009 amendment pending its entry into force by those Contracting Parties which have deposited a declaration on provisional application of the 2009 amendment;

2 INVITES Contracting Parties to deposit with the Depositary a declaration on provisional application of the 2009 amendment of the London Protocol pending its entry into force;

3 FURTHER RECALLS the obligation to notify the Depositary of agreements or arrangements mentioned in article 6, paragraph 2 of the London Protocol (as amended by resolution LP.3(4));

4 AFFIRMS that the export of carbon dioxide under the provisional application of article 6 of the London Protocol (as amended by resolution LP.3(4)), and in compliance with the requirements of paragraph 2 of the article (as amended by resolution LP.3(4)) will not be in breach of article 6 as in force at the time of the export; and

5 URGES Contracting Parties to consider accepting the amendment to article 6 of the London Protocol adopted through resolution LP.3(4).

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ANNEX 3

REPORT OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE COMPLIANCE GROUP UNDER THE LONDON PROTOCOL

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The twelfth Meeting of the Compliance Group under the 1996 Protocol to the London Convention, 1972 was convened at IMO Headquarters, London, on 3 and 4 October 2019, and was chaired by Ms. Suzanne Agius (Canada).

1.2 The members of the Compliance Group in attendance were:

Prof. Akiko Okamatsu (Japan)
Prof. Young Sok Kim (Republic of Korea, Vice-Chair)
Mr. Gildardo Alarcon Daowz (Mexico)
Ms. Suzanne Agius (Canada, Chair)
Dr. Jemma Lonsdale (United Kingdom)
Lt. Cmdr. Erick Anwandter (Chile)
Mr. Shang Baoxi (China)
Captain Edson Javier Fano Espinoza (Peru)

1.3 The members unable to attend, with apologies, were:

Ms. Radia Razack (South Africa, Vice-Chair)
Dr. Felicia Chinwe Mogo (Nigeria)
Mr. Adonis Tafangy (Madagascar)

1.4 Observers from the following Contracting Parties to the London Protocol also attended the meeting:

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
JAPAN
MEXICO
NIGERIA
REPUBLIC OF KOREA

1.5 Observers from the following Contracting Party to the London Convention also attended the meeting:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2 ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Group adopted the Provisional Agenda for the session, as presented in document LP-CG 12/1.

3 ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

The Group considered the organizational matters and agreed to prioritize tasks to ensure sufficient time for progress on key items.

4 REVIEW OF INDIVIDUAL SUBMISSIONS

The Group noted that there were no individual submissions on non-compliance received, and that the meeting would focus mainly on systemic issues of non-compliance.

5 CONSIDERATION OF ANY REPORTS REFERRED TO UNDER PARAGRAPH 6.2 AND 6.4 OF THE COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES AND MECHANISMS (SPECIFICALLY ARTICLES 9.4.1 AND 10.3) AND RECEIVED UNDER ARTICLES 9.4.2 AND 9.4.3 OF THE PROTOCOL

Review of permit and dumping reports

5.1 The Group considered the summaries of permit and dumping reports submitted by all sources in 2015 (LC 40/7), 2016 (LC 41/7) and 2017 (LC 41/7/1), in addition to the list of countries that have not reported permit or dumping information in the previous five years (LC 41/7/2) and the summary of reporting by all countries since they joined either the Protocol or Convention (LC 41/INF.2).

5.2 In this connection, the Group noted that similar levels of reporting were observed between 2015 and 2017, though it was observed that the number of LP countries that have not reported seems to be increasing. The Group considered that countries that have recently ratified LP might be responsible for the increase, as these countries might not yet have implementation measures in place or are facing challenges in implementation and reporting.

5.3 The Group noted that a number of landlocked Parties have not reported in many years, and further noted that many of these countries may not have had any information to report. The Group noted further that the Secretariat is in the process of reaching out to these countries to determine if they can be assigned "NIL" reports for these years.

Review of monitoring reports

5.4 The Group examined the draft summary of monitoring reports received from all sources in 2017 (LC 41/7/1), and the summary of all monitoring reports received by the Secretariat as of 2015 (LC SG/41/7). The Group also reviewed recommendations presented in the progress report submitted to this year's governing bodies meeting by the Correspondence Group Reviewing Monitoring Reports submitted to LC and LP (LC 41/12). In particular, the Group welcomed the information provided by countries that had not previously participated in the Group and was encouraged to hear that many countries are in fact conducting monitoring, even though they have not yet reported. The Group strongly encourages these countries to report their monitoring activities, and to consult the Compliance Group or Secretariat for assistance, if necessary.

5.5 The Group identified several potential difficulties faced by Parties that are not currently reporting monitoring, which included, inter alia, the following:

.1 perception of difficulty – monitoring reports submitted at the SG meetings represent significantly more than the minimum monitoring requirements;

.2 capacity issues;

.3 misunderstanding of what is considered monitoring (e.g. whether compliance checks are included);

.4 language barriers (e.g. documents about monitoring published in other languages); and

.5 potential confusion about which reporting data is passed to the Secretariat from regional seas agreements.

5.6 The Group noted additional complications to monitoring reporting, such as the fact that monitoring is not always done on an annual basis and that there is often a lag between the collection and analysis of data. It was further noted that the existing monitoring statistics do not distinguish between countries which are not monitoring, and countries that are monitoring but not reporting.

Reporting under article 9.4.2 (implementation measures)

5.7 The Group noted that no information was provided by the Secretariat about reports of implementing measures in the new reporting format. However, the Group noted that the Secretariat has made progress in compiling all reports of implementation measures into a draft library of sample legislation that was shared informally. According to this draft, 13 London Protocol Parties and 29 London Convention Parties have submitted reports about their implementation measures to date. Convention reports were submitted in the 1970s and 1980s, while Protocol reports were submitted between 2009 and 2012.

5.8 The Group discussed potential limitations of the draft library of sample legislation, such as whether some submissions were likely to be outdated, and if records were complete. During discussion, the Group noted that reports of implementation measures were formally requested only once, in circular LC-LP.1/Circ.26 dated March 2009.

Reporting under article 9.4.3

5.9 The Group recalled the decision taken last year to not elaborate further on how countries should report on the effectiveness of their implementation measures. The Group further noted the contribution of the Secretariat to the second World Ocean Assessment and suggest providing further information on the monitoring and implementation reports, in addition to the dumping reports and trends in the future.

Consideration of reports received under article 10.3

5.10 The Group noted that no reports had been received under this article.

Reporting conclusions

5.11 As a result of discussions under this agenda item, the Group recalled the ambitious targets under SD2: Enhance effective implementation of LP/LC (75% of Parties reporting by 2022 and 50% of Parties are to have legislative or regulatory authorities to implement the London Protocol by 2022). Though the Group noted that reporting rates had been generally consistent from year to year, much work remains to increase reporting figures to meet the target goals.

5.12 The Group also noted that only one "NIL" report was submitted between 2015 and 2017, and that in 2013, one country had submitted historical dumping records dating back 37 years. The Group strongly encouraged the submission of "NIL" reports by Contracting Parties where relevant, since these reports are just as critical to understanding global dumping activities as reports of actual disposals, and might also improve the reporting rate. In addition, any country that is able to provide historical reporting information is encouraged to do so.

5.13 In conclusion, the Group encouraged countries to submit permit, dumping and monitoring reports, and reports of their legislative and administrative measures to the Secretariat if they have not already done so.

6 IDENTIFICATION AND REVIEW OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY PROTOCOL PARTIES IN FULFILLING THEIR REPORTING OBLIGATIONS UNDER ARTICLES 9.4.1, 9.4.2, and 9.4.3 OF THE PROTOCOL

6.1 Having discussed the status of reporting under the previous agenda item, the Group discussed measures that should be taken in an effort to improve reporting rates for all types of required reports, as described below.

Format of summary reports

6.2 The Group reviewed the summary reports set out in documents LC 41/7/1, LC 41/INF.2 and LC/SG 41/7 to identify improvements that would enable comprehensive reviews of compliance with reporting requirements in future.

6.3 Concerning the consolidated summary report at the end of LC 41/7/1, the Group agreed to replace monitoring information for the reporting year with the last year when a monitoring report was submitted, and to include a column indicating when a country had not submitted any monitoring reports to date. In addition, the Group added columns concerning reports of legislative and administrative measures, noting the countries that had submitted these reports. The Group noted that information about when reports about legislative and administrative measures had been received was not available, but agreed that it would be useful to have this information given the low reporting rates among countries that had recently ratified LP. The updated consolidated summary report is set out in annex 1.

6.4 The Group agreed that the "at a glance" dumping information presented in LC 41/INF.2 was very useful and should be kept up to date. To improve the clarity of this report, the Group specified whether each country had ratified LC or LP in given year. The updated report is set out in annex 2.

6.5 After reviewing annex 3 of LC/SG 41/7, the Group agreed that having an "at a glance" summary of monitoring reports submitted over the years would also be useful and should be updated annually. The Group updated the summary table from the document by adding columns for 2016 and 2017 and populating the 2017 column with information provided in LC 41/7/1, as set out in annex 3. While discussing this monitoring report, the Group noted that it would enable the identification of countries that have suddenly stopped or started submitting monitoring reports. These countries could be targeted for compliance outreach to determine the reasons for the changes.

6.6 The Group agreed that both the monitoring and dumping at-a-glance reports should group Parties as they are grouped in document LC 41/7/1, since this makes it easier to identity reporting trends among LP only, LC only, and LP-LC Parties.

London Protocol implementation "checklist"

6.7 The Group finalized the draft implementation checklist which had been prepared intersessionally, as set out in annex 4, with a view to making it available to interested Member States.

6.8 The Group noted that the three States currently represented in the checklist are all large countries, and encouraged other countries, particularly those with smaller permitting regimes, to submit information in order to better represent ways in which LP is implemented.

6.9 The Group also invited Parties to provide feedback regarding the completeness and utility of the checklist to facilitate LP implementation.

Questionnaire about reasons for not reporting

6.10 The Group conducted a paragraph-by-paragraph review of the draft questionnaire set out in document LP-CG 12/4 (United Kingdom). The Group agreed to provide the finished questionnaire in hard copy to those Parties attending LC 41 that have not reported in the last five years.

Outreach to non-reporting countries

6.11 Recalling previous success reaching out to non-reporting countries at coffee break during meetings of contracting parties, the Group agreed to hold a similar session at the governing bodies meeting on Wednesday 9 October during the afternoon coffee break. Contracting Parties that did not report between 2013 and 2017 and countries that recently became Parties to LP will be invited in writing at the opening of the meeting.

6.12 The Group reviewed outreach activities that occurred intersessionally, particularly by members that had volunteered to conduct interviews with Parties that did not report between 2013 and 2017. In general, these members reported that they were unable to connect with countries of interest using available contact information. The Group agreed to continue these efforts during the next intersessional period and to include countries that recently became Parties to LP. Noting the difficulties with the previous efforts, the Group agreed to request that the Secretariat first send a communication to appropriate contacts in target Parties making them aware of the outreach efforts, including the names of group members that would be reaching out.

6.13 In this connection, the Group further considered ways to ensure that the appropriate contact points would be reached in order to maximize the chances of getting a response when conducting outreach activities. Potential avenues that were discussed included asking permanent representatives and liaison officers to IMO to provide relevant contact information, while also keeping these representatives in copy of all communications. In addition, the Group requested the Secretariat to consider whether and how to attribute responsibility for following up on information requests to permanent representatives. Other resources to collect appropriate contact information were identified, including lists of participants from capacity-building activities and networks established through the creation of regional alliances or groups.

6.14 The Group noted that many focal points identified in GISIS are incorrect or outdated, and invited the governing body to request that Parties verify this information and provide updates if necessary, to ensure compliance with LP. In addition, the Group invited the governing body to request that Parties provide information on the agency that is responsible for implementing LP directly to the Secretariat, including a generic email address if one is available.

6.15 To highlight progress made toward reporting targets outlined in the LP/LC Strategic Plan, the Group invited the governing body to consider including a reference to document LC 41/INF.2 in its report to the Assembly later this year. In addition, the Group invited the governing body to consider highlighting the need for Parties to verify that up-to-date contact information for LP focal points is identified in GISIS in its report to the Assembly.

Library of sample legislation and reporting under article 9.4.2

6.16 The Group reviewed the template for reporting legislative and administrative measures under article 9.4.2, and agreed that the voluntary and mandatory columns identified in last year's meeting report did not require any changes. However, the Group agreed to add one column asking whether countries agreed to have the information they provide in the report included in a publicly available library of sample legislation.

6.17 The Group noted the progress made in compiling a draft library of sample legislation by the Secretariat during the intersessional period using the new reporting template and populating it with information from previously submitted reports. The Group further considered ways to improve this draft library, agreeing to compile a library of future reports in an Excel spreadsheet that will be made publicly available on the LP website. The Group further agreed to include implementing measures for both the London Convention (1972) and the London Protocol.

6.18 The Group requested the Secretariat to circulate the updated template for reporting of implementation measures to Member States and encourage them to submit updated information. The Group also noted that the circular should encourage Member States to give their permission to have their report included in the library of sample legislation for the benefit of countries in the process of developing their domestic implementation measures. The Group also requested the Secretariat to add a module in GISIS to enable reporting of implementing measures, at an appropriate time.

6.19 The Group noted that countries that have not submitted reports under article 9.4.2 may not have any legislative or administrative measures in place to report. The Group suggested searching for examples of implementing measures online, noting that countries with no readily available legislation might represent candidates for future compliance outreach. This outreach could include capacity-building workshops focused on the development of domestic legislative and administrative measures. Countries with online implementing measures could be contacted to encourage them to report these.

GISIS reporting

6.20 The Secretariat provided an overview of the London Convention and Protocol module on GISIS to the Group and reiterated the guidance on using the module is available in circular LC-LP.1/Circ.74.

6.21 The Group noted there is an ongoing project to update this GISIS module to include additional features such as batch uploads, and capturing interim/draft submissions to take into consideration cases in which monitoring has been conducted but the analysis has not yet been concluded. The Group noted that future GISIS improvements could include more efficient "NIL" reporting.

