

**INTERNATIONAL  
OCEAN  
INSTITUTE**



Pacem in Maribus

---

Malta

# International Ocean Institute

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Foundation for International Studies	Inside Back Cover

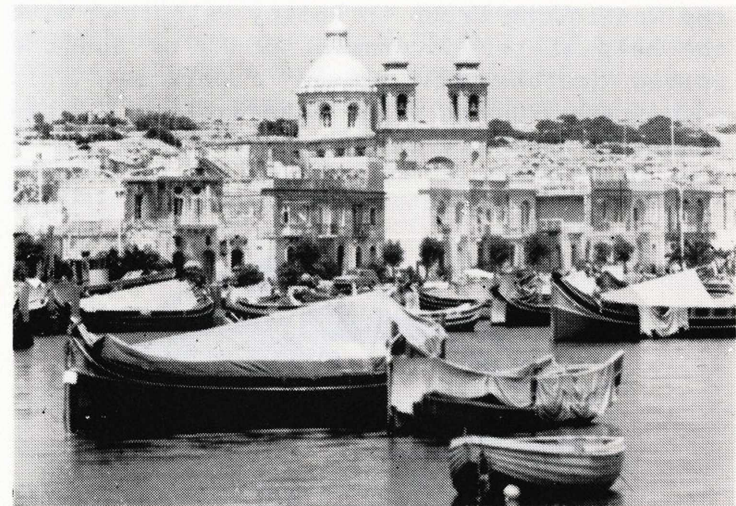
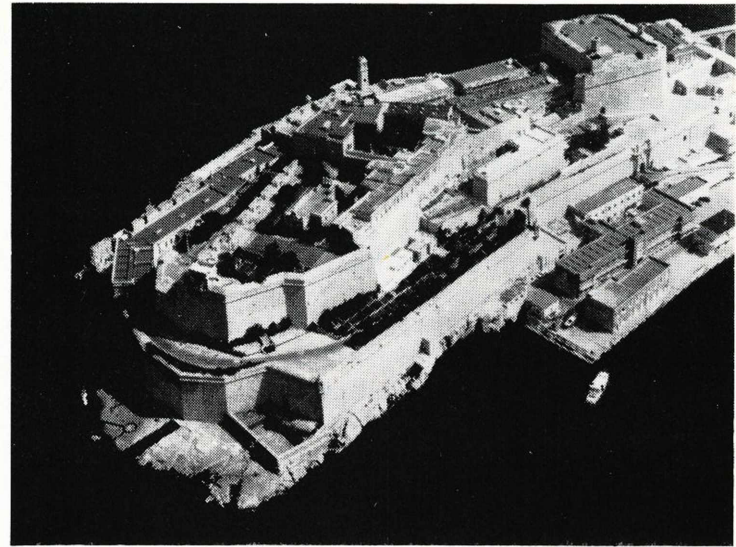


### *THE ORIGINS OF THE IOI*

On the first of November 1967, newly independent Malta's first representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Arvid Pardo, made a three-hour speech which was the beginning of a revolution in international relations. In this speech Ambassador Pardo drew the attention of the world to a new dimension in international development, when, before the UN General Assembly, he stressed the potential of the peaceful uses of the seabed and the development of its resources for the benefit of all mankind.

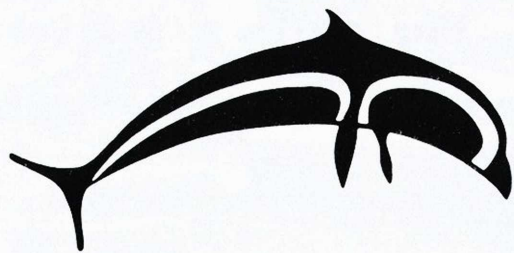
Few speeches heard at the United Nations have inspired as much activity as Arvid Pardo's. A Seabed Committee was appointed in 1968; a Declaration of Principles was adopted in 1970; a Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction from the Seabed was signed in 1971; and in 1973 the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea began what turned out to be a nine-year task of embodying the Principles in a treaty and creating the necessary institutional framework. Every United Nations Agency and institution has been involved somehow in the work of that great Conference, as well as many nongovernmental institutions and "think tanks."

Among the latter was the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, which engaged in a





comprehensive ocean study in 1967 and published one of the earliest model treaties for ocean space in the Autumn of 1968. It was upon the publication of this monograph that the Maltese Government invited the Center to hold an international conference in Malta to explore, in greater depth, the issues involved. This led to *Pacem in Maribus I*, which was held in Malta in the summer of 1970, after three years' preparatory work had assembled six volumes of research material. The success of *Pacem in Maribus I*, attended by more than 250 diplomats, marine scientists, international jurists, fishery experts and representatives of the oil and mining industries, clearly indicated the usefulness of further work on a broadly interdisciplinary, international, and wholly independent (and therefore nongovernmental) level, and resulted in the establishment of the Continuing Group on Policy Research. With the help of the Government of Malta and the United Nations Development Programme, this committee founded the International Ocean Institute in Malta in June 1972.



## WHAT IT IS - HOW IT WORKS

### *The Scope and Purpose*

The International Ocean Institute is an independent, nongovernmental, international, nonprofit organisation. It is governed by a Board of Trustees and a Planning Council (the former Continuing Group). A small staff conducts operations in Malta, Halifax (Canada), and Chicago (USA). In addition there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, and a Board of Editors for the Ocean Yearbook.

The purpose of the Institute, as defined in its Statute, is "to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment." The IOI is not an oceanographic research institution; rather it studies in depth the issues underlying the establishment of a new international order in the oceans in order to propose new approaches and solutions and to widen the scope of dialogue on ocean affairs.

### *Funding*

The operations of the IOI are financed by contributions from governments (Algeria, Canada, the Federal Republic of



Germany, India, Jamaica, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden, Trinidad & Tobago); foundations (Agnelli, Ford, General Service, IFDA, Kettering); industries (ENI, FIAT); banks (Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Sweden, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development); and individuals. Funding for the IOI Training Programme is raised through an international scholarship scheme. Grants have been provided by CIDA and ICOD (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), the Commonwealth Secretariat, IOC of Unesco, UNDP, the OPEC Fund, Royal Dutch Shell Corporation, the Governments of Mexico, India, the Netherlands, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

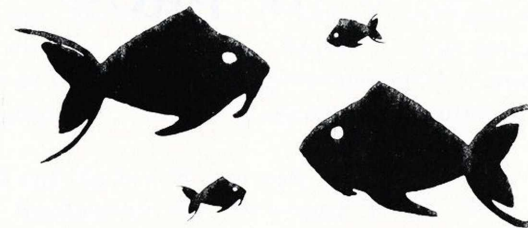
The annual budget of the IOI is approximately one million US dollars

#### *The Four Components*

In its work, the IOI has always aimed at keeping about three years ahead of current developments: far enough to serve as a stimulus; not so far as to be utopian. To do this it has been necessary to anticipate trends in the implementation and further development of the Law of the Sea and its impact on the building of a new international order, including a new international economic order. In trying to achieve this end, the work of the IOI has been organised in four major components:

- *Training*
- *Conferences and Seminars*
- *Research*
- *Publications.*

All four components are strictly interconnected. The results of research projects are the basis for discussion at IOI conferences and seminars. The conferences and seminars serve to refine and correct the results of research. This work gives direction and a distinct character to the Training Programme, as well as to the Institute's publications. The publications provide access to the latest data and insight to new interdisciplinary approaches to ocean management for use in the Training Programme. Publications, training programmes, conferences and seminars serve to widen the circle of dialogue on the uses and conservation of the oceans in the context of building a new international economic order.





#### *IOI TRAINING PROGRAMME*

Since 1980, the International Ocean Institute has been organising courses within its Training Programme in the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources for mid-career civil servants from developing countries.

Over 300 participants from 71 developing countries have attended the Training Programme. Contacts between former course participants and the IOI are maintained through a newsletter, *Across the Oceans*, which is published twice a year. Past participants are also invited to attend periodic workshops where the scope and direction of the Programme are reviewed and the individual syllabi revised and updated to cater to current requirements and needs.

The purpose of the Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever-increasing importance of the oceans and their resources in world politics and world economics; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize the benefits to be derived from the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy.

Preparations for the Training Programme began immediately after the proposal



was adopted by the Governing Bodies of the IOI at Pacem in Maribus VIII in 1977. The first step was the organisation of a series of workshops to design the curricula of the Class A course on Ocean Mining and the Class B course on EEZ Management.

The first workshop took place, thanks to a grant of \$20,000 from SIDA (Sweden), in Malta in December 1978. The resulting course description and syllabus were published and circulated among the Governments of all developing countries.

The purpose of the Class A course on Ocean Mining is to assist developing countries to assess the importance of seabed mining in the context of global economics, to keep abreast of technological and organisational developments, to optimise benefits from contract negotiations, and to participate effectively in international undertakings in ocean mining so as to assure their fair share in the common heritage of mankind.

The first Class A course was held in Malta from April to July 1980. This was followed by five other courses between 1981 and 1985. The course was then re-organised to meet the specific requirements of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. This was done on the basis of a draft resolution

introduced in April 1986 by sixteen Delegations in the Commission.

The Class B course focuses on the Management and Conservation of the Resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Two preparatory workshops were held at the United Nations in March and April 1980. These workshops, which were organised in collaboration with Dalhousie University with a grant from CIDA (Canada), examined current training programmes in EEZ management, and discussed in detail the scope, content, and methodology of a course which would fill the existing gaps. A curriculum, which was both global in scope and interdisciplinary in approach, was produced and again circulated among all developing countries.

The IOI Class B course is aimed at giving participants an overview of the many and varied aspects of EEZ management in order to help them develop a familiarity with the broad range of issues encountered in marine affairs. It attempts to increase awareness of the fact that ocean management adds a new dimension to development strategy; that it requires broadly interdisciplinary skills, new institutional and legal infrastructures and new forms of local, national and international, intergovernmental and non-governmental, organisation and cooperation.

The first Class B course took place in Malta from September to December 1980. The second

was held in Halifax, Canada, at Dalhousie University from June to August 1981. The programme has become an annual event at Dalhousie University. Six courses have been held to date. Another Class B programme will be held in Beijing, China, in the Autumn of 1987.

One of the practical results of each course is the compilation of an interdisciplinary manual which is produced by the participants themselves. This is published as an IOI Occasional Paper and used the following year as a basic document in the next course. The manuals include the participants' final report and their individual country reports as well as the text of selected lectures.

