**Component 2 - 2.2.6 – Global Governance of the Earth’s Oceans**

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| **2.2.6a – Post-1945 supranational institutions for global governance** | **2.2.6b – Laws and agreements regulating the use of the Earth’s Oceans** |
| Since the end of the Second World War in 1945 there has been an acceleration towards even greater global governance. ‘Governance’ suggests a role steering or guiding (rather than controlling) using agreements, cooperation and multilateral decision making to reach consensus. ‘Global Governance’ describes the rules, norms, codes and regulations used to regulate human activity at an international level.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Institution** | **Role in governance** | | **United Nations** | The institution at the forefront of global governance with a range of areas of governance including human rights (UNDHR, UNHCR, UNICEF), health (WHO), economics (ECOSOC, UNDP), the environment, science and culture (UNEP, UNESCO). Also responsible for the establishment of global conventions and aims to lay the foundations of world peace. | | **UNCLOS** | The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) is a vast global treaty governing all aspects of marine management from territorial rights to marine biodiversity. | | **NATO** | The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation has 28 member states. Since 1949 this organisation has operated as a mutual defence agreement. The USA and UK are major maritime powers. NATO plays an active military role in maritime security, tackling piracy and migrant crises at sea. | | **EU** | The European Union is a trade bloc consisting of the 27 EU member states. The Schengen Agreement of 1995 removed the need for documentation when crossing EU borders. The EU Marine Directive protects Europe’s seas and waters. | | **G7/G8/G20** | ‘Group of Eight’ nations (USA, Japan, UK, Germany, Italy, France, Canada and Russia (G7 = G8 without Russia). Established in 1975, this group meets to coordinate their responses to global economic challenges, but without India or China this group is losing its importance. The G20 (formed 1999) is a larger grouping of 22 nations, critics say it has a poor record of protecting the oceans. | | **G77** | A group of 134 developing countries formed in 1964 that lobby developed countries on issues such as climate change. Diverging interests limit the global impact of this group. | | **United Nations Convention on the Law of the SEA - UNCLOS (1982)**  The cornerstones of international law pertaining to the oceans are the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1982) and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The EEZ is defined as the area of water extending 200 nautical miles from a state’s shoreline. It gives coastal states legal ownership of ocean resources within their EEZ. The coastal state has the right to exploit, develop, manage and conserve all resources – both biotic (fish) and abiotic (oil, gas, minerals) - found in the water or on the ocean floor of the EEZ.  UNCLOS also regulates shipping flows, guaranteeing all shipping the ‘right of innocent passage through the territorial waters of any state, so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal state’.  **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 2015)**  SDG 14: ‘Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources.’  **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora – CITIES (1975)**  Adopted by 181 countries, CITIES has banned trade in threatened species and their products. It has saved some species (e.g. the Hawaiian nene bird), but others have not benefitted so greatly such as sharks (demand for shark-fin soup in Asia) and wild turtles.  **UN International Maritime Organisation (IMO) International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS, 2004)**  This gives port authorities heightened security powers to monitor shipping and control access for vessels as a response to terrorist attacks in 2001 and the global increase in smuggling, trafficking and illegal flows of drugs and weapons.  **Convention for the Protection of Submarine Cables (1884)**  This was signed by 20 European, North American and South American States in 1884. UNCLOS now expands the protections from telegraph cables to all international fibre optic cables.  **International Whaling Commission – IWC (1946)**  An international body regulating the whaling industry as a response to the over-exploitation and near extinction of some species of whales in the 20th century. |
| **2.2.6c – Strategic value of the oceans for global superpowers – oil transit chokepoints and piracy hotspots** | **2.2.6d – Connections created by the UK’s past role as a maritime power** |
| **Oil transit choke points**  Defined by the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) as ‘narrow channels along widely used global sea routes, some so narrow that restrictions are placed on the size of the vessel that can navigate through them. Chokepoints are a critical part of the global energy security because of the high volume of petroleum and other liquids transported through their narrow straits’.  63% of the world’s oil production moves on maritime routes. The Strait of Hormuz and the Strait of Malacca are the most important by volume,  The Panama Canal has been made deeper to accommodate larger vessels. The Panama Cana Authority charges up to $800 000 per large vessel for transit through the canal. The Suez Canal remains cheaper to use, even though shipping takes longer to travel via this route. In March 2021 the Ever Given, a large (400m long) container ship transporting goods to Rotterdam and Felixstowe, blocked the Suez Canal for 6 days disrupting global trade.  **Piracy Hotspots**  In 2011 criminal attacks and piracy incidents peaked in the waters along the East African Coast and the Gulf of Aden. These were mainly attributed to poverty and civil war in Somalia. At one time, 736 hostages and 32 ships were being held for ransom in anchorages off Somali beaches.  Somali piracy was deterred through the interconnected efforts of governments, international institutions and private ship-owners - NATO and state governments deployed more patrols in response to these attacks and ships were rerouted or driven at higher speeds to make boarding more difficult. Ships were also protected with barbed wire and armed guards.  The Indonesian coast is now at greater risk of piracy, with 6 out of 10 of worldwide sea crimes occurring in Indonesian waters. Pirates siphon oil from tankers, with 16, 000 tonnes of oil worth US$5 million stolen in 2015. | The USA and China are contemporary maritime superpowers. Control of the oceans is valued by powerful states as a way of increasing and safeguarding their global spheres of influence.  **Britain as a maritime power**  Historically, the UK was the world’s ‘greatest’ naval superpower. In 1920, Britain ruled 20% of the world’s population and 25% of its land area. The Royal Navy dominated the world’s oceans and in 1914 was twice as large as the German navy.  **Pre-1850** – Small colonies were conquered on coastal fringes and islands (e.g. New England (USA), Jamaica, Accra (Ghana) and Bombay (now Mumbai, India). Trade in sugar, tea, coffee and slaves was protected by the navy as were the interests of private trading companies such as the East India Company.  **1850-1945** – Coastal colonies extended inland, and British colonial administrations were established to rule the colonial populations. Complex ocean trade developed including the export of UK goods to colonial markets.  **1960s**- - The dismantling of the British Empire, but with connections between ex-British territories remaining (e.g. India and Pakistan gained independence through the 1947 Indian Independence Act). British cities with a maritime heritage (London, Liverpool, Bristol) are the most culturally diverse settlements as they were hubs for trade and migration (e.g. HMS Windrush from Jamaica in 1948).  **The Commonwealth**  Formed in London in 1949 with the London Declaration, the modern commonwealth is a voluntary organisation of 54 independent and equal countries, many of which (but not all, e.g. Rwanda who joined in 2009) have a colonial history with the UK. It is home to 2.5 billion people and includes HICs, EEs and LICs. 32 member states are small island nations such as Fiji. Member states agree to share goals such as prosperity, development, democracy and peace and the protection of the environment expressed in the Commonwealth Charter. There are 19 African nations who are members of the modern commonwealth. Britain’s past as a maritime power is essential for understanding many aspects of contemporary British life. |

