

G7/8 Conclusions on Oceans, 1975-2017

Harry Skinner and Sarah Jane Vassallo, 1975-2011

Brittaney Warren, 2012-2017

G7 Research Group

Summary of Conclusions on Oceans in G7/8 Summit Documents

Year	Total Ocean Words	% of Overall Words	Total Ocean Paragraphs	% of Overall paragraphs	Total Documents with Ocean	% of Overall Documents	Total Dedicated Documents
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	101	3.2	1	2.4	1	50	0
1986	102	2.8	1	3.1	1	25	0
1987	337	6.7	3	4.1	3	42.8	1
1988	61	1.3	2	3.2	2	66.6	0
1989	218	3.1	3	2.5	1	9.0	0
1990	336	4.4	3	2.4	1	25	0
1991	243	3.0	4	7.1	1	20	0
1992	149	2.0	2	1.2	1	25	0
1993	94	2.8	2	4.7	1	33.3	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	92	1.3	1	0.7	1	33.3	0
1996	113	0.7	1	0.5	1	25	0
1997	138	1.1	2	1.4	1	20	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	154	1.1	2	1.4	1	20	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	213	1.8	2	1.3	1	14.3	0
2003	1073	6.4	9	5.4	3	20	1
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	67	0.3	1	0.4	1	6.66	0
2006	71	0.3	2	0.6	2	14.3	0
2007	208	0.7	1	0.4	1	12.5	0
2008	216	1.3	2	1.2	2	20	0
2009	616	2.0	7	2.3	3	30	0
2010	71	1.0	1	1.9	1	50	0
2011	188	1.0	3	1.4	2	40	0
2012	119	1.1	1	0.5	1	14	0
2013	23	0.2	1	0.4	1	25	0
2014	301	5.9	2	2.8	1	100	0
2015	1107	8.7	28	11	2	100	0
2016	390	1.7	6	1.3	1	14	0

2017	86	1.0	1	0.6	1	25	1
Total	6,887	66.9	94	66.2	39	880.8	3
Avg	160.2	1.6	2.2	1.5	0.9	20.5	0.1

Notes:

The chart accounts for all official documents. Only documents with an English version were included in the calculations.

**"Total Oceans Words" refers to the number of oceans subjects within the official documents for the year specified. The words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis. This number excludes document titles but includes subtitles.

**"% of Overall Words" refers to "Total Oceans Words" as a percentage of the total number of words contained in all official documents for the year specified.

**"Total Oceans Paragraphs" refers to the number of paragraphs climate change subjects are mentioned within the official documents for the year specified. Each point expressed in the documents is recorded as a separate paragraph.

**"% of Overall Paragraphs" refers to "Total Oceans Paragraphs" as a percentage of the total number of paragraphs within the official documents for the year specified.

**"Total Documents with Oceans" refers to the number of documents that contain oceans subjects but the document itself is not dedicated to oceans.

**"% of Overall Documents" refers to the "Total Documents with Oceans" as a percentage of the total number of official documents contained in the year specified.

**"Total Dedicated Oceans Documents" refers to the number of documents that contain an oceans subject in its title.

**"% of Overall Sections" refers to "Total Dedicated Oceans Documents" as a percentage of the total number of sections within the official documents for the year specified.

Introduction and Definition

The following is a catalogue of passages dealing with "oceans" in the written documents issued by G8 Leaders' at their annual summits from 1975 to 2011.

The state of the world's oceans has reached a tipping point. Never before in human history has the planet's most important habitat been in such peril. Covering roughly seventy per cent of the earth's surface, the oceans control the planet's climate; produce approximately eighty per cent of its oxygen; and serve as the primary source of food for over a billion people. In spite of the apparent immensity of the world's oceans, what was once considered inexhaustible and resilient has become finite and fragile. From the disappearance of fish stocks and coral reefs, to the growing threats of climate change, global warming, rising sea levels and the increasing pressure of excessive human use is destroying ocean life and vital coastal habitats. Making matters worse are the rising threats of maritime piracy and terrorism, which pose a significant threat to global trade and security, along with the Westphalian state's monopoly of force itself. In short, if current trends continue, and if there is a failure to responsibly govern the world's oceans, there is risk of much greater problems in the near future, coming at a much accelerated pace. The deadly oil drilling accident in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010, which quickly created the greatest environmental disaster in American history, showed how concentrated crises can erupt to cripple the oceans, and how hard it is for the world's greatest power, acting alone, to effectively respond. Together such challenges to the planet's oceans require effective collaboration at the international level if there is to be any hope of success (Haward 2008).