6.22 Consequently, the Group agreed to defer revising the guidelines in LC-LP.1/Circ.74 until the module is updated.

Other actions

6.23 The Group also discussed the development of a capacity-building session about reporting that could be included in regional or national workshops or as lunchtime information sessions. It was agreed that the sessions should include the reporting slides analysed during LC 40/LP 13, a demonstration of the GISIS reporting module and any reporting templates that are not available through GISIS. Where appropriate, such as during national workshops, sessions could also include hands-on entry of reporting data for a Party.

6.24 The Group also discussed submitting a paper to the next session of the Scientific Groups to emphasize the simplicity of monitoring report requirements by providing examples of completed monitoring reporting spreadsheets, including links to documents published in languages other than English.

Outreach to regional Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

6.25 The Secretariat provided an update on its activities concerning outreach to regional MEAs. The Group welcomed this update and encouraged the Secretariat to maintain its

outreach and keep the Group informed of any further progress and activities. In particular, the Group wishes to stay informed about enforcement guidelines being developed by the Barcelona Convention Compliance Committee. The Group agreed to maintain working-level relationships with any other MEA compliance committees during the intersessional period.

7 CONSIDERATION OF COMPLIANCE ISSUES RELATED TO THE "BARRIERS TO COMPLIANCE (B2C)" PROJECT

7.1 The Chair informed the Group that the chairs of the Compliance Group, B2C Steering Group, and the Correspondence Group on the Assessment of Dumping Reports (CGADR) did not have the opportunity to meet all at once this year, but they have remained in touch and will continue to do so as this has also been effective at avoiding the duplication of work.

7.2 One of the B2C Steering Group co-chairs presented LC 41/8. In the ensuing discussion, the Group welcomed the development of evaluation criteria and a related questionnaire about the usefulness of LP publications. The Group also noted that it would be beneficial for the B2C Steering Group to discuss ways of soliciting feedback from the evaluation process in order to better inform the development of future guidance.

7.3 The Group also agreed that an update to the "how to seek assistance guide" and a review of the LP digital media presence would be beneficial, and invited the governing bodies to assign the B2C Steering Group these tasks.

8 REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE VIABILITY OF MAKING HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LONDON CONVENTION AND THE LONDON PROTOCOL AVAILABLE ON THE LC/LP WEBSITE

After several years of work, the Secretariat informed the Group of the excellent progress made on this task in 2017 when all but four of over 100 requested documents had been located and scanned, representing the conclusion of this work for the Compliance Group. The Secretariat has continued its work to organize the documents and upload them onto the website where they will be searchable. As of the LP-CG meeting this year, the Secretariat's work is ongoing, and so the Compliance Group will keep this item on its agenda and continue to request updates.

9 COMPLIANCE PROMOTION AND OUTREACH: DEVELOPMENT OF MATERIALS AND INPUTS INTO THE WORK OF OTHER LP BODIES

9.1 During the intersessional period, the Group had prepared a social media strategy, including the desired audience for LP-CG outreach, and objectives of this outreach. The Group reviewed feedback on the strategy compiled during the intersessional period and agreed that the audience for any social media outreach should initially be limited to Parties experiencing difficulties with reporting. The objective of these efforts should be to provide a platform for the informal exchange of information among non-reporting Parties and with members of LP-CG.

9.2 Noting that the IMO Media Group was unavailable during the meeting, the Group agreed to set up an intersessional teleconference for interested members with the IMO Media Group to discuss the strategy and a way forward.

10 FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE COMPLIANCE GROUP UP TO AND INCLUDING ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION IN 2020

The Group reviewed its ongoing work programme and agreed that it was necessary to continue to keep the programme under review, while making only minor editorial changes to the numbering scheme. The work programme is set out in annex 5.

11 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

11.1 The Group considered the issues raised in document LC 41/11 (Greenpeace International), and in particular, the threat of pollution by radioactive waste. In the ensuing discussion, the Group discussed whether this potential case represented a compliance issue that would fall under the remit of the Compliance Group.

11.2 The Group recalled that its agreed role includes flagging to the governing body any potential LP interpretation issues that could lead to non-compliance. In this context, the Group agreed that a clarification of the interpretation of the obligation under article 2 for Parties to "protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution" by the governing body would be helpful to avoid uncertainty about whether activities described in document LC 41/11 might represent an instance of non-compliance were they to occur.

11.3 The Group noted that there were no emerging issues that required consideration at this time.

11.4 The Group also discussed the interpretation of the word "monitoring" in Spanish, and that this may differ in some regions.

12 ELECTION OF THE CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIRS FOR NEXT TERM

12.1 The current Chair, Ms. Suzanne Agius, announced the end of her term as Chair. The Group thanked her for her efforts.

12.2 The Group elected Ms. Radia Razack (South Africa) to serve as Chair for three years (i.e. through to the end of the 2022 Meeting of Contracting Parties). Prof. Young Sok Kim (Republic of Korea) was confirmed to continue as Vice-Chair and Ms. Jemma Lonsdale (United Kingdom) was elected as Vice-Chair for three years through the end of 2022.

13 ACTION REQUESTED OF THE GOVERNING BODY

13.1 The governing body is invited to approve the report in general, and in particular, to:

.1 request that Parties verify the information on focal points in GISIS and provide updates if necessary to ensure compliance with LP (paragraph 6.14);

.2 request that Parties provide information on the agency that is responsible for implementing LP directly to the Secretariat, including a generic email address if one is available (paragraph 6.14);

.3 consider including a reference to document LC 41/INF.2 in its report to the Assembly later this year (paragraph 6.15);

.4 consider highlighting the need for Parties to verify that up-to-date contact information for LP focal points is identified in GISIS in its report to the Assembly later this year (paragraph 6.15);

.5 assign the B2C Steering Group to update the "how to seek assistance guide" and review the LP digital media presence (paragraph 7.3);

.6 note the Group's view that a clarification of the interpretation of the obligation under LP article 2 for Parties to "protect and preserve the marine environment from all sources of pollution" by the governing body would be

helpful to avoid uncertainty about whether certain activities might represent an instance of non-compliance were they to occur (paragraph 11.2); and

.7 note the Group's discussion on the meaning of the word "monitoring" in other languages and regions (paragraph 11.4).

ANNEX 1

UPDATED CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF REPORTING FOR 2017

		Permits Issued in 2017		Quantities Dumped in 2017 (tonnes)									Monitoring in 2017		Legal and Administrative Measures	
	COUNTRY	Number of Valid Permits	No Information Supplied	Dredged Material - maintenance	Dredged Material capital	Sewage Sludge	Fish Waste	Vessels, Platforms or other manmade structures	Inert, inorganic material	Organic Material of Natural Origin	Bulky Items	Carbon dioxide streams from carbon dioside capture processes for sequestration	Most recent report year	No information supplied	Information Provided (Y/N)	Year
1	**ANGOLA**		X											X		
2	**ESTONIA**	5		4	1									X		
3	**GEORGIA**		X										2008			
4	**GHANA**		X											X		
5	**MADAGASCAR**		X											X	Y	
6	**MARSHALL ISLANDS**	4							4					X		
7	**REPUBLIC OF CONGO**		X											X		
8	**SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**		X											X		
9	**SAUDI ARABIA**		X										2009			
10	**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**		X											X		
11	**URUGUAY**		X											X	Y	
12	**YEMEN**		X											X		
13	ANTIGUA/BARBUDA		X											X		
14	AUSTRALIA		X										2015		Y	
15	BARBADOS		X											X		
16	BELGIUM	90		90									2008		Y	
17	BULGARIA		X											X		
18	CANADA	74		40			29		5				2017		Y	
19	CHILE	NIL											2015			
20	CHINA	147		49	98								2017		Y	
21	- HONG KONG, CHINA	147		49	98								2017			
22	DENMARK	55		44	1									X	Y	
23	EGYPT	6		3				3					2017			
24	FINLAND	27		6	21									X	Y	
25	FRANCE	127		123	4									X	Y	
26	GERMANY	175		175									2010		Y	
27	ICELAND	7		2	5									X		
28	IRAN		X											X		
29	IRELAND	10		9	1									X	Y	
30	ITALY	14		14										X	Y	
31	JAPAN	24		22									2017		Y	
32	KENYA		X											X		
33	LUXEMBOURG		X											X		
34	MEXICO	4											2011		Y	
35	MOROCCO		X											X		
36	NETHERLANDS	9		8	1									X	Y	
37	NEW ZEALAND	4		1	2						1		2010		Y	
38	NIGERIA		X											X		

		Permits Issued in 2017		Quantities Dumped in 2017 (tonnes)									Monitoring in 2017		Legal and Administrative Measures	
	COUNTRY	Number of Valid Permits	No Information Supplied	Dredged Material - maintenance	Dredged Material - capital	Sewage Sludge	Fish Waste	Vessels, Platforms or other manmade structures	Inert, inorganic material	Organic Material of Natural Origin	Bulky Items	Carbon dioxide streams from carbon dioside capture processes for sequestration	Most recent report year	No information supplied	Information Provided (Y/N)	Year
39	NORWAY	10		4	5				1					X	Y	
40	PHILIPPINES	202								202			2017			
41	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	7		3			3			1			2017		Y	
42	SIERRA LEONE		X											X		
43	SLOVENIA		X											X		
44	SOUTH AFRICA	8		7	1								2017		Y	
45	SPAIN	27		26	1									X	Y	
46	SURINAME		X											X		
47	SWEDEN	11		8	3									X	Y	
48	SWITZERLAND		X											X	Y	
49	TONGA		X											X		
50	UNITED KINGDOM	355		287	65		1			2			2017		Y	
51	VANUATU		X											X		
52	AFGHANISTAN		X											X		
53	ARGENTINA		X											X	Y	
54	AZERBAIJAN		X											X		
55	BELARUS		X											X		
56	BENIN		X											X		
57	BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)		X											X		
58	BRAZIL	15		15										X		
59	CABO VERDE		X											X		
60	COSTA RICA		X											X		
61	COTE D'IVOIRE		X											X		
62	CROATIA		X											X		
63	CUBA		X											X		
64	CYPRUS		X											X		
65	DEM. REP. CONGO		X											X		
66	DOMINICAN REP.		X											X		
67	EQUATORIAL GUINEA		X											X		
68	GABON		X											X		
69	GREECE		X											X		
70	GUATEMALA		X											X		
71	HAITI		X											X		
72	HONDURAS		X											X		
73	HUNGARY		X											X		
74	JAMAICA		X											X		
75	JORDAN		X											X		
76	KIRIBATI		X											X		

		Permits Issued in 2017		Quantities Dumped in 2017 (tonnes)									Monitoring in 2017		Legal and Administrative Measures	
	COUNTRY	Number of Valid Permits	No Information Supplied	Dredged Material - maintenance	Dredged Material - capital	Sewage Sludge	Fish Waste	Vessels, Platforms or other manmade structures	Inert, inorganic material	Organic Material of Natural Origin	Bulky Items	Carbon dioxide streams from carbon dioside capture processes for sequestration	Most recent report year	No information supplied	Information Provided (Y/N)	Year
77	LIBYA		X											X		
78	MALTA		X											X		
79	MONACO		X											X		
80	MONTENEGRO		X											X		
81	NAURU		X											X		
82	OMAN		X											X		
83	PAKISTAN		X											X		
84	PANAMA	3		3										X		
85	PAPUA NEW GUINEA		X											X	Y	
86	PERU	3		3									2017			
87	POLAND	15		15									2017			
88	PORTUGAL		X											X	Y	
89	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	4		3	1								2011			
90	SAINT LUCIA		X											X		
91	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES		X											X		
92	SERBIA		X											X		
93	SEYCHELLES		X											X		
94	SOLOMON ISLANDS		X											X		
95	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC		X											X		
96	TUNISIA		X											X		
97	UKRAINE		X											X		
98	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES		X											X		
99	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA		X											X		
100	UNITED STATES	82	X	79	3								2017		Y	
		1671	0	1092	311	0	33	3	10	205	1	0				

(1)Formerly reported under USSR.

(2)Formerly reported under Yugoslavia and then for Serbia and Montengro until June 2006 (refer (6) below).

(3) Before the unification, reports were submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany only.

(4) Until 1 July 1997, UK ratification was effective in respect of Hong Kong, which is an IMO Associative Member, and is reporting independently.

(5) Montenegro admitted as Member of the UN in June 2006 and became LC Party as per 3 June 2006.

(6) Countries Party to the London Protocol ***only.***

(7) This overview takes into account the submission by Guatelmala of reports (NIL) from 1976 to 2012 (LC 35/15, paragraph 6.19).

