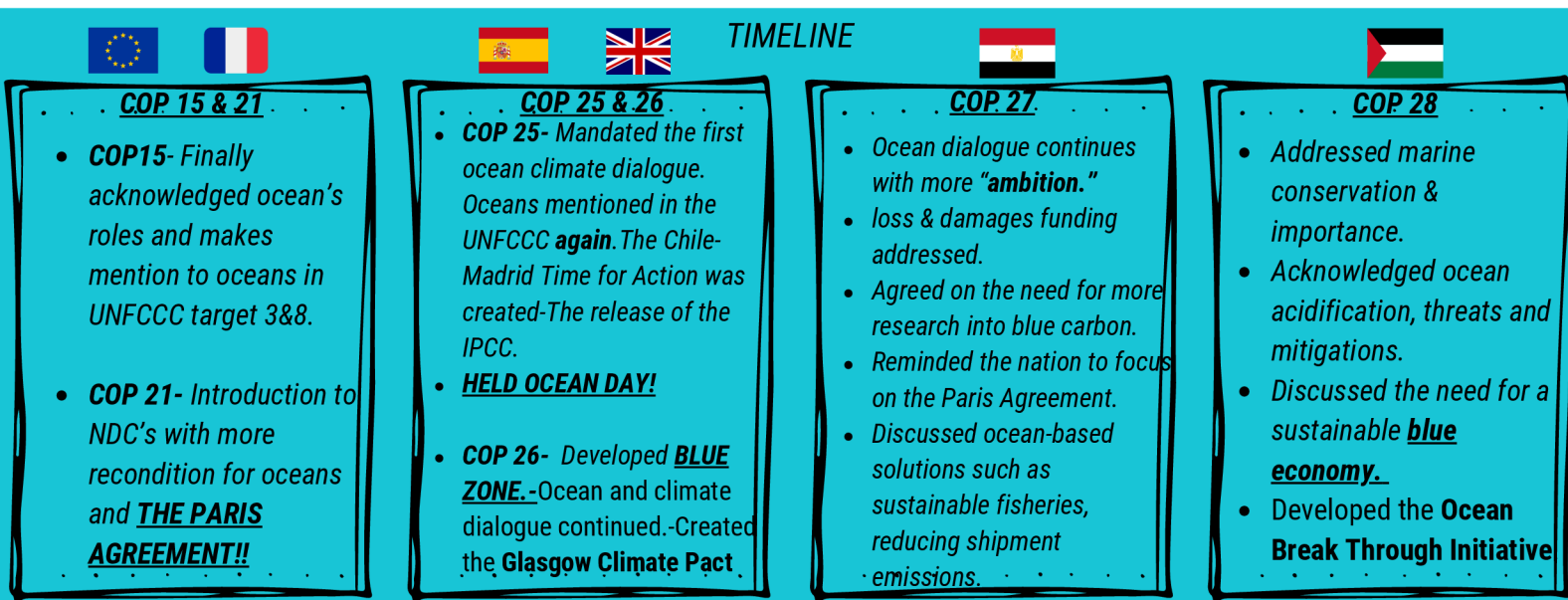


The Role of Oceans in COP Negotiations: Past, Present, and Future

Key Policies, COP 29 Outcomes, and Future Prospects

An outline of how COP meetings have traditionally tackled ocean-related issues is given in this summary sheet, which also emphasises the growing importance of oceans in global climate governance. Even though there has been progress, governance may be disjointed, and requires more cooperation. The oceans maintain livelihoods, support biodiversity, and regulate the climate, making it essential to life on Earth. However, acidification, rising temperatures, and sea level rise are all results of climate change brought on by greenhouse gas emissions. Future prospects are centred on equity, innovation, and international cooperation. COP 28 which took place in Dubai, was centred on strengthening international cooperation to safeguard marine biodiversity, promote blue carbon ecosystems, and aid in the BBNJ Treaty's ratification.



<u>Agreements</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Relevance to oceans</u>
<i>Paris Agreement</i>	Limit warming to 1.5°C	Resilience and adaptation to the coast
<i>Chile- Madrid Time for Action</i>	Boost an effort to combat climate change by reducing emissions.	Recognises the oceans importance
<i>Ocean Risk & Resilience Action Alliance</i>	Encourages creative financing for climate risk based on the ocean.	Finances will be set to mitigate ocean-based issues
<i>Glasgow Climate Pact</i>	To reduce subsidies for fossil fuels. Calls for nations to match their pledges to the Paris Agreement. Draw attention to cut emissions.	Acknowledges the impact climate has on oceans, therefore, reducing the impacts, with attempts to make the climate less hostile too the oceans.
<i>Ocean Break Through Initiative</i>	Urges maritime sector investment and action.	It draws attention to quicken ocean action.

COP 29 Key Outcomes and Future Prospects

Outcomes:

- Increased support for blue carbon habitats like mangroves in NDC's.
- Establishing the Commonwealth Ocean Finance Working Group for sustainable funding.
- Promoting the BBNJ treaty. Also known as the High Seas treaty, protects the ocean and marine life.
- Commonwealth Blue Charter- they committed to taking the lead in ocean management and conservation.

Future Prospects:

- Creating a worldwide framework for fair ocean management and improving ocean governance.
- Policy Implementation
- Scaling up sustainable marine renewable energy.
- Producing a global framework to monitor and mitigate acidification
- Improve collaboration across all parties and stakeholders.
- Implementing more ocean finance initiatives, allowing for private investors.

Discussion

- What trends did you detect?
- Do you think allowing countries to determine their own ocean strategies leads to more effective governance?
- What measures can be set to ensure that national agreements that were created to address ocean- based issues such as acidification effectively enforced.?
- What lessons can be learned from COP decisions to shape future policies?
- What mindset do you think the World leaders have in regard to the oceans?

SWOT FRAMEWORK TO EVALUATE GLOBAL AND
LOCAL STRATEGIES TO COMBAT OCEAN
ACIDIFICATION