Each year the courses are revised and updated with the help of assessments, criticism and suggestions from the participants and the guest lecturers. In addition, after every three years of training courses, an in-depth examination is made in order to ensure that the present needs of developing countries are being fulfilled.

As a result of requests from various quarters in developing countries, it was concluded that a Class C course on issues of regional cooperation in marine affairs should be developed. To this end, a workshop was held in Delhi and Goa, India, in May 1982 in order to make detailed plans and arrangements

for the first Class C course on the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources in South and Southeast Asia.

The Class C courses are designed for and held in different regions, combining the contents of Class A and Class B, thereby covering all uses of the oceans, including living and nonliving resources, seabed mining, navigation, ports and harbours, scientific research, transfer of technology, environmental policy, legal and institutional infrastructure, etc. They are, however, restricted to the needs of a limited geographical area and adapted to the resource base and the social, economic, and political infrastructure of that region.

The first Class C course took place from October to December 1982 in Goa, India. The purpose of this particular course was to make a modest contribution towards enabling developing countries in the region of South and Southeast Asia to acquire the concepts and skills they will need to benefit from the new Law of the Sea and to integrate marine resources and ocean management into their overall development strategy.

Two regional Class C courses were held in 1983: one in the South Pacific from April to June, and a second in Algeria in the Autumn.



The Fiji course took an interdisciplinary approach to the special problems of ocean management of island States in the Southwest Pacific region. Attention was given to living and nonliving resources, trade, the multiple use of ocean space, and the introduction of an integrated approach to EEZ management in national and international development strategies. This IOI Training Programme was organised in cooperation with the Forum Fisheries Agency (Solomon Islands), and the University of the South Pacific (USP). Funding came from CIDA (Canada), the Commonwealth Secretariat, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the International SeaGrant Program.

As a result of recommendations made by those participants who attended the first EEZ Management course in Fiji in 1983, a Refresher Course was designed and held eighteen months later by the FFA and CIDA. An interdisciplinary training programme in ocean management - now independent of the IOI - has become a permanent institution in the South Pacific region. An Ocean Resources Management Programme has been established at the USP and interdisciplinary workshops on ocean affairs designed for government personnel are held in different sectors of the region each year.

The second regional course of 1983, which was the first one to be held in the French language, concentrated on ocean management problems faced by North and West African countries.

A fourth Class C programme was held in Trinidad and Tobago in the Autumn of 1984.

A series of three Class C programmes, commencing in early 1987 in East Africa, is scheduled for the Indian Ocean region. Another series of three, commencing in Yugoslavia in the fall of 1987, is planned for the Mediterranean.





PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SEABED  
AUTHORITY AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW  
OF THE SEA

Special Commission 2

Fourth Session

Kingston, Jamaica

17 March - 11 April 1986

Algeria, Austria, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia,  
Kuwait, Liberia,  
Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia,  
Suriname,  
Tunisia and Yugoslavia

Draft Resolution

The Preparatory Commission

Bearing in mind the responsibilities accruing to this Commission under resolutions I and II for the early entry into effective operation of the Enterprise,

Recognizing that training, transfer of technology and exploration are among the essential means to achieve this end,

Aware of the responsibilities of the pioneer investors in these matters, upon their registration in accordance with resolution II,

1. Takes note of the offer made by the International Ocean Institute and contained in document LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.4, introduced by the delegation of Malta;

2. Notes also that the proposal for training has no financial implication for the Preparatory Commission;

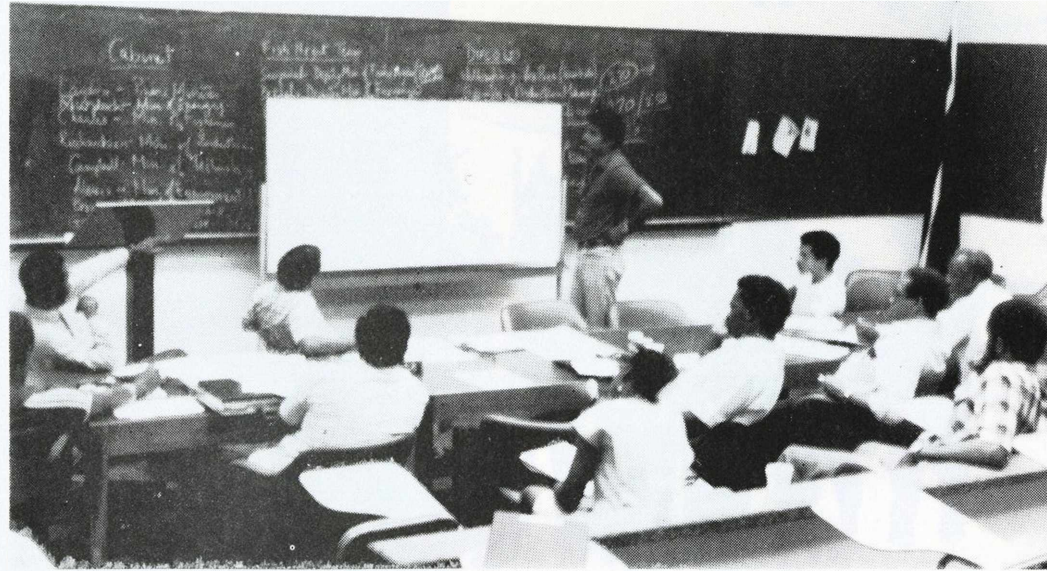
3. Calls upon Governments of developing countries members of this Commission to take advantage of the offer by nominating candidates for participation and scholarships in the programme;

4. Decides that a colloquium be organized during the summer meetings of the Preparatory Commission later this year to review the curriculum and syllabus for such programmes;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the International Ocean Institute for its constructive contribution to the work of the Preparatory Commission.







*"Last year's Programme was a valuable experience for me, and I have already had the opportunity of applying some of the lessons learnt at the course to the field back in Pakistan."*

*Mohammad Saeed Akhtar  
Pakistan*

*"For me, a Nigerian delegate to UNCLOS, the eight weeks of the real training broadened my horizon of seabed marine resources and gave me a stronger 'feel' of the options in the exploitation of these resources."*

*H.T. Molokwu  
Lagos, Nigeria*



*"The Halifax experience was a very useful one indeed and each day at work I see the fruits of that endeavour. Sometimes I wonder how I did [my job] before."*

*Miss G. Guy  
Trinidad and Tobago*



# *Ocean Yearbook*

Edited by Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Norton Ginsburg



## *THE OCEAN YEARBOOK*

While in the process of conducting studies and carrying out research projects on the multiple uses of ocean space, many people associated with the IOI noted the frustrating disorganisation of marine activities, where no single source of basic data on the economic and other uses of the oceans was systematically assembled, making it difficult to study their interactions.

A mass of data was available -- on marine scientific research in Unesco and IOC, on ocean mining in the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the UN Secretariat, on fisheries in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), on shipping in the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on environmental issues in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) -- but nowhere could they be presented in their interactions. "Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole," it was decided, to compile and provide readily available data and information on the uses of ocean space and resources, and their economic value.

The *Ocean Yearbook*, which is published by the University of Chicago Press and edited by Professors Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Norton Ginsburg, presents a collection and



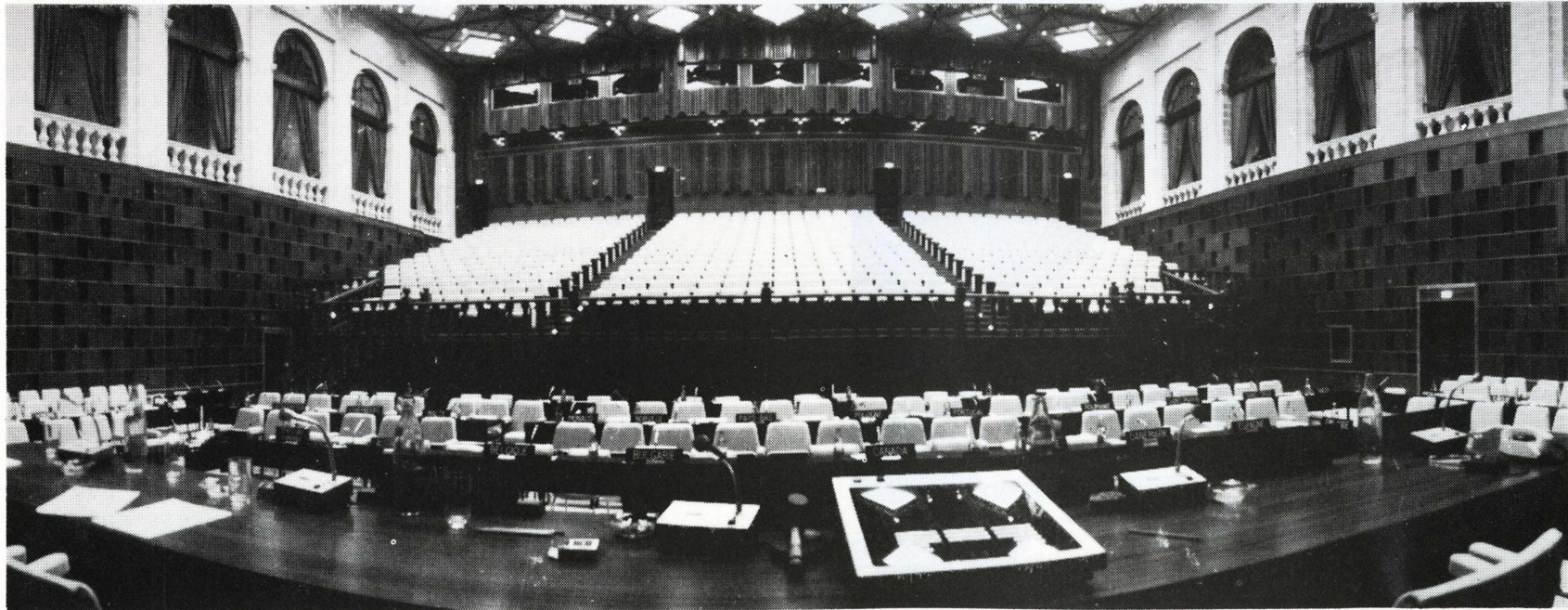
review of the resources, ecology, technology, and strategic uses and importance of the world's oceans. This unique compilation of marine resources and related data, and their interactions, provides a comprehensive, integrated view of ocean affairs, and has proved itself an invaluable tool for policy-makers, especially in the Third World, as well as for teachers, students, and interested laymen. It is also used as a textbook in the IOI Training Programme. Five volumes, each of about 600 pages, have appeared to date.