ANNEX 2

"AT-A-GLANCE" DUMPING REPORT

Reporting on dumping and incineration at sea under the London Convention 1972 and its 1996 Protocol

Information received as of 2 August 2019

COUNTRY AND REGION	Year	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ANGOLA																											LP*																
ESTONIA	(6)																																						LP	*	*	*	*
GEORGIA	(6)																									LP								*									
GHANA	(6)																																			LP							
MADAGASCAR																																											LP
MARSHALL ISLANDS	(*), (6)																																	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO																																						LP					
SAINT KITTS & NEVIS	(6)																													LP													
SAUDI ARABIA	(6)																															LP			*								
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	(6)																									LP																	
URUGUAY																																							LP				
YEMEN	(6)																																				LP						
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA															LC*														*													LP	
AUSTRALIA											LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
BARBADOS																				LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
BELGIUM											LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
BULGARIA																																LP											
CANADA		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CHILE			LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	LP*		*	*	*	*
CHINA											LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
HONG KONG, CHINA	(4)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
DENMARK		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
EGYPT																		LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*			*		*	*	*	*		*	*
FINLAND					LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*
FRANCE			LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
GERMANY	(3)		LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ICELAND		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)																							LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*										LP
IRELAND								LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ITALY										LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
JAPAN						LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
KENYA		LC																														*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*					
LUXEMBOURG																	LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*		*						
MEXICO				*	*		*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*
MOROCCO			LC					*	*	*	*			*							*	*	*										*								LP		
NETHERLANDS				LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
NEW ZEALAND		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NIGERIA		LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*											

COUNTRY AND REGION	Year	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORWAY		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PHILIPPINES		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*
REPUBLIC OF KOREA																			LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SIERRA LEONE																																	LCLP										
SLOVENIA	(2)																LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
SOUTH AFRICA				LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SPAIN		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SURINAME						LC																											LP*	*	*		*	*					
SWEDEN		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SWITZERLAND					LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*							*							
TONGA																					LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*													
UNITED KINGDOM		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
VANUATU																		LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	LP*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				
AFGHANISTAN	(*)																																										
ARGENTINA					LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*			*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
AZERBAIJAN																							LC																					
BENIN																																					LP						
BELARUS	(1)	LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*										*	*	*	*	*													
BOLIVIA																									LC																			
BRAZIL							LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
CABO VERDE			LC											*							*																						
COSTA RICA												LC																									*				*		
COTE D'IVOIRE													LC																														
CROATIA	(2)																LC	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*									
CUBA		LC																			*						*																
CYPRUS																LC			*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*		*			*	*	*	*	*				*		
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO																																											
DOMINICAN REP.	(*)																																										
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	(*)																													LC													
GABON								LC																																		
GREECE							LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*			*		
GUATEMALA	(7)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						
HAITI	(*)																																										
HONDURAS						LC																																					
HUNGARY		LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*						*						
JAMAICA																	LC										*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*	*	*			
JORDAN																																											
KIRIBATI								LC																*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*											

COUNTRY AND REGION	Year	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
LIBYA (*)		LC														*																	*									
MALTA																LC*	*	*	*										*	*	*	*	*	*					*				
MONACO			LC	*	*			*	*	*	*			*			*				*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*									
MONTENEGRO	(5)																															LC										
NAURU								LC	*	*	*	*		*	*																												
OMAN										LC				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*																						
PAKISTAN																					LC		*	*	*	*	*	*	*														
PANAMA																					*		*						*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PAPUA NEW GUINEA						LC	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*																										
PERU																													LC					*	*	*			*	*	*	*
POLAND					LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
PORTUGAL				LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*		
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	(1)	LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*			*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*
SAINT LUCIA											LC																																
SAINT VINCENT & GRENADINES	(*)																										LC		*														
SERBIA	(2)	LC		*	*			*																																			
SEYCHELLES										LC*	*				*	*	*	*														*										
SOLOMON ISLANDS										LC*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*																								
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC																																				LC							
TUNISIA		LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*																								
UKRAINE	(1)(*)	LC	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*												*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES																														*													
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	(*)																																	LC									
UNITED STATES		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Year	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No. of Parties to LC		29	35	39	44	47	48	52	52	55	59	60	61	61	62	63	68	70	70	72	74	74	76	76	77	77	78	78	79	80	80	83	83	85	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
No. of Parties to LP																							1	4	7	13	16	16	18	21	22	30	32	36	37	39	41	42	43	45	46	48	50
Parties reporting		11	19	26	28	27	30	34	36	38	40	36	29	40	42	38	37	39	39	36	45	40	43	43	44	46	50	49	51	51	43	43	44	44	37	41	39	37	36	37	36	35	31
Total LC-LP Parties		29	35	39	44	47	48	52	52	55	59	60	61	61	62	63	68	70	70	72	74	74	76	76	77	79	81	81	82	84	84	88	88	91	92	93	95	95	96	98	98	98	99

(1)Formerly reported under USSR.

(2)Formerly reported under Yugoslavia and then for Serbia and Montengro until June 2006 (refer (6) below).

(3) Before the unification, reports were submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany only.

(4) Until 1 July 1997, UK ratification was effective in respect of Hong Kong, which is an IMO Associative Member, and is reporting independently.

(5) Montenegro admitted as Member of the UN in June 2006 and became LC Party as per 3 June 2006.

*(6) Countries Party to the London Protocol **only.***

(7) This overview takes into account the submission by Guatelmala of reports (NIL) from 1976 to 2012 (LC 35/15, paragraph 6.19).

* *Information provided*

No information provided

Was not a Contracting Party at that time

S (Start) Year of entry into force, as applicable, if after 1975 for the LC, or after 1996 for the LP.

*Countries **bolded** are Parties to the London Protocol.*

(*) Focal point for exchange of information on waste disposal has not been designated.

ANNEX 3

"AT-A-GLANCE" MONITORING REPORT

COUNTRY	Monitoring activities reported											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		No information supplied
										Field monitoring	Compliance monitoring	
ANGOLA												X
ESTONIA												X
GEORGIA	X											
GHANA												X
MADAGASCAR												X
MARSHALL ISLANDS												X
REPUBLIC OF CONGO												X
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS												X
SAUDI ARABIA		X										
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO												X
URUGUAY												X
YEMEN												X
ANTIGUA/BARBUDA												X
AUSTRALIA								X				
BARBADOS												X
BELGIUM	M											
BULGARIA												X
CANADA	M	M	M	MX	X	X	X	X		X	X	
CHILE	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
CHINA		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		
- HONG KONG, CHINA					X	X	X	X		X		
DENMARK												X
EGYPT											X	
FINLAND												X
FRANCE												X
GERMANY	M	M	M									
ICELAND												X
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN												X
IRELAND												X
ITALY		MX	MX	MX	X	X	X	X		X		
JAPAN				MX	X	X	X	X		X	X	
KENYA												X
LUXEMBOURG												X
MEXICO	X	X	X	X								
MOROCCO												X
NETHERLANDS												X
NEW ZEALAND			MX									
NIGERIA												X
NORWAY												X
PHILIPPINES										X	X	
REPUBLIC OF KOREA				X	X					X		
SIERRA LEONE												X
SLOVENIA												X
SOUTH AFRICA										X	X	
SPAIN												X
SURINAME												X
SWEDEN												X
SWITZERLAND												X

COUNTRY	Monitoring activities reported											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017		No information supplied
										Field monitoring	Compliance monitoring	
TONGA												X
UNITED KINGDOM	M	M	M	M	M	X	X			X	X	
VANUATU												X
AFGHANISTAN												X
ARGENTINA												X
AZERBAIJAN												X
BELARUS												X
BENIN												X
BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)												X
BRAZIL												X
CABO VERDE												X
COSTA RICA												X
COTE D'IVOIRE												X
CROATIA												X
CUBA												X
CYPRUS												X
DEM. REP. CONGO												X
DOMINICAN REP.												X
EQUATORIAL GUINEA												X
GABON												X
GREECE												X
GUATEMALA												X
HAITI												X
HONDURAS												X
HUNGARY												X
JAMAICA												X
JORDAN												X
KIRIBATI												X
LIBYA												X
MALTA												X
MONACO												X
MONTENEGRO												X
NAURU												X
OMAN												X
PAKISTAN												X
PANAMA												X
PAPUA NEW GUINEA												X
PERU										X		
POLAND		X	X			X	X	X		X		
PORTUGAL												X
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	X	X	X	X								
SAINT LUCIA												X
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES												X
SERBIA												X
SEYCHELLES												X
SOLOMON ISLANDS												X
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC												X
TUNISIA												X
UKRAINE												X
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES												X
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA												X
UNITED STATES	M	M	M	X	X	MX	MX	X		X	X	

ANNEX 4

IMPLEMENTATION "CHECKLIST"

This document includes information on how different countries have implemented the London Protocol, and is intended to assist national administrations in implementing its provisions, whether they are currently Contracting Parties or simply interested in becoming parties. It is not to be construed as providing definitive interpretations of the Protocol or how its provisions should be applied.

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
BASIC STRUCTURE				
National Authority One authority / several authorities	It is important **to establish how many agencies** should be involved in the issuance of a dumping permit.	• Several authorities are involved in implementing provisions of LP. • The Department of the Environment and Climate Change (ECCC) is the agency with the main role; however, other agencies are consulted during the review of dumping permit applications such as the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Department of Transportation.	The Mexican Navy is the agency responsible for implementing the provisions of LP, including the permitting procedures, reporting, and participation at LP meetings. However, all applications must include the technical opinions from authorities of the Environment, Health, and Maritime Transport.	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for implementing the Protocol but the responsibilities for management under the Protocol are devolved to the relevant Authorities.
A lead authority/agency	• It is convenient to have an Agency leading the Dumping Permit System. This Agency may consult with other agencies and consider their opinion prior to the permit being granted or rejected. • Inter-agency coordination mechanism required.	• ECCC is the leading agency, responsible for the permits system, reporting, and participation in LP meetings. • The Department relies on the advice from experts from other Departments for the review of permit applications.	• The leading agency is the Mexican Navy through the Directorate for the Protection at the Marine Environment (PROMAM). • Opinions from agencies of the Environment, Health, and Shipping, are mandatory for without it no review of the dumping permit application can be made.	In the UK, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is responsible for implementing the Protocol but it is the individual Devolved Administrations who are responsible for assessing and granting licenses for disposal at sea. They consult with other agencies and consider their opinion in the license determination.
Management structure	Convenience to have/create a management structure that includes: o Policies, o Operation o Enforcement	• ECCC has a structure that through the Marine Programs Division houses the national 'headquarters' office where a policy team develops national guidance, provides some technical support and develops tools for LP implementation.	• Mexican Navy has the Directorate PROMAM for all issues related to dumping regulation. Policies and normative issues are developed in coordination with the Navy's	Each Devolved Administration has a fleet of licensing and enforcement officers.

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
		• The ECCC Disposal at Sea Program regulates the issue of permits for dumping at sea, and have Regional Operational Offices that deal directly with the applicants providing advice on the process of getting a permit. • ECCC has a fleet of enforcement officers that investigates violations of all environmental protection legislation and regulations, and conducts some types of compliance monitoring for disposal at sea permits.	Juridical issues Unit, and other governmental agencies. • Mexican Navy have regional operational offices located in most seaports with officers responsible for providing advice to the applicants on the permit procedure. They also conduct some type of compliance monitoring and reinforcement actions. Monitoring in jurisdictional waters is carried by Navy vessels and is aimed to detect and prevent illegal dumping.	
Personnel	It is needed to have a hierarchically organized staff with clear functions and responsibilities on: ○ Permitting process ○ Field and compliance monitoring ○ Legal aspects ○ Administrative aspects	• The core of the Disposal at Sea Program has 26 permanent officers as follows: ▪ seven managers, supervisors or section heads ▪ one permit publication officer (responsible for editing, translating, and publishing permits each week, and for reviewing permit language to ensure that it is consistent and enforceable.) ▪ The equivalent of 4 full-time officers work on monitoring ▪ 10 permit officers. ▪ 4 policy officers (some of this staff members have legal and/or public policy backgrounds.)	• The staff working with the different aspects of the dumping regulatory system comprise around 32 officers as follows: ▪ 2 supervisors/ managers ▪ 26 Officers located in the Navy districts, responsible to maintain contact with the applicants during the permitting process, and to monitoring for compliance with permit specifications. ▪ 4 permit officers at the main headquarters, for the review of the applications, and apply the acting criteria to decide if a permit is acceptable.	Each Devolved Administration has a fleet of licensing and enforcement officers. For some disposal sites, there is a requirement on the user to monitor the effects of disposal operations.
Personnel profile/ formation	Professional profile of the personnel should be according to the functions and activities at the following stages of the permitting process: ○ Provide advice about permit applications including information required for waste characterization	• **Permit officers** provide advice about permit applications including information required for waste characterization. They are also responsible for the technical/legal assessment of the applications and the selection of the site of disposal. They have science background (e.g. chemistry, marine biology, environmental science, hydrology, etc), some also specialize in mapping.	• **Permit officers** are assigned at regional offices (Ports) and are responsible to provide advice about permit applications (e.g. timing, fees, steps, etc.), and the initial assessment of applications. They participate in the surveillance for compliance. Their background is in science (oceanography, biology, or chemistry).	As above

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
	○ **Technical/legal assessment of the applications** ○ **Site of disposal selection** ○ Issuing permit and permit conditions ○ To carry out field and/or compliance monitoring ○ Policy and normative issues	• **Managers/supervisors/section heads**, participate at different levels of the permit-issuing procedure (most have a science background of some kind, but some also have training in business administration, engineering, public policy, or environmental assessment). • **Permit publication officer** reviews disposal at sea permits and/or permit amendments to ensure consistent and enforceable language, he publishes them for public review. • **Monitoring officer** reviews permits and previous monitoring data to identify sites that should be monitored; coordinate the monitoring either by contract or internally; writes up monitoring reports for each study conducted. They have a science background and training in statistics, study design, marine science, and field safety: some also have training in geospatial mapping or specialized statistic. • **Policy officers** develop options for new policies/guidance based on research, publishes new guidance, work with legal officers to update or develop new legislation or regulations, prepare national reports to meet domestic and LP reporting requirements. They have science backgrounds, and some also have legal and/or public policy backgrounds.	• **Permit publication officers** are responsible for the technical assessment of the applications or amendments thereto; write the permits ensuring consistency with national regulations and response to public requirements of information. They have a background in sciences, or engineering. • **Senior manager** (usually a high-rank navy officer) responsible for signing the permits, his background is usually on hydrography or maritime administration. • **Technical manager**, provides advice on environmental issues to the Senior Manager/supervisor; consults with other offices, departments, or countries for policy advice, participate in the development of new regulations. His background is in sciences. • **Monitoring officers** conduct field monitoring at dumping sites. They also advise on the best options for dumping sites. • **Legal officers** assess the applications and advice for the normative basement for the permit. They participate in the implementation process of LP through the creation or modification of national regulations. Their background is in Law.	
PERMITTING PROCEDURE		Disposal at sea is prohibited without a permit issued by the Environment and Climate Change Canada Disposal at Sea Program under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA). Applying for a permit has 4 phases:	In Mexico, disposal at sea is prohibited without a permit issued by the Mexican Navy, under the Dumping Law in Mexican Marine Areas, 2014 (LVZMM). The procedure to obtain a permit has the following steps:	Disposal at sea is prohibited without a Marine Licence issued by either the Devolved Administration (under Marine and Coastal Access Act) or the Planning Inspectorate (under the Planning Act).