Since 1975, the summit agenda of the Group of Seven (G7) major market democracies and now Group of Eight (G8), with Russia since 1998, has broadened considerably from macroeconomic management, energy and international trade, to include transnational issues such as the environment, crime and drugs, and a host of political-security concerns (G8 Research Group, 2008). Several of these issues directly affect and are affected by the oceans, yet no one has yet seriously considered the critical role of G8 ocean governance in the context of, and as a contribution to, G8 and global governance of the environment, energy, and maritime security — subjects that have become critical to the G8 in recent years. Most recently, on June 26, 2010, in the final communiqué of the Muskoka Summit, the G8 leaders issued a number of statements regarding ocean governance in the context of maritime security. They specifically mentioned the need for international cooperation to confront the growing threat of maritime piracy off the coasts of the African continent, and its links to drug trafficking and terrorism. The G8 countries committed to a range of measures, which included improving the ability of African states to secure their own coastal waters, and supporting UN Security Council Resolution 1918, which calls on countries to criminalize piracy within their national laws.

Search Terms

Inclusions

Coral, deep-seabed mining, fisheries, International Maritime Organization (IMO), land base, marine, maritime, maritime pollution, maritime security, navigation, oceanographic exploration, oceans, oil spills, saltwater, sea ice, seas, seabed, tankers, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS).

Exclusions

Freshwater, lakes.

Coding Rules

The unit analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

Need a direct reference to oceans or a cognate term.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without reference to “oceans” if they have previously been directly associated together in Summit communiqué history.

Conclusions on Oceans in G7/8 Summit Documents

1975 Rambouillet, France

No references.

1976 Puerto Rico, United States

No references.

1977 London, United Kingdom

No references.

1978 Bonn, Germany

No references.

1979 Tokyo, Japan

No references.

1980 Venice, Italy

No references.

1981 Montebello, Canada

No references.

1982 Versailles, France

No references.

1983 Williamsburg, United States

No references.

1984 London II, United Kingdom

No references.

1985 Bonn II, Germany

*The Bonn Economic Declaration: Towards Sustained Growth and Higher Employment
Environmental Policies*

12. New approaches and strengthened international cooperation are essential to anticipate and prevent damage to the environment, which knows no national frontiers. We shall cooperate in order to solve pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition and air pollution from motor vehicles and all other significant sources. We shall also address other concerns such as climatic change, the protection of the ozone layer and the management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes. The protection of soils, fresh water and the **sea**, in particular of **regional seas**, must be strengthened.

1986 Tokyo II, Japan

Statement on International Terrorism

2. Recognizing that the continuing fight against terrorism is a task, which the international community as a whole has to undertake, we pledge ourselves to make maximum efforts to fight against that scourge. Terrorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation. Therefore, we urge all likeminded nations to collaborate with us, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the **International Maritime Organization**, drawing on their expertise to improve and extend countermeasures against terrorism and those who sponsor or support it.

1987 Venice II, Italy

Venezia Economic Declaration

Environment

30. We underline our own responsibility to encourage efforts to tackle effectively environmental problems of worldwide impact such as stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change, acid rains, endangered species, hazardous substances, air and **water pollution**, and destruction of tropical forests. We also intend to examine further environmental issues such as stringent environmental standards as an incentive for innovation and for the development of clean, cost-effective and low-resource technology; as well as promotion of international trade in low-pollution products, low-polluting industrial plants and other environmental protection technologies.

Statement on Terrorism

Will continue our efforts to improve the safety of travelers. We welcome improvements in airport and **maritime security**, and encourage the work of ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] and **IMO [International Maritime Organization]** in this regard. Each of us will continue to monitor closely the activities of airlines, which raise security problems. The Heads of State or Government have decided on measures, annexed to this statement, to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation.

Statement on Iraq-Iran War and Freedom of Navigation in the Gulf

We agree that new and concerted international efforts are urgently required to help bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end. We favor the earliest possible negotiated end to the war with the territorial integrity and independence of both Iraq and Iran intact. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war. Neighboring countries are threatened with the possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war. We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the UN Security Council. With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the **principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf** is of paramount importance for us and for others, and must be upheld. The free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded.

1988 Toronto, Canada

Toronto Summit Economic Declaration

Environment

31. Further action is needed. Global climate change, air, **sea** and fresh water pollution, acid rain, hazardous substances, deforestation, and endangered species require priority attention...

Political Declaration: Securing Democracy

Terrorism

14. We welcome the adoption this year in Montreal and Rome of two international agreements on aviation and **maritime security** to enhance the safety of travelers.

1989 Paris, France

Economic Declaration

Environment

33. There is growing awareness throughout the world of the necessity to preserve better the global ecological balance. This includes serious threats to the atmosphere, which could lead to future climate changes. We note with great concern the growing pollution of air, lakes, rivers, **oceans** and **seas**; acid rain, dangerous substances; and the rapid desertification and deforestation. Such environmental degradation endangers species and undermines the well-being of individuals and societies.