*A compendium of ocean-related reports, documents, and technical data, OCEAN YEARBOOK is "...packed with information...should become a standard reference guide to global matters maritime."*

*John Barkham Reviews*

*"...alive with clear, informative graphics, appendices, and an index -- it is, in short, a triumph of compressed information."*

*Mark Reardon, Sea Power*





Issues and Prospects

- E.M. Borgese      The Preparatory Commission: Third Session  
H. Creech        In Search of an Ocean Information Policy

Living Resources

- D. Pauly         Problems of Tropical Inshore Fisheries  
J. Bardach       Comments on Antarctic Fisheries

Marine Science and Technology

- B. Boxer         Marine Science in China  
M.C.W. Pinto     Transfer of Technology Under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea

Transportation and Communication

- E. Gold         Ocean Shipping: Toward a More Regulatory Regime  
R. Vogel         Multimodal Transport: Impact on Developing Countries  
G. Levikov       Container Transport Tariff Rules: Impact on Developing Countries  
T. Busha         The IMO Conventions  
K. Nweihed       The International Maritime Organization: A Venezuelan Perspective  
L. Speranskaya   Marine Environmental Protection and Freedom of Navigation in International Law

- S.V. Molodtsov   The Exclusive Economic Zone: Legal Status and Regime of Navigation  
H. Williamson    International Maritime Arbitration

Environment

- B. Boczek        The Concept of Regime and the Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment  
M. Bruce         The London Dumping Convention, 1972: The First Decade and the Future

Military Activities

- K. McCann        The Soviet Navy: Structure and Purposes  
J. Morgan         Small Navies

Regional Developments

- N. Dunning       Implications of Dispute Settlement in the Gulf of Maine  
G. Luton         Strategic Issues in the Arctic Region  
M. Morris         EEZ Policy in South America's Southern Cone

Appendices

- . Reports from Organisations
- . Selected Documents and Proceedings
- . Tables: Resources, Transportation, Marine Science and Technology, Military Activities

## PACEM IN MARIBUS

The IOI's annual convocation, *Pacem in Maribus*, began in 1970. Since that time, five such convocations have taken place in Malta, a sixth in Okinawa, a seventh in Algiers, eighth in Mexico, ninth in Cameroon, tenth in Vienna, eleventh, once again, in Mexico, twelfth in Sri Lanka, thirteenth in Sweden, and the fourteenth in the Soviet Union.

Each year the conference concentrates on a special area of discussion of international ocean affairs, based on the concept of ocean space as the common heritage of mankind. Topics have ranged from arms control and monitoring and surveillance in the oceans to management and conservation of marine resources to the feasibility of common shipping lines or an Ocean Development Tax. The area of consideration is looked at from a strictly interdisciplinary approach, on a national, regional, international, transnational, and global level.

In addition to the annual *Pacem in Maribus* convocations, the Institute has organised a series of regional meetings in cooperation with the Governments of Yugoslavia, Jamaica, Mexico, and Malta, and with scientific institutions in France and Canada. In these gatherings the approach has once again been interdisciplinary - looking at the region as a multi-use system. Here experts survey the activities of international

organisations in the area, both inter-governmental and nongovernmental; analyse the data, the trends, and the consequences of the exploitation of marine resources; and examine the effects of tourism, settlement, and development, of oil or mineral production and transportation, of shipping, of military uses, and consequences of environmental modification. They analyse the historic, political, economic, and ecological components of a sea-centred regionalism and its relationship with the continent-centred regionalism.

The results of the IOI research projects, regional seminars, and other studies are brought together in *Pacem in Maribus*. The consequences for fishing, navigation, scientific research, and for the economy, ecology, and peace of a region are complex and very incisive. The International Ocean Institute will continue its work of examining these consequences in the light of the adoption and ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and, in general, the linkages between the development of a global and regional law of the sea.





*SOME PIMs OF THE PAST*

*Pacem in Maribus XII, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1982*

PIM XII was devoted to the future of marine scientific research under the new Law of the Sea. The basis for discussion was an account of the state-of-the-art of marine scientific research and the alarming research gap between a few highly industrialised States and the rest of the world. The impact of the Convention, the new spacial organisation of the oceans, and the "consensus regime" were discussed. The need for regional cooperation was stressed and a set of recommendations was adopted on measures to be taken to enhance cooperation in marine scientific research with the participation of developing countries.

*Pacem in Maribus XIII, Norrtälje, Sweden, 1984*

PIM XIII, organised in cooperation with the Myrdal Foundation, dealt with the denuclearization of the oceans. Against the background of a state-of-the-art analysis of naval technology and strategy, the concept of the reservation of the seabed for exclusively peaceful purposes was examined, the interactions of the Seabed Treaty of 1971 and the Law of the Sea Convention of 1982 were analysed, and the potential of denuclearizing regional seas as zones of peace was stressed.



*Pacem in Maribus XIV, Soviet Union, 1985*

PIM XIV, co-sponsored by the IOI, the Soviet Maritime Law Association, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), was the biggest since PIM I. Inaugurated at the Trade Center in Moscow with about 500 participants, the conference moved to Odessa to board the cruise ship Konstantin Simonov where working sessions continued for one week. The conference dealt with the technological, economic, environmental, and legal aspects of shipping and navigation.





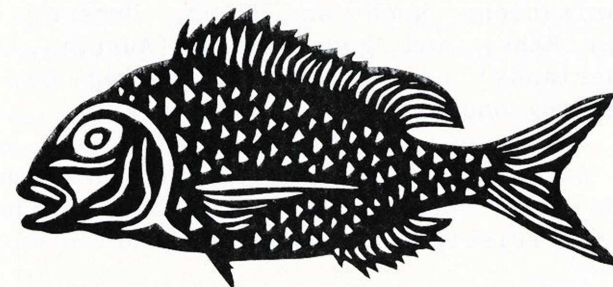
### *PIM IN THE FUTURE*

In anticipation of trends and problem areas in the implementation and further development of the Law of the Sea and its impact on the building of a new international order, several areas of development can already be discerned. The following topics have been selected for Pacem in Maribus XV and XVI.

#### *PACEM IN MARIBUS XV, MALTA, 1987*

PIM XV will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Maltese initiative at the United Nations General Assembly, which led to the calling of UNCLOS III and, eventually, to the adoption of the Convention in 1982. PIM XV will analyse developments of the past two decades and try to project trends for the next two. Seven major study projects have been commissioned. An examination will be made of the impact of the Convention on all major uses of the marine environment and its resources; on national legislation; on institutional infrastructure; on regional cooperation and development; on the evolution of the UN system of institutions; on economic development; and on international peace and security. Two preparatory seminars will be held in the Autumn of 1986 and in February 1987. PIM XV will be co-sponsored by the IOI,

the Government of Malta (through the Foundation for International Studies and the Malta Oceanographic Commission), the United Nations University, and the United Nations Environment Programme.



#### *PACEM IN MARIBUS XVI, Halifax, Canada, 1988*

PIM XVI will be devoted to issues of technology transfer, training for marine resource development and management, and the establishment of regional centres for marine industrial technology. It will examine the skills and technology required by developing nations in managing and utilizing the resources of their economic zones, the development of training programmes to promote technological and managerial self-sufficiency, and the ways and means of applying the concept of the common heritage of mankind to the technologies required to utilize this heritage. PIM XVI will be co-sponsored by the IOI and the Pearson Institute for International Development.

## IOI RESEARCH PROJECTS AND STUDIES

IOI research projects and studies are generated by Pacem in Maribus or the Training Programme. They are commissioned by organisations such as UNIDO, Unesco, the World Bank, and governments (Austria, the Netherlands) or they are requested by the governing bodies of the IOI itself.

Although often carried out in cooperation with specialists, IOI study projects are interdisciplinary and policy-oriented.

The following list is illustrative and comprises only the major projects.

1. Seven volumes in preparation of Pacem in Maribus I (1970):
  - (i) Quiet Enjoyment. Arms Control and Police Forces for the Ocean. (Lord Ritchie-Calder)
  - (ii) Legal Foundations of the Ocean Regime (Borgese)
  - (iii) Planning and Development in the Oceans (with UNITAR)
  - (iv) Ocean Enterprises (Borgese)
  - (v) The Ocean Environment (Lord Ritchie-Calder)
  - (vi) Selected Bibliography
  - (vii) Proceedings
2. The Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Lord Ritchie-Calder, 1971)
3. Pacem in Maribus (Anthology, 1972)
4. The Mediterranean Marine Environment and the Development of the Region (Split Symposium, 1972)
5. The Economic Potential of the Oceans (Bertrand de Jouvenel, 1972)
6. A Constitution for the Oceans (continuing project, 1968, Borgese)
7. Economic Implications of an Ocean Development Tax (Cambridge University team, 1972)
8. Disarmament and Arms Control in Ocean Space (General Indar Jit Rikhye, 1972)
9. Caribbean Study Project (Symposium, Kingston, Jamaica, 1972)
10. Energy Policies and the International System (Symposium, Santa Barbara, California, 1973)
11. Tides of Change (1974)
12. The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea (Pardo and Borgese, 1976)



13. The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea (Pardo and Borgese, 1976)
14. Monitoring of Ocean Systems and Surveillance of Uses (Vienna Proceedings, 1978)
15. The Common Heritage of Mankind and the Rights of Future Generations (for Unesco, 1980)
16. Seabed Mining Scientific, Economic, Political Aspects: an Interdisciplinary Manual (1981)
17. The Law of the Sea: Its Potential for Generating International Revenue (for the World Bank, 1981)
18. Ocean Mining and Developing Countries: An Approach to Technological Disaggregation (for UNIDO, 1982)
19. National Legislation and the New Law of the Sea (Mexico Proceedings, 1982)
20. Marine Industrial Technology Developments and Trends (for UNIDO, 1983)
21. Coastal Settlements in Ghana (for Unesco, 1984)
22. JEFERAD (Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development) (Three Working Papers for the Delegation of Austria, 1984-86)

23. The Seabed Treaty of 1971 and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982: Interactions (Borgese, 1984)

Current research includes a study on the Potential of a World Space Organisation: Lessons to be Learned from UNCLOS III (for the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security), and a series of seven studies for Pacem in Maribus XV:



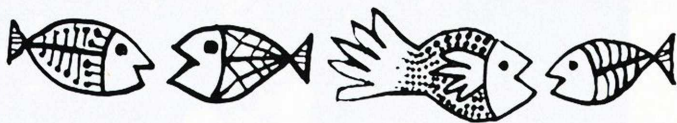
## PROJECT I

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in Perspective and Development

Coordinator: Dr. Arvid Pardo

### Contents:

1. Introduction.
2. Codification of Traditional Law of the Sea: Innovations in Parts I-X of the Convention.
3. Part XI of the Convention: The International Seabed Authority: A Critical Analysis.
4. Parts XII-XIV of the Convention: The Protection of the Marine Environment; Marine Scientific Research; The Transfer of Technology: Critical Analysis.
5. Part XV: Dispute Settlement. Critical Analysis.
6. Transitional Provisions. The Preparatory Commission. Unfinished Business.



