

Old University
Msida - Malta

(TEL. 36450)



Pacem in Maribus

PC

corrected
draft
(Ginsburg, Van Ettinger)

DRAFT MINUTES
OF THE
19TH SESSION OF THE PLANNING COUNCIL
AND THE
11TH SESSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Vienna, Hofburg
October 31, 1980.

The Nineteenth Session of the Planning Council and the Eleventh Session of the Board of Trustees took place at the Hofburg in Vienna on October 31, beginning at 10:30 AM.

The following were present during all or part of the meeting:

For the Board of Trustees:

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Layachi Yaker

For the Planning Council:

Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Chairman
Maxwell Bruce
Ritchie Calder
Jan van Ettinger
Sidney Holt
Geoffrey Kesteven
Arvid Pardo
Peter Serracino-Inglott

For the Board of Editors:

Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Editor
Norton Ginsburg, Editor
Daniel Dzurek, Assistant Editor
Frank Barnaby
Ritchie Calder
Sidney Holt
Arvid Pardo

For the IOI:

C.V. Vanderbilt, Assistant Director

CIDA, which had financed the case study with a grant of \$50,000, would provide additional funds for a regional workshop to analyse the results of the case study.

Some progress had been made also with regard to the Pacific case study (Samoa). Arvid Pardo had made a first visit there, explaining the scope and the importance of the project to the Government. Further contacts had taken place between a representative of the Government of Samoa and Ed Dommen, Director of the Small Islands project within UNCTAD. It was expected that, after this second attempt to draw the attention of the Government of Samoa to the developmental potential of the proposal, Government would make an official request for assistance in drafting a section on integrating marine resources and ocean management into the development strategy of Samoa and, as a first step, into the country report being drafted in preparation for the UN Conference on the poorest countries next year.

The German Foundation for International Development (DSE) had already budgeted funds for a regional workshop in the Pacific to discuss the integration of marine resources and ocean management into the development strategy of Pacific island States next year. This workshop would be held in cooperation between DSE, RIO/IOI, UNCTAD, and UNIDO.

The Indian Ocean case study was still in search of a funder. It was conceivable, however, that, given the interest of the Government of the Seychelles, already manifested, a beginning could be made in connection with other activities planned in the Indian Ocean, as described in the following item:

Item VI: Future Projects

The possibility of a special project on the conservation of whales and other marine mammals in the Indian Ocean

Sidney Holt reported that he had been made the sole Director of a Fund of a million and a quarter dollars earmarked for a project to be called International League for the Protection of Cetaceans.

He stressed that the problem of whaling was beoming of increasing interest to developing countries in the framework of a new international economic order which should not leave a monopoly on management decisions to the few whaling States members of the IWC. The Law of the Sea was being evaded by frequent resort to flags of convenience; whaling also raised the issue of Pacem in maribus, peace in the seas, since the whaling industry was involved increasingly in acts of violence: whaling ships, these days, were heavily armed and guarded, both to protect information on their activities and to prevent acts of terrorism against them. Armed clashes were becoming common occurrences. A project on the conservation of whales in the Indian Ocean would serve to strengthen the idea of the Indian

Ocean as a Sea of Peace. All these problems, arising from whaling, were directly relating to the activities of the IOI. Holt submitted a Draft Statute for the administration of the Fund within the framework of the IOI, and recommended that the project be adopted as part of the programme of the IOI. The pertinent documentation is attached in Annex 2.

It was noted that the project fitted well into the general scope of the IOI programme, that the availability of funding was unquestionably useful, and that the placing of the project at the IOI could serve to strengthen IOI infrastructure.

It was stressed that the legal relationship and mutual responsibilities between the Treasurer administrating IOI funds and the administrator of the special fund should be examined by IOI counsel before finalizing the agreement.

The possibility of basing the Indian Ocean Alliance Project at the IOI

The placing of an Interim Secretariat of the Alliance at the IOI would have advantages analagous and related to those of the marine mammal project. Action on the Indian Alliance Project by the Council at this session was premature, however, considering the set-backs the Project has suffered in consequence of the Gulf-War. The Project would be reconsidered at the next session of the Council. It was requested that up-to-date information on the status of the Indian Ocean Alliance project be sent to all members of the Council and the Board.

Research project in cooperation with IIASA

Ginsburg reported on a meeting that had taken place at Schloss Laxenburg with representatives of IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) at which possibilities of a joint research project were considered. Such a project might focus on negotiating techniques within the future Preparatory Commission which will be created by the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea.

A tentative outline for a possible project is attached in Annex 3.

It was decided that initial contacts should be followed up and a definite proposal should be prepared, if possible, by the time of the next Council meeting.

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Several participants stressed the importance of distributing the results of Pacem in Maribus X as promptly and as widely as possible. They noted with concern that the Yaounde report (Pacem in Maribus IX) had not been given adequate distribution.

The organization of Pacem in Maribus requires adequate funding, preparation of content, organization, and follow-up. While it had been important to hold Pacem in Maribus on an annual basis during the UNCLoS period, some participants questioned the utility of continuing annually in the post-UNCLoS period. Opinions on this issue, however, were divided. Yaker and the Chairman stressed the continued importance

of Pacem in Maribus for developing countries.

The proposal of a Pacem in Maribus Convocation in Mexico in 1982 on the subject of national legislation and its harmonization and integration with the new Law of the Sea, was unanimously approved.

It was noted that the practice of cooperating, organizationally, with other institutions, such as the Club of Rome or the Center for Economic & Social Studies of the Third World, in the preparation of Pacem in Maribus, was useful.

Kesteven offered his services in undertaking an analysis of the first ten Pacem in Maribus Convocations and their impact on the development of the Law of the Sea. This analysis should be ready in time for the next Council meeting next spring.

IX. Budget

No action was taken on the Budget, in the presence of only two members of the Board of Trustees. The Budget will be circulated to all members of the Board, and their agreement will be sought by mail.

X. The Pronk proposal

Van Ettinger reported that a meeting had taken place in Geneva on October 6, with the participation of RIO, IOI, IFDA, IIED and SID and representatives of a number of potential funders (Sweden, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands). The IOI was represented by Borgese, Pinto, and Vanderbilt. The meeting was chaired by Jan Pronk.

The discussion had been fruitful. Especially the funders showed great interest in a more unified approach to funding and better programme coordination among fund-seeking INGOs. A second meeting was scheduled for December 9 at SID headquarters in Rome.

Yaker suggested that the Arab States would certainly welcome a better coordination of INGO programmes relating to the making of a New International Economic order and a more concerted effort to obtain funding.

XI. Membership of the Governing Bodies of the IOI

Several members of the Governing Bodies were due for re-election. Peter Dohrn had given his resignation, and several new nominations had been made. In consideration of the lateness of the hour, it was decided to defer action on this item and complete it by mail.

XII. Other business

1. Statutes of the IOI

The chairman reported that changes in the structure and functions of the University of Malta necessitated certain changes in the Statutes of the IOI. The essence of these changes was that the statutory links with the University were to be abolished, and the IOI would function as an independent international nongovernmental organization, with its independent administration and bank account. Such changes had already been suggested at earlier meetings of the Council (Mexico, Yaounde).

The chairman submitted draft amendments to the Statutes of the IOI, which had been drafted in consultation with the IOI's legal Counsel in Malta, Professor Joe Ganado.

The amendments were approved as submitted. The Statutes, as amended, are attached in Annex 4. In accordance with the amendment procedures prescribed in paragraph 13 of the Statutes, these amendments will become valid 60 days after submission, provided they are approved by two thirds of the membership of the Board and of the Council.

2. Relations between the IOI and the Government of Malta

The chairman reported that, in connection with the changes in the status and statutes of the IOI, relations with the Government of Malta had to be re-refined, and mechanisms for effective liaison and cooperation had to be established. She reported that a series of meetings had taken place between the International Secretary of the Labour Party, Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona, and herself, and that a draft agreement had been elaborated.