46. We condemn indiscriminate use of **oceans** as dumping grounds for polluting waste. There is a particular problem with the deterioration of **coastal waters**. To ensure the sustainable management of the **marine environment**, we recognize the importance of international cooperation in preserving it and conserving the **living resources of the sea**. We call for relevant bodies of the United Nations to prepare a report on the state of the world's **oceans**.

We express our concern that national, regional and global capabilities to contain and alleviate the consequences of **maritime oil spills** be improved. We urge all countries to make better use of the latest monitoring and clean-up technologies. We ask all countries to adhere to and implement fully the international conventions for the prevention of oil pollution of the **oceans**. We also ask the **International Maritime Organization** to put forward proposals for further preventive action.

1990 Houston, United States

Houston Economic Declaration

The Environment

62. One of our most important responsibilities is to pass on to future generations an environment whose health, beauty, and economic potential are not threatened. Environmental challenges such as climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, **marine pollution**, and loss of biological diversity require closer and more effective international cooperation and concrete action. We as industrialized countries have an obligation to be leaders in meeting these challenges. We agree that, in the face of threats of irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty is no excuse to postpone actions, which are justified in their own right. We recognize that strong, growing, market-oriented economies provide the best means for successful environmental protection.

68. The destruction of ecologically sensitive areas around the world continues at an alarming pace. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on **estuaries, wetlands and coral reefs**, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. To reverse this trend, we will expand cooperation to combat desertification; expand projects to conserve biological diversity; protect the Antarctic; and assist developing countries in their environmental efforts. We will work within UNEP and other fora to achieve these objectives, and will participate actively in UNEP's work to protect biodiversity.

69. Efforts to protect the environment do not stop at the water's edge. Serious problems are caused by **marine pollution, both in the oceans and in coastal areas**. A comprehensive strategy should be developed to address land-based sources of pollution; we are committed to helping in this regard. We will continue our efforts to avoid oil spills, urge the early entry into force of the existing **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** Convention, and welcome the work of that organization in developing an international oil spills convention. We are concerned about the impact of environmental degradation and **unregulated fishing practices on living marine resources**. We support cooperation in the **conservation of living marine resources** and recognize **the importance of regional fisheries organizations** in this respect. We call on all concerned countries to respect the conservation regimes.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Economic Declaration: Building a World Partnership
Environment

52. We will seek to promote, in the context of the UNCED:

c) a comprehensive approach to the **oceans, including regional seas**. The **environmental and economic importance of oceans and seas** means that they must be protected and sustainably managed.

55. The burning oil wells and **polluted seas** in the Gulf have shown that we need greater international capacity to prevent and respond to environmental disasters. All international and regional agreements for this purpose, including those of the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)**, should be fully implemented. We welcome the decision by UNEP to establish an experimental centre for urgent environmental assistance. In the light of the recent storm damage in Bangladesh, we encourage the work on flood alleviation under the auspices of the World Bank, which we called for at the Arch Summit.

56. **Living marine resources threatened by over-fishing** and other harmful practices should be protected by the implementation of measures in accordance with international law. We urge **control of marine pollution and compliance with the regimes established by regional fisheries organisations** through effective monitoring and enforcement measures.

57. We call for greater efforts in co-operation in environmental science and technology, in particular:

a) scientific research into the global climate, including satellite monitoring and **ocean observation**. All countries, including developing countries, should be involved in this research effort. We welcome the development of information services for users of earth observation data since the Houston Summit;

1992 Munich, Germany

Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

13. The Earth Summit has been a landmark in heightening the consciousness of the global environmental challenges, and in giving new impetus to the process of creating a worldwide partnership on development and the environment. Rapid and concrete action is required to follow through on our commitments on climate change, to protect forests and **oceans**, to **preserve marine resources**, and to maintain biodiversity. We therefore urge all countries, developed and developing, to direct their policies and resources towards sustainable development, which safeguards the interests of both present and future generations.

14. To carry forward the momentum of the Rio Conference, we urge other countries to join us:

- by ensuring the **international conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in the oceans** is convened as soon as possible.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

The Environment

We look forward to a successful outcome of the **UN Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks**. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. We welcome the analysis being done by OECD/IEA on the contribution of environment and energy technologies in meeting global environmental concerns.

Russia and Other Countries in Transition

In the light of existing international obligations, we emphasize our concern over the **ocean dumping of radioactive wastes** by Russia.

1994 Naples, Italy

No references.