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
		Step I: pre-application ▪ Applicants must consult with regional Programme staff to ensure all pre-application required information is provided and the assessment is completed prior to submitting the application. **Step II: submission of permit application** A prescribed application form (set out by the Disposal at Sea Permit Application Regulations) and supporting documentation must be completed to meet the requirements outlined in CEPA. **Step III: permit application assessment process** ▪ Once the application is complete the Staff will admit it and will notify the applicant in writing. ▪ The permit assessment involves a number of steps. The information provided in the application is assessed by the Staff and other relevant agencies. The application may also be forwarded to other stakeholders as appropriate. ▪ There is a 90-day regulated service standard to reach a permit decision. ▪ A copy of the permit and its conditions is published to the CEPA Registry. **Step IV: operations** ▪ Project operations may begin on the permit start date, and in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the permit.	**Step I: pre-application** • Applicants must consult with Permit Officers at regional offices, to receive advice on the permit-application requirements including authorizations they must have from other agencies. **Step II: submission of permit application** • Depending on the type of waste to be disposed of, a specific application form (available on the SEMAR website) must be completed along with the required supporting documentation (in accordance with the provisions of LVZMM). **Step III: permit application assessment process** • Staff at regional offices assess the characteristics of wastes/materials to be disposed as well as the proposed site for dumping. • Staff at central headquarters finalize the application assessment, consulting with other agencies if required, and issuing the resolution about the permit, recommending either its approval or rejection. • There are 60 labour days to reach a permit decision and the issue of the correspondent document. **Step IV: operations** • Permit is given to the applicant in the regional office. • Project operations may begin once the permit is received and in accordance with the conditions stipulated therein.	Applying for a permit has 4 phases: **Step I: pre-application (not mandatory)** ▪ Applicants are encouraged to consult with regulators and interested parties to ensure all pre-application required information is provided and the assessment is completed prior to submitting the application. **Step II: submission of licence application** ▪ A comprehensive and proportionate assessment of the potential impacts of the disposal at sea operations is submitted to the Regulator. For applications under the Marine and Coastal Access Act, an application must be submitted alongside the assessment. **Step III: Licence application assessment process** ▪ Once the application is complete, the Regulator, in consultation with other organizations and stakeholders is assessed as to the potential impact on the marine environment, other maritime industries and alongside policies. ▪ The Marine Licence and its conditions are freely available (some Devolved Administrations publish these on public registers, others file them but can be shared as requested).

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
				Step IV: operations ▪ Project operations may begin on the licence start date, and in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the licence.
Application				
Information to be elicited from applicants		1. Identification and Applicant information. 2. Information on the proposed activity and general information. 3. Loading site profile (historical data, current uses and proximity to sensitive areas). 4. Detailed characterization of material to be dredged (chemical, biological and physical information). 5. Information on alternatives to disposal at sea.	1. Identification and Applicant information. 2. General information on projected activity and the waste or materials for disposal. 3. Depending on the case: authorizations from the environmental authority, the Maritime Transport Agency, and from the municipality nearest to the dumping site. 4. Specific information with detailed characterization of material to be disposed and the proposed dumping site (chemical, biological and physical information). 5. Information on alternatives to disposal at sea.	As a minimum, applicants are required to provide information on the area to be dredged (volume in a year and over licence period; sediment type; depth; contaminant loading) and an assessment of the disposal operations at the disposal site.
Online procedures		Permit application guidance available online on: https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/disposal-at-sea.htm	Procedures have to be made at the regional offices, but guidance on the application procedure is available at: https://www.gob.mx/tramites/ficha/tramite-de-vertimientos/SEMAR1055 Templates: http://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5352625&fecha=16/07/2014	Some Devolved Administrations have a fully online application and management process, others are paper-based.
Fees		Application fee: $ 2,555 Permit fee: $ 480.34 per 1000 m3	Application & Permit fee: $25,000 MXN ($1,315 USD)	Fees are dependent on the level of risk the project poses/ size of the project.
Legal timeline		90 calendar day service standard to review and make a decision once a complete permit package is received for a	60 labour days to review the application, reach a permit decision	There are two legislations that govern disposal at sea operations. The Planning Act

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
		new permit or 45 days for renewal of a permit.	and issue of the correspondent document.	and the Marine and Coastal Access Act. The Planning Act sets out statutory review and consultation periods during examination (after an application has been submitted but before a decision has been made). These vary but the Examining Authority must make a decision within six months of the application being accepted. The Marine and Coastal Access Act provides no statutory timelines for the consideration of an application; the Devolved Administrations have self-imposed timelines for determining an application.
Evaluation				
Technical guidance to evaluate App		Several publications are available to assist in the evaluation of applications: • A site selection guidance (https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/disposal-at-sea/permit-applicant-guide/applicant-guide-permit-site-selection.html) • Guidance Document on Collection and Preparation of Sediments for Physicochemical Characterization and Biological Testing • Sediment quality guidelines • Biological Test Methods • National Guidelines for Monitoring Dredged and Excavated Material at Ocean Disposal Sites.		Devolved Administrations consult other agencies. Some use the governments scientific advisors to provide impartial scientific advice on the evidence provided.

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
National criteria to accept/ reject application for dumping at sea		For the purposes of sections 9 and 10 of Schedule 6 (*Assessment of wastes or other matter*) to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999, the **National Action List** mechanisms for screening waste or other matter shall consist of: (a) with respect to the Lower Level, an assessment of the concentration of specified substances in the waste or other matter; and (b) with respect to the Upper Level, an assessment of biological responses.		There is no pass/fail criteria. UK uses Action Levels for contaminant load of the dredged material plus expert judgement and assessment of the evidence base.
Permits Issuance				
Legal rationale		Disposal of wastes or matter at sea is regulated through the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (Part 7 Controlling Pollution and Managing Wastes; Division 3 Disposal at Sea).	• In Mexico, the disposal of wastes and other materials at the sea is regulated by the Dumping Law in Mexican Marine Areas, issued in 2014. • Larger projects involving dumping of wastes need to conduct an EIA prior the permit for dumping is grant (that includes capital and maintenance dredging projects).	Provided under the Marine and Coastal Access Act or Planning Act.
Public/ private consultation		• In Canada, the expectation is that necessary consultation with the public, indigenous groups, and other authorities about a permit takes place before an application is submitted, so that any issues with the proposal can be resolved before regulatory assessment begins. • All Canadian disposal at sea permits are published online at least seven days before the start date of the permit. This is intended to allow the public to see it and provide a last-minute opportunity for concerns or objections to be raised, just in case these have not been	Public consultation is not necessary in Mexico unless the disposal at sea is part of a larger project that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment. However, all permits granted are open to public consult.	All applications are subject to public consultations but details can be redacted.

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
		addressed during the permit consultation process.		
Terms and conditions		Canadian permittees are generally required in their dredged or excavated material permits to report each time they take a load of material to a disposal site. All permittees must also submit an annual report summarizing the timing, location, and volume of material dumped over the course of the permit (Canadian permits can have a maximum duration of one year).	• All permits include conditions for due observance, regarding the volume of wastes, dumping site, safety of the operations and other environmental considerations. • In dredging projects, reports are required in a yearly basis including the results of monitoring of the environmental conditions at the site of dumping.	
FOLLOW UP				
Enforcement	• Surveillance and detection of transgressions • Inspections • Prosecution • Corrective measures • Claims, liability, fines and compensation	In Canada, environmental enforcement officers investigate potential violations of the Environmental Protection Act (including provisions that implement LP), and recommend potential charges to an independent Crown Prosecution Service where appropriate. The prosecution service makes the final decision about whether to press charges. Enforcement officers can issue warning letters and impose fines for minor infractions, and escalate matters to the Prosecution Service when these measures to not result in compliance.	• In Mexico, surveillance for compliance with dumping permit terms and conditions is carried by legal officers as a part of a broad variety of law enforcement activities. • Ships and platforms that carry out the dumping of waste are subject to inspection by officers duly accredited by the authority in order to supervise if transgression to regulations is occurring. • If violation to LVZMM is demonstrated, prosecution action will take place, and, if as a result of illegal dumping significant environmental damage is demonstrated, criminal prosecution will take place, with the participation of the Federal environmental prosecutor	The Devolved Administrations Regulators have enforcement officers who investigate potential violations of the Marine Licence. In response the Regulator may issue warning letters or impose fines for minor infractions, and escalate matters if warranted.
Monitoring and evaluation				
Reporting				Defra is responsible for ensuring UK reports disposal

Sections	Comments	Canada	Mexico	UK
				returns to the LP Secretariat. Cefas collates the returns from the devolved administrations and submits on behalf of Defra.
Corrective measures		In Canada, monitoring results may trigger the imposition of new or modified permit conditions in future years, or they may result in additional contaminants or considerations during future assessment processes. Where active disposal is underway and monitoring indicates non-compliance or environmental harm, permits can be revoked or suspended, or amended to impose corrective conditions.	• In Mexico, if monitoring finds inconsistencies related to the type or amount of the material authorized for its disposal, or changes in the location of the authorized site of dumping, or unacceptable changes in chemical/biological conditions at the site of dumping, then the authority shall dictate corrective measures that are notified to the responsible of the dumping activity, and a period of time is given to comply with such measures. • The corrective measures that the authority dictates are compulsory.	In the UK, monitoring results (or observations from external parties) may trigger the imposition of new or modified licence conditions in future years, or they may result in additional contaminant analyses or considerations during future assessment processes. Where active disposal is underway and monitoring indicates non-compliance or environmental harm, licences can be revoked or suspended, or amended to impose corrective conditions.

ANNEX 5

FUTURE WORK PROGRAMME INDICATING SUPPORT FOR STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

SD	Description	2019	2020	2021	Target completion date
SD2	1 treat individual submissions of possible non-compliance as a priority in the work programme when they arise;				Ongoing
SD2	2 continue working relationships with other relevant LP Groups including the B2C Group, and CGADR as well as regional bodies working on related compliance issues;				Ongoing
SD2	3 continue to review dumping reports referred to the Compliance Group pursuant to paragraph 6.2 of CPM, including where concerns have been identified by the LP Scientific Group;				Ongoing
SD1	4 consistent with CPM, assist non-Contracting Parties requesting support in acceding to the Protocol;				Ongoing
SD1	5 assist Contracting Parties to meet compliance obligations, and support interested non-Contracting Parties in strengthening reporting and other requirements that would facilitate their accession to the Protocol;				Ongoing
SD2	6a. continue to identify and review the factors contributing to the difficulties experienced by Contracting Parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations under article 9.4.1 and 10.3; identify options to address those factors; and make recommendations for improving the rate of reporting under the Protocol and mechanisms for gathering information from Parties, and keep under review the presentation of the information contained in the reports;				Ongoing
SD2	6b. continue to identify and review the factors contributing to the difficulties experienced by Contracting Parties in fulfilling their reporting obligations under article 9.4.2 and 9.4.3; identify options to address those factors; and make recommendations for improving the rate of reporting under the Protocol and mechanisms for gathering information from Parties, and keep under review the presentation of the information contained in the reports;				Ongoing

SD	Description	2019	2020	2021	Target completion date
SD2	7 examine reports received under all other relevant LP articles, use these results in combination with historical documents to clarify the intention behind these requirements, and develop materials to facilitate compliance with these reporting requirements;				Ongoing
SD2	8 ensure historical documents related to the development of the London Protocol are available to Contracting Parties;				2019
SD2, SD3	9 review and develop materials and inputs regarding its role in compliance promotion in collaboration with the Secretariat;				Ongoing
SD2	10 facilitate the creation of tools to support countries in the development of implementing legislation for the London Protocol;				Ongoing
SD2	11 continue to develop recommendations to increase participation in the Group as required;				Ongoing
SD4	12 consider emerging issues that may represent potential incidents of non-compliance, and make recommendations to the governing body as appropriate.				Ongoing

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ANNEX 4

ONGOING AND PLANNED WORKSHOPS AND PROJECTS 2019-2020

B2C workshops/activities	Host country or organization	Planned delivery date	Funding/Est. cost ($)
Activities recently implemented or under preparation			
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Namibia	November 2019	20,000 (ITCP)
National and regional workshops: Joint activity with SACEP	South Asia region, Bangladesh	July 2019	40,000 (ITCP)
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Algeria	April 2019	10,000 (ITCP)
Activities requested/planned			
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Palau	TBC	20,000 (ITCP)
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Cameroon	2020	20,000 (ITCP)
Activities to be confirmed/reconfirmed			
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Fiji	TBC	IMO ITCP
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Turkey	TBC	IMO ITCP
National workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP	Russian Federation	TBC	IMO ITCP
Regional workshop: Ratification and implementation of LP in the Baltic Sea region	HELCOM	TBC	10,000
Total estimated costs for projects and B2C workshops, excluding TBD values and confirmed IMO-funded activities (2019-2020)			**$120,000**

To note: The IMO Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) for the 2019 – 2020 biennium, which supports the implementation of the technical cooperation aspects of the Organization's Strategic Plan 2018-2023, has yet to be approved by the IMO Council. Once the ITCP Programme is approved it is likely to increase the number of activities requested.