**Component 2 - 2.2.6 – Global Governance of the Earth’s Oceans – Revision – Test yourself or a friend**

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| **2.2.6a – Post-1945 supranational institutions for global governance** | **2.2.6b – Laws and agreements regulating the use of the Earth’s Oceans** |
| **AO1 – Recall of factual knowledge and understanding**   1. Define the term ‘governance’. 2. List 5 United Nations organisations. 3. Describe the role of NATO in the governance of the Earth’s oceans. 4. List the countries that make up the G7 and G8. 5. State three facts about the EU. 6. Describe the G77. 7. What is the Schengen Agreement? 8. What is UNLCOS? 9. What is the main aim of the UN? 10. Name two key countries who are not part of the G7. | **AO1 – Recall of factual knowledge and understanding**   1. What does UNCLOS stand for? 2. What does the acronym EEZ stand for? 3. How many nautical miles does a coastal country’s EEZ extend out to sea? 4. Which SDG pertains to the conservation and sustainable use of ocean resources? 5. What is the CITIES convention and what year was it signed? 6. What species have, and have not been protected by CITIES? 7. What is the purpose of the International Ship and Port and Security Code? 8. Which agreement was signed in 1884? 9. Why was the IWC established in 1946? 10. List one biotic and three abiotic ocean resources. |
| **AO2 – Application of geographical knowledge and understanding**   1. ‘International organisations are always more successful at governing the oceans than national governments.’ To what extent do you agree? | **AO2 – Application of geographical knowledge and understanding**   1. Laws and agreements to protect ocean resources are always successful.’ Discuss. |
| **2.2.6c – Strategic value of the oceans for global superpowers – oil transit chokepoints and piracy hotspots** | **2.2.6d – Connections created by the UK’s past role as a maritime power** |
| **AO1 – Recall of factual knowledge and understanding**   1. On the world map below, label the oil and gas chokepoints and the piracy hotspots. 2. What was the name of the ship that blocked the Suez Canal for 6 days in March 2021? | **AO1 – Recall of factual knowledge and understanding**   1. Define the term maritime. 2. Name two contemporary maritime superpowers. 3. How much of the world did Britain rule over in 1920? 4. Name three countries colonised by Britain prior to 1850. 5. State the private company whose interests were protected by the Royal Navy between 1850 and 1945. 6. Why are London, Liverpool and Bristol the most culturally diverse settlements in Britain? 7. When did India and Pakistan gain independence from Britain? 8. How many countries are in the Commonwealth and what is its population? 9. Which African nation joined in 2009? Give the name of one small island nation that is a member. 10. Why do powerful states value control over the oceans? |
| **AO2 – Application of geographical knowledge and understanding**   1. ‘The strategic value of oil and gas chokepoints is greater than that of piracy hotspots.’ Discuss. | **AO2 – Application of geographical knowledge and understanding**   1. Britain’s past role as a maritime power is the most important factor influencing the modern Commonwealth.’ Discuss. |