In general, the draft was found acceptable. Verbal changes were introduced in paragraph 4, dealing with liaison between Government and the IOI. Participants suggested that this liaison should follow the pattern of cooperation with international institutions such as, e.g., the Oil Pollution Abatement Center, rather than with commercial entities such as the American University.

The amended version, as approved by the members present at the meeting, is attached as Annex 5. The agreement will become effective, if approved by the Government of Malta, together with the Statutes, within sixty days after submission and if approved by two thirds of the membership of the Board and of the Council.

3. Resolution of thanks to Preussag AG, Hannover, and the Center for the Study of Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, Ljubljana

The chairman reported that, during the first training programme, Class A, field trips had been undertaken to Germany and Yugoslavia.

The more technically oriented course participants visited Hannover and Kiel, where Preussag AG had organized a most useful week-long programme for them. Preussag AG also was kind enough to put together a small album of photographs, showing the course participants during their various activities and inspections in Hannover and Kiel.

The Center for the Study of Public enterprises in Developing Countries, Ljubljana, similarly had organized a week of field activities for course participants with more managerial and economic interests. The programme included a seminar on social ownership and self-management in relation to public enterprises in developing countries, and possible implications for the Enterprise of the Seabed Authority.

The chairman was instructed to send a letter, on behalf of the governing bodies of the IOI, to both institutions, thanking most fervently for their generous cooperation in the programme and expressing the hope for future cooperation.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 PM.

6. Duration of agreement

This agreement remains in force for three years and is renewable by mutual agreement of both parties.

Annex 5

Draft Agreement between the IOI and the Government of Malta

1. Status

The IOI is established as an independent, self-regulating international nongovernmental organization, incorporated under Maltese law, and recognized as INGO by the United Nations, its Agencies, and other international bodies. The IOI shall have the status of a scientific, educational, nonprofit organization.

2. Headquarters

(a) The IOI enjoys the use of Rooms 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53, and 54 in the Central Block, Mezzanine, of the New University Building.

(b) The IOI pays to the University a nominal rent of M£ 100 per annum, payable in advance on September 1 each year.

3. Tax exemption

Contributions to the IOI shall be tax-exempt in accordance with the law of Malta in consideration of its status as an educational, nonprofit organization. Appropriate steps shall be taken by the IOI and by Government to assure such exemption.

4. Liaison with Government

(a) Government shall appoint a liaison officer who shall advise the Director on matters relating to cooperation with Government. The specific tasks and responsibilities of such officer as well as the fee if any to be paid for such services shall be determined by mutual agreement between the IOI and Government. The liaison officer may be dismissed on the request of either party and replaced, on the basis of mutual consent, by another Government appointee.

(b) Membership in the Governing Bodies of the IOI as well as all posts in the IOI, whether salaried or honorific, are open to Maltese citizens. Before employing a Maltese citizen for services to be rendered in Malta, the IOI shall consult with Government.

5. Recognition of degrees

The Government of Malta recognized the IOI as an Institute legitimately granting certificates, diplomas, or degrees.

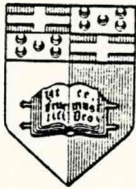
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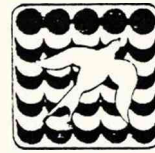
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International Ocean Institute



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(TEL. 36450)



Pacem in Maribus

BT/PG - 500

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Frank Barnaby
Ritchie Calder
Sidney Holt
Arvid Pardo

For the IOI:

X

Fox
~~C.V.~~ Vanderbilt, Assistant Director

The following agenda had been circulated in advance:

- I. Adoption of agenda
- II. Adoption of minutes of the 18th Session
- III. Review of activities
- IV. The role of the IOI in the post-UNCLOS period
- V. Current projects:
 - The Ocean Yearbook: Assessment of Vol.II, Status of Vol.s III and IV
 - The Training Project: Class A, Class B, Class C.
 - The Small Island Project
- VI. Future projects:
 - The possibility of basing the Indian Ocean Alliance Project at the IOI (Sidney Holt)
 - The possibility of a special project on Whale Conservation (Sidney Holt)
- VII. Pacem in Maribus X: Assessment
- VIII. Future Pacem in Maribus Seminars or Convocations:
 - Pacem in Maribus XI: Possible venue: Chicago. Possible topic: The Antarctic.
 - Pacem in Maribus XII. Possible Venue: Sri Lanka. Possible topic: International cooperation in marine scientific research.
- IX. Budget
- X. Fund raising and status of Jan Pronk proposal
- XI. Membership of Governing Board of the IOI
- XII. Other business.

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Item I: Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted with the addition of the following items:

- Item VI: Research project in cooperation with IIASA
- Item VIII (bis): Pacem in Maribus XIII. Possible venue: Mexico. Possible topic: The New Law of the Sea and National Legislation.
- Item XII: (a) Draft Amendments to the Statutes of the IOI
 - (b) Draft Agreement between the IOI and the Government of Malta.
 - (c) Resolution on thanks to Preussag AG and the CPEDC.

Item II: Adoption of the Minutes of the Eighteenth Session

The Minutes were adopted without amendments.

Item III: Review of Activities

This item was considered, section by section, under the subsequent headings.

Item IV: The Role of the IOI in the post-UNCLOS Period

The Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to pp. 10 and 11 of the Report to the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council which had been submitted as a basis for discussion. She suggested that the following areas, indicated in the Report, might provide a suitable focus for activities during the coming years:

-- development of a national legal and institutional framework for the effective use of ocean space under national jurisdiction and harmonization with the provisions of the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea;

-- new forms of regional organization where marine resources management on a strictly national basis is impractical (enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; ecological regions).

-- adjustment of the network of UN Agencies and organizations to the new functions responding to new needs;

(X) -- implications of further developments of marine sciences and technologies, especially in aquaculture, ocean mining, and the generation of energy from the sea;

-- impact of the new order in the seas on other areas of international relations and Development;

(X) -- harmonization of post-UNCLOS developments with other post-Convention developments: e.g., in the Antarctic, in Outer Space, in Disarmament.

The Chairman suggested that, in accordance with established IOI policy, the programme should continue to be articulated through

-- research;

-- conferences and seminars;

-- publications; and

-- training.

Several participants stressed that the programme of activities should not be spread too thin; that concentration on few areas and better integration of all parts of the programme was essential; and that adequate infrastructure, implying a core of 5-6 full-time workers at the Institute itself, was essential. The financial implications of implementing this policy are detailed in Annex 8 of the Report.

Item V: Current Projects

The Ocean Yearbook

Discussion on the Ocean Yearbook focused on three main aspects:

1. Content and Scope
2. Scheduling
3. Publishers: The possibility of a transfer from the University of Chicago Press to Francis & Taylor in London

1. Content and Scope

Sidney Holt underlined the difficulties of covering a determined period, in yearbook style, when the deadline for copy delivery did not coincide with the availability of the latest statistics. In his particular case this year, this had caused considerable difficulties.

Frank Barnaby pointed out that the scope and purpose of the Ocean Yearbook was at least fourfold: (1) to give information; (2) to serve as a research tool; (3) to serve as a reference work; and (4) to influence decision makers.

It was suggested that the typical yearbook and up-dating function could be carried out in the tabular section, which occupies roughly one-third of the volume; while the articles themselves should focus on major developments, whether within the 12-months period under consideration or transcending it, so that dependence on the very latest available statistics would play a less important role.

The meeting took note of the contents of Vol.s II and III, as well as of the tentative plans for Vol. IV. It was noted that the length of Vol. I was almost 900 pages; Vol. II was to run to almost 800., and that attempts should be made to contain future volumes within 500-6⁰⁰ pages. This would improve both the pricing and the scheduling prospects.