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ANNEX 5

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE B2C STEERING GROUP (2019-2021)

L = Low ; M = Medium ; H = High

Description		WHEN				WHO				
		2019	2020	2021	Target Completion Date	GBs (Contracting Parties)	SGs	LP CG	B2C	OLCP (Sec)
5	**Promote and improve compliance with LP and LC**					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.2	**Improve reporting under LP and LC**				Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	.1 Review the workshop PowerPoint slides on reporting developed by the Compliance Group	M	M	M	Completed			✓	✓	
5.3	**Compliance with the reporting requirements under LP and LC**	H	H	H	Ongoing	✓		✓	✓	
	.4 Provide assistance existing and prospective parties to strengthen reporting	M	M	M	Ongoing			✓	✓	✓
5.4	**Development and Implementation of an Action Plan to Improve Reporting under LP and LC**				Completed	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Implementation of the Action Plan	M	M	M	Ongoing					
6	**Promote LP through outreach, technical cooperation and assistance to existing members for implementation and prospective members for ratification or accession**					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6.1	**Provide technical and legal cooperation and assistance to existing and prospective members**	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	
	.1 Complete "Barriers to Compliance" Project Work Plan	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	
	.3 Create tools to support countries in the development of LP implementing legislation							✓	✓	✓
	.4 Update "How to seek assistance" guide	M	M	M	Ongoing				✓	

Description		WHEN				WHO				
		2019	2020	2021	Target Completion Date	GBs (Contracting Parties)	SGs	LP CG	B2C	OLCP (Sec)
6.2	**Provide outreach materials to prospective new Contracting Parties and existing members new communications materials, including regional workshops and country-to-country outreach strategies**	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	□	□	✓	□
	.1 Improvement/update of the LP and LC website	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	✓	□	✓	✓
	.3 Update all existing publications and prepare new publications, and promote approved publications in accordance with communications plans					□	✓	□	✓	✓
	.5 Establish a communications group or dedicated individual or promotions officer to support SD1, SD3				*Ongoing*	✓	✓		✓	✓
	.6 Create a virtual centre of excellence in Scientific Groups (e.g. on dredging and disposal, geoengineering, etc., through better proposition of guidance and technical assistance				Ongoing	✓			✓	✓
	.7 Review the LP digital media presence (to include social media)	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	□		✓	✓
	.8 Development of draft PowerPoint presentation on low cost, low tech assessment and monitoring and relevant case studies	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	□	□	✓	□
	.9 Develop evaluation criteria to assess the impact and usefulness of the publications	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	□	□	✓	□
	.10 Advance the consolidation of the various communication plans for the publications	M	M	M	Ongoing	□	□	□	✓	□

Description		WHEN				WHO				
		2019	2020	2021	Target Completion Date	GBs (Contracting Parties)	SGs	LP CG	B2C	OLCP (Sec)
8	**Address overarching and cross-cutting issues, including assessment of implications of changes to marine environment (SD4 first task of implementation plan)**					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.1	**Operationalize and implement the Strategic Plan for the London Protocol and London Convention**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8.2	**Review Work Programmes**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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ANNEX 6

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE CONSULTANT/SUB-CONTRACTOR TO TAKE FORWARD THE LC/LP WORK ON MARINE LITTER AND MICROPLASTICS, INCLUDING PROVIDING FURTHER INFORMATION ON SOURCE CONTROL OPTIONS

Background

[*to be added by Secretariat*]

Overall objective

To consolidate the work done by the LC/LP bodies on the issue of marine litter and microplastics and to identify potential gaps in that work and possible further actions that address those identified gaps, as well as to identify effective source control options to reduce litter and microplastics in LC/LP waste streams.

Activities

The Consultant, acting upon instructions of Head Office for the London Convention/Protocol and Ocean Affairs, IMO, shall undertake the following tasks.

Scope of the task

The overall goal is to [*see "Overall objective" above*]. To that purpose, the consultant should, following instructions by the Office for the London Convention/Protocol and Ocean Affairs:

- finalize the inventory of the work carried out by the LC/LP bodies on the issue of marine litter and microplastics, taking into consideration the work completed by the Correspondence Group on Marine Litter and Microplastics, as well as relevant submissions to the LC/LP governing bodies and the Scientific Groups, as well as to MEPC in the context of the IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships and other relevant references, taking into account the findings of the latest GESAMP report on Guidelines for the monitoring and assessment of plastic in the ocean;

- identify potential gaps in the work carried out by the LC/LP bodies on the issue of marine litter and microplastics, and identify possible actions that address those identified gaps, both within the scope of LC/LP as well as opportunities for cooperation with other international treaties and/or organizations;

- identify effective source control options to reduce litter and microplastics in LC/LP waste streams, considering the information provided by Member States in their response to the questionnaire on source control options to reduce the presence of marine litter and microplastics in LC/LP waste streams (LC-LP.1/Circ.90) as a basis, as well as other relevant sources;

- provide an overview of regulatory bodies that address upstream sources of LC/LP waste streams, and their source control options; and

- identify effective ways of waste prevention at source, in particular in the context of the waste prevention audit, which is an integral part of the generic and specific waste assessment guidelines.

The report produced through this activity is intended to inform the Scientific Groups under the London Convention/Protocol.

Reporting
[*to be added by the Secretariat*]

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ANNEX 7

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE BROCHURE ON LC/LP WORK ON MARINE LITTER AND MICROPLASTICS

Target audience: outside immediate LC/LP community, but targeting delegates to other IMO meetings, notably MEPC, national administrations and policymakers, relevant regional forums, other UN organizations and relevant international treaties/agreements, to increase their awareness of the work and relevance of LC/LP in reducing marine litter and microplastics.

1 What is the issue? The global marine plastic litter challenge

.1 Short description of the problem/challenge; and

.2 Short description of the environmental/socio-economic impacts

2 What is the role of LC/LP in this challenge? Regulating dumping of wastes and other matter at sea as potential sources of marine litter and microplastics

.1 What does LC/LP regulate? Description of the different waste streams;

.2 How does LC/LP regulate these waste streams (including examples of best practices and/or LC/LP Guidelines)?

.1 waste assessment, including focus on upstream control measures (e.g. as contained in LP annex 2 paragraph 4) – LC/LP Waste Assessment Guidelines and waste prevention audits;

.2 permits; and

.3 monitoring.

3 How is LC/LP relevant to different economic sectors that contribute to marine litter and microplastics, and how does it complement other relevant initiatives (including examples of best practices and/or LC/LP Guidelines)?

.1 Waste management sector - UN Environment (e.g. links with waste management initiatives): key message: underling annex 2, paragraph 4 of the London Protocol (identify and control sources of contamination and implementation of waste prevention strategies);

.2 Wastewater management sector (e.g. sewage and stormwater runoff);

.3 Dredging industry (including reference to reducing costs of clean up before dumping at sea);

.4 Fisheries/Aquaculture - FAO (link with ALDFG/FADs);

.5 Shipping – IMO (reference to ongoing work on MARPOL Annex V – *IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships*);

.6 Ports and harbours – e.g. links with the provision of adequate port reception facilities; and

.7 Man-made structures at sea.

4 What actions can complement LC/LP in support of achieving its objectives?

.1 Opportunities for other initiatives/organizations to support the work of LC/LP; and

.2 Refer to the key messages and key points contained in the Draft Communication Strategy on Marine Litter and Microplastics, as set out in annex 4 to document LC/SG 42/16

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ANNEX 8

REVISED SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLATFORMS OR OTHER MAN-MADE STRUCTURES AT SEA

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The *Specific guidelines for assessment of platforms or other man-made structures at sea* are intended for use by national authorities responsible for regulating dumping of wastes and embody a mechanism to guide national authorities in evaluating applications for dumping of wastes in a manner consistent with the provisions of the London Protocol and when applicable the London Convention. The use of either generic or specific guidelines complements but does not replace the requirements described in annex 2 of the London Protocol.

1.2 Some national authorities already have established permitting procedures applicable to decommissioning of platforms in accordance with domestic legislation. The recommendations and suggested considerations in these Guidelines are in some cases drawn from examples of such national authorities, but otherwise do only recommend and suggest considerations; these Guidelines are not intended to establish binding international norms.

1.3 The London Protocol follows an approach under which dumping of wastes or other matter is prohibited except for those materials specifically enumerated in annex I, and in the context of that Protocol, these Guidelines would apply to the materials listed in that annex. The London Convention prohibits the dumping of certain wastes or other matter specified therein and in the context of that Convention these Guidelines meet the requirements of its annexes for wastes not prohibited for dumping at sea. When applying these Guidelines under the London Convention, they should not be viewed as a tool for the reconsideration of dumping of wastes or other matter in contravention of annex I to the London Convention.

1.4 The Guidelines elaborate on the operational components of annex 2 of the London Protocol and are structured as follows:

.1 introduction;

.2 waste prevention audit (Guidelines, section 2);

.3 waste management options (Guidelines, section 3);

.4 chemical, biological and physical properties (Guidelines, section 4; waste characterization);

.5 action list (Guidelines, section 5; best environmental practices);

.6 dumpsite selection (Guidelines, section 6; identify and characterize dumpsite);

.7 impact assessment (Guidelines, section 7; assessment of potential effects determination potential impacts and prepare impact hypothesis(es));

.8 issuance of permits (Guidelines, section 8, permit and permit conditions); and

.9 monitoring (Guidelines, section 9; field monitoring and assessment).

The schematic shown in figure 1 provides a clear indication of the stages in the application of the Guidelines where important decisions should be made. In general, national authorities should use the schematic in an iterative manner ensuring that all steps receive consideration before a decision is made to issue a permit.

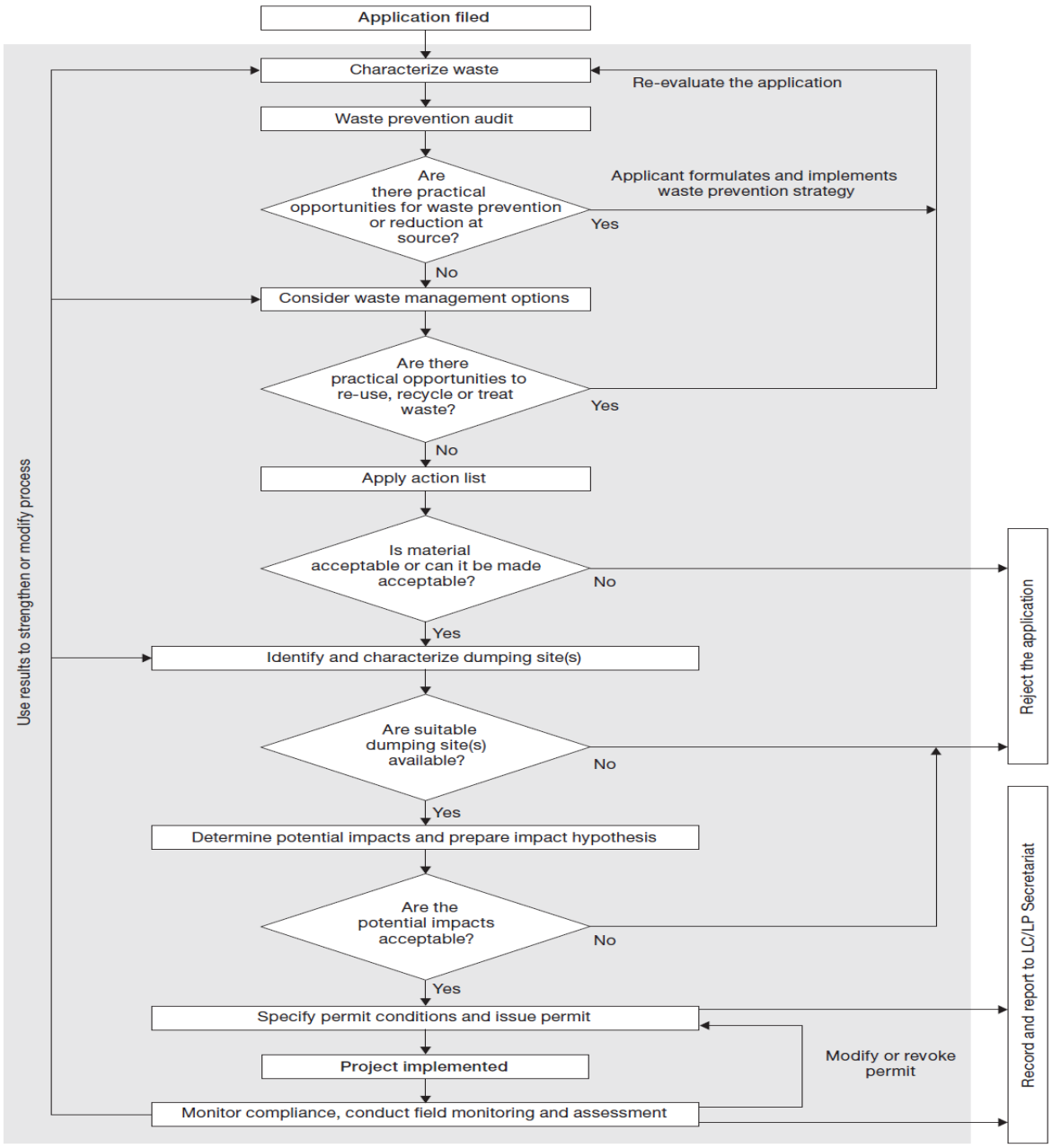

Figure 1 – Assessment framework

1.5 These Guidelines are specific to deliberate disposal including abandonment or toppling at site of platforms or other man-made structures at sea. Adherence to the following is intended to provide additional clarification to enable compliance with annex 2 of the London Protocol, and represents neither a more restrictive nor a less restrictive regime than annex 2 to the Protocol.

1.6 In the context of the London Protocol and the London Convention, removal to another location in the marine environment other than as a temporary placement is considered a "disposal at sea" that should be subject to these Guidelines. Removal to land would not be subject to these Guidelines.

1.7 It is noted that Article 60 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea prescribes that "…any installations or structures which are abandoned or disused shall be removed to ensure safety of navigation, taking into account any generally accepted international standards established in this regard by the competent International organization, and that such removal shall also have due regard to fishing, the protection of the marine environment and the rights and duties of other States".[1]

1.8 These Guidelines set out the factors to be addressed when considering disposal of platforms or other man-made structures at sea including abandonment or toppling at site, with particular emphasis on the need to evaluate alternatives to sea disposal. Re-using or recycling at appropriate facilities onshore are preferred alternatives to disposal at sea. For the purposes of these Guidelines, appropriate facilities would be those that:

.1 are compatible and do not conflict with the requirements set out in the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships and its implementation guidelines;[2] or

.2 are operating pursuant to national requirements and standards ensuring safe and environmentally sound handling.

1.9 For purposes of these Guidelines, "platforms" are defined as facilities designed and operated for the purpose of producing, processing, storing or supporting the production of mineral resources. This includes the topside and associated foundation structure.

