

As a preamble to the advent of COP 22, which will take place in Marrakesh from November 7 to November 18 of this year, the MedCop22 invited to Tangier an areopagus of experts and high personalities to think and discuss solutions considered in the fight against the global warming on July 18 and 19.

TK' BLUE Agency, a recognized expert in the global assessment of the negative externalities of sea transport, was invited there to present a workshop and share its recommendations.

This second edition of the MedCop 22 was organized in Tangier on July 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 2016 to define working axes to tackle climate change issues. All Mediterranean stakeholders meet to think and imagine the solutions which can limit global warming and protect both the populations and the ecosystems.

The agenda included about ten subjects which were proposed and studied (big debates and events on the commitments, the governance, the energy transition, the finances and of course the economic development).

## THE GOAL:

This "closed" zone that is the Mediterranean Sea is the stage of considerable trade. It is a substantial maritime crossroads connecting Asia to Europe and America. Bordered by 22 countries with more than 450 million inhabitants, it is also a territory strongly impacted by this intense sea traffic along the South-European and North-African coasts. This MedCop 22 summit seeks to put new alternatives forward, to submit propositions and solutions, and to coordinate the state positions of the bordering countries on environmental and climatic subjects to make them succeed.

## THE DECARBONATION OF SEA TRANSPORT:

Decarbonation is the set of solutions implemented to limit CO<sub>2</sub> and GHG (greenhouse gases) emissions generated by sea transport.

The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions coming from merchant navy boats is a long-time set goal which has remained in the agreement proposals. Its impact is at the same time economic, sanitary and ecological:

### Economic:

- Sea transport currently generates 2.2% of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Reducing them has become a priority. Every year, hundreds of billion euros are spent as a consequence of global warming.

### Sanitary

- Air contains approximately .0.04% of CO<sub>2</sub> today.



Above a certain concentration, this gas becomes hazardous, even lethal. At 2% of CO<sub>2</sub> in the air, respiratory amplitude increases. At 10%, visual disorders, tremors and sweats can appear. At this stage, greenhouse gas emissions do not have huge repercussions on human health. However, human beings are part of a global ecosystem which is very disrupted by global warming.

Ecological:

- As the main cause of the planet's climate change, carbon dioxide intensifies the capacity of the atmosphere to keep the heat of the sun by greenhouse effect. The causes behind these excess carbon dioxide emissions are deforestation, intensive breeding, and especially, a frantic consumption of fossil fuels: oil, gas, coal etc.

TK'Blue Agency's work has held the attention all participants as its assessment of the sanitary and societal consequences of the negative externalities of sea transport, which goes far beyond the simple measure of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, can help to find financial means to implement more gentle and therefore less expensive solutions for our Planet and its inhabitants.

