

The Director

TRADE AND AGRICULTURE DIRECTORATE

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Dear Mr. Mathias

I am referring to your letter of 12 December 2012 (LCA/AG report 2012) requesting information regarding work carried out in the OECD related to ocean acidification.

At present, OECD does not have any activities underway related to ocean acidification.

The OECD's Fisheries Committee and the Korean Government hosted in 2010 a workshop on the "Economics of Awarding Fisheries to Climate Change". One presentation entitled "Fisheries Management and Governmental Strategies in a Climate Change" by Dulvy and Reynolds given at this workshop discussed explicitly the issues of regulation.

The relevant text of that presentation (taken from *Economics of Awarding Fisheries to Climate Change* (11/11) pp.35-36) reads:

#### "Ocean acidification

Rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations over the past few decades, only half of the CO<sub>2</sub> released by human activity has remained in the atmosphere, of the remainder, about 38% has been taken up by the ocean and 20% by the terrestrial biosphere. Based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change estimates of future atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, increasing values for the oceans indicate that surface-water dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) could probably increase by more than 12% and the carbonate ion concentration would decrease by almost 60%, resulting in a corresponding pH drop of about 0.37 units by 2100 (Caldeira and Wickett, 2003). Ocean pH was around 8.2 in the industrial era (when CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere amounted to around 280 parts per million). Ocean pH is now 8.1, with an atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration of around 390 parts per million (ppm). This is more acidic than the ocean has been for hundreds of millennia, and the rate of pH change is estimated to be 100 times faster than at any time in the past 100 000 years. A key consequence is that the degree of saturation of seawater with carbonate and sulfate, which is largely governed by bicarbonate concentration (CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>).

Undersaturation, particularly of aragonite, is predicted in near surface waters between 200-1000 m in the North Pacific, North Indian and east Atlantic Oceans within the next few decades (Trenberth et al., 2001). The acidification of the oceans causes multiple taxa – from single-celled protists to reef-building corals – is expected to increase in response to a decrease in carbonate saturation state (Feeley et al., 2004). Coral reef calcification depends on the aragonite saturation state in surface waters. It



the middle of the next century, an increased concentration of carbon dioxide will decrease the aragonite saturation state in the tropics by 30% (Keyron et al., 1998). Acidification is likely to occur in some phytoplankton production areas, particularly in the Southern Ocean, which may in turn influence the community structure of the higher trophic levels that are heavily dependent on phytoplankton as food and will also influence the cycling of elements, since processes and mechanisms differ between phytoplankton species (Hays et al., 2005). High pCO<sub>2</sub> and lower pH will also affect the growth and species diversity of many benthic invertebrate species (see Fabry et al., 2008), including echinoderms, bivalve molluscs and some crustaceans. While understanding the effects of acidification on components of the life history of organisms has been the focus of laboratory scientists, the real question is: what are the population and community effects of acidification? While some work has been done in the acidified deep water below the aragonite saturation horizon, the question is who will be the winners and losers as the undersaturated acidic waters spread and influence shallow waters. See also the 'summary' column in the attached 'summary and aquaculture'.

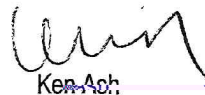
For your perusal I have included a copy of the publication 'The Economics of Adapting Fisheries to Climate Change'.

In light of your interest, should work be initiated by the OECD Fisheries Committee addressing issues of ocean acidification, we would of course be happy to share this with you.

In the meantime, we would be interested in receiving information on any work you are doing in this area, if possible.

Please do not hesitate to contact Carl-Christian Schmidt, Head of Fisheries, should the need arise.

Yours sincerely,



Ken Ach

Attachment: The Economics of Adapting Fisheries to Climate Change

cc: Carl-Christian Schmidt, Head of Fisheries, OECD