## PROJECT II

The Impact of the New Law of the Sea on National Institutions

Coordinators: Dr. Anton Vratusa  
Dr. Geoffrey Kesteven

### Contents:

#### Part I

1. Selective Country Profiles.
2. Comparative Analysis.

#### Part II

1. The Economic Zone
2. Contribution to GNP. Comparative Study.
3. Arrangements with Foreign States and Companies.
4. Development Cooperation Arrangements, Regional and Other.
5. Development and Environment.
6. Surveillance and Enforcement.
7. Integrated EEZ Management.





### PROJECT III

The Impact of the New Law of the Sea on International Institutions

Coordinator: Dr. Mario Ruivo

#### Contents:

1. The Role of the UN and Other Organisations Involved in Marine Affairs: Structure and Functions. New Tasks and Their Implications.
2. Funding Requirements.
3. Integration Mechanisms.

### PROJECT IV

The Impact of the Convention on Regional Cooperation and Development

Coordinators: Dr. Stjepan Keckes  
Dr. Norton Ginsburg

#### Contents:

1. Criteria for Determining "Regional Seas".
2. The Regional Seas Programme.
3. FAO, IOC, IMO, and Regional Cooperation; The 1984 World Fisheries Conference and Follow-up Action.
4. Linkages Between Land-Oriented and Sea-Oriented Regional Cooperation.
5. Regional Institutional Infrastructure.

6. The "Regional Centres".

7. Regional Funding Requirements and Potentials.

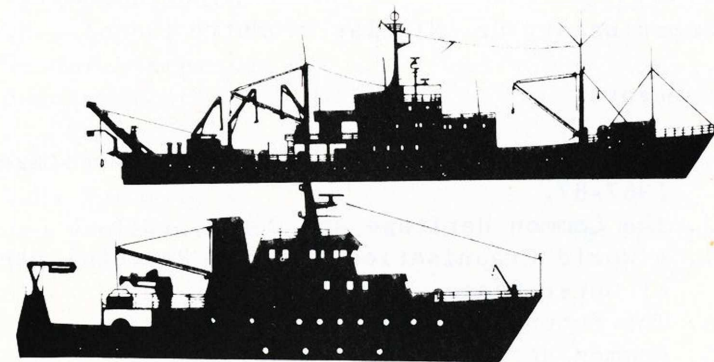
### PROJECT V

The Impact of the Convention on Scientific/Industrial Cooperation

Coordinator: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

#### Contents:

1. Model for Cooperation Agreements in Fisheries.
2. Model for Cooperation Agreements in Offshore Oil.
3. Regional Centres for Marine Industrial Technology.
4. Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development (JEFERAD).





PROJECT VI

Reservation for Peaceful Purposes

Coordinators: Rear Admiral F.W. Crickard (Rt)  
Mr. Hugh Williamson

Contents:

1. Reservation for Peaceful Purposes.
2. The State of the Arms Race in the Oceans.
3. The Role of the Oceans in Global Strategy.
4. Surveillance and Enforcement: Regional Multi-purpose Forces.
5. Zones of Peace.
6. Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts.
7. Common Heritage of Mankind.

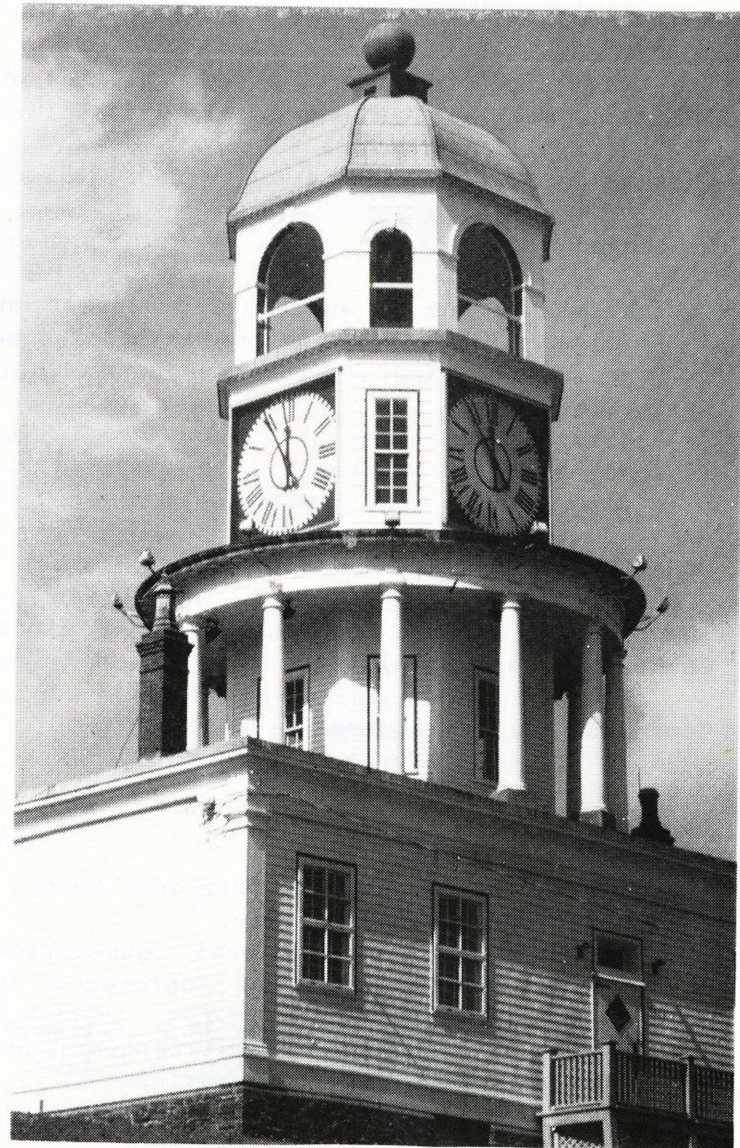
PROJECT VII

The Common Heritage of Mankind: Shrinking or Expanding?

Coordinator: Dr. Nicolas M. Matte

Contents:

1. The Economic Value of the Common Heritage, 1967-87.
2. The Common Heritage and Outer Space.
3. A World Organisation for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.
4. The Future of Antarctica.
5. Common Heritage and Technology.





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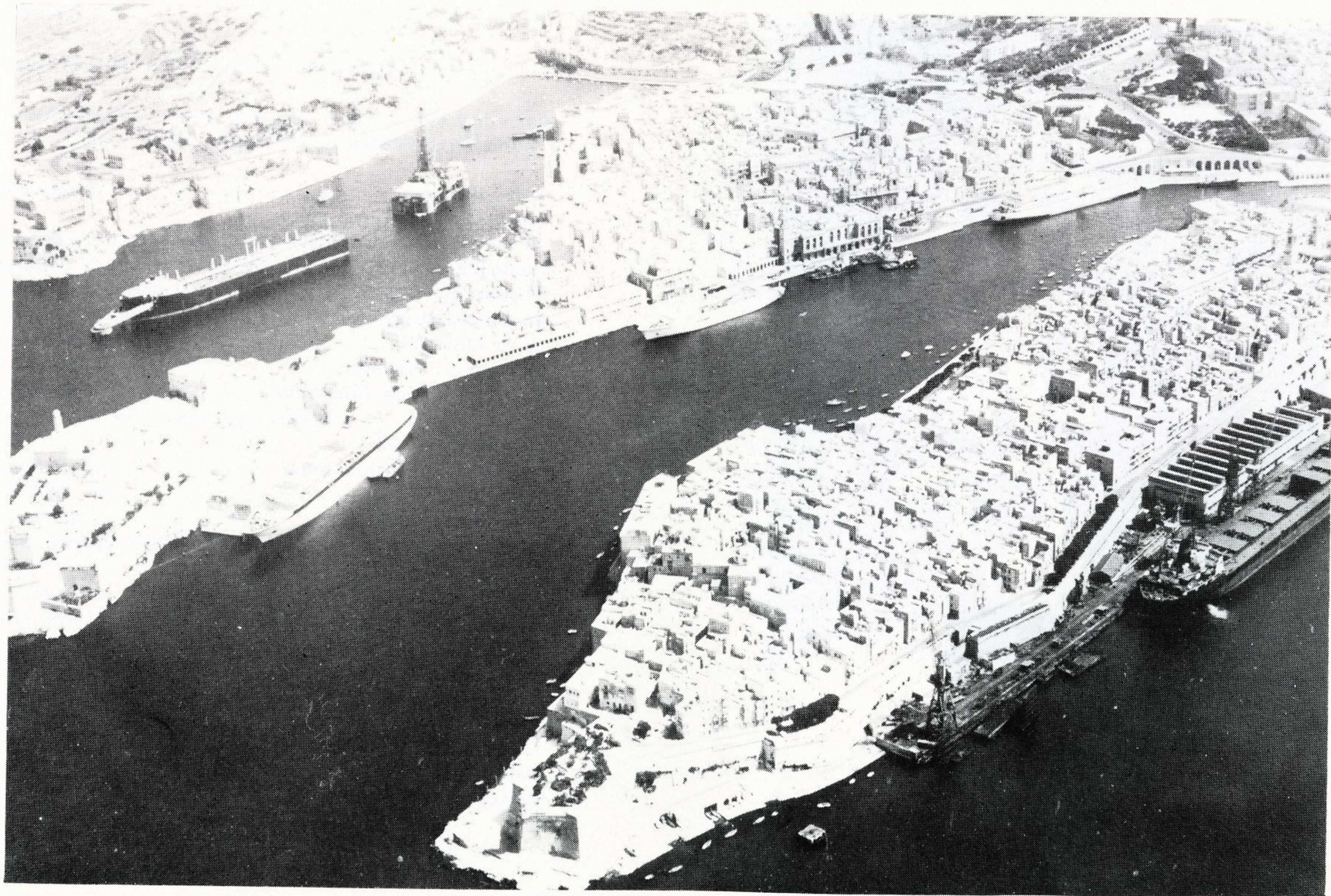
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Jan van Ettinger	<i>Netherlands</i>
Alexander Yankov	<i>Bulgaria</i>









## FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Old University Building  
St Paul Street  
VALLETTA, Malta  
Tel. 224067, 233218

The Foundation for International Studies at the University of Malta, Valletta, was established in 1986 in order to enhance the international dimension of tertiary education in Malta and as an institution of interdisciplinary character for the pursuit of a number of objectives relating to the Mediterranean, to the environment and ocean affairs.

