

FIRST DRAFT

EXPANDED COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
on the
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER
and the
LAW OF THE SEA

A Proposal by the International Ocean Institute to
the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned States

A little over three years ago, the International Ocean Institute was established at the University of Malta. The Institute needs no introduction to you. It is well known that it was the seminars organized and the studies published by the International Ocean Institute that first drew attention to the interaction between the establishment of a New International Economic Order and the making of the new law of the sea, and that only the International Ocean Institute has pursued these links in a systematic and technical manner.

Within this context, and based on the conviction that, in building the New International Economic Order, ends and means must be consistent, we want to propose today an experiment in collective self-reliance and cooperation among developing States.

The International Ocean Institute, the only institute of its kind in the world, working from a developing country, Malta, proposes greatly to expand its activities to be of greater and more direct service to developing countries during the difficult period of transition during which the Law of the Sea Convention is being finalized, adopted, ratified, and implemented. The expanded program we are proposing has four major components:

-- I.O.I. scholarships in international ocean affairs and the New International Economic Order;

-- Consultation on economic and legal matters arising from the new Law of the Sea;

-- Information on basic economic, ecological, scientific and legal data which are essential for decision-makers in marine policy: such data are at present not easily accessible in many countries. The I.O.I. will make them accessible in an OCEAN YEARBOOK;

-- A program of regional seminars to advance regional cooperation and the further development of the law of the sea in a geographically more specific and economically more comprehensive framework.

I. I.O.I. Scholarships

The scholarship program will be organized on a yearly basis and will consist of two components:

(a) An introductory course on international ocean affairs and the new international economic order, of seven weeks, at the I.O.I. in Malta. This will be a summer school. Lectures and seminars will be held by leading international authorities in the legal, scientific, and economic aspects of ocean affairs. These courses will be complemented by scuba diving and sailing lessons, film festivals, and the occasion to observe ship building and ship repair in Malta's famous dry docks.

(b) A nine-months (one academic year) period of specialized training in one particular marine science or technology, such as coastal management, aquaculture, pollution abatement, offshore drilling technology, deep ocean floor mining, technologies for the production of unconventional energy from the oceans; marine architecture, etc.; such training to take place at the most suitable university or institute anywhere in the world as determined by agreement between the candidate and the I.O.I.

To conclude his year of scholarship, the I.O.I. scholar is to write a thesis, elaborating on the relation of his work to the building of the new international economic order in his country and his region.

The training of marine scientists and technicians oriented towards the building of the new international economic order is of the utmost importance for the success of that new order.

The cost to the I.O.I. for each scholarship is as follows:

Maintenance, 12 months @ U.S.\$500	\$ 6,000.00
Travel expenses	1,500.00
Tuitions	<u>5,000.00</u>
Subtotal	12,500.00
Overhead 15%	<u>1,875.00</u>
TOTAL	14,375.00

The scholarship program for the first year should provide for twenty scholarships for a total of

\$ 287,500

II. Consultation

The new Law of the Sea will face developing countries with a whole series of new tasks and responsibilities which will require extensive consultation with experts from intergovernmental organizations or industrial firms. The intergovernmental organizations, however, will have themselves to go through a process of adapting to the new demands made on them by the new Law of the Sea. It is not likely that they will be able to expand their services quickly and widely enough to respond to the most pressing needs of developing countries during this period of transition. Consulting industrial firms, on the other hand, may not in all cases be in a position to offer advice meant to advance the principles of the new international economic order. It is of crucial importance that problems arising from the new Law of the Sea should be solved in a way that advances the principles of the new international economic order. Problems on which consultation may be sought, include the following:

The delimitation of national ocean space: in particular, the drawing of baselines and the delimitation of the continental shelf; the surveillance of national ocean space; pollution control and abatement in national ocean space; the determination of surpluses, if any, of living resources; contracts, leases, joint ventures, international cooperation for the conservation and exploitation of living resources in national ocean space; mariculture of various types; the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf; the establishment of sealanes and traffic separation schemes; arrangements concerning scientific research by foreign vessels or institutions; installations within national ocean space; interaction of uses and priority-setting; coastal management; regional cooperation; relations with landlocked States.

The I.O.I. offers consulting services in any of these areas. This service may range from the simple providing of information to the elaboration of short-range and long-range plans and projections for the marine area for which such consultation may be requested. Such services should be provided free of charge, excluding thereby the possibility that richer developing nations could buy better services than poorer nations. The elaboration of plans would always be effected through cooperation between one or more experts from the country requesting the consultation and one or more experts designated by the I.O.I. The cost per fully developed consultation project to the I.O.I. would be as follows:

12 man months (to be divided between experts from the country requesting the consultation and I.O.I. designated experts)	\$ 30,000
Traveling costs	10,000
Computer time	10,000
Subtotal	<hr/> 50,000
Overhead 15%	7,500
TOTAL	<hr/> 57,500

The budget for the first year would be \$300,000, covering one or two fully developed projects which should be chosen in such a way that they would be useful to a number of countries, and several smaller projects.