1995 Halifax, Canada

Communiqué

Safeguarding the Environment

32. We underline the importance of meeting the commitments we made at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and subsequently, and the need to review and strengthen them, where appropriate. Climate change remains of major global importance. We will work with others to:

- conclude successfully the work of the CSD intergovernmental panel on forests, and **promote a successful UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and international consensus at the next CSD session on action to deal with the problems of the world's oceans.**

1996 Lyon, France

Chairman's Statement: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a more Cooperative World

Global Issues

5. Environment

Protecting the environment is crucial in promoting sustainable development. In view of the threats such as global warming, desertification, deforestation, depleting resources and threatened species, and unsustainable urban development, we place top priority on integrating environmental protection more completely into all of our policies. We are exploring the possibility of supplementing our national income accounts to better measure resources, such as forests, minerals and **fish**, and the economic value of air, **water** and soil quality. We welcome the great potential of the environment protection industry, which can have positive effects on long term economic growth and employment.

1997 Denver, United States

Communiqué

Oceans

22. We must strengthen our efforts to protect the world's **oceans**. We will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key issues, including **sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response**. In this connection, we will also **enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific**, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.

Institutions

27. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide its work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; **oceans**; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

No references.

1999 Koln, Germany

No references.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

G8 Communiqué Okinawa 2000

Human Genome

69. Strengthening **international maritime safety** is vital for the **protection of the ocean environment, a global heritage**. We will jointly co-operate with the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** to improve **maritime safety**. We endorse efforts by the **IMO** to strengthen safety standards, in particular **for ships carrying dangerous or polluting cargo**, and to verify implementation and enforcement of the application of international standards by flag States. We also endorse efforts by **coastal states** to enhance safety of navigation and protection of their **marine environment** through the use, where appropriate, of **IMO-adopted routing and reporting measures**. We encourage the early achievement of these goals.

70. We welcome the **IMO** efforts to pursue practical reform of current international regimes on **maritime pollution**, in particular the **1992 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage** and the **1992 International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Convention** with respect to, inter alia, better compensation.

2001 Genoa, Italy

No references.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security

Maritime Security

We have therefore agreed on a set of cooperative actions to promote greater security of land, sea and air transport while facilitating the cost-effective and efficient flow of people, cargo, and vehicles for legitimate economic and social purposes. The G8 will:

People

- Support, in the **IMO**, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to accelerate the date of the installation of automatic identification systems (AIS) on certain ships to December 2004.
- Support, in the **IMO**, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to require mandatory ship security plans and ship security officers on board ships by July 2004.
- Support, in the **IMO**, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to require mandatory port facility security plans and port facility security assessments for relevant ports serving **ships engaged on international voyages** by July 2004.

Implementation

In order to ensure timely implementation of this initiative, we will review progress every six months, providing direction as required to G8 experts. G8 experts will pursue these

priorities and will promote policy coherence and coordination in all relevant international organizations (ICAO, IMO, WCO, ILO), in partnership with industry.

2003 Evian, France

Chair's Summary

Marine environment and tanker safety. We endorsed an Action Plan to reduce the threat posed by excessive **exploitation of marine resources and to enhance maritime security**.

Marine Environment and Tanker Safety: A G8 Action Plan

Global sustainable development and poverty reduction requires healthier and more **sustainably managed oceans and seas**. The **fisheries** sector alone is the main source of protein for one billion people as well as a major provider of livelihoods: it provides some 5-10% of the world's food supply. There is growing pressure on the marine environment. The decline in **marine biodiversity and the depletion of fish stocks** are of increasing concern, as is the use of **Flags of Convenience, especially for fishing vessels**, as a means to avoid management conservation measures. The recent sinking of the "Prestige" has again demonstrated that **tanker safety and pollution prevention** have to be further improved.

By acting in accordance with the relevant United Nations Conventions, we will work towards **sustainable fisheries and marine conservation**. Specifically, we commit to:

1.1 **The ratification or acceding to and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for oceans;**

1.2 Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, for the management of human activities in order to **protect oceans and seas and their resources**, drawing on the work underway in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO);

1.3 Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable **marine and coastal areas, including on the high seas;**

1.4 The urgent **restoration and maintenance of fish stocks;**

1.5 The **ratification and effective implementation of the relevant UN and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the UN Fish Stocks Agreement;**

1.6 The urgent development and implementation of international plans of action under the FAO, inter alia to **eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;**

1.7 **Strengthening regional fisheries organisations**, including through improved data collection and compliance with their measures by their member States;

1.8 Reaffirmation of the commitments made at Doha, to clarify and improve disciplines in the context of negotiations under **the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures that covers fisheries subsidies**, and at Johannesburg to reform subsidies that damage the environment and are otherwise incompatible with sustainable development;

1.9 Address the lack of effective **flag State control of fishing vessels, in particular those flying Flags of Convenience**;

1.10 **Build capacity in marine science**, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the **coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources**;

1.11 Improved co-ordination and co-operation among national agencies and international organisations, notably the **International Maritime Organisation (IMO)**, the FAO, the **Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission** and the UN Environment Programme, including through capacity building to improve global assessment and reporting and strengthen science-based decision making;

1.12 The incorporation of priorities from the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the **Protection of the Marine Environment** into national, regional and international policies and initiatives;

1.13 Establish **ecosystem networks of marine protected areas**, consistent with international law and based on scientific information by 2012 in our own waters and regions, and work with others to achieve the same in theirs;

1.14 For those of us who participate in the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible **Fisheries** of the FAO, promote responsible fisheries as embodied in this code.