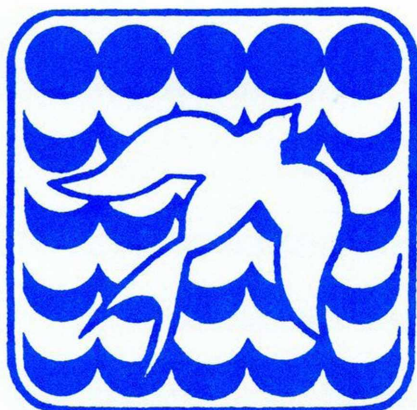
In the context of its association with the Foundation for International Studies, the International Ocean Institute is recognised by the Government of Malta as its main agent for maritime research and training, as well as assisting in the advancement of Malta's role in ocean affairs in cooperation with the Malta Oceanographic Commission.

In addition, three Institutes have been created to collaborate in other vital areas of study within the framework of the Foundation for International Studies. They are:

- **The Mediterranean Institute** which studies all aspects of Mediterranean affairs including research and training in socio-economic, scientific and political problems of the Mediterranean region.
- **The International Environment Institute** which focuses on global issues of the human environment through related studies and programmes, as well as on the environmental training of specific professional groups (e.g. economists, architects, journalists and jurists).
- **The International Institute on Ageing**, the overall objective of which is to promote the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (the Vienna Plan) unanimously adopted by the United Nations in Vienna 1982, particularly with regard to the less developed nations.

In conjunction with the Mediterranean Institute and the Malta Oceanographic Commission, the International Ocean Institute will participate in holding an international seminar on "The Mediterranean and the New Law of the Sea", scheduled to be held in Malta in early 1987.

Through its association with the Foundation for International Studies, the International Ocean Institute receives from Malta a number of benefits, particularly by defraying certain operational costs.



**INTERNATIONAL  
OCEAN  
INSTITUTE**





## **INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE**

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## **Background**

The International Ocean Institute (IOI) was established at the University of Malta in 1972. The founder was Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese, well known in the areas of environment and the oceans. The origin of the IOI goes back to a collaborative effort between the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Santa Barbara, California, USA) and the Government of Malta, following Malta's initiative of 1967, when Ambassador Pardo introduced in the United Nations the concept that the oceans are the Common Heritage of Mankind. This collaborative effort culminated in the first Pacem in Maribus Conference in 1970 to explore the philosophical and ideological parameters of the concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind as well as its legal and economic content and institutional implications. At that time it was felt that, the issues needed sustained research and progressive development, which could best be achieved by an international ocean institute. The IOI was established with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme.

The IOI's task, as defined in its Statutes, is

to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment.

The IOI is an independent, nongovernmental, international, nonprofit organisation, incorporated in the Netherlands, with headquarters in Malta. It has operational centres in Malta (University of Malta), Canada (Dalhousie University), India (Indian Institute of Technology), Fiji (University of the South



Pacific), Senegal (Institute for Economic Planning (IDEP)), and Colombia (Jorge Tadeo Lozano University). These last four centres have been established with the financial assistance of the Global Environment Facility. Four more operational centres, in Japan, China, Costa Rica and Qatar will be established in 1994, on invitation of the host countries.

Through these centres, the International Ocean Institute will extend the results of its research programmes and Pacem in Maribus Conferences to the general public, policy makers, civil servants, other nongovernmental organisations and representatives of the private sector. This activity is largely, but not exclusively, aimed at organisations, institutions and persons in developing countries. The main objective of the symposia, conferences, and training programmes to be conducted by the centres is to focus attention on the oceanic environment with special reference to land-sea-air interactions, the problems of small islands and the sustainability of the oceans, especially of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas like the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Caribbean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arctic.

The approach of IOI is to bring together the various specialists involved in the oceans -- science, technology, economics, law, management -- to help them transcend their narrow specialisations and create a common language that can lead to the development of a common culture: a new common faith. This language must be kept simple so that the average person can understand and help in the creation of a new global environmental culture. This is in line with the attempts being made today to harmonise science and spirituality, materialism and ethics.

IOI activities are directed by a Governing Board, with the Advice of an academic Planning Council. The Governing Board appoints the Executive Director who appoints his staff. A small staff conducts operations in the six centres. Each centre is directed by a Director/Coordinator and has its own Advisory Council. In addition, there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, a teaching staff, a curriculum committee, and a Board of Editors for the *Ocean Yearbook*.

In its work, the IOI has aimed to serve as a stimulus and catalyst -- but not to be utopian. In trying to achieve this goal, the work has been organised in four major, mutually interdependent, components: research, training programmes, publications, and conferences and seminars.

## **Research**

The IOI has completed a long series of research projects, starting with a project on the pollution of the Mediterranean (1971) and on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (1972), and continuing with a variety of policy subjects ranging from the question of the reservation of the oceans for peaceful purposes to the possibilities of establishing an ocean development tax; from the potential of ocean mining to the institutional implications of sustainable development in the marine sector. IOI has been seminal in advancing the establishment of regional centres for R&D in marine industrial technology, a concept that has been endorsed by UNIDO and UNEP. IOI had observer status at UNCLOS III, now has observer status at the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and has contributed a number of working papers to the work of these bodies. IOI also has consultative status with UNESCO, an MOU with UNESCO's



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), consultative status with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), and an MOU with the United Nations University. IOI has acted as consultant to UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, and the World Bank for specific research projects. It has also produced research papers for the Governments of Austria and Colombia.

Additional regional research while maintaining the broadly interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach developed by the IOI, will draw on the differing strengths of the operational centres and the needs of the region, for example:

- . IOI Africa on oceans, food, technology development and human resources development;
- . IOI India on technology development, ocean energy, management of technology, establishment of science and technology infrastructure;
- . IOI South Pacific on regional co-operation in fisheries, distance learning, potential for joint surveillance and enforcement, regional denuclearisation and small island development;
- . IOI Mediterranean (Malta) on North-South co-operation in enclosed seas, small island problems, and desalination;
- . IOI Canada on Law of the sea, oceanography, environmental and sustainable development, coastal zone management and ocean policy development;
- . IOI Colombia on regional co-operation in science and technology and peaceful uses of navies.

## Training

The purpose of the Training Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever-increasing importance of the oceans and their resources in world politics and sustainable economic development; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize benefits to be derived from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy.

IOI training programmes cover:

- . Oceanography
- . Law of the Sea
- . Sustainable Development and Implementation of the UNCED Programmes
- . Management of Living Resources
- . Management of Nonliving Resources
- . Coastal Management
- . Development of Ports and Harbours
- . Shipping and Navigation
- . Technology Development and Transfer
- . National Legislation and Institutional Infrastructure
- . Regional Cooperation and Development
- . The Impact of UNCLOS and UNCED Processes on the Restructuring of the U.N. System.

During the past ten years, over 40 courses of ten weeks' duration have been completed, each including 300 class-room hours, field trips, and simulation exercises. These programmes have been attended by over 800 participants from over 100



developing countries. New courses are being developed every year. An annual one-week course on the Law of the Sea Convention is given every year in cooperation with the World Maritime University in Sweden.

The number of courses and of participants will double during the next two years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres. In response to this expansion, the IOI is developing a series of teaching modules, consisting of texts, audio tapes, videos and simulations, which can be exchanged between the operational centres as well as applied to distance learning and extension programmes. This work is being carried out in cooperation with UNDP, the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations, and UNCTAD/Trainmar, among others. It is part of IOI's effort to incorporate the most advanced teaching technologies in its programmes.

## **Publications**

IOI's major publication is the *Ocean Yearbook*, published by the University of Chicago Press. Ten volumes of 600 pages each have appeared to date. Proceedings of various conferences are published by the University of Malta Press, Pergamon Press, and the United Nations University Press. Occasional Papers are published by the University of Malta Press. These include *The Common Heritage* by Arvid Pardo, edited by Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1974, about to be re-issued) and *The Law of the Sea and the New International Economic Order* (1976), by Arvid Pardo and Elisabeth Mann Borgese, on a research grant by the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands. A series of five monographs was published by IOI and UNEP, starting with a booklet *The Oceans, the Convention and You*, followed by four booklets analyzing the impact of the Law of the Sea Convention on

the governance of other global issues, such as outer space, the atmosphere, food, energy, and science and technology.

The latest Conference, held in Japan in September, 1993, explored the issues of bringing regional seas programmes from a sectoral approach focusing on the environment to an approach that should integrate environment and development concerns. Much attention was given to the problem of nuclear pollution in the Sea of Japan, and possible remedies. The Conference also broke new ground by involving the general public in the international meeting of experts and specialists in ocean affairs.

Besides its **Pacem in Maribus** conferences, the IOI also conducts regional and specialised seminars and workshops. The number of these seminars, especially leadership seminars, is going to increase sharply during the next years, owing to the establishment of the operational centres.

## **Recognition**

The work of the IOI has been widely recognized. UNEP has always been generous enough to state that its pilot regional seas Programme in the Mediterranean, articulated in the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and Action Plan, is based on IOI's pioneering work in the Mediterranean in 1971 and 1972 -- preceding the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

In 1987 the Founder was awarded the United Nations Sasakawa Environment Prize.

In 1993 the Founder was awarded the International St. Francis of Assisi Environment Prize.



## Financial Status

Until now the IOI has relied on funding from multilateral and bilateral funding agencies and private foundations like the MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Panicaro Foundation, and the Sasakawa Foundation. The largest donors have been the World Bank, UNDP, the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) and various bilateral aid agencies like the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), etc.