It was noted that there was, until now, no continuity in editorial advice on nonliving resources, which were being dealt with on a somewhat ad hoc basis. It was suggested that the field was too big for one single adviser, and that at least three editorial advisers might be usefully consulted on a regular basis.

Maxwell Bruce suggested _____ in the U.K. for

Jan van Ettinger suggested Benson Varon of the World Bank for mineral resources.

Arvid Pardo suggested John Craven as consultant on energy,

especially on the OTEC project in Hawaii and its implications for developing countries.

It was also noted that plans for series of articles on one particular region in every volume had not quite materialized as originally conceived, although regional development was in fact covered, in various ways, in each volume. Borgese reported that an agreement had been made with Dr. Jorge Vargas of Mexico who will assemble a substantial section on Latin America and the Caribbean for Vol. IV. Excerpts from Dr. Vargas's letter are attached in Annex 1.

Barnaby pointed out that the resources within SIPRI for contributions on the military uses of the oceans were just about exhausted, and that authors outside SIPRI would have to be mobilized for future volumes. This would imply the payment of honoraria, which had not been required for SIPRI authors.

Ritchie Calder suggested inclusion, in a future volume, of a case study on the integration of marine resources in the development Shetland, where a very small population is coping with an explosive expansion of uses of the sea.

2. Scheduling

The publication schedule of Vol. II -- just as previously that of Vol. I -- had undergone a number of set-backs. Delays were due, partly, to delays in delivery of copy, partly to the size of the volume which, again, was larger than originally planned, and partly to personnel difficulties within the Press. However, Vol. II was already in print and would be distributed within five weeks, and a realistic schedule had been drawn up for Vol. III. If final copy were delivered by Nov. 24, the publication date for Vol. III would be August 1981, and the original schedule would be more or less re-established. Barnaby pointed out that final copy for the SIPRI Yearbook is delivered in February and the volume is published in July. Francis & Taylor thus is in a position to produce much faster, and it is therefore somewhat easier to present up-to-date material.

3. Promotion, distribution

Ginsburg pointed out that the University of Chicago Press had made very great efforts to advertise the Yearbook widely in the scholarly literature and libraries, as well as among all Missions to the U.N., and that the sale of Vol. I had been quite satisfactory, with a circulation exceeding 3000 copies, which compares favorably with that of the SIPRI Yearbook. Other participants stressed that greater efforts could be made to make the book available in developing countries. Flyers should be sent regularly to meetings and conferences dealing with the New International Economic Order, such as the Brandt Commission follow-up meetings, or the Olaf Palme Commission,

etc. Holt, Kesteven, Pardo, and Borgese said they could help by distributing fliers and leaflets on such occasions.

It was also suggested that the Ocean Yearbook be utilized more widely in connection with the Training Programme.

Ginsburg pointed out that, at present, the University of Chicago Press, with its global network of connections, had done in any case an excellent job in promoting the book, and had actually, and quite substantially, subsidized it, by spending rather lavishly on public relations and by paying part of the salary of the Assistant Editor. In fact, in spite of the satisfactory sales, the University of Chicago Press had incurred a financial loss with Vol. I. The Press was consequently asking whether the IOI could renounce royalties for the first 1000 copies of Vol. III.

Borgese suggested, as an alternative, that the IOI raise the modest funds necessary to purchase 1000 copies for free distribution in developing countries. Such a guarantee or subsidy might be advantageous both for the Press and for developing countries. The arrangement would be similar to that between SIPRI and Francis & Taylor: where SIPRI purchases 2000 copies annually for free distribution.

It was decided that arrangements for the publication of the Yearbook, starting with Vol. IV, either through the University of Chicago Press or Francis & Taylor, be left to Ginsburg, Barnaby, and Borgese, and that the following considerations should be kept in mind: (1) sales price of the book in either case; (2) scheduling; (3) editorial assistance; (4) promotion; (5) royalties; (6) subsidies. Whichever firm could offer better conditions should be chosen.

The Training Programme: Classes A, B, and C

The Chairman drew attention to pp 16 and 17 of the Report dealing with this part of the IOI's activities. She pointed out that the possibilities for funding the project were increasing considerably next year. The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Canada could certainly be counted on for continued support. Nigeria had just now begun to support the programme (1 scholarship), Finland, Venezuela, and Austria were good prospects for next year.

Negotiations were in course, furthermore, with the Seagrant College Program in the U.S., through the good offices of Frank LaQue and Gerald Mangone, and an annual contribution of \$100,000 from that source was under consideration. The Organization of American States (OAS) had pledged travel and subsidy grants for five participants from member countries.

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and, possibly, Finland

Yaker reported that he had already had very positive reactions from OPEC, and that the IOI programme was to be on the agenda of the forthcoming OPEC and OPEC-Summit meetings. He was confident that a contribution was forthcoming.

The chairman reported that requests had come from various quarters for a third type of training programme, to be organized on a regional basis. Dr. Jagota of India would like to see such a programme organized in Goa, southern India, in the autumn of 1981, for 25 participants and a period of 12 weeks. The programme should be devoted to the particular problems of the uses of the oceans in South-East Asia. Besides the facilities of the oceanographic institution in Goa, the Indian Government would make a cash contribution. UNEP had expressed great interest in this project, and would support it. The Toyota Foundation and SIDA might be additional funding sources.

Van Ettinger stressed that the training programme needed consolidation before being expanded further, and that a Class C (regional) programme should not be initiated before 1982. *The more so, since*

Holt suggested that Class C programmes might gradually, or partially, replace Class A and Class B programmes: Regional programmes, taking place in the regions to which they are devoted, were much in demand and more directly responsive to the needs of developing countries. Regional programmes also would provide a focus for re-integrating consideration of all ocean uses, which were fragmented now in Class A and B programmes, dealing, separately, with the minerals of the deep sea and the EEZ. He also thought the problem of conducting programmes in languages other than English could be more successfully tackled on a regional basis.

The chairman pointed out that the training programme, as an experiment, had been started on a somewhat ad hoc basis but that, starting next year, the IOI should and could aim at greater stability in the programme (a) by hiring a permanent project director (for three years); (b) by hiring a teaching staff of about 6 experts in different fields, on an annual, biennial or triennial basis, and strongly reducing the number of ad hoc lecturers.

The Small Islands Project

Reporting on the present status of the small island project, van Ettinger pointed out that the Caribbean case study (Grenada and St. Lucia) was proceeding on schedule, after a very successful visit by the Dalhousie team to these islands. A substantive report could be completed by next spring, and it was very likely that

The meeting decided that consolidation of existing programmes should be given priority over starting of new programmes.

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LUSC/IOF

WSP
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~~Such an analysis was felt to be needed prior to deciding upon the undertaking of new activities.~~

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The discussion had been fruitful. Especially the funders showed great interest in a more unified approach to funding and better programme coordination among fund-seeking INGOs. A second meeting was scheduled for December 9-10 at SID headquarters in Rome.

Yaker suggested that the Arab States would certainly welcome a better coordination of INGO programmes relating to the making of a New International Economic order and a more concerted effort to obtain funding.

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Several members of the Governing Bodies were due for re-election. Peter Dohrn had given his resignation, and several new nominations had been made. In consideration of the lateness of the hour, it was decided to defer action on this item and complete it by mail.

XII. Other business

in connection with the other activities of the IOI

that stressed the initiative would have to come from the INGOs themselves.

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Annex 1
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Annex 1

Excerpts from a letter from Dr. Jorge Vargas
Mexico, D.F., September 23, 1980.

...With respect to Ocean Yearbook IV I would like you to know that I have already contacted leading American jurists to collaborate in this undertaking. Such as Andrés Aguilar, Leonard Galinde, Julio Lupin, Vincente Marotta Rangel, Elsa Kelly, Francisco Orrego Vicuña, Alfonso Arias Schreiber, Alvaro de Soto, Sergio Thompson, Luis Valencia, Kenneth Rattray, Lennox Ballah, Alberto Szekely and myself. Please let me know if you have any suggestions.