2. We have agreed to take all necessary and appropriate steps **to strengthen international maritime safety**. We will support IMO efforts, and will take the lead within the IMO in order to:

2.1 Work towards further accelerating the **phasing out of single hulled tankers**;

2.2 Address through appropriate measures the special risks posed by the carriage of the heaviest grades of oil in **single hulled tankers**;

2.3 Accelerate the introduction of a code in particular for flag States. As a first step, introduce a voluntary model audit scheme with the aim of enhancing the responsibilities of flag States for the effective implementation and control of **IMO** instruments and to enhance supervision over recognised organisations authorised by flag States;

2.4 Establish mandatory pilotage in narrow, restricted and congested **waters** in conformity with **IMO** rules and procedures. Relevant coastal States should also give consideration to the introduction, in such waters, of pilots' immediate reporting to the relevant authority of evident defects or deficiencies, and to other measures;

2.5 Accelerate the adoption of guidelines on places of refuge for **vessels** in distress;

2.6 Enhance compensation funds to the benefit of the victims of **oil pollution and review the international compensation regime**;

2.7 Support efforts to improve the **training of seafarers**, including mandatory minimum qualifications.

We have also agreed to intensive port State control inspections and to carry them out effectively, and to make publicly available details of any **ships** detained; to these ends, as appropriate, to request the relevant regional bodies, such as the Paris Memorandum and the Tokyo Memorandum, to update as soon as possible existing procedures and guidelines in this sphere.

We shall consider expanding existing potential for technical cooperation programmes, within the framework of the **IMO** Technical Co-operation Committee and Subcommittee on Flag State Implementation, for assisting countries in their efforts to increase **maritime safety and pollution prevention**, including the effective discharge of flag State obligations and adequate application of port State control procedures.

We are, in addition to efforts to **improve the safety regimes for tankers**, committed to act on the significant environmental threat posed by **large cargo vessels and their bunkers** and therefore encourage the adoption of liability provisions including, where appropriate, through the ratification of relevant international liability conventions, in particular **the 2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention) and the 1996 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea**.

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: A G8 Action Plan

In undertaking these activities, we are committed to working co-operatively with other developed countries...We reaffirm our commitment made at the WSSD to assist them through international co-operation in enhancing their research capacities.

1. Strengthen international co-operation on global observation We will:

1.2 Build on existing work to produce reliable data products on atmosphere, land, fresh water, **oceans** and ecosystems.

2004 Sea Island, United States

No references.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development

1. We face serious and linked challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean

energy and achieving sustainable development globally.

d) Reducing pollution protects public health and ecosystems. This is particularly true in the developing world. There is a need to improve air and **water** quality in order to alleviate suffering from respiratory disease, reduce public health costs and prolong lives.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Global Energy Security

Securing Critical Energy Infrastructure

We call upon governments to fully implement the International Ships and Ports Facility Security Code and encourage attention to the management of **maritime security**.

G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism

We reaffirm our commitment to collaborative work, with our international partners, to combat the terrorist threat, including promoting international cooperation in subway, rail and road security and in raising standards in aviation, and **maritime security**.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism

Improving Transport Security

We emphasize the importance of continuing to improve transport security. Several attempted attacks on airliners, trains and other means of transport once more highlighted the continuing determination of terrorist groups to strike at transport networks indispensable to global commerce, tourism and other kinds of international contacts. At our Summit in Sea Island we adopted the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI). Today, we announce the successful completion of all its 28 projects. We are convinced that this work has made international travel more secure. Its results have been shared with relevant international bodies, including the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** and the World Customs Organization (WCO). We resolve to continue our efforts to secure the international transportation network. Drawing lessons from recent terrorist activities, our experts have worked on addressing new threats. This includes, but is not limited to countering the use of liquid explosives. Furthermore, we aim to improve passenger screening programs and techniques, port facility security audits, security management systems and transportation security clearance programs. In the area of land transport we welcome the creation of the International Working Group on Land Transport Security composed of G8 and non-G8 countries.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

Environment and Climate Change

25. Sectoral approaches can be useful tools to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions through dissemination of existing and new technologies in a manner compatible with economic growth. We ask the IEA to enhance its work on voluntary

sectoral indicators through improved data collection, complemented by business initiatives. We emphasize the importance of expeditious discussions in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** for limiting or reducing GHG emissions in the international aviation and **maritime sectors**, bearing in mind the distinct processes under the UNFCCC toward an agreed outcome for the post-2012 period.

