**Contribution from the International Maritime Organization (IMO)
to the report of the 14th meeting of the Informal Consultative Process on the topic
"Impacts of ocean acidification on the marine environment"**

Introduction

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has been concerned for some years about elevated levels of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere, caused by CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuel and the subsequent contribution to climate change and ocean acidification. The Organization has sought to tackle this issue on two fronts:

.1 through the adoption of a comprehensive mandatory regime aimed at limiting

.3 In order to ensure that this approach translates into the effective, invaluable climate mitigation tool it is intended to be, Contracting Parties adopted on, 30 October 2009, an amendment to Article 6 of the London Protocol enabling the export of carbon dioxide streams for the purpose of sequestration in transboundary sub-seabed geological formations. The amendment will enter into force for those Parties which have accepted it, on the 60th day after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited their instruments of acceptance with IMO.

In 2012 the Meeting of Contracting Parties adopted the revised "Specific Guidelines for Assessment of Carbon Dioxide Streams for Disposal into Sub-seabed Geological Formations" to take into account transboundary migration of carbon dioxide waste streams within sub-seabed geological formations after injection in the light of the 2009 amendment of article 6 of the London Protocol. The Meeting further considered a draft text for the "Development and implementation of arrangements or agreements for the export of CO2 streams for storage in sub-seabed geological formations", which will be further developed by an intersessional correspondence group, under the leadership of Canada.

Ocean fertilization discussions under the London e c