My impression is that we are going to need more than 300 pages in your book, since I consider that we will have a minimum of 1,000 double spaced manuscript pages. In addition, we are planning to have tables, charts and maps.

The articles will be written in both Spanish and English, and will have 30 pages. I am very happy to coordinate this work assemble and edit this material and send it to you when it is ready, namely by the end of July 1981. Most likely, the Center will publish the same material in its Spanish version.

Annex 2

Proposal for a Special Project:

The establishment of an
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CETACEANS

by Sidney Holt

1. The IOI was the first organization to give support to the resolution of the Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, June 1972. It did so through a declaration of the 1972 Pacem in Maribus Convocation. Since that time some progress has been made in bringing better order into the whaling industry and in conserving whales as renewable resources. Contrary to opinion widely expressed at the time, and since, the movement to "save the whales" has not died as a fad, but has grown as it is perceived how vulnerable is the ocean to modern human activities. Meanwhile, although the U.N. recommendations have not been adopted by the International Whaling Commission, there is now a clear majority of Member States of IWC in favour of the cessation of whaling.

2. The IWC takes its decisions by three-quarter majority vote and a small group of nations have until now blocked decisive action in accordance with the U.N. recommendations. Continuation of use of flags of convenience in this industry, failures by some members to enforce regulations and ensure proper monitoring, and, this year, even to follow the scientific findings under the management procedure to which the Commission has been committed since 1974, are leading to threats to peaceful activity in ocean space. Several whaling ships have been sunk by "activists" and there have been two arrests of private vessels which have entered 200-mile zones to demonstrate in favour of the U.N. position. Violence is escalating on both sides.

3. Recently, a number of non-whaling developing nations have taken an interest in this issue. Two of them -- Oman and Seychelles -- have joined the IWC, and a number of others have indicated their intention to do so. The centre of such interest is the Indian Ocean, where the issue is seen as connected with the ideas of a New International Economic Order and the creation of a Sea of Peace. On the other hand, some whaling countries have questioned the propriety, if not yet the legality, of countries not at present engaged in exploitation joining the IWC and taking part in its decisions. There have been threats to withdraw from the IWC and to continue whaling without international regulation. The legal issues are confused by a number of questions -- the definition of "whale," the applicability of the Convention within 200-mile zones, the fact that the Convention is concerned both with the conservation of the resource and the preservation of the industry -- which leads to a serious conflict between long- and short-term interests. To this is now added the consequence of the new Articles

65 and 120 in the LoS Draft Convention which give special provisions for cetaceans and other marine mammals, over and above the provisions for migratory species in general. Finally, the fact that much whaling is done in the Southern Ocean, and most of that within 200 miles of the land and ice edges, is a special complication.

4. The cetaceans are simultaneously an example of a renewable marine resource the exploitation of which is not yet satisfactorily regulated, and a very special case. Illustration of the latter is that the IWC has this year taken action towards making whaling a more humane activity; a three-quarters majority was secured to ban the use of certain kinds of whaling gear. Also, in the period since 1972 there has been increasing interest in the "mentality" of the cetaceans. Although this is a highly controversial matter in terms of science and ethics, it is a fact that interest in cetacean behaviour and communication continues to grow, and that even the IWC has seen fit this year to convene a special meeting on cetacean behaviour and intelligence and the ethics of whaling. A corollary of this remarkable situation is that non-governmental organizations concerned with humane policies with respect to cetaceans include the animal welfare groups as well as those concerned with environmental conservation. Specialists deeply engaged in this matter now include, in addition to ecologists and lawyers, neuro-anatomists and neuro-physiologists, behaviourists, philosophers and, of course, economists and sociologists.

5. The situation is, in my view, ripe for a new kind of initiative, and the IOI would from all points of view be an appropriate base for such an initiative. I have drawn up, in consultation with others concerned, the statute for a new NGO which could be established under the IOI Statute. This draft is annexed to this memorandum. Its approval by the Board and Planning Council is sought.

6. Adequate funds for the activities of the ILPC have been secured and can be deposited in an appropriate account at any time now. The donor has expressed the wish that I be appointed to serve as Director of the League at least for two or three years, and I am prepared to do so. Sir Peter Scott has expressed his willingness to serve as one of the Trustees. Several other suitable persons have been approached informally and indicated their interest also in so serving.

7. Establishment of the League would be timely since the UNEP is about to launch a Plan of Action for the Marine Mammals. The cooperation of IUCN and of other important NGOs is assured. It is hoped that the League would be the instrument to bring many disparate activities to a focus, and within a reasonable time ensure a peaceful transition in this area of international ocean affairs.

Sidney Holt

Cambridge, 26. 10. 1980.

The more technically oriented course participants visited Hannover and Kiel, where Preussag AG had organized a most useful week-long programme for them. Preussag AG also was kind enough to put together a small album of photographs, showing the course participants during their various activities and inspections in Hannover and Kiel.

The Center for the Study of Public enterprises in Developing Countries, Ljubljana, similarly had organized a week of field activities for course participants with more managerial and economic interests. The programme included a seminar on social ownership and self-management in relation to public enterprises in developing countries, and possible implications for the Enterprise of the Seabed Authority.

The chairman was instructed to send a letter, on behalf of the governing bodies of the IOI, to both institutions, thanking most fervently for their generous cooperation in the programme and expressing the hope for future cooperation.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 PM.

1. Statutes of the IOI

The chairman reported that changes in the structure and functions of the University of Malta necessitated certain changes in the Statutes of the IOI. The essence of these changes was that the statutory links with the University were to be abolished, and the IOI would function as an independent international nongovernmental organization, with its independent administration and bank account. Such changes had already been suggested at earlier meetings of the Council (Mexico, Yaounde).

The chairman submitted draft amendments to the Statutes of the IOI, which had been drafted in consultation with the IOI's legal Counsel in Malta, Professor Joe Ganado.

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The amendments were approved as submitted. The Statutes, as amended, are attached in Annex 4. In accordance with the amendment procedures prescribed in paragraph 13 of the Statutes, these amendments will become valid 60 days after submission, provided they are approved by two thirds of the membership of the Board and of the Council.

2. Relations between the IOI and the Government of Malta

The chairman reported that, in connection with the changes in the status and statutes of the IOI, relations with the Government of Malta had to be re-refined, and mechanisms for effective liaison and cooperation had to be established. She reported that a series of meetings had taken place between the International Secretary of the Labour Party, Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona, and herself, and that a draft agreement had been elaborated.

In general, the draft was found acceptable. Verbal changes were introduced in paragraph 4, dealing with liaison between Government and the IOI. Participants suggested that this liaison should follow the pattern of cooperation with international institutions such as, e.g., the Oil Pollution Abatement Center, rather than with commercial entities such as the American University.

The amended version, as approved by the members present at the meeting, is attached as Annex 5. The agreement will become effective, if approved by the Government of Malta, together with the Statutes, within sixty days after submission and if approved by two thirds of the membership of the Board and of the Council.

3. Resolution of thanks to Preussag AG, Hannover, and the Center for the Study of Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, Ljubljana

The chairman reported that, during the first training programme, Class A, field trips had been undertaken to Germany and Yugoslavia.

INTERNATIONAL CETACEAN PROTECTION LEAGUE

Draft Statute

1. The International Cetacean Protection League (ICPL), hereafter referred to as the League, is established as a special project of the International Ocean Institute (IOI), initially for a period of three years from _____ but with a possibility for continuation by decision of the Trustees of the IOI acting on the advice of the Executive of the League. The Statute of the IOI and the membership of its governing organs (Board of Trustees and Planning Council) are appended to the present statute.

