Ocean acidification (OA) is a direct result of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions and is altering the chemical balance of seawater that marine life depends upon for survival. At the international level, UN climate and ocean frameworks call for—and benefit from—OA action.

UN Sustainable Development Goal 14
Target 14.3. Take actions to minimize and address OA.
Target 14.3.1 Report against common indicator to measure OA.

UN Sustainable Development Goal 13
Target 13.1 Strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate-related hazards.
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies.

Additional UN SDG 2030 Targets
SDG 2 Zero Hunger.
SDG 4 Education.
SDG 7 Clean Energy.
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities & Coastal Communities.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
Ocean & Climate Change Dialogue.
Increase ambition for climate action.
Climate financing for ocean measures.
Ocean mitigation & adaptation across NDCs.
Climate indicators and Global Stocktake.
Blue solutions.

UN Convention Law of the Sea
Prevent harmful marine pollution, including atmospheric, land-based and energy pollution.
Climate adaptive fisheries management by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).
Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ).

Convention on Biological Diversity Aichi Targets
Target 8: reduce pollution and excess nutrients that harm ecosystem function.
Target 10: minimize anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs impacted by climate change or OA.
Target 11: conserve and equitably manage coastal and marine areas of important for biodiversity and ecosystem services.

OA ACTION SUPPORTS INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

UN Decade of Ocean Science
OA Research for Sustainability Program (OARS).
Implementation of OA Action Plans.