1.10 The category of "other man-made structures at sea" is not defined under the London Protocol nor under the London Convention, but could refer to other structures for which the Contracting Party requires a permitting procedure to abandon or dispose of, in accordance with domestic legislation or other relevant international obligations, and taking into account the objectives of LP/LC in article 2 and articles I and II, respectively.

1.11 The assessment of vessels at sea is covered in the *Revised specific guidelines for the assessment of vessels* (LC 38/16, annex 7).

2 Waste prevention audit

2.1 The initial stages in assessing alternatives to dumping of wastes and other matter that may be considered for dumping under the London Protocol or the London Convention should, as appropriate, include an evaluation of the types, amounts and relative hazards of wastes generated (see section 4 below).

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1 IMO adopted the *1989 Guidelines and standards for the removal of offshore installations and structures on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone* in 1989 (IMO Assembly resolution A.672(16)). These Guidelines relate to Article 60 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and should be observed when making decisions regarding the disposal of disused offshore installations and structures.

2 The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (the Hong Kong Convention) is aimed at ensuring that ships, when being recycled after reaching the end of their operational lives, do not pose any unnecessary risk to human health and safety or to the environment. As of (….) the Hong Kong Convention, adopted on 15 May 2009, is not yet in force, but its guidelines have been adopted. Also, the *2012 Guidelines for safe and environmentally sound ship recycling* (resolution MEPC.210(63) may provide useful guidance for the decommissioning of platforms and other man-made structures at sea.

2.2 In general terms, if the London Protocol required audit reveals that opportunities exist for waste prevention at source, an applicant is expected to formulate and implement a waste prevention strategy in collaboration with relevant local and national agencies which includes specific waste reduction targets and provision for further waste prevention audits to ensure that these targets are being met. Permit issuance or renewal decisions shall assure compliance with any resulting waste reduction and prevention requirements.

2.3 It is important to acknowledge the obligation to take steps to prevent the creation of waste, thereby reducing the need for disposal at sea (including abandonment or toppling in situ). For platforms and other man-made structures at sea, this includes design and construction to enhance the feasibility of entire removal of any new platform or man-made structure at sea upon permanent disuse.

3 Platforms or other man-made structures at sea: waste management options

3.1 When platforms or other man-made structures at sea are no longer needed, there are several options for their disposition, ranging from reuse at sea, or on shore, to recycling or scrapping, to final disposal on land or at sea. Multiple options may also be considered; for example, situations where partial removal and reuse is undertaken, and partial disposal of remaining items can be justified.

3.2 Applications to dump wastes and other matter under the London Protocol including disposal at sea of platforms or other man-made structures shall demonstrate that appropriate consideration has been given to the following hierarchy of waste management options under the London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 5:

.1 reuse of the platform or the other man-made structure or parts thereof, e.g. generators, motors, process equipment, cranes, tanks and furniture;

.2 recycling (such as use for scrap, e.g. ferrous or non-ferrous metals) at appropriate facilities[3] and under controlled conditions where collection and disposal of hazardous constituents, such as oils, sludges and other materials, can be managed in an environmentally sound manner;

.3 disposal on land after removal to shore; and

.4 disposal into water (including abandonment or toppling in situ).

3.3 In cases in which there are scientifically and technically sound reasons for the construction or placement of an artificial reef and the construction is not used as a mechanism to circumvent the provisions of the London Protocol or London Convention, platforms or other man-made structures at sea may be considered for re-use in such construction or placement activities if they satisfy relevant criteria as detailed in the *Guidelines for the placement of artificial reefs*.[4]

[3] Cf paragraph 1.8.

[4] London Convention and Protocol/UNEP (2009). London Convention and Protocol/UNEP Guidelines for the Placement of Artificial Reefs. London, UK, 100 pp.

3.4 To facilitate the above waste management options for platforms or other man-made structures at sea, the following actions may be necessary:

.1 in the case of a platform or man-made structure at sea, the repairs or other measures should be conducted to the extent necessary to ensure that the platform/man-made structure does not sink unexpectedly while being assessed, prepared for disposal or transported to the disposal at sea location; and

.2 cleaning of the platform or the man-made structure at sea or its components, removal of components, or treatment in order to reduce or remove the hazardous constituents (such as removal of transformers and storage tanks) and treatment of hazardous constituents, such as oils, sludges and other materials, in an environmentally sound manner. Waste containing oil or other hazardous constituents should be brought ashore for treatment or destruction.

3.5 It should be noted that waste management actions for platforms or other man-made structures at sea can be very complex to carry out and frequently require highly specialized knowledge and experience depending on the platform/man-made structure. Parties should consider this complexity and the potential expertise and resources that will be needed when considering the preparation for a platform (or man-made structure) for disposal at sea. Parties are encouraged to seek support and advice from organizations or countries that have experience with the preparation, sinking and post-disposal monitoring of platforms or other man-made structures at sea.

3.6 National authorities should bear in mind the importance of worker safety during clean-up operations at platforms and other man-made structures at sea to which these guidelines apply, because preparing platforms and other man-made structures at sea for environmentally safe disposal at sea is likely to involve removal of hazardous materials and this will often have to be done in challenging offshore working conditions with confined spaces and sub-sea structures. The Hong Kong Convention[5] addresses issues around ship recycling and provides guidance which may also be relevant for avoiding risk to human health and to the environment, in addition to the provisions under the London Protocol and London Convention.

3.7 A permit for disposal at sea for a platform or other man-made structures shall be refused if the permitting authority determines that appropriate opportunities exist to reuse, recycle or dispose of the platform/man-made structure on land without undue risks to human health or the environment, or disproportionate costs (London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 6). The practical availability of other means of disposal should be considered in light of a comparative risk assessment involving both dumping and the alternatives, taking into account the general obligation to apply a precautionary approach to dumping and the objective of protecting the marine environment from all sources of pollution**.**

[5] The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (the Hong Kong Convention) is aimed at ensuring that ships, when being recycled after reaching the end of their operational lives, do not pose any unnecessary risk to human health and safety or to the environment. As of (…) the Hong Kong Convention, adopted on 15 May 2009, is not yet in force, but its guidelines have been adopted. Also, the *2012 Guidelines for safe and environmentally sound ship recycling* (resolution MEPC.210(63) may provide useful guidance for the decommissioning of platforms and other man-made structures at sea.

3.8 The comparative risk assessment should be based on the specific location for the disposal at sea alternative (see section 6 of these Guidelines) and take into account factors such as the following:

.1 Potential environmental impact, including cumulative and future impact and benefits, such as:

.1 effects upon marine habitats and marine communities (such as the rate of deterioration of any deposited material and the potential for future pollution and the risk that the material will shift from its position in the future);

.2 effects of onshore reuse, recycling or disposal, including potential impacts upon land, surface and groundwater, and air pollution; and

.3 effects of energy and materials usage (including overall assessment of energy and materials use and savings) of each of the reuse, recycling or disposal options including transportation and resultant impacts to the environment (i.e. secondary impacts).

.2 Potential impact upon human health and safety, such as:

.1 identification of routes of exposure and analysis of potential impacts of sea and land reuse, recycling and disposal options including potential secondary impacts of energy usage; and

.2 quantification and evaluation of safety risks associated with decommissioning, removal, reuse, recycling and/or disposal (including disposal at sea).

.3 Technical and practical feasibility, such as:

.1 evaluation of engineering capabilities per specific types, sizes and weights of platforms/man-made structures at sea; and

.2 identification of practical limitations of disposal alternatives considering the location and characteristics of the platform/man-made structure at sea and oceanographic considerations.

.4 Economic considerations, such as:

.1 analysis of the full cost of the platform man-made structure at sea reuse, recycling or disposal alternatives, including secondary impacts; any potential ongoing management and monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of the environment and human health; and

.2 review of costs in view of benefits, such as resource conservation and economic benefits of steel recycling.

.5 Potential impact on other users and society, such as:

.1 effects upon other legitimate uses of the sea; including fisheries, shipping/navigation,[6] indigenous rights/claims, potential for future development of safety for surface or subsurface navigation; and

.2 where appropriate, effects on cultural and societal values.

.6 Potential effects of the environment on a disposed platform or other man-made structure at sea, including:

.1 analysis of the potential for disposal site conditions, such as storms, currents or ice, to accelerate deterioration of the disposed platform/man-made structure at sea, resulting in marine pollution in the form of floating debris or movement to an area where the waste threatens safety or navigation.

4 Waste characterization: chemical, biological and physical properties

4.1 A pollution prevention plan should be developed that includes specific actions regarding identification of potential sources of pollution. The purpose of this plan is to assure that wastes (or other matter and materials capable of creating floating debris) contributing to pollution of the marine environment will be removed to the maximum extent prior to disposal at sea, including abandonment or toppling in situ. The appendix provides further guidance on the development of the pollution prevention plan.

4.2 A detailed description and characterization of the platform or other-man-made structure at sea to be disposed of, including potential sources of contamination, is an essential precondition for the consideration of alternatives and the basis for a decision as to whether waste (in this case, the platform or other man-made structure at sea) may be disposed of at sea included abandoned or toppling it situ (London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 7).

4.3 The detailed description of the platform, including its age, use and maintenance history, can be very helpful in identifying the hazards and pollution sources that should be considered further and the degree to which they pose a potential for concern.

4.4 However, if a platform and its constituents or other man-made structure at sea are so poorly characterized that proper assessment cannot be made of its potential impacts on human health, safety and the environment, that platform or man-made structure at sea shall not be dumped (London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 7).

4.5. For developing the detailed description and characterizations required in 4.2, it may be useful to consider the process described in section 3 and 4 and appendices 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the *2015 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*, developed for the Hong Kong Convention.

[6] The *1989 Guidelines and standards for the removal of offshore installations and structures on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone* (IMO resolution A.672(16)).

4.6 Characterization of potential hazardous materials on a platform or other man-made structure at sea and their constituents should, in accordance with London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 8,[7] take into account:

.1 origin, total amount (volume and concentration), form and average composition;

.2 properties: physical, chemical, biochemical and biological;

.3 toxicity, including, where appropriate, additive, synergistic or antagonistic effects among constituents of the waste;

.4 persistence: physical, chemical and biological; and

.5 accumulation and biotransformation in biological materials or sediments.

5 Disposal at sea: Best environmental practice and pollution prevention plan (action list)

5.1 Contaminants that may cause a risk to the marine environment should be removed from the platforms or other man-made structures at sea prior to disposal including abandonment or toppling in situ at sea, in accordance with best environmental practices and the pollution prevention plan, cf. appendix.

5.2 Action levels for platforms and other man-made structures at sea are met through the implementation of the pollution prevention plan and the best environmental practices to ensure the platforms or other man-made structures at sea have been cleaned to the maximum extent possible.

5.3 It should be noted that the considerations outlined in regard to best practices can be very complex and frequently require highly specialized knowledge and experience depending on the platform/man-made structure at sea. Parties should consider the potential expertise and resources needed in consideration of such complexity.

6 Dumpsite selection

General site selection considerations

6.1 Proper selection of a dumpsite at sea for the reception of waste is of paramount importance.

6.2 Information required to select a dumpsite shall include:

.1 physical and biological characteristics of the seabed and surrounding area, including the potential for providing environmental benefits, and oceanographic characteristics of the general area in which the site is to be located;

.2 consideration of the potential cumulative and long-term impacts of the platform or structure presence on the environment, amenities, values and other uses of the sea in the area under consideration;

[7] Similar considerations are described in the LC, annex III .A and .C required by LC, article 4, paragraph 2.

.3 assessment of the constituent fluxes associated with dumping in relation to existing fluxes of substances in the marine environment; and

.4 economic and operational feasibility (London Protocol, annex 2, paragraph 11).[8]

6.3 Detailed guidance for procedures to be followed in dumpsite selection can be found in a report of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) *Reports and Studies No.16 – Scientific Criteria for the Selection of Waste Disposal Sites at Sea.*[9]

6.4 Similar information would be required for assessment of the site if considering abandonment or toppling in situ. In the case of platforms, consideration of any drill cuttings or other wastes resulting from the drilling and production operations may need particular attention as they could represent a significant pollution source.

6.5 When assessing a dump site for waste disposal at sea, including abandonment or toppling in situ, it is essential that data is available on the oceanographic characteristics of the area in which the site is located. Generally, required information includes:

.1 the nature of the seabed, including its topography, geochemical and geological characteristics, its ecological composition (i.e. habitats and communities) prior dumping activities affecting the area;

.2 evaluation of the dumpsite to ensure environmental protection (e.g. geophysics and geological surveys to ensure that no chemosynthetic communities, deep water coral reefs, shipwrecks or other environmental/cultural resource may be harmed by dumping);

.3 the physical nature of the water column, including temperature, depth, possible existence of a thermocline/pycnocline and how it varies in depth with season and weather conditions, tidal period and orientation of the tidal ellipse, mean direction and velocity of the surface and bottom drifts, velocities of storm-wave induced bottom currents, general wind and wave characteristics, and the average number of storm days per year, suspended matter; and

.4 the chemical and biological nature of the water column, including pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen at surface and bottom, chemical and biochemical oxygen demand, nutrients and their various forms and primary productivity.

6.6 Some of the important amenities, biological features and uses of the sea to be considered in determining the specific location of the dumpsite are:

.1 the shoreline and bathing beaches;

.2 areas of beauty and significant social, cultural or historical importance;

.3 areas of special scientific or biological importance, such as sanctuaries;

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8 Similar considerations are described in LC, Annex III .B and .C required by LC, article 4, paragraph 2.

9 http://www.gesamp.org/publications/publicationdisplaypages/rs16

.4 fishing areas, including subsistence (traditional) fishing/whaling areas;

.5 spawning, nursery and recruitment areas;

.6 migration routes;

.7 seasonal and critical habitats;

.8 shipping lanes;

.9 offshore wind farms or other conventional and alternative energy structures or areas;

.10 historic preservation sites (e.g. shipwrecks and other archaeological sites) and sites designated as culturally and/or spiritually significant to native tribes;

.11 military exclusion zones; and

.12 engineering uses of the sea floor, including mining, undersea cables, desalination or energy conversion sites.