Core funding for the coming three years appears well assured. US \$182,000 (7%) of the GEF grant of US \$2.6 million goes to Headquarters for the administration of the project; CIDA, whose total contributions exceed \$3 million, has extended its contract for another three years, (totalling CA \$1 million). The COMSEC will provide 30-50 scholarships @ \$10,000 each (total of up to \$500,000); the Netherlands Government has pledged 20 scholarships (\$200,000) over the next four years. Additional scholarships will come from UNEP and IOC, and there are pledges from private donors for \$200,000 per year (\$600,000 for the next three years). Additional funding is being negotiated for specific research projects, e.g., the future of artisanal fisheries with case studies; institutional change in the Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme; the role of the marine sector in the restructuring of the U.N. system.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea comes into force 16 November 1994, presaging a new order for the oceans and, in many ways, the world. Challenges and opportunities are increasing as we ferry the IOI into the 21st century.

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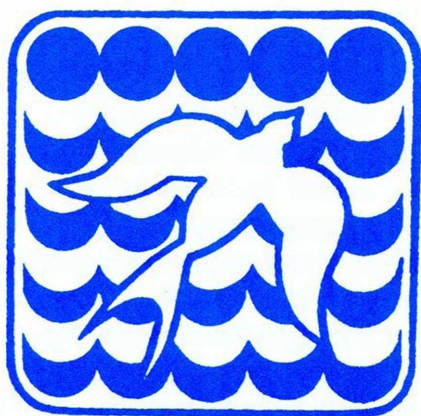
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The number of courses and of participants will increase during the next two years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres. In response, the IOI is developing a series of teaching modules, consisting of texts, audio & video tapes, and simulations, which can be exchanged between the operational centres as well as applied to distance learning and extension programmes. This work is being carried out in cooperation with UNDP, the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations, and UNCTAD/Trainmar, among others. It is part of IOI's effort to incorporate the most advanced teaching technologies in its programmes.

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South Pacific, and the Indian Ocean.

To this selective list should be added the books authored or edited by the Founder since they are closely related to the work of IOI: *The Ocean Regime* (1968); *The Drama of the Oceans* (1976); *Seafarm: the Story of Aquaculture* (1981); *The Mines of Neptune* (1986), *The Future of the Oceans: A Report to the Club of Rome* (1986); *Ocean Frontiers* (1992); and a book for children, on the ocean environment, *Chairworm and Supershark* (1992).

### Conferences

IOI's major annual conference is, *Pacem in Maribus*, which means "Peace in the Oceans." It is a paraphrase of Pope John XXIII's famous Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, "Peace on Earth." Peace in the oceans, peaceful settlement of disputes, and the advancement of the peaceful uses of the oceans, indeed constitute the primary mission of the IOI, since without peace there can be neither economic development nor conservation of the environment.

The *Pacem in Maribus* Conferences have been conducted in all parts of the world -- North, South, East, and West. They have explored many global and regional issues as they arose, e.g., EEZ management, Technology Development and Transfer, Monitoring and Surveillance, Ports and Harbours as Nodal Points in a Global System, the Economic Potential of the Oceans, Naval Disarmament. The 19th Conference, which was held in Lisbon in 1991, provided much of the material which went into the UNCED process, in particular into Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which deals with the seas and oceans. *Pacem in Maribus XX* (Malta, 1992) examined possible lessons from the 25-year ocean experience for the governance of other global issues, such as outer space, the atmosphere, food, energy, and science and technology.

Pacem in Maribus XXI, held in Japan in September, 1993, explored the issues of bringing regional seas programmes from a sectoral approach focusing on the environment to an approach that should integrate environment and development concerns. Much attention was given to the problem of nuclear pollution in the Sea of Japan, and possible remedies. The Conference also broke new ground by involving the general public in the international meeting of experts and specialists in ocean affairs.

Pacem in Maribus XXII, will take place in India in December, 1994. It will be devoted to issues involved in the entering into force of the Law of the Sea Convention and its impact on the restructuring of the United Nations for the next century. Special attention will be given to Indian Ocean developments in this broader context.

The IOI also conducts regional and specialised seminars and workshops. The number of these seminars, especially leadership seminars, will increase during the next years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres.

## **Recognition**

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## **Financial Status**

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Core funding for the coming three years appears well assured. US \$182,000 (7%) of the GEF grant of US \$2.6 million goes to Headquarters for the administration of the project; CIDA's total contributions exceed \$3 million. The current contract expires in 1996 and will, it is hoped, be renewed again. The COMSEC will provide 30-50 scholarships @ \$10,000 each (total of up to \$500,000); the Netherlands Government has pledged 20 scholarships (\$200,000). Additional scholarships will come from UNEP and IOC, and there are pledges from private donors for \$200,000 per year (\$600,000 for the next three years). Additional funding is being negotiated for specific research projects, e.g., the future of artisanal fisheries with case studies; institutional change in the Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme; the role of the marine sector in the restructuring of the U.N. system.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 FAX No: 356 346 502  
 From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455  
 Date: June 7, 1993  
 Subject: Various

COPY

Dear Krishan

1. I am attaching the two paragraphs for the new brochure. We selected three pictures, and these have been airtailed. I hope you find the stuff usable. Basically, the short brochure we made up here is the least bad we have, and if you can embroider on that and jazz it up a bit, I think you got it made.
2. I just had a nice talk with Phil Reynolds (Schütz-Müller's office does not answer. He had received the new text just today (June 7)! and had not yet looked at it. I impressed on him that the new text does absolutely everything he had wanted. Both Stella and Schütz-Müller gave him very enthusiastic accounts of the Malta meeting. Both of them were really impressed. And, I said, we evidently are on the right track now. If he has any questions he will call you on Friday (are you back?)
3. Travel claim: I filled out the form some time ago and faxed it. Anna I am sure must have it. We mailed all my tickets and as many boarding passes as I could find. You will note that the amounts on the tickets and the amounts I claimed do not coincide in any case. I always claimed much less than the actual cost of the ticket, considering that I travel first class, and also included some places that were not to be charged to UNDP. I hope everything is all right.
4. I had a call from Layashi. He confirmed that he will come to Malta from Geneva on July 16-17.
5. I had a talk with Gloria Zuleta, a very successful Alombian alumna and good friend. She reports that, among ocean people in Colombia there is a certain

disappointment with Nicolas. They think that even if no money was there as yet, much more could have been done and they were disappointed that he did not get in touch with them. These are people of the Colombian Oceanographic Commission (CCO).

Address:

AA. 28466 Bogotá  
Fax: 57 1 222 0416

in particular:

Captain Jack Carrera  
General Secretary

Almirante Gustavo Angel (retired Admiral)  
Representative of the President of Colombia

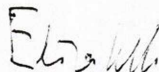
Captain Rafael Steer  
former Secretary General

actually getting a degree at the LSE but he will return to Colombia and can be most useful. He was instrumental in putting together our training programme in Cartagena. These people can assist in arranging training programmes at any time and very quickly and are anxious to cooperate.

Perhaps you could sort of mention to Nicolas that you assume he is touch with them and that they might make most useful inputs into the programme.

I think that is it for today.

Yours as ever,

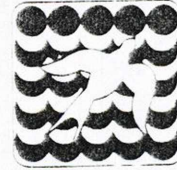






Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

**IOI Canada, at Dalhousie University, is IOI's oldest operational centre. It came into being when Elisabeth Mann Borgese assumed the position of Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie in 1980. It was at Dalhousie that the first "Class B" of the IOI Training Programme, devoted to Economic Zone Management, was developed with the assistance of CIDA which, for over ten years now, has been IOI's major supporter. Thirteen Class B programmes have been conducted at Dalhousie, almost all under the direction and inspiration of Dr. P. Jagota of India. IOI Canada has also been responsible for the organisation of training programmes in the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean, and China. Most of IOI's policy research originated at Dalhousie. Owing to its vicinity to New York, the Dalhousie operational centre serves as liaison between IOI and the United Nations.**

**IOI Canada consists of three persons, Professor Borgese, a secretary, Ms. Jane Carlisle, and Ms Margaret Wood, office director and Dalhousie coordinator. Ms. Wood has also been Assistant Director of Training Programmes in China and Mauritius. At Dalhousie, IOI Canada cooperates closely with the Oceans Institute Canada and the Masters of Marine Management programme. For the last ten years, IOI occupied two rooms at Dalhousie's Lester Pearson Institute for International Development. The University now has offered three rooms and utilities at 1226 Lemarchant Street in a little house IOI is going to share with Oceans Institute of Canada.**



## **INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE**

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Tel: (902)494-1737; Fax: (902)494-2034; E-Mail: IOIHF@ADM.DAL.CA

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### **Background**

The International Ocean Institute (IOI) was established at the University of Malta in 1972. The founder was Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese, well known in the areas of environment and the oceans. The origin of the IOI goes back to a collaborative effort between the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Santa Barbara, California, USA) and the Government of Malta, following Malta's initiative of 1967, when Ambassador Pardo introduced in the United Nations the concept that the oceans are the Common Heritage of Mankind. This collaborative effort culminated in the first Pacem in Maribus Conference in 1970 to explore the philosophical and ideological parameters of the concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind as well as its legal and economic content and institutional implications. At that time it was felt that the issues needed sustained research and progressive development, which could best be achieved by an international ocean institute. The IOI was established with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme.

The IOI's task, as defined in its Statutes, is to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment.

The IOI is an independent, international, nongovernmental, nonprofit organisation, incorporated in the Netherlands, with headquarters in Malta. It has operational centres in Malta (University of Malta), Canada (Dalhousie University), India (Indian Institute of Technology), Fiji (University of the South Pacific), and Costa Rica (Universidad Nacional). The Fiji, Costa Rica and India centres have been established with the financial assistance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). An office is also being established in Senegal with GEF funding. Three operational centres are also being established in Japan, China, and Qatar on invitation of the host countries.

Through these centres, the IOI will extend the results of its research programmes and Pacem in Maribus Conferences to the general public, policy makers, civil servants, other nongovernmental organisations and representatives of the private sector. This activity is largely, but not exclusively, aimed at organisations, institutions and persons in developing countries. The main objective of the symposia, conferences, and training programmes conducted by the centres is to focus attention on the oceanic environment with special reference to land-sea-air interactions, the problems of small islands and the sustainability of the oceans, especially of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas like the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Caribbean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arctic.