G8 Leaders' Statement on Counter-Terrorism

We, the leaders of the G8, condemn in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism, and commit ourselves to take every possible measure to counter this threat to the international community. We have taken cooperative actions against terrorism, particularly in successive G8 Summits since 2001, including strengthening the role of the United Nations, improving information sharing, and combating the financing of terrorism, strengthening the security of land, **sea**, and air transport, undertaking measures for better control of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems, and launching the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative. Still, terrorism remains one of the most serious threats affecting all countries and peoples in the world.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Promoting the Role of Markets to Reduce Emissions

72. Attention should also be devoted to sectors, such as international aviation and **maritime transport**, that represent a significant and growing source of emissions and are characterised by a predominantly international dimension. We will use our participation in ICAO, **IMO** and UNFCCC processes to reach an agreed outcome for the post-2012 period to rapidly advance towards accelerated emission reductions for the international aviation and **maritime** sectors.

Strengthening Capacities and Coordinating Mechanisms for Peace and Security in Africa
129. Peace and security are prerequisites for sustainable development. Post-conflict developing countries face particular challenges in reaching the MDGs and need special assistance. We have assessed progress in the implementation of our existing commitments to strengthen peacekeeping and peace-building capacity in Africa. We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to:

d. support maritime security capacity development in Africa. In this respect, we welcome and support the growing interest of the African Union and its member States in **maritime security**, which is a prerequisite for development and must be strengthened to improve Africa's trade and investment climate.

Political Issues

Piracy and **Maritime Security**

We agreed that, because of the destabilizing factors behind it and the broad regional and international impacts entailed, piracy must be addressed through coordinated efforts by the international community. Counter-piracy activities should be carried out in the context of a strategic and comprehensive international undertaking to build and promote

maritime security in and around the Horn of Africa and the African continent more broadly, while we protect **maritime** shipping and take active measures to prevent acts of violence at **sea** and piracy. We recognize the critical role of **maritime security** for delivering international assistance, trade, development and regional stability.

We support international initiatives undertaken to that end, to which G8 members are already contributing, including those aimed at ensuring the development of adequate legal frameworks to fight piracy and other **maritime**-related crimes, and at attracting resources, commitment and action to build the capacity of regional states to better control their coasts and territorial waters, contribute to **maritime security**, as well as to judge and detain the pirates. We commended the leadership role of Kenya in the prosecution and detention of pirates. We intend as well to improve coordination and cooperation with industry to ensure best security measures and practices are in effect to prevent these acts.

Fighting piracy requires both near-term countermeasures and longer-term assistance and structural interventions to target its root causes. While we stand committed to reinforcing the success of international counter-piracy patrolling missions, we recognize that a sustainable solution to piracy will also require strengthening rule of law and law enforcement capacities in Somalia and the region, as well as helping those countries meet other challenges such as poverty and ongoing conflicts. This includes urgently addressing: the lack of basic security and fragility of state authority in Somalia; port security improvements; trafficking in drugs, arms and persons; illegal dumping and illegal **fishing**. We confirm that vessels entitled to fly the flag of any G8 member are required to respect the legal regime in **Somali waters**, and commit to fulfil our international legal obligations in this respect.

We commit to contributing, through cooperation with international partners and coordinated bilateral programs, to achieve the goals defined by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia — and related multilateral efforts, including the Djibouti Code of Conduct facilitated by the **International Maritime Organization** — and the International Contact Group for Somalia.

Chair's Summary

International Political Issues

They also discussed piracy and the need to build capacity in the Horn of Africa to better control coasts and territorial **waters**.

2010 Muskoka, Canada

Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

International Peace and Security

41. Conflict, crime, piracy and terrorism continue to threaten global stability, security and prosperity...o this end, we commit to strengthening: the international availability of civilian experts to support rule of law and security institutions; the capacities of key littoral states and regional **organizations for maritime security**; and international peace operations. The scope of our on-going efforts is elaborated in Annex II.

2011 Deauville, France

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Green Growth

31. We firmly believe that green growth is an essential element to ensuring sustainable global growth, notably to promote resource efficiency and sound **water** management, fight climate change and conserve biodiversity, and that it contributes to sustainable development...

Peace and Security

89. We stress the importance of political and economic regional cooperation and developing the rule of law for stability, peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and the wider region. In this respect, we welcome the prospect of increased transborder cooperation on transport, including rail, as well as on **water**, energy and human resources.

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Peace, Security and Governance

9. We express our continued concern regarding the serious threat of piracy, in particular emanating from Somalia. We underline our determination to continue to respond resolutely to this threat, through a coordinated response at **sea** and by tackling longer-term regional capability development needs, including through the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, as well as the comprehensive strategy that would address the root causes of piracy and reinforce the Somali capacity.