2. The purposes of the League are:

-- to bring an early end to whaling and killing of smaller cetaceans for commercial purposes;

-- to minimize killing of cetaceans for other than commercial purposes including subsistence whaling, culling and control;

-- to ensure that cetaceans in the wild are not harrassed and that the marine environment continues to provide appropriate habitat for them;

-- to ensure that the physical, mental and social needs of captive cetaceans are met, and the duration of their captivity is limited and that capture operations are conducted humanely;

--to promote scientific research relating to cetaceans and seek to ensure that such research is benign;

-- to secure the cooperation of organizations, associations, agencies and other bodies and persons, governmental and nongovernmental, to these ends.

3. In pursuit of its purposes the League may undertake, assist or cooperate in any activities, subject to relevant provisions of national and international law.

4. The League consists of an Executive, Staff, Benefactors and Participating Organizations.

5. The Executive is composed of three honorary members, the Chairman of the IOI Planning Council (ex officio) or his alternate, and the Project Director. In addition the Treasurer of the IOI serves as a member without the right to vote.

The title of the ICPL is parallel with the I.Primate P.L. and some of its purposes and provisions are similar. Alternative titles might be: Cetacean Protection Council; Council for Protection of Whales and Dolphins; International Coalition for Protection of Whales and Dolphins.

6. The Staff comprises those persons who may be employed by the Director under the authority of the Executive.

7. Benefactors are those persons or organizations that elect to contribute financially or in kind to the activities of the League.

8. Participating Organizations are those bodies which undertake to cooperate with each other or through the medium of the League and take actions in accord with its recommendations.

9. The honorary members of the Executive are nominated initially by the IOI to serve for a period of three years. If for any reason the service of an honorary member is interrupted in that period, a replacement shall be nominated by the IOI to serve until the end of the first three year period. Thereafter, if it is decided to continue the League, the IOI will nominate, on the advice of the Executive, a new membership for a further period to be determined. The Executive will approve annual budgets and annual programmes of activities, and may initiate such other actions as are considered necessary to achieve the purposes of the League. The Chair at the opening of the first meeting shall be taken by the Chairman of the IOI. At that meeting, and at each regular annual meeting thereafter, a Chairman shall be elected from among the three honorary members to serve in the inter-sessional period and at the following meeting. The Project Director serves as the secretary at meetings of the Executive.

10. The Project Director is appointed by the IOI. His responsibilities include the preparation of budgets and programmes of activities, the employment of staff and consultants, the appointment of technical advisers, the implementation of approved activities, the preparation of annual and other reports as may be necessary, the conduct of relations with outside bodies and persons as well as with Participating Organizations, and the preparation of meetings of the Executive. The Director is responsible for the expenditure of funds within the guidelines established by the Executive.

11. Funds available for use by the League may be held in an earmarked account of the IOI or in other accounts as appropriate. Monies may be accepted into these accounts from any source, subject to the discretion of the Director; they may be accepted for general use or may be earmarked for particular activities identified by the donor. Any funds remaining at such time as the League may be terminated will, if earmarked, be returned to the donor or, if not earmarked shall be disbursed in such manner as may be decided by the Executive (or by the IOI?)

12. Any organization, agency, body or association, national, local, regional or international, expressing a wish to participate in relevant activities which are in accord with the purposes set out in Article 2 may be accepted as a Participating Organization at the discretion of the Director, subject to the subsequent confirmation by the Executive. Any such organization which ceases to cooperate in such activities or to adhere to the defined purposes shall cease to be a part of the League. There is no fee for acceptance as a Participating Organization but financial contributions to the administrative and operational costs of the League will be encouraged.

13. The seat of the League will be determined by the Executive on advice of the Director.

14. The League will publicize its activities and their results as and when appropriate and by means determined by the Executive.

15. These statutes may be amended at any time by the IOI after taking advice from the Executive of the League.

Vienna, October 1980.

Annex 3

Proposal for a research project in cooperation with
the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
(IIASA)

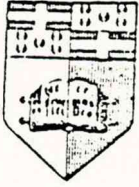
After informal discussions with representatives of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) at Schloss Laxenburg, Austria, it has been suggested that IIASA might be interested in a joint research project with the International Ocean Institute (IOI). Several possibilities were canvassed.

One suggestion is that the two Institutes might undertake a project designed to focus on the negotiating techniques to be employed within the forum of the preparatory Commission, which is expected to be created by the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea. This Commission will be authorized to make important decisions related to the rules and regulations of the International Seabed Authority which will be established when the Caracas Convention comes into effect. These negotiations within the preparatory Commission may prove to be crucial to the future viability of the Authority. They are likely to be influenced by concurrent institutional developments in, and initiatives by, the deep-ocean mining States, which may create new tensions between the North and the South.

It was suggested that the first part of such a project might take the form of a careful review of the negotiating techniques employed within the First Committee of UNCLOS III between 1974 and 1981 on related issues, and perhaps also a review of the earlier techniques used within Subcommittee I of the U.N. Seabed Committee between 1968 and 1973. This preliminary study would be designed to yield hypotheses, which would be available for testing in the second part of the project, when the actual negotiations of the Preparatory Commission would be monitored.

It is recognized that there may be operational difficulties in executing such a project. These issues have been, and will continue to be, of considerable political sensitivity, and it may not be easy to gain access to the negotiating sessions of the Preparatory Commission. Yet it may be worth while for the IOI to give some consideration to such a project -- at least to the point of initiating more formal and more detailed discussions with the IIASA.

International Ocean Institute



University
Msida - Malta (TEL. 36450)



Annex 4

IOI STATUTES

DRAFT AMENDMENTS

1. The International Ocean Institute (hereinafter referred to as IOI) has the status of an independent, self-regulating international nongovernmental organization, incorporated under Maltese law, and recognized as an INGO by the United Nations, its Agencies, and other international bodies. The IOI is a scientific, educational, non-profit organization.
2. The seat of the IOI is at the University of Malta, or at such other place as the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council may determine from time to time.
3. The purpose of the Institute is to promote research on the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources including the regulation of such uses. To this end it shall:
 - (a) identify problems requiring attention and make continuing appraisals of such problems;
 - (b) study trends in, and interactions between, uses; make short- and long-range forecasts, and recommend policies as appropriate;
 - (c) undertake, where necessary, research projects in relation to scientific, technical, ecological, economic, legal and other requirements;
 - (d) disseminate the results of its activities through publications and other means;
 - (e) convene Pacem in Maribus Convocations, courses, seminars and the like;
 - (f) award fellowships in ocean studies;---
 - (g) award certificates, diplomas, or degrees; and
 - (h) undertake such other regional and global activities as may be determined by the Council.

4. The Institute shall co-operate with the United Nations and the organizations of the UN system, other international organizations concerned with marine affairs, governments, foundations, industries and scientific institutions, as well as with other organizations and individuals.
5. The Institute shall cooperate with the University and the Government of Malta and advise on marine affairs if requested. Appropriate mechanisms for liaison shall be established for this purpose.
6. The Institute shall be governed by a Board of Trustees, a Planning Council, and a Directorate.
7. The Board shall consist of twelve to fifteen members, including the Chairman of the Council and the Director of the IOI. The Board shall be a self-perpetuating body. Members of the Board shall serve for three years and may be reappointed. The Board may coopt non-voting individuals to assist it, on an ad hoc basis, for specific purposes. Not more than two of the voting members of the Board shall be of the same nationality. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the Treasurer of the Institute.
8. The Board shall determine policy regarding the activities, organization and financial administration of the Institute, and shall approve its budget.
9. The Board shall meet regularly once a year. Additional meetings shall be held when the Chairman finds it appropriate or when at least four members have formally requested a meeting. Notice of the time and place of meetings shall be given to members not less than 30 days in advance; such notice may be waived. The quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the members of the Board. The Chairman shall designate an alternate from the membership of the Board to preside at a meeting which he is unable to attend.
10. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of those present and voting, except that the budget shall be valid only if it is approved by two-thirds of the membership: such approval may be secured, if necessary, by correspondence. The Board may accept special contributions earmarked for specific purposes.
11. The Board shall not be disqualified from the transaction of its business by reason of any vacancies amongst its members. Such vacancies shall be filled without delay and may be filled, at the discretion of the Chairman, by a postal ballot amongst the existing members. A member elected to fill the vacancy shall serve on the Board for the remaining part of the term of the member he replaces.
12. Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the Board. The minutes shall record participation in the meetings, decisions taken, and

and dissenting opinions. They shall be signed by the Chairman and one other member of the Board. The Board shall determine its own rules of procedure.