The approach of IOI is to bring together the various specialists involved in the oceans -- science, technology, economics, law, management -- to help them transcend their narrow specialisations and create a common language that can lead to the development of a common culture: a new common faith. This language must be kept simple so that the average person can understand and help in the creation of a new global environmental culture. This is in line with the attempts being made today to harmonize science and spirituality, materialism and ethics.



IOI activities are directed by a Governing Board, with the advice of an academic Planning Council. The Governing Board appoints the Executive Director who appoints his/her staff. A small staff conducts operations in the six centres. Each centre is run by a Director and Coordinator with an independent Advisory Council. In addition, there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, a teaching staff, a curriculum committee, and a Board of Editors for the *Ocean Yearbook*.

In its work, the IOI has aimed to serve as a stimulus and catalyst -- but not to be utopian. In trying to achieve this goal, the work has been organised in four major, mutually interdependent, components: research, training programmes, publications, and conferences and seminars.

## Research

The IOI has completed a long series of research projects, starting with a project on the pollution of the Mediterranean (1971) and on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (1972), and continuing with a variety of policy subjects ranging from the question of the reservation of the oceans for peaceful purposes to the possibilities of establishing an ocean development tax; from the potential of ocean mining to the institutional implications of sustainable development in the marine sector. IOI has been seminal in advancing the establishment of regional centres for R&D in marine industrial technology, a concept that has been endorsed by UNIDO and UNEP. IOI had observer status at UNCLOS III, and the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and has contributed a number of working papers to the work of these bodies. IOI also has consultative status with UNESCO, an MOU with UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), consultative status with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), and an MOU with the United Nations University. IOI has acted as consultant to UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, and the World Bank for specific research projects. It has also produced research papers for the Governments of Austria and Colombia.

Additional regional research while maintaining the broadly interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach developed by the IOI, will draw on the differing strengths of the operational centres and the needs of the region, for example:

- . IOI Africa on oceans, food, technology development and human resources development;
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- . IOI Mediterranean (Malta) on North-South co-operation in enclosed seas, small island problems, and desalination;
- . IOI Canada on Law of the Sea, oceanography, environmental and sustainable development, coastal zone management and ocean policy development;
- . IOI Costa Rica on regional co-operation in science and technology and peaceful uses of navies.



## **Training**

The purpose of the Training Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever-increasing importance of the oceans and their resources in world politics and sustainable economic development; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize benefits to be derived from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy.

IOI training programmes cover:

- . Oceanography
- . Law of the Sea
- . Sustainable Development and Implementation of the UNCED Programmes
- . Management of Living Resources
- . Management of Nonliving Resources
- . Coastal Management
- . Development of Ports and Harbours
- . Shipping and Navigation
- . Technology Development and Transfer
- . National Legislation and Institutional Infrastructure
- . Regional Cooperation and Development
- . The Impact of UNCLOS and UNCED Processes on the restructuring of the U.N. System.

During the past 14 years, over 40 courses of ten weeks' duration have been completed, each including 300 class-room hours, field trips, and simulation exercises. These programmes have been attended by over 1,000 participants from over 100 developing countries. New courses are being developed every year. A one-week course on the Law of the Sea Convention is given every year in cooperation with the World Maritime University in Sweden.

The number of courses and of participants will increase during the next two years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres. In response to this expansion, the IOI is developing a series of teaching modules, consisting of texts, audio tapes, videos and simulations, which can be exchanged between the operational centres as well as applied to distance learning and extension programmes. This work is being carried out in cooperation with UNDP, the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations, and UNCTAD/Trainmar, among others. It is part of IOI's effort to incorporate the most advanced teaching technologies in its programmes.

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## Conferences

IOI's Annual Conference is called *Pacem in Maribus*, which means "Peace in the Oceans." It is a paraphrase of Pope John XXIII's famous Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, "Peace on Earth." Peace in the oceans, peaceful settlement of disputes, and the advancement of the peaceful uses of the oceans, indeed constitute the primary mission of the IOI, since without peace there can be neither economic development nor conservation of the environment.

The *Pacem in Maribus* Conferences have been conducted in all parts of the world -- North, South, East, and West. They have explored many global and regional issues as they arose, e.g., EEZ management, Technology Development and Transfer, Monitoring and Surveillance, Ports and Harbours as Nodal Points in a Global System, the Economic Potential of the Oceans, Naval Disarmament. The 19th Conference, which was held in Lisbon in 1991, provided much of the material which went into the UNCED process, in particular into Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which deals with the seas and oceans. *Pacem in Maribus XX* (Malta, 1992) examined possible lessons from the 25-year ocean experience for the governance of other global issues, such as outer space, the atmosphere, food, energy, and science and technology.

The latest Conference, ***Pacem in Maribus XXI***, held in Japan in September, 1993, explored the issues of bringing regional seas programmes from a sectoral approach focusing on the environment to an approach that should integrate environment and development concerns. Much attention was given to the problem of nuclear pollution in the Sea of Japan, and possible remedies. The Conference also broke new ground by involving the general public in the international meeting of experts and specialists in ocean affairs.

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Besides its *Pacem in Maribus* conferences, the IOI also conducts regional and specialised seminars and workshops. The number of these seminars, especially leadership seminars, is going to increase sharply during the next years, owing to the establishment of the operational centres.

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The work of the IOI has been widely recognized. UNEP has always been generous enough to state that its pilot regional seas Programme in the Mediterranean, articulated in the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and Action Plan, is based on IOI's pioneering work in the Mediterranean in 1971 and 1972 -



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Until now the IOI has relied on funding from multilateral and bilateral funding agencies and private foundations like the MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Panicaro Foundation, and the Sasakawa Foundation. The largest donors have been the World Bank, UNDP, the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) and various bilateral aid agencies like the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), etc.

Core funding for the coming years appears well assured. US \$182,000 (7%) of the GEF grant of US \$2.6 million goes to Headquarters for the administration of the project; CIDA's total contributions exceed \$3 million, the current contract expires in 1996 and will, it is hoped, be renewed. The COMSEC will provide 30-50 scholarships @ \$10,000 each (total of up to \$500,000); the Netherlands Government has pledged 20 scholarships (\$200,000). Additional scholarships will come from UNEP and IOC, and there are pledges from private donors for \$200,000 per year (\$600,000 for the next three years). Additional funding is being negotiated for specific research projects, e.g., the future of artisanal fisheries; institutional change in the Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme; the role of the marine sector in the restructuring of the U.N. system.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea comes into force 16 November 1994, presaging a new order for the oceans and, in many ways, the world. Challenges and opportunities are increasing as we ferry the IOI into the 21st century.

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Alicia Barcena, Mexico  
Bhagwat Singh, AALCC  
Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Canada  
Salvino Busuttil, Malta  
Umberto Colombo, Italy  
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Sidney Holt, U.K.  
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Danielle de St. Jorre, Seychelles  
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Mario Ruivo, Portugal  
Peter Serracino Inglott, Malta  
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Manmohan Singh, India  
Anton Vratusa, Slovenia  
Joseph Warioba, Tanzania  
Alexander Yankov, Bulgaria

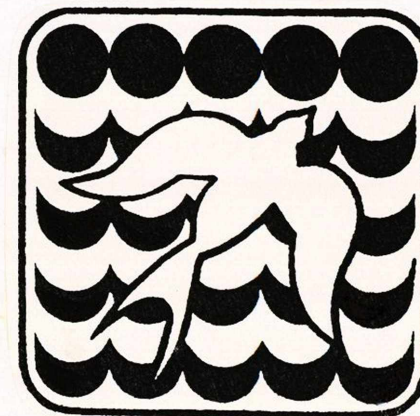




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**INTERNATIONAL  
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The IOI also conducts regional and specialised seminars and workshops. The number of these seminars, especially leadership seminars, will increase during the next years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres.

### **Recognition**

The work of the IOI has been widely recognized. UNEP has always been generous enough to state that its pilot regional seas Programme in the Mediterranean, articulated in the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and Action Plan, is based on IOI's pioneering work in the Mediterranean in 1971 and 1972--preceding the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.

In 1987 the Founder was awarded the United Nations Sasakawa Environment Prize, and in 1993 she was also awarded the International St. Francis of Assisi Environment Prize.

### **Background**

The International Ocean Institute (IOI) was established at the University of Malta in 1972. The founder was Professor Elisabeth Mann Borgese, well known in the areas of environment and the oceans. The origin of the IOI goes back to a collaborative effort between the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (Santa Barbara, California, USA) and the Government of Malta, following Malta's initiative of 1967, when Ambassador Pardo introduced in the United Nations the concept that the oceans are the Common Heritage of Mankind. This collaborative effort culminated in the first Pacem in Maribus Conference in 1970 to explore the philosophical and ideological parameters of the concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind as well as its legal and economic content and institutional implications. At that time it was felt that the issues needed sustained research and progressive development, which could best be achieved by an international ocean institute. The IOI was established with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme.

The IOI's task, as defined in its Statutes, is

to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment.

The IOI is an independent, international, nongovernmental, nonprofit organisation, incorporated in the Netherlands, with headquarters in Malta. It has operational centres in Malta (University of Malta), Canada (Dalhousie University), India (Indian Institute of Technology), Fiji (University of the South



Pacific), and Costa Rica (Universidad Nacional). The Fiji, Costa Rica, and India centres have been established with the financial assistance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). An office is also being established in Senegal with GEF funding. Three operational centres are also being established in Japan, China, and Qatar on invitation of the host countries.

Through these centres, the IOI will extend the results of its research programmes and *Pacem in Maribus* Conferences to the general public, policy makers, civil servants, other nongovernmental organisations and representatives of the private sector. This activity is largely, but not exclusively, aimed at organisations, institutions and persons in developing countries. The main objective of the symposia, conferences, and training programmes conducted by the centres is to focus attention on the oceanic environment with special reference to land-sea-air interactions, the problems of small islands and the sustainability of the oceans, especially of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas like the Mediterranean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Caribbean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arctic.

The approach of IOI is to bring together the various specialists involved in the oceans -- science, technology, economics, law, management -- to help them transcend their narrow specialisations and create a common language that can lead to the development of a common culture: a new common faith. This language must be kept simple so that the average person can understand and help in the creation of a new global environmental culture. This is in line with the attempts being made today to harmonise science and spirituality, materialism and ethics.

South Pacific, and the Indian Ocean.

To this selective list should be added the books authored or edited by the Founder since they are closely related to the work of IOI: *The Ocean Regime* (1968); *The Drama of the Oceans* (1976); *Seafarm: the Story of Aquaculture* (1981); *The Mines of Neptune* (1986), *The Future of the Oceans: A Report to the Club of Rome* (1986); *Ocean Frontiers* (1992); and a book for children, on the ocean environment, *Chairworm and Supershark* (1992).