2012 Camp David, United States

Declaration

Energy and Climate Change

11. As we pursue energy security, we will do so with renewed focus on safety and sustainability. We are committed to establishing and sharing best practices on energy production, including exploration in frontier areas and the use of technologies such as **deep water drilling** and hydraulic fracturing, where allowed, to allow for the safe development of energy sources, taking into account environmental concerns over the life of a field. In light of the nuclear accident triggered by the tsunami in Japan, we continue to strongly support initiatives to carry out comprehensive risk and safety assessments of existing nuclear installations and to strengthen the implementation of relevant conventions to aim for high levels of nuclear safety.

2013 Lough Erne, United Kingdom

Communiqué

Climate Change

• **the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)**, where we continue to work together on further measures to address the issue of shipping emissions;

2014 Brussels, Belgium

Declaration

23. We continue to strongly support comprehensive approaches to achieve global food security and nutrition. We look forward to the second International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 and the Expo Milan 2015, which will provide a platform for the global post-2015 debate on sustainability and food and nutrition security. We continue to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition under strong African leadership and the successful completion of principles for responsible agricultural investment by the Committee on World Food Security. These will better enable smallholder farmers, especially women, to benefit from sustainable rural development. We continue to support the consistent implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, **Fisheries** and Forests, including by building on the land partnerships we launched in 2013 and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme.

Maritime Navigation and Aviation

39. We reaffirm the importance of maintaining a **maritime order** based upon the universally-agreed principles of international law. We remain committed to international cooperation to combat **piracy** and other **maritime crime**, consistent with international law and internationally recognised principles of jurisdiction in **international waters**. We are deeply concerned by tensions in the **East and South China Sea**. We oppose any unilateral attempt by any party to assert its territorial or maritime claims through the use of intimidation, coercion or force. We call on all parties to clarify and pursue their territorial and maritime claims in accordance with international law. We support the rights of claimants to seek peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law, including through legal dispute settlement mechanisms. We also support confidence-building measures. We underscore the importance of the freedom of navigation and overflight and also the effective management of civil air traffic based on international law and International Civil Aviation Organization standards and practices.

2015 Elmau, Germany

Declaration

Maintaining a Rules-Based Maritime Order and Achieving Maritime Security

We are committed to maintaining a rules-based order in the **maritime domain** based on the principles of international law, in particular as reflected in the **UN Convention on the Law of the Sea**. We are concerned by tensions in the **East and South China Seas**. We underline the importance of peaceful dispute settlement as well as free and unimpeded lawful use of the **world's oceans**. We strongly oppose the use of intimidation, coercion or force, as well as any unilateral actions that seek to change the status quo, such as large scale land reclamation. We endorse the **Declaration on Maritime Security** issued by G7 Foreign Ministers in Lübeck.

Protection of the Marine Environment

We acknowledge that **marine litter**, in particular plastic litter, poses a global challenge, directly affecting marine and coastal life and ecosystems and potentially also human health. Accordingly, increased effectiveness and intensity of work is required to combat **marine litter** striving to initiate a global movement. The G7 commits to priority actions

and solutions to combat **marine litter** as set out in the annex, stressing the need to address land- and **sea-based sources**, removal actions, as well as education, research and outreach.

We, the G7, take note of the growing interest in **deep sea mining** beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the opportunities it presents. We call on the **International Seabed Authority** to continue, with early involvement of all relevant stakeholders, its work on a clear, effective and transparent code for sustainable **deep sea mining**, taking into account the interests of developing states. Key priorities include setting up regulatory certainty and predictability for investors and enhancing the effective protection of the **marine environment** from harmful effects that may arise from **deep sea mining**. We are committed to taking a precautionary approach in **deep sea mining** activities, and to conducting environmental impact assessments and scientific research.

Annex to the Leaders' Declaration

G7 Action Plan to Combat Marine Litter

Overarching Principles

The G7 countries

- Commit to the improvement of countries' systems as a key goal of the action plan, to prevent, reduce and remove marine litter, including the below listed priority actions.
- Recognize that support through international development assistance and investments are important to combat marine litter and encourage both.
- Support development and implementation of national or regional action plans to reduce waste entering inland and coastal waters and ultimately becoming marine litter, as well as to remove existing waste.
- Share best practices, especially with developing countries, and encourage a similar call to action in other international fora.
- Recognize that, where available, the use of existing platforms and tools for cooperation will reduce duplication and take advantage of progress made (e.g. the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA), the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) and the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans) and therefore support their use.
- Promote individual and corporate behaviour change through public awareness and education to address marine litter.
- Recognize that prevention is key to long-term success in addressing and combating marine litter and that industries and consumers have an important role to play in reducing waste.
- Recognize that the need for removal actions is important, due to the vast amounts of litter already in the marine environment.

- Support the use of a broad range of policy toolkits and available instruments, including economic incentives, market-based instruments, and public private partnerships to support implementation of actions to effectively combat marine litter.