13. The Directorate shall consist of the Director and the professional members of staff. The Director shall be appointed by the Planning Council and approved by the Board. The other members of the Directorate shall be appointed by the Director, subject to the policy directives of the Board and Council. Employment conditions for employees engaged for services rendered in Malta shall be determined in accordance with Maltese law.

14. The Director can offer and accept, on behalf of the Institute, contracts for work to be undertaken.

15. The Council shall consist of not more than twenty-four members, each elected for three years, and eligible for re-election. Members shall belong to nations within various geographic regions and with different political and economic systems. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Board shall be ex officio members of the Council.

15. Each year one-third of the elected membership of the Council shall be renewed by the Council itself. In electing its new members the Council shall consider nominations made by the Board, the Director, and by its own members, and shall take account of suggestions made during the previous Pacem in Maribus Convocation.

16. The Council shall elect its own Chairman. The Council normally meets four times a year, at places to be determined from time to time; the quorum shall consist of one third of the voting membership. It can appoint ad hoc working groups from among its members; such groups may be convened jointly with other organizations with which the Institute has established cooperative relations.

17. The Council shall, in consultation with the Director, determine the programme of activity of the Institute, and shall select candidates for the fellowships in Ocean Study. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure.

18. The Board and the Council may, by mutual agreement, convene in joint meetings.

19. The financial year of the Institute shall run from 1st September to 31st August of the following year. A report of activities, including a financial summary, shall be prepared by the Director and submitted to the Council and the Board not more than 90 days after the end of each financial year. The Report of activities shall subsequently be published.

20. The Director shall prepare the annual budget for the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval in accordance with Art. 10 of this Statute. A financial statement, duly certified by a quali-

fied independent auditor-----shall be prepared by the Treasurer and submitted to the Board at the same time as the Report on activities and shall be published with the report of the auditor.

21. Contributions to the IOI are tax-exempt in accordance with the law of Malta in consideration of its status as a scientific, educational, nonprofit organization.

22. This Statute may be amended by the Board with the concurrence of the Council ----- . Proposals for amendment shall be notified to members of the Board and of the Council not less than 60 days before they are called upon to decide on them. Amendments adopted shall be valid only if approved by two-thirds of the voting membership of the Board and by two-thirds of the members of the Planning Council present and voting.

Yaker reported that he had already had very positive reactions from OPEC, and that the IOI programme was to be on the agenda of the forthcoming OPEC and OPEC-Summit meetings. He was confident that a contribution was forthcoming.

South and
The chairman reported that requests had come from various quarters for a third type of training programme, to be organized on a regional basis. Dr. Jagota of India would like to see such a programme organized in Goa, southern India, in the autumn of 1981, for 25 participants and a period of 12 weeks. The programme should be devoted to the particular problems of the uses of the oceans in South-East Asia. Besides the facilities of the oceanographic institution in Goa, the Indian Government would make a cash contribution. UNEP had expressed great interest in this project, and would support it. The Toyota Foundation and SIDA might be additional funding sources.

Van Ettinger stressed that the training programme needed consolidation before being expanded further, and that a Class C (regional) programme should not be initiated before 1982.

Holt suggested that Class C programmes might gradually, or partially, replace Class A and Class B programmes: Regional programmes, taking place in the regions to which they are devoted, were much in demand and more directly responsive to the needs of developing countries. Regional programmes also would provide a focus for re-integrating consideration of all ocean uses, which were fragmented now in Class A and B programmes, dealing, separately, with the minerals of the deep sea and the EEZ. He also thought the problem of conducting programmes in languages other than English could be more successfully tackled on a regional basis.

The chairman pointed out that the training programme, as an experiment, had been started on a somewhat ad hoc basis but that, starting next year, the IOI should and could aim at greater stability in the programme (a) by hiring a permanent project director (for three years); (b) by hiring a teaching staff of about 6 experts in different fields, on an annual, biennial or triennial basis, and strongly reducing the number of ad hoc lecturers.

The Small Islands Project

Reporting on the present status of the small island project, van Ettinger pointed out that the Caribbean case study (Grenada and St. Lucia) was proceeding on schedule, after a very successful visit by the Dalhousie team to these islands. A substantive report could be completed by next spring, and it was very likely that

of Pacem in Maribus for developing countries.

The proposal of a Pacem in Maribus Convocation in Mexico in 1982 on the subject of national legislation and its harmonization and integration with the new Law of the Sea, was unanimously approved.

It was noted that the practice of cooperating, organizationally, with other institutions, such as the Club of Rome or the Center for Economic & Social Studies of the Third World, in the preparation of Pacem in Maribus, was useful.

Kesteven offered his services in undertaking an analysis of the first ten Pacem in Maribus Convocations and their impact on the development of the Law of the Sea. This analysis should be ready in time for the next Council meeting next spring.

IX. Budget

No action was taken on the Budget, in the presence of only two members of the Board of Trustees. The Budget will be circulated to all members of the Board, and their agreement will be sought by mail.

X. The Pronk proposal

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Yaker suggested that the Arab States would certainly welcome a better coordination of INGO programmes relating to the making of a New International Economic order and a more concerted effort to obtain funding.

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Several members of the Governing Bodies were due for re-election. Peter Dohrn had given his resignation, and several new nominations had been made. In consideration of the lateness of the hour, it was decided to defer action on this item and complete it by mail.

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There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 4:45 PM.

Annex 1

Excerpts from a letter from Dr. Jorge Vargas
Mexico, D.F., September 23, 1980.

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My impression is that we are going to need more than 300 pages in your book, since I consider that we will have a minimum of 1,000 double spaced manuscript pages. In addition, we are planning to have tables, charts and maps.

The articles will be written in both Spanish and English, and will have 30 pages. I am very happy to coordinate this work assemble and edit this material and send it to you when it is ready, namely by the end of July 1981. Most likely, the Center will publish the same material in its Spanish version.

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2. The IWC takes its decisions by three-quarter majority vote and a small group of nations have until now blocked decisive action in accordance with the U.N. recommendations. Continuation of use of flags of convenience in this industry, failures by some members to enforce regulations and ensure proper monitoring, and, this year, even to follow the scientific findings under the management procedure to which the Commission has been committed since 1974, are leading to threats to peaceful activity in ocean space. Several whaling ships have been sunk by "activists" and there have been two arrests of private vessels which have entered 200-mile zones to demonstrate in favour of the U.N. position. Violence is escalating on both sides.

3. Recently, a number of non-whaling developing nations have taken an interest in this issue. Two of them -- Oman and Seychelles -- have joined the IWC, and a number of others have indicated their intention to do so. The centre of such interest is the Indian Ocean, where the issue is seen as connected with the ideas of a New International Economic Order and the creation of a Sea of Peace. On the other hand, some whaling countries have questioned the propriety, if not yet the legality, of countries not at present engaged in exploitation joining the IWC and taking part in its decisions. There have been threats to withdraw from the IWC and to continue whaling without international regulation. The legal issues are confused by a number of questions -- the definition of "whale," the applicability of the Convention within 200-mile zones, the fact that the Convention is concerned both with the conservation of the resource and the preservation of the industry -- which leads to a serious conflict between long- and short-term interests. To this is now added the consequence of the new Articles

65 and 120 in the LoS Draft Convention which give special provisions for cetaceans and other marine mammals, over and above the provisions for migratory species in general. Finally, the fact that much whaling is done in the Southern Ocean, and most of that within 200 miles of the land and ice edges, is a special complication.