### Conferences

IOI's major annual conference is, *Pacem in Maribus*, which means "Peace in the Oceans." It is a paraphrase of Pope John XXIII's famous Encyclical *Pacem in Terris*, "Peace on Earth." Peace in the oceans, peaceful settlement of disputes, and the advancement of the peaceful uses of the oceans, indeed constitute the primary mission of the IOI, since without peace there can be neither economic development nor conservation of the environment.

The *Pacem in Maribus* Conferences have been conducted in all parts of the world -- North, South, East, and West. They have explored many global and regional issues as they arose, e.g., EEZ management, Technology Development and Transfer, Monitoring and Surveillance, Ports and Harbours as Nodal Points in a Global System, the Economic Potential of the Oceans, Naval Disarmament. The 19th Conference, which was held in Lisbon in 1991, provided much of the material which went into the UNCED process, in particular into Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, which deals with the seas and oceans. *Pacem in Maribus XX* (Malta, 1992) examined possible lessons from the 25-year ocean experience for the governance of other global issues, such as outer space, the atmosphere, food, energy, and science and technology.



UNESCO, as well as MOUs with UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the United Nations University (UNU). IOI has acted as consultant to UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, and the World Bank for specific research projects. It has also produced research papers for the Governments of Austria and Colombia.

Additional regional research while maintaining the broadly interdisciplinary and comprehensive approach developed by the IOI, will draw on the differing strengths of the operational centres and the needs of the region, for example:

- . IOI Africa on oceans, food, technology development and human resources development;
- . IOI India on technology development, ocean energy, management of technology, establishment of science and technology infrastructure;
- . IOI South Pacific on regional co-operation in fisheries, distance learning, potential for joint surveillance and enforcement, regional denuclearisation and small island development;
- . IOI Mediterranean (Malta) on North-South co-operation in enclosed seas, small island problems, and desalination;
- . IOI Canada on Law of the Sea, oceanography, environmental and sustainable development, coastal zone management and ocean policy development;
- . IOI Costa Rica on regional co-operation in science and technology and peaceful uses of navies.

## Training

The purpose of the Training Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever-increasing importance of the oceans and their resources in world politics and sustainable economic development; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize benefits to be derived from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy. IOI training programmes cover:

- . Oceanography
- . Law of the Sea
- . Sustainable Development and Implementation of the UNCED Programmes
- . Management of Living Resources
- . Management of Nonliving Resources
- . Coastal Management
- . Development of Ports and Harbours
- . Shipping and Navigation
- . Technology Development and Transfer
- . National Legislation and Institutional Infrastructure
- . Regional Cooperation and Development
- . The Impact of UNCLOS and UNCED Processes on the Restructuring of the U.N. System.

During the past 14 years, over 40 courses of ten weeks' duration have been completed, each including 300 class-room hours, field trips, and simulation exercises. These programmes have been attended by over 1,000 participants from over 100 developing countries. New courses are being developed every



year. A one-week course on the Law of the Sea Convention is given every year in cooperation with the World Maritime University in Sweden.

The number of courses and of participants will increase during the next two years, owing to the establishment of the new operational centres. In response, the IOI is developing a series of teaching modules, consisting of texts, audio & video tapes, and simulations, which can be exchanged between the operational centres as well as applied to distance learning and extension programmes. This work is being carried out in cooperation with UNDP, the Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations, and UNCTAD/Trainmar, among others. It is part of IOI's effort to incorporate the most advanced teaching technologies in its programmes.

### **Publications**

IOI's major publication is the *Ocean Yearbook*, published by the University of Chicago Press. Ten volumes of 600 pages each have appeared to date. Proceedings of various conferences are published by the University of Malta Press, Pergamon Press, and the United Nations University Press. Occasional Papers are published by the University of Malta Press. These include *The Common Heritage* by Arvid Pardo, edited by Elisabeth Mann Borgese (1974, about to be re-issued) and *The Law of the Sea and the New International Economic Order* (1976), by Arvid Pardo and Elisabeth Mann Borgese, on a research grant by the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands. A series of five monographs was published by IOI and UNEP, starting with a booklet *The Oceans, the Convention and You*, followed by four booklets analyzing the impact of the Law of the Sea Convention on regional development in the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, the

IOI activities are directed by a Governing Board, with the advice of an academic Planning Council. The Governing Board appoints the Executive Director who appoints his/her staff. A small staff conducts operations in the six centres. Each centre is run by a Director and Coordinator with an independent Advisory Council. In addition, there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, a teaching staff, a curriculum committee, and a Board of Editors for the *Ocean Yearbook*.

In its work, the IOI has aimed to serve as a stimulus and catalyst -- but not to be utopian. In trying to achieve this goal, the work has been organised in four major, mutually interdependent, components: research, training programmes, publications, and conferences and seminars.

### **Research**

The IOI has completed a long series of research projects, starting with a project on the pollution of the Mediterranean (1971) and on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean (1972), and continuing with a variety of policy subjects ranging from the question of the reservation of the oceans for peaceful purposes to the possibilities of establishing an ocean development tax; from the potential of ocean mining to the institutional implications of sustainable development in the marine sector. IOI has been seminal in advancing the establishment of regional centres for R&D in marine industrial technology, a concept that has been endorsed by UNIDO and UNEP. IOI had observer status at UNCLOS III, and the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, and has contributed a number of working papers to the work of these bodies. IOI also has consultative status with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and



## THE GOVERNING BOARD

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## Financial Status

Until now the IOI has relied on funding from multilateral and bilateral funding agencies and private foundations like the MacArthur Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Panicaro Foundation, and the Sasakawa Foundation. The largest donors have been the World Bank, UNDP, the Commonwealth Secretariat (COMSEC) and various bilateral aid agencies like the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Norwegian Agency for Development (NORAD), etc.

Core funding for the coming three years appears well assured. US \$182,000 (7%) of the GEF grant of US \$2.6 million goes to Headquarters for the administration of the project; CIDA's total contributions exceed \$3 million. The current contract expires in 1996 and will, it is hoped, be renewed again. The COMSEC will provide 30-50 scholarships @ \$10,000 each (total of up to \$500,000); the Netherlands Government has pledged 20 scholarships (\$200,000). Additional scholarships will come from UNEP and IOC, and there are pledges from private donors for \$200,000 per year (\$600,000 for the next three years). Additional funding is being negotiated for specific research projects, e.g., the future of artisanal fisheries with case studies; institutional change in the Mediterranean Regional Seas Programme; the role of the marine sector in the restructuring of the U.N. system.

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea comes into force 16 November 1994, presaging a new order for the oceans and, in many ways, the world. Challenges and opportunities are increasing as we ferry the IOI into the 21st century.



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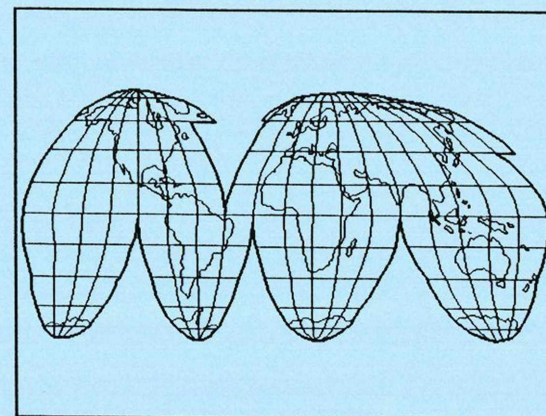
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## INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE



"...conscious that the  
problems of oceanspace are  
closely interrelated and need  
to be considered as a whole..."

Preamble, U.N. Convention  
on the Law of the Sea



"...the Area and its resources are the common heritage of mankind"

U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, Art. 136

### SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The International Ocean Institute's work, as defined in its Statute, is "to promote education, training and research to enhance the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources, their management and regulation as well as the protection and conservation of the marine environment."

The IOI is an independent, non-governmental, international nonprofit organisation, incorporated in the Netherlands, with headquarters in Malta. It has operational centres in Malta and in Halifax, Canada. Four more operational centres are being established under a grant from the Global Environment Facility, in Madras, India, Suva, Fiji, Bogotá, Colombia, and Dakar, Senegal. The IOI is governed by a Board of Trustees and a Planning Council. A small staff conducts operations in the six centres. In addition there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, a teaching staff, an Academic Committee, and a Board of Editors for the **Ocean Yearbook**.

### THE FOUR COMPONENTS OF IOI

In its work, the IOI has aimed to serve as a stimulus and catalyst -- but not to be utopian. In trying to achieve this goal, the work has been organised in four major components:

- . **Training Programmes**
- . **Publications**
- . **Research**
- . **Conferences and Seminars**

The purpose of the Training Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever-increasing importance of the oceans and their resources in world politics and sustainable economic development; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize benefits to be derived from the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea through the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy.

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During the past ten years, over 40 courses of ten weeks' duration have been completed, attended by about 700 participants from over 100 developing countries. New courses are being developed every year.

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The IOI has completed a long series of research projects, on a variety of policy subjects ranging from the question of the reservation of the oceans for peaceful purposes to the possibilities of establishing an ocean development tax; from the potential of ocean mining to the institutional implications of sustainable development in the marine sector. IOI has been seminal in advancing the establishment of regional centres for R&D in marine industrial technology which will be of crucial importance for many developing countries.

IOI's major annual conference, **Pacem in Maribus**, Peace in the Oceans, is well known in all parts of the world. 20 such conferences have been held to date. **Pacem in Maribus XX**, held in Malta, November 1-5, 1992, was devoted to the wider implications of the Law of the Sea and ocean governance as a possible prototype of world governance in the XXIst century.



# **INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE**

**" . . . conscious that the problems of oceanspace are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole . . . "**

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- . National Legislation & Infrastructure

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IOI's major annual conference, **Pacem in Maribus**, Peace in the Oceans, is well known in all parts of the world. Twenty-one such conferences have been held to date. **Pacem in Maribus XX**, held in Malta, November 1-5, 1992, was devoted to the wider implications of the Law of the Sea and ocean governance as a possible prototype of world governance in the Twenty-First century. **Pacem in Maribus XXI**, held in Takaoka, Japan, September 6-9, 1993, further addressed ocean governance as a model for regional seas in the Twenty-First Century.



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