Size of the dumpsite

6.7 Size of the dumpsite is an important consideration for anticipating the possible disposal of more than one platform or other man-made structures at sea at the site:

.1 it should be large enough to have the bulk of the material remain either within the site limits or within a predicted area of impact after dumping;

.2 it should be large enough in relation to anticipated volumes for dumping so that it would serve its function for many years; and

.3 it should not be so large that monitoring would require undue expenditure of time and money.

Dumpsite capacity

6.8 In order to assess the capacity of a dumping site and potential for cumulative impact, the following should be taken into consideration:

.1 the anticipated number of platforms or other man-made structures at sea to be sunk at the site;

.2 whether or not the expected maximum currents at the site may move platforms/structures resting on the sea bottom; and

.3 the allowable reduction in water depth over the site because of mounding of material, cf. IMO's guidelines and standards for the removal of offshore installations and structures on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone.[10]

[10] IMO's *1989 Guidelines and standards for the removal of offshore installations and structures on the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone*, which were adopted in 1989 (IMO Assembly resolution A.672(16)).

Evaluation of potential impacts as part of dumpsite selection

6.9 An important consideration in determining the suitability for disposal, including abandonment or toppling in situ, of platforms or other man-made structures at sea at a specific site is to predict the extent to which there may be impacts on existing and adjacent habitats and marine communities (e.g. coral reefs and soft bottom communities), including cumulative and future impacts.

6.10 The presence of natural substances and the ubiquitous occurrence of contaminants means that there will always be some pre-existing exposure of organisms to all substances contained in any waste that might be dumped. Concerns about exposure to hazardous substances thus relate to additional exposure as a consequence of dumping. This, in turn, can be translated back to the relative magnitude of the input fluxes of substances from dumping compared with existing input fluxes from other sources and whether the additional inputs would have a significant adverse impact.

6.11 Accordingly, due consideration needs to be given to the specific composition and relative magnitude of the input fluxes in the local and regional area surrounding the dump site. In cases where it is predicted that the dumping will substantially increase existing input fluxes to the extent that there could be a significant adverse impact, dumping at the site under consideration should be deemed inadvisable.

6.12 In the case of synthetic substances, the relationship between fluxes associated with the dumping and any pre-existing fluxes in the vicinity of the site may not provide a suitable basis for decisions if there is the potential for a significant adverse impact.

6.13 Temporal characteristics should be considered to identify potentially critical times of the year (e.g. for marine life) when dumping should not take place. This consideration leaves periods when it is expected that dumping operations will have less impact than at other times. If these restrictions become too burdensome and costly, there should be some opportunity for compromise in which priorities may have to be established concerning species to be left wholly undisturbed. Examples of such biological considerations are:

.1 periods when marine organisms are migrating from one part of the ecosystem to another (e.g. from an estuary to open sea or vice versa) and growing and breeding periods;

.2 periods when marine organisms are hibernating on or are buried in the sediments; and

.3 periods when particularly sensitive and possibly endangered species are exposed.

Contaminant mobility

6.14 When considering the exposure to hazardous substances the factors that may determine mobility should be taken into account. Among these factors are:

.1 type of matrix;

.2 form of contaminant;

.3 contaminant partitioning;

.4 physical state of the system, e.g. temperature, water flow, suspended matter;

.5 physico-chemical state of the system;

.6 length of diffusion and advection pathways; and

.7 biological activities, e.g. bioturbation.

7 Assessment of potential effects

7.1 Assessment of potential effects, including future and cumulative effects on the marine habitats and their communities, should lead to a concise statement of the expected consequences of the sea or land disposal options, i.e. the impact hypothesis. It provides a basis for deciding whether to approve or reject the proposed disposal option and for defining environmental monitoring requirements. As far as possible, waste management options causing dispersion and dilution of contaminants in the environment should be avoided and preference given to techniques that prevent the input of the contaminants to the environment.

7.2 The assessment of disposal options should integrate information on the platform/man-made structure at sea characteristics and conditions at the proposed dumpsite, specify the economic and technical feasibilities of the options being considered and evaluate the potential effects on human health, safety, living resources, amenities and values, social impact and other legitimate uses of the sea and the environment in general.

7.3 For platforms or other man-made structures at sea, this assessment should be based on the underlying premise that implementation of best environmental practices and the pollution prevention plan (appendix) will result in any adverse impacts on the environment from contaminants being minimized and the impacts likely to be limited to those resulting from the physical presence of the steel or concrete platform or structure on the sea floor.

7.4 Nevertheless, the assessment should also take into account any remaining equipment, chemical residues or other wastes that are not possible to remove or clean, and although the steel and concrete structures are expected to degrade in the long term, structural weaknesses could lead in the shorter term to collapses of steel or concrete structures, potentially leading to potential releases of hazardous substances contained within or on top of them to the surrounding environment.

7.5 The assessment should be as comprehensive as possible. The primary potential impacts should be identified during the dumpsite selection process. These are considered to pose the most serious threats to human health and the environment. Alterations to the physical environment, risks to human health, devaluation of marine resources and interference with other legitimate uses of the sea are often seen as primary concerns in this regard.

7.6 In constructing an impact hypothesis, particular attention should be given to, but not limited to, potential impacts on amenities (e.g. presence of floatables), sensitive areas (e.g. spawning, nursery or feeding areas), habitat (e.g. biological, chemical and physical modification), migratory patterns and marketability of resources. Consideration should also be given to potential impacts on other uses of the sea including fishing, navigation, engineering uses, areas of special concern and value, and traditional uses of the sea.

7.7 Even the least complex and most innocuous wastes may have a variety of physical, chemical and biological effects. Impact hypotheses cannot attempt to reflect them all. It must be recognized that even the most comprehensive impact hypotheses may not address all possible scenarios such as unanticipated impacts. It is therefore imperative that the monitoring programme be linked directly to the hypotheses and serve as a feedback mechanism to verify

the predictions and review the adequacy of management measures applied to the dumping operation and at the dumpsite. It is important to identify the sources and consequences of uncertainty.

7.8 The expected (potentially both negative and positive) consequences of dumping should be described in terms of affected habitats, processes, species, communities and uses. The precise nature of the predicted effect (e.g. change, response or interference) should be described. The effect should be quantified in sufficient detail so that there would be no doubt as to the variables to be measured during field monitoring. In the latter context, it would be essential to determine *where* and *when* the impacts could be expected.

7.9 Emphasis should be placed on biological effects and habitat modification as well as physical and chemical change. However, if the potential effect is due to substances, the following factors should be addressed:

.1 estimates of statistically significant increases of the substance in seawater, sediments or biota in relation to existing conditions and associated effects; and

.2 estimate of the contribution made by the substance to local and regional fluxes and the degree to which existing fluxes pose threats or adverse effects on the marine environment or human health.

7.10 In the case of repeated or multiple dumping operations, impact hypotheses should take into account the cumulative effects of such operations. It will also be important to consider the possible interactions with other activities in the area, both existing or planned and in combination with natural stressors in the area.

7.11 An analysis of each disposal option should be included in the comparative assessment as set out in paragraph 3.8. If this assessment reveals that adequate information is not available to determine the likely effects of the proposed disposal option, including potential long-term harmful consequences, then this option should not be considered further until the missing information has been provided. If the interpretation of the comparative assessment shows the dumping option to be less preferable, a permit for dumping should not be given.

7.12 Each assessment should conclude with a statement supporting a decision to issue or refuse a permit for dumping.

7.13 Where monitoring is required, the effects and parameters described in the hypotheses should help to guide field and analytical work so that relevant information can be obtained in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

8 Permit and permit conditions

8.1 A decision to issue a permit to dump a platform or man-made structure at sea or parts thereof, including abandoning or toppling in situ, should only be made if the permitting authority determines that the impact evaluations are complete and that appropriate opportunities do not exist to reuse, recycle or dispose of the platform/man-made structure at sea on land without undue risks to human health or the environment, or disproportionate costs, and the monitoring requirements are determined. The practical availability of other means of disposal should be considered in light of a comparative risk assessment involving both dumping and the alternatives. The provisions of the permit shall ensure, as far as practicable, that environmental disturbance and detriment are minimized.

8.2 It is recommended that opportunities be provided for public review and participation in the permitting process. In granting a permit, the hypothesized impacts occurring within the boundaries of the dumpsite, such as alterations to the physical, chemical and biological compartments of the local environment, are accepted by the permitting authority and the mitigation requirements to ensure protection of the environment, e.g. cleaning and removal of contaminants prior to dumping should be described.

8.3 Any permit issued should contain data and information specifying:

.1 name, (IMO number if relevant), type and tonnage of the platform or other man-made structures;

.2 the location of the dumpsite(s), for example using specific coordinates or requirements for siting (i.e. depth, distance from shore);

.3 method of dumping;

.4 method of transport to the dumpsite(s);

.5 necessary provisions related to the dumping operation, e.g. mitigation of marine sound;

.6 monitoring and reporting requirements (section 9);

.7 post-decommissioning site-clearance requirements to ensure that the seafloor is cleared from debris that may have resulted from the decommissioning activities;

.8 requirements for size of exclusion zone around any environmental/cultural resources near the dumping site; and

.9 reference to relevant provisions of the provided pollution prevention plan, and requirements to provide documentation verifying that the plan has been fully implemented and has resulted in risk of environmental impact being minimized.

8.4 Permits for disposal operations should be reviewed at regular intervals, taking into account the results of monitoring and the objectives of monitoring programmes, cf. 9.6.

9 Monitoring

9.1 Monitoring is used to verify that permit conditions are met (compliance monitoring) and that the assumptions made during the permit review and site selection process were correct and sufficient to protect the environment and human health (field monitoring). It is essential that monitoring programmes developed for platforms or other man-made structures at sea disposed of at sea have clearly defined objectives based on expectations that can be adjusted to reflect potentially challenging conditions.

9.2 The impact hypothesis forms the basis for defining field monitoring. The measurement programme should be designed to ascertain that changes in the receiving environment are within those predicted. The following questions must be answered:

.1 What testable hypotheses can be derived from the impact hypothesis?

.2 What measurements (type, location, frequency, performance requirements) are required to test these hypotheses? and

.3 How should the data be managed and interpreted?

9.3 It may usually be assumed that suitable specifications of existing (pre-disposal) conditions in the receiving area are already contained in the application for dumping. If the specification of such conditions is inadequate to permit the formulation of an impact hypothesis, the permitting authority will require additional information before any final decision on the permit application is made.

9.4 The permitting authority is encouraged to take account of relevant research information in the design and modification of monitoring programmes. The measurements can be divided into two types: those within the zone of predicted impact and those outside.

9.5 When there is reason to believe that the clean-up processes applied to a platform/structure before disposal could have been improved, the potential impacts of contaminants remaining on the platform/structure should be addressed through monitoring. Measurements should be designed to determine the extent of change that occurs as a result of the sinking of the platform/man-made structure at sea, including its presence thereafter. The extent of change is evaluated relative to the baseline state of the environment or potential growth of organisms on the platform/structure itself. This baseline state should be either based on the newly selected dumpsite prior to its use in the case of a new dumpsite, or on a nearby zone where historical dumping has not induced changes to the environment. Frequently, these measurements will be based on a null hypothesis, i.e. that no significant change can be detected. Measurements should also take into account those physical, chemical and biological characteristics identified during the waste characterization phase.

9.6 Monitoring results provides an important feedback mechanism for the protection of human health and the marine environment. The results of monitoring (or other related research) should be reviewed at regular intervals in relation to the objectives and can provide a basis to:

.1 modify or terminate the field-monitoring programme;

.2 modify or revoke the permit;

.3 redefine or close the dumpsite; and

.4 modify the basis on which applications to dump wastes are assessed (including the processes used to ensure that all contaminants have been removed from the platforms/structures prior to disposal).

APPENDIX

1 Best environmental practice

1.1 It is considered a best practice to consider a plan for the decommissioning and disposal of a platform or other man-made structure at sea before granting authorization for its installation. This should allow implementation of the preferred end-of-use management options (i.e. removal for re-use or recycling).[11]

1.2 It is considered a best environmental practice to include in the comparative assessment of disposal options risk assessment and safety aspects related to the execution of decommissioning activities.

1.3 It is considered a best practice to have in place regulations on the detailed procedure to be followed for an operator or owner of a platform or man-made structure at sea planning to cease production or other uses which means to taking platforms or structure out of active operation.

1.4 Best practice includes ensuring that a full inventory of hazardous materials present at the platform or structure has been made and is updated and available prior to the assessment of disposal alternatives.

1.5 Best practice includes preparing and implementing a pollution prevention plan, cf. section 2.

1.6 Best practice includes managing all wastes according to a waste management plan and using an environmental accounting system to document emissions and discharges and the fate of wastes either removed or dumped, including structure water.

2 The pollution prevention plan

2.1 Within technical and economic feasibility and taking into consideration the safety of workers, platforms or man-made structures to be disposed of at sea, including abandonment or toppling in situ, shall be prepared as described below:

.1 hydrocarbons, stocks of industrial or commercial chemicals, drilling muds, and wastes that may pose an adverse risk to the marine environment shall be removed;

.2 if any part of the structure was used for storage of hydrocarbons or chemical stocks such as in tanks integrated into the legs of the jacket, these areas shall be flushed and cleaned to the extent feasible and, if appropriate, sealed or plugged;

.3 the cleaning of tanks, pipes and other structure equipment and surfaces shall be accomplished in an environmentally sound manner prior to disposal, using appropriate techniques, and the resulting wash water should either be taken ashore for treatment or be treated offshore consistent with national or regional standards;

[11] IMO 1989 Guidelines.

.4 fixed equipment and materials that are likely to contain hazardous substances shall be removed to the extent feasible taking safety aspects into account; and

.5 floatable materials that could adversely impact safety, human health or the ecological or aesthetic value of the marine environment shall be removed.

2.2 The pollution prevention plan should consider the following:

.1 the platform/man-made structure production, processing and transportation facilities in regard to potential sources, amounts and relative potential hazards of wastes; and

.2 feasibility of the following pollution prevention/reduction techniques:

.1 cleaning of pipes, tanks and structures (including environmentally sound management of resultant wastes); and

.2 reuse, recycling and disposal on land of all or some structure components with special attention to topsides and their components.