4. The cetaceans are simultaneously an example of a renewable marine resource the exploitation of which is not yet satisfactorily regulated, and a very special case. Illustration of the latter is that the IWC has this year taken action towards making whaling a more humane activity; a three-quarters majority was secured to ban the use of certain kinds of whaling gear. Also, in the period since 1972 there has been increasing interest in the "mentality" of the cetaceans. Although this is a highly controversial matter in terms of science and ethics, it is a fact that interest in cetacean behaviour and communication continues to grow, and that even the IWC has seen fit this year to convene a special meeting on cetacean behaviour and intelligence and the ethics of whaling. A corollary of this remarkable situation is that non-governmental organizations concerned with humane policies with respect to cetaceans include the animal welfare groups as well as those concerned with environmental conservation. Specialists deeply engaged in this matter now include, in addition to ecologists and lawyers, neuro-anatomists and neuro-physiologists, behaviourists, philosophers and, of course, economists and sociologists.

5. The situation is, in my view, ripe for a new kind of initiative, and the IOI would from all points of view be an appropriate base for such an initiative. I have drawn up, in consultation with others concerned, the statute for a new NGO which could be established under the IOI Statute. This draft is annexed to this memorandum. Its approval by the Board and Planning Council is sought.

6. Adequate funds for the activities of the ILPC have been secured and can be deposited in an appropriate account at any time now. The donor has expressed the wish that I be appointed to serve as Director of the League at least for two or three years, and I am prepared to do so. Sir Peter Scott has expressed his willingness to serve as one of the Trustees. Several other suitable persons have been approached informally and indicated their interest also in so serving.

7. Establishment of the League would be timely since the UNEP is about to launch a Plan of Action for the Marine Mammals. The cooperation of IUCN and of other important NGOs is assured. It is hoped that the League would be the instrument to bring many disparate activities to a focus, and within a reasonable time ensure a peaceful transition in this area of international ocean affairs.

Sidney Holt

Cambridge, 26. 10. 1980.

INTERNATIONAL CETACEAN PROTECTION LEAGUE

Draft Statute

1. The International Cetacean Protection League (ICPL), hereafter referred to as the League, is established as a special project of the International Ocean Institute (IOI), initially for a period of three years from _____ but with a possibility for continuation by decision of the Trustees of the IOI acting on the advice of the Executive of the League. The Statute of the IOI and the membership of its governing organs (Board of Trustees and Planning Council) are appended to the present statute.

2. The purposes of the League are:

-- to bring an early end to whaling and killing of smaller cetaceans for commercial purposes;

-- to minimize killing of cetaceans for other than commercial purposes including subsistence whaling, culling and control;

-- to ensure that cetaceans in the wild are not harrassed and that the marine environment continues to provide appropriate habitat for them;

-- to ensure that the physical, mental and social needs of captive cetaceans are met, and the duration of their captivity is limited and that capture operations are conducted humanely;

--to promote scientific research relating to cetaceans and seek to ensure that such research is benign;

-- to secure the cooperation of organizations, associations, agencies and other bodies and persons, governmental and nongovernmental, to these ends.

3. In pursuit of its purposes the League may undertake, assist or cooperate in any activities, subject to relevant provisions of national and international law.

4. The League consists of an Executive, Staff, Benefactors and Participating Organizations.

5. The Executive is composed of three honorary members, the Chairman of the IOI Planning Council (ex officio) or his alternate, and the Project Director. In addition the Treasurer of the IOI serves as a member without the right to vote.

The title of the ICPL is parallel with the I. Primate P.L. and some of its purposes and provisions are similar. Alternative titles might be: Cetacean Protection Council; Council for Protection of Whales and Dolphins; International Coalition for Protection of Whales and Dolphins.

6. The Staff comprises those persons who may be employed by the Director under the authority of the Executive.

7. Benefactors are those persons or organizations that elect to contribute financially or in kind to the activities of the League.

8. Participating Organizations are those bodies which undertake to cooperate with each other or through the medium of the League and take actions in accord with its recommendations.

9. The honorary members of the Executive are nominated initially by the IOI to serve for a period of three years. If for any reason the service of an honorary member is interrupted in that period, a replacement shall be nominated by the IOI to serve until the end of the first three year period. Thereafter, if it is decided to continue the League, the IOI will nominate, on the advice of the Executive, a new membership for a further period to be determined. The Executive will approve annual budgets and annual programmes of activities, and may initiate such other actions as are considered necessary to achieve the purposes of the League. The Chair at the opening of the first meeting shall be taken by the Chairman of the IOI. At that meeting, and at each regular annual meeting thereafter, a Chairman shall be elected from among the three honorary members to serve in the inter-sessional period and at the following meeting. The Project Director serves as the secretary at meetings of the Executive.

10. The Project Director is appointed by the IOI. His responsibilities include the preparation of budgets and programmes of activities, the employment of staff and consultants, the appointment of technical advisers, the implementation of approved activities, the preparation of annual and other reports as may be necessary, the conduct of relations with outside bodies and persons as well as with Participating Organizations, and the preparation of meetings of the Executive. The Director is responsible for the expenditure of funds within the guidelines established by the Executive.

11. Funds available for use by the League may be held in an earmarked account of the IOI or in other accounts as appropriate. Monies may be accepted into these accounts from any source, subject to the discretion of the Director; they may be accepted for general use or may be earmarked for particular activities identified by the donor. Any funds remaining at such time as the League may be terminated will, if earmarked, be returned to the donor or, if not earmarked shall be disbursed in such manner as may be decided by the Executive (or by the IOI?)

12. Any organization, agency, body or association, national, local, regional or international, expressing a wish to participate in relevant activities which are in accord with the purposes set out in Article 2 may be accepted as a Participating Organization at the discretion of the Director, subject to the subsequent confirmation by the Executive. Any such organization which ceases to cooperate in such activities or to adhere to the defined purposes shall cease to be a part of the League. There is no fee for acceptance as a Participating Organization but financial contributions to the administrative and operational costs of the League will be encouraged.

13. The seat of the League will be determined by the Executive on advice of the Director.

14. The League will publicize its activities and their results as and when appropriate and by means determined by the Executive.

15. These statutes may be amended at any time by the IOI after taking advice from the Executive of the League.

Vienna, October 1980.

Annex 3

Proposal for a research project in cooperation with
the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
(IIASA)

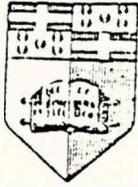
After informal discussions with representatives of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) at Schloss Laxenburg, Austria, it has been suggested that IIASA might be interested in a joint research project with the International Ocean Institute (IOI). Several possibilities were canvassed.

One suggestion is that the two Institutes might undertake a project designed to focus on the negotiating techniques to be employed within the forum of the preparatory Commission, which is expected to be created by the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea. This Commission will be authorized to make important decisions related to the rules and regulations of the International Seabed Authority which will be established when the Caracas Convention comes into effect. These negotiations within the preparatory Commission may prove to be crucial to the future viability of the Authority. They are likely to be influenced by concurrent institutional developments in, and initiatives by, the deep-ocean mining States, which may create new tensions between the North and the South.

It was suggested that the first part of such a project might take the form of a careful review of the negotiating techniques employed within the First Committee of UNCLOS III between 1974 and 1981 on related issues, and perhaps also a review of the earlier techniques used within Subcommittee I of the U.N. Seabed Committee between 1968 and 1973. This preliminary study would be designed to yield hypotheses, which would be available for testing in the second part of the project, when the actual negotiations of the Preparatory Commission would be monitored.