Priority Actions to Address Land-Based Sources

- Improving countries' systems for waste management, reducing waste generation, and encouraging reuse and recycling;
- Incorporating waste management activities into international development assistance and investments and supporting the implementation of pilot projects where appropriate;
- Investigating sustainable and cost-effective solutions to reduce and prevent sewage and storm water related waste, including micro plastics entering the marine environment;
- Promoting relevant instruments and incentives to reduce the use of disposable single-use and other items, which impact the marine environment;
- Encouraging industry to develop sustainable packaging and remove ingredients from products to gain environmental benefits, such as by a voluntary phase-out of microbeads;
- Promoting best practices along the whole plastics manufacturing, and value chain from production to transport, e.g. aiming for zero pellet loss;

Priority Removal Actions

- Identifying accumulation areas of marine litter and establishing an exchange platform on experiences in marine litter removal on beaches, riverbanks, seafloor, the water column and sea surface areas, ports and inland waterways;
- Supporting the removal of litter where it poses a threat to sensitive marine ecosystems, in an environmentally sound way, taking into account the socioeconomic aspects including cost effectiveness, thereby using best available techniques (BAT) and best Environmental practice (BEP) and engaging partners where possible;
- Assessing and analyzing removal data to support and target outreach efforts, potential policy options, and other means of preventing litter;

Priority Actions to Address Sea-based Sources

- Working to maximize the amount of waste delivered to port reception facilities and disposed of properly in accordance with Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).
- Identifying the options to address key waste items from the fishing industry and aquaculture which could contribute to marine litter, and implement pilot projects where appropriate (including deposit schemes, voluntary agreements and end- of-life recovery)

and take into account the expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) ;

Priority Action on Education, Research and Outreach

- Promoting outreach and education activities leading to individual behavior change that can reduce the amount of litter entering the environment, internal waters and the seas;
- Supporting the initiation of a harmonized global marine litter monitoring effort and the standardization of methods, data and evaluation;
- Supporting the effort of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other organizations to help understand the sources, pathways and impacts of marine litter; and
- Supporting and calling for additional research initiatives to address marine litter.

Broader Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach

- Our efforts should help mobilize private capital and increase its development benefit. We thus reaffirm our support for the consistent implementation of and strive to alignment of our own ODA-supported investments with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, **Fisheries** and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (**VGGT**) and the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. We furthermore strive to promote the conformance of private investments under the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition with these Guidelines and Principles.

2016 Ise-Shima, Japan

Declaration

Maritime Security

We reiterate our commitment to maintaining a rules-based maritime order in accordance with the principles of international law as reflected in UNCLOS, to peaceful dispute settlement supported by confidence building measures and including through legal means as well as to sustainable uses of the seas and oceans, and to respecting freedom of navigation and overflight. We reaffirm the importance of states' making and clarifying their claims based on international law, refraining from unilateral actions which could increase tensions and not using force or coercion in trying to drive their claims, and seeking to settle disputes by peaceful means including through juridical procedures including arbitration.

We reaffirm the importance of strengthening maritime safety and security, in particular the fight against piracy, through international and regional cooperation.

We are concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas, and emphasize the fundamental importance of peaceful management and settlement of disputes.

We endorse the G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Maritime Security.

Resource Efficiency and the 3Rs

We reaffirm our commitment to address marine litter, recognizing that our efforts on resource efficiency and the 3Rs also contribute to the prevention and reduction of marine litter, particularly plastic, from land-based sources. Furthermore, we support scientific work to enhance global ocean observation and assessment for the science-based management, conservation and sustainable use of marine resources.

Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

We are determined to take ambitious domestic action in order to contribute substantially to the global transition to sustainable economies. In addition to our domestic actions, we commit to support developing countries' efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda, with a particular emphasis on the dignity of individuals in vulnerable groups and promoting human security. Important elements in our collective response include: the empowerment of all women and girls and gender equality, global health, quality infrastructure investment, support for youth in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in particular, revitalized response to threats to peace and security, tackling forced displacement and modern slavery, industrial human resource development and inclusive innovation; food security and nutrition, the CONNEX initiative; support for disaster risk reduction including through World **Tsunami** Awareness Day, support for climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy security and sustainable energy, resource efficiency and 3Rs including addressing **marine litter**, sustainable forest management and eliminating illegal logging. We also welcome the World Humanitarian Summit.

2017 Taormina, Italy

Declaration

14. We reaffirm our commitment to maintaining a rules-based order in the maritime domain based on the principles of international law, including as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the **Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**, and to the peaceful settlement of maritime disputes through diplomatic and legal means, including arbitration. We remain concerned about the situation in **the East and South China Seas** and strongly opposed to any unilateral actions that could increase tensions. We urge all parties to pursue demilitarization of disputed features.