2.3 Potential sources of pollution associated with processes and related operations on a platform or man-made structure at sea may include:

.1 hydrocarbons, low specific activity scale, heavy metals including contaminants in process equipment, pipe work and tankage;

.2 stocks of chemicals used in connection with oil and gas production, e.g. corrosion inhibitors, biocides, defoamers, demulsifiers, scale inhibitors and anti-freeze;

.3 lubricants and coolants in platform equipment; and

.4 fuel.

2.4 Items on structures that potentially contain substances of concern may include:

.1 electrical equipment (e.g. transformers, batteries, accumulators, cables/wiring);

.2 coolers;

.3 scrubbers;

.4 separators;

.5 heat exchangers;

.6 tanks for drilling consumables including bulk storage of muds;

.7 storage facilities for production and other chemicals, including cells in concrete gravity bases;

.8 diesel tanks including bulk storage tanks;

.9 paints;

.10 sacrificial anodes;

.11 fire-extinguishing/fighting equipment;

.12 piping;

.13 pumps;

.14 engines;

.15 generators;

.16 oil sumps;

.17 tanks;

.18 hydraulic systems;

.19 tubing and drill string;

.20 gas dehydrators;

.21 gas-sweetening units;

.22 helicopter fuelling systems;

.23 piping, valves and fittings;

.24 compressors; and

.25 insulations systems.

2.5 A similar evaluation of potential sources of pollution should be undertaken to identify potential pollutant sources for any other man-made structures at sea being considered for disposal.

2.6 The *2015 Guidelines for the development of the inventory of hazardous materials*, developed for the Hong Kong Convention and adopted by IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) at its sixty-eighth session, may assist the national authorities with the waste characterization process for both protecting worker safety and determining what materials should be removed from the platform/man-made structure to make them suitable for disposal at sea, noting that platforms and other man-made structures may contain different pollutants than those contained on vessels.

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ANNEX 9

LC/LP SCIENTIFIC GROUPS WORK PROGRAMME (2019-2021)

L = Low; M = Medium; H = High Cells with dashed background indicate issues not under the Scientific Groups remit.

Supports Strategic Directions					Description	WHEN				WHO				
SD1	SD2	SD3	SD4			2019	2020	2021	Target Completion Date	GBs (Contracting Parties)	SGs	LP CG	B2C	OLCP (Sec)
	✓	✓	✓	**1**	**Review and develop guidance and address technical and scientific issues to enhance implementation of the London Convention and Protocol**				Ongoing	✓	✓			
	✓	✓	✓	**1.1**	**Waste Assessment Guidance (WAG): Generic and Specific Assessment Guidelines**				Ongoing	✓	✓			
					.1 Review of Generic and Specific Guidelines	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
					.2 Review of Specific Guidelines for the assessment of platforms and other manmade structures at sea	H	L		2019		✓			
					.3 Development of recommendations regarding fibreglass vessels	H	L		2020		✓			
					.4 Development of further guidance on disposal site selection	H	M	M	2020		✓			
					.5 Development of recommendations about further guidance on marine cumulative effects assessment	H	M	M	2020		✓			
					.6 Review of and experience with practical implementation of the WAGs	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
					.7 Development of recommendations regarding interim action levels	M	M		2020		✓			
					.8 Collection of information on protection of higher trophic levels as related to the WAGs	L	L	L	Ongoing		✓			
					.9 Waste prevention techniques	M	L	L	Ongoing		✓			
					.10 Consideration of the consequences of new waste prevention techniques on implementation of the LP/LC				2020		✓			
	✓	✓	✓	**1.2**	**Other technical and scientific issues**					✓	✓			
					.1 Habitat modification/enhancement	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
					.2 Beneficial use of waste or other materials	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
					.3 Sewage sludge best practices and alternatives	L	L	L	2020		✓			
	✓	✓	✓	**1.3**	**Monitoring and Assessment**					✓	✓			
					.1 Reports and assessment of field monitoring	H	H	H	Ongoing		✓			
					.2 Research results, new techniques and strategies	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
				1.4	**Science Day**					✓	✓			
	✓	✓	✓		. 1 Identify Science Day topic to support effective implementation of the LP/LC or to identify and evaluate emerging issues. As appropriate, invite experts to participate in Science Day formatted as an open symposium	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
	✓		✓	**2**	**Address and manage climate change**					✓	✓			
	✓		✓	**2.1**	**CO_2 sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations (LP)**					✓	✓			
					.1 Experience with implementation of CO_2 sequestration guidelines/technologies and their application	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
					.2 Compilation of information on ongoing projects and experiences with the application of the CO2 sequestration guidelines	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			✓
	✓		✓	**2.2**	**Marine Geoengineering**				Ongoing	✓	✓			
					.1 Keep under review the marine environmental implications of marine geoengineering	L	L	L	Ongoing		✓			
					.2 Evaluation of GESAMP report on marine geoengineering activities	M			2019		✓			
					.3 Compilation of information on planned and ongoing marine geoengineering projects	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			

✓	✓		✓	**3**	**Boundary issues and emerging matters of concern**					✓	✓	✓		
✓	✓	✓	✓	**3.1**	**Cooperation with certain UN agencies and industry orgs., as appropriate, with regard to:**				Ongoing	✓	✓			
					.1 Riverine and marine disposal of tailings and associated wastes from mining operations						✓			
					.1.1 Evaluation of GESAMP report on impacts of wastes and other matter in the marine environment from mining operations, including marine mineral mining	M	M	L	2020		✓			
					.1.2 Share information on actions undertaken by other bodies, e.g., OSPAR				2019					
					.2 Marine Litter and Microplastics						✓			
					.2.1 Development of inventory on issue of marine litter and microplastics (LP/LC relevant issues)	H	H		2020		✓			
					.3 Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea	M	M	L	tbd		✓			
					.4 Deep Seabed Mining						✓			
					.4.1 Deep seabed mining in Area: Evaluation of relevant GESAMP report; provision of expertise regarding waste assessment to ISA	M	M	L	2020		✓			
					.4.2 Deep seabed mining in areas of national jurisdiction: development of summary of seabed mining activities/projects taking place in areas of national jurisdiction				tbd		✓			
					.5. Outstanding cooperative work						✓			
					.5.1 Jettisoned space vehicle components - dialogue with COPUOS	L	L		2020		✓			✓
					.5.2 REVIEW RELEVANT GUIDELINES FROM COPUOS	L	L		2020		✓			
	✓			**3.2**	**Underwater noise from anthropogenic sources (LP-LC noise related issues only)**	L	L	L	Ongoing	✓	✓			
	✓	✓		**4**	**Address matters related to the management of radioactive wastes and other matter**					✓	✓			
	✓	✓		**4.1**	**Review of ongoing issues in relation to dumping of radioactive wastes and other matter**	L	L	L	Ongoing	✓	✓			
	✓			**5**	**Promote and improve compliance with the LP and LC**					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓			**5.1**	**Implementation of compliance procedures and mechanisms (LP)**	H	H	H	Ongoing			✓		
	✓			**5.2**	**Improve reporting under the LP and LC**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓			**5.3**	**Compliance with the reporting requirements under the LP and LC**	H	H	H	Ongoing	✓		✓		
	✓				.1 Contracting Parties submit annual reports on dumping permits issued	H	H	H	Ongoing	✓				
	✓				.2 Contracting Parties submit their compliance and field monitoring reports	H	H	H	Ongoing	✓				
	✓				.3 Contracting Parties submit their legislative and administrative measures, and the effectiveness of the measures				Ongoing	✓				
	✓				.4 Provide assistance existing and prospective parties to strengthen reporting				Ongoing			✓	✓	✓
	✓				.5 Implementation of electronic reporting of dumping activities	M	L	L	Ongoing					✓
	✓				.6 Enhanced collaboration with regional bodies on reporting	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓		✓		✓
	✓				.7 Review, circulate and publish summary reports with data for target SD1	H	H	H	Ongoing					✓
	✓				.8 Review, circulate, and publish all data associated with target SD2, including annual summaries of reports received (e.g. dumping, permits issued, monitoring, legislative and admin measures, and the effectiveness of the measures).	H	H	H	Ongoing		✓	✓		

Supports Strategic Directions				Description		WHEN				WHO				
SD1	SD2	SD3	SD4			2019	2020	2021	Target Completion Date	GBs (Contracting Parties)	SGs	LP CG	B2C	OLCP (Sec)
	✓			**5.4**	**Implementation of the Action Plan to Improve Reporting under the LP and LC**	H	H	H	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	✓			**5.5**	**Technical/Scientific review and assessment of dumping and monitoring reports**	H	H	H	Ongoing		✓			
	✓			**5.6**	**Reporting of observed dumping incidents which may be in violation of international treaties**	L	L	L	Ongoing	✓		✓		
✓	✓	✓		**6**	**Promote LP through outreach, technical cooperation and assistance to existing members for implementation and prospective members for ratification or accession**					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
✓	✓		✓	**6.1**	**Provide technical cooperation and assistance to existing and prospective members**	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	
					.1 Complete "Barriers to Compliance" Project Work Plan	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	
					.2 Reporting on the Technical Co-operation Trust Fund	M	M	M	Ongoing					✓
					.3 Create tools to support countries in the development of LP implementing legislation							✓	✓	✓
✓		✓		**6.2**	**Provide outreach materials to prospective new Contracting Parties and existing members new communications materials, including regional workshops and country-to-country outreach strategies**	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	
					.1 Improvement/update of the LP and LC website	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	✓
					.2 Promotion of the LP and LC at international meetings, including high level audiences	M	L	L	Ongoing					✓
					.3 Update all existing publications and prepare new publications, and promote approved publications in accordance with communications plans (LC/LP publications)	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓		✓	✓
	✓	✓			.4 Manuals, Bibiliographies and Information Exchange (related to other bodies)	M	M	M	Ongoing		✓			
✓	✓	✓			.5 Establish a communications group or dedicated individual or promotions officer to support SD1, SD3	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓		✓	✓
✓	✓	✓			.6 Create a virtual centre of excellence in SGs (e.g., on dredging and disposal, geoengineering, etc., through better proposition of guidance and technical assistance				Ongoing	✓			✓	✓
	✓			**6.3**	**Update national focal points and expert registration**	M	L	L	Ongoing	✓				✓
	✓	✓	✓	**7**	**Promote the work of the LP and LC externally through relations with other organizations in the field of marine environmental protection**					✓	✓	✓		✓
		✓		**7.1**	**Improve and further develop the implementation of collaborative arrangements with other UN entities, IGOs and NGOs**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓			✓
	✓		✓	**7.2**	**Advice from international organizations on specific issues – GESAMP**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓			✓
	✓	✓		**7.3**	**Contribution to the major ocean-related initiatives on reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓			
					.1 Follow up with Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment (UN Regular Process)	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓			
				7.4	**Promotion of LP/LC scientific groups as formal body for scientific cooperation and collaboration**				tbd					
				8	**Address overarching and cross-cutting issues, including assessment of implications of changes to marine environment (SD4 first task of implementation plan)**									
✓	✓	✓	✓	**8.1**	**Operationalize and implement the Strategic Plan for the London Protocol and London Convention**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓			**8.2**	**Review Work Programmes**	M	M	M	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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ANNEX 10

List of substantive items for the agenda for the forty-second Consultative Meeting and fifteenth Meeting of Contracting Parties

Note by the Chair

1 Consideration of the report of the Scientific Groups

- Waste assessment guidance
- Development of recommendations regarding fibreglass vessels
- Revision of the Specific guidelines for assessment of platforms or other man-made structures at sea
- Monitoring and assessment
- Dumping reports/GISIS module feedback
- CO_2 sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations
- Marine geoengineering including ocean fertilization
- Technical cooperation and assistance
- Cooperation with the Compliance Group
- Coastal management and prevention of marine pollution
- Matters related to the management of radioactive wastes
- Marine litter and microplastics
- Deposition of materials jettisoned during the launch of space vehicles
- Contribution to the UN Decade of Science for Sustainable Development
- New Science Day topic
- Review of the LC/LP Scientific Groups Work Programme

2 Progress on the implementation of the LP-LC Strategic Plan

- SD 1 Promote ratification of or accession to LP
- SD 2 Enhance effective implementation of LP and LC
- SD 3 Promote the work of LP and LC externally
- SD 4 Identify and address emerging issues in the marine environment within the scope of LP and/or LC

3 Compliance issues

- Compliance Group matters
- Review of dumping reports
- Review of the status of compliance requirements
- Compliance monitoring
- Examination of reports received under LP articles 9.4.2 and 9.4.3
- Guidance on implementation and reporting obligations

4 Technical cooperation and assistance

- Progress with the Removal of Barriers to Compliance project
- Reports by Contracting Parties and non-Contracting Parties on national, bilateral and regional technical assistance projects, including workshops
- Progress with LC/LP publications

5 Marine geoengineering including ocean fertilization

- Progress towards ratification of the 2013 LP amendment
- Report of the GESAMP Working Group on Marine Geoengineering

6 CO_2 sequestration in sub-seabed geological formations

- Progress towards ratification of the 2009 LP amendment
- Experiences with CO_2 sequestration projects

7 Marine litter and microplastics

- Contribution to the IMO Action Plan to address marine plastic litter from ships

8 Interpretation of the London Convention and Protocol

- Assessment of platforms or other man-made structures at sea
- Disposal of wastes from mining operations, including deep seabed mining
- Disposal of fibreglass vessels
- Deposition of materials jettisoned during the launch of space vehicles
- Sewage sludge
- Liability issues

9 Matters related to the management of radioactive wastes

10 Monitoring for the purposes of the London Convention and Protocol

- Cooperation with other organizations on monitoring and assessments

11 Relations with other organizations in the field of marine environmental protection

- Reports from United Nations bodies and programmes, IGOs and NGOs
- Matters related to the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and SDGs
- Contribution to the major ocean-related initiatives on reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment

12 Administrative arrangements and future work

- Report on the LC/LP Technical Cooperation Trust Fund
- Biannual report on the administration of the London Protocol
- Review of the Joint Work Programme