III. Information

Due to the fragmentary organization of marine activities, there exists at present no source where the basic data on the economic and other uses of the oceans are systematically assembled and can be studied in their interaction. Some data are readily available -- e.g., data on fisheries from FAO, on shipping from UNCTAD, IMCO, and Lloyds. Other data, e.g., on scientific activities or on offshore oil production, require a good deal of original research. In their totality, economic data on the oceans are nowhere available. In the context of the discussions on the New International Economic Order, such information is now becoming of vital importance.

The purpose of the OCEAN YEARBOOK thus is to provide a readily available data and information basis on the uses of ocean space and resources and their economic values. This will be an indispensable tool for policy-makers, teachers, students, and interested laymen. It will provide an authoritative, impartial and up-to-date review of major ocean issues. Each volume will contain an overview of the principal events of the year under review -- significant incidents, legislative acts, negotiations, treaties, scientific discoveries, etc. This will be followed by a series of specialized articles on ocean resources (living, nonliving, energy, ocean/land interface); ocean surface and subsurface communications (navigation, pipelines and cables, ocean/air interface); ocean services, including air-sea rescue, satellite communications, pollution surveillance, hovercraft; marine sciences; military activities, statistical data and technological developments; treaties and other international acts; publications and notes.

The YEARBOOK will be published, for the I.O.I. by the University of Chicago Press. The first issue will be published in October, 1977. The annual cost, for research and editorial work, will be \$90,000.

IV. Seminars

The I.O.I. has initiated a series of regional seminars, with a Mediterranean seminar (Split, Yugoslavia, 1973) and a Caribbean seminar (Kingston, Jamaica, 1974). Both resulted in extensive publications. Regional seminars are conducted by about a dozen of the members of the I.O.I. Planning Council, re-inforced by about 20 experts in different marine activities from the countries of the region in which the seminar takes place -- including diplomats and representatives of various branches of the Government of the host country. A number of background papers are commissioned in advance.

"e have found that regional seminars serve several useful

purposes: They are a great learning experience for the staff and Planning Council of the I.O.I., opening new possibilities for developing new concrete services; they give occasion to the institutions and Governments of the region concerned to appraise directly the work of the I.O.I. and of the services it can offer; they provide the integrated, interdisciplinary, and international approach to regional marine affairs -- including social and political aspects -- that the more sectoral and technical frame of reference of other institutions and organizations does not permit. Such an integrated approach, however, is essential for the further development of the law of the sea in a geographically more specific and economically more comprehensive framework.

The cost for regional seminars varies. The average cost is \$40,000. The budget for the first year should be \$160,000, covering one seminar in Africa, one in Latin America, and two in Asia.

Summary and Proposal

The total budget for the expanded program on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea would be as follows:

I.O.I. Scholarship program	\$ 287,500
Consultation program	300,000
OCEAN YEARBOOK	90,000
Seminar program	<u>160,000</u>
Total, first year	837,500

To this should be added \$100,000 for Pacem in maribus, \$18,000 for staff salaries, and \$45,000 for miscellaneous: which brings the budget for for 1977/78 to one million dollars.

If the services rendered are deemed to be useful to the developing countries, the budget should be increased to \$1,500,000 the second year, and to \$2,000,000 the third year.

As a measure of collective self-reliance, it is proposed that the funding for this program should not be sought in large sums from grant-giving institutions or industries -- this would contradict the principles of building the new international economic order -- but should be provided, in a collective effort, by the developing countries themselves. The contributions required are very small, even nominal. Even the poorest country could contribute from \$1,000 to \$5,000, in cash or in kind, to the program. It certainly would get back in services more than what it put in. The average contribution might be \$10,000, whereas the wealthiest of the developing countries might contribute up to \$25,000.

We would like to submit this proposal for the consideration and appraisal of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries. If the Committee's judgment were favorable, the International Ocean Institute would then contact each country individually and, wherever possible, arrange for a voluntary contribution to the program.

Elisabeth Mann borgese
Chairman, Planning Council
International Ocean Institute.



Pacem in Maribus

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May I draw your attention to a proposal which I hope will be of interest to your Government.

We are convinced that the new order in the oceans and the new law of the sea must be an integral part of the new international economic order we are all striving for.

We are convinced that the new law of the sea will create at least as many problems as it will solve and that the period of transition, in particular, will require a great deal of research and consultation to ensure that developing countries get the full benefit from the new law.

We are convinced, furthermore, that, in the wider context of building a new international economic order, such research must be carried out in a spirit of cooperation and mutual self-reliance among developing countries.

The enclosed proposal is based on these principles. This second draft -- to which we would like to have your reactions and your suggestions for further improvements and additions -- is the result of extended consultations with a number of Governments of Non-Aligned countries. The reactions we have met so far have been highly encouraging, and we are now ready to submit the proposal to the forthcoming meeting of the coordinating committee of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Enclosed you will also find some background material on the International Ocean Institute.

We very much hope you will find our proposal useful and that you will support it at the meeting.

With all good wishes for 1977,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman, Planning Council

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