It is recognized that there may be operational difficulties in executing such a project. These issues have been, and will continue to be, of considerable political sensitivity, and it may not be easy to gain access to the negotiating sessions of the Preparatory Commission. Yet it may be worth while for the IOI to give some consideration to such a project -- at least to the point of initiating more formal and more detailed discussions with the IIASA.

International Ocean Institute



University
Msida - Malta (TEL. 35450)



Annex 4

IOI STATUTES

DRAFT AMENDMENTS

1. The International Ocean Institute (hereinafter referred to as IOI) has the status of an independent, self-regulating international nongovernmental organization, incorporated under Maltese law, and recognized as an INGO by the United Nations, its Agencies, and other international bodies. The IOI is a scientific, educational, non-profit organization.
2. The seat of the IOI is at the University of Malta, or at such other place as the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council may determine from time to time.
3. The purpose of the Institute is to promote research on the peaceful uses of ocean space and its resources including the regulation of such uses. To this end it shall:
 - (a) identify problems requiring attention and make continuing appraisals of such problems;
 - (b) study trends in, and interactions between, uses; make short- and long-range forecasts, and recommend policies as appropriate;
 - (c) undertake, where necessary, research projects in relation to scientific, technical, ecological, economic, legal and other requirements;
 - (d) disseminate the results of its activities through publications and other means;
 - (e) convene Pacem in Maribus Convocations, courses, seminars and the like;
 - (f) award fellowships in ocean studies;---
 - (g) award certificates, diplomas, or degrees; and
 - (h) undertake such other regional and global activities as may be determined by the Council.

4. The Institute shall co-operate with the United Nations and the organizations of the UN system, other international organizations concerned with marine affairs, governments, foundations, industries and scientific institutions, as well as with other organizations and individuals.
5. The Institute shall cooperate with the University and the Government of Malta and advise on marine affairs if requested. Appropriate mechanisms for liaison shall be established for this purpose.
6. The Institute shall be governed by a Board of Trustees, a Planning Council, and a Directorate.
7. The Board shall consist of twelve to fifteen members, including the Chairman of the Council and the Director of the IOI. The Board shall be a self-perpetuating body. Members of the Board shall serve for three years and may be reappointed. The Board may coopt non-voting individuals to assist it, on an ad hoc basis, for specific purposes. Not more than two of the voting members of the Board shall be of the same nationality. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the Treasurer of the Institute.
8. The Board shall determine policy regarding the activities, organization and financial administration of the Institute, and shall approve its budget.
9. The Board shall meet regularly once a year. Additional meetings shall be held when the Chairman finds it appropriate or when at least four members have formally requested a meeting. Notice of the time and place of meetings shall be given to members not less than 30 days in advance; such notice may be waived. The quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the members of the Board. The Chairman shall designate an alternate from the membership of the Board to preside at a meeting which he is unable to attend.
10. Decisions of the Board shall be taken by a simple majority of those present and voting, except that the budget shall be valid only if it is approved by two-thirds of the membership: such approval may be secured, if necessary, by correspondence. The Board may accept special contributions earmarked for specific purposes.
11. The Board shall not be disqualified from the transaction of its business by reason of any vacancies amongst its members. Such vacancies shall be filled without delay and may be filled, at the discretion of the Chairman, by a postal ballot amongst the existing members. A member elected to fill the vacancy shall serve on the Board for the remaining part of the term of the member he replaces.
12. Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the Board. The minutes shall record participation in the meetings, decisions taken, and

and dissenting opinions. They shall be signed by the Chairman and one other member of the Board. The Board shall determine its own rules of procedure.

13. The Directorate shall consist of the Director and the professional members of staff. The Director shall be appointed by the Planning Council and approved by the Board. The other members of the Directorate shall be appointed by the Director, subject to the policy directives of the Board and Council. Employment conditions for employees engaged for services rendered in Malta shall be determined in accordance with Maltese law.

14. The Director can offer and accept, on behalf of the Institute, contracts for work to be undertaken.

15. The Council shall consist of not more than twenty-four members, each elected for three years, and eligible for re-election. Members shall belong to nations within various geographic regions and with different political and economic systems. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Board shall be ex officio members of the Council.

15. Each year one-third of the elected membership of the Council shall be renewed by the Council itself. In electing its new members the Council shall consider nominations made by the Board, the Director, and by its own members, and shall take account of suggestions made during the previous Pacem in Maribus Convocation.

16. The Council shall elect its own Chairman. The Council normally meets four times a year, at places to be determined from time to time; the quorum shall consist of one third of the voting membership. It can appoint ad hoc working groups from among its members; such groups may be convened jointly with other organizations with which the Institute has established cooperative relations.

17. The Council shall, in consultation with the Director, determine the programme of activity of the Institute, and shall select candidates for the fellowships in Ocean Study. The Council shall determine its own rules of procedure.

18. The Board and the Council may, by mutual agreement, convene in joint meetings.

19. The financial year of the Institute shall run from 1st September to 31st August of the following year. A report of activities, including a financial summary, shall be prepared by the Director and submitted to the Council and the Board not more than 90 days after the end of each financial year. The Report of activities shall subsequently be published.

20. The Director shall prepare the annual budget for the Institute and submit it to the Board for approval in accordance with Art. 10 of this Statute. A financial statement, duly certified by a quali-

fied independent auditor-----shall be prepared by the Treasurer and submitted to the Board at the same time as the Report on activities and shall be published with the report of the auditor.

21. Contributions to the IOI are tax-exempt in accordance with the law of Malta in consideration of its status as a scientific, educational, nonprofit organization.

22. This Statute may be amended by the Board with the concurrence of the Council ----- . Proposals for amendment shall be notified to members of the Board and of the Council not less than 60 days before they are called upon to decide on them. Amendments adopted shall be valid only if approved by two-thirds of the voting membership of the Board and by two-thirds of the members of the Planning Council present and voting.

The following agenda had been circulated in advance:

- I. Adoption of agenda
- II. Adoption of minutes of the 18th Session
- III. Review of activities
- IV. The role of the IOI in the post-UNCLOS period
- V. Current projects:
 - The Ocean Yearbook: Assessment of Vol.II, Status of Vol.s III and IV
 - The Training Project: Class A, Class B, Class C.
 - The Small Island Project
- VI. Future projects:
 - The possibility of basing the Indian Ocean Alliance Project at the IOI (Sidney Holt)

 - The possibility of a special project on Whale Conservation (Sidney Holt)
- VII. Pacem in Maribus X: Assessment
- VIII. Future Pacem in Maribus Seminars or Convocations:
 - Pacem in Maribus XI: Possible venue: Chicago. Possible topic: The Antarctic.
 - Pacem in Maribus XII. Possible Venue: Sri Lanka. Possible topic: International cooperation in marine scientific research.
- IX. Budget
- X. Fund raising and status of Jan Pronk proposal
- XI. Membership of Governing Board of the IOI
- XII. Other business.

Item I: Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted with the addition of the following items:

Item VI: Research project in cooperation with IIASA

Item VIII (bis): Pacem in Maribus XIII. Possible venue: Mexico. Possible topic: The New Law of the Sea and National Legislation.

Item XII: (a) Draft Amendments to the Statutes of the IOI
(b) Draft Agreement between the IOI and the Government of Malta.
(c) Resolution on thanks to Preussag AG and the CPEDC.

Item II: Adoption of the Minutes of the Eighteenth Session

The Minutes were adopted without amendments.

Item III: Review of Activities

This item was considered, section by section, under the subsequent headings.

Item IV: The Role of the IOI in the post-UNCLoS Period

The Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to pp. 10 and 11 of the Report to the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council which had been submitted as a basis for discussion. She suggested that the following areas, indicated in the Report, might provide a suitable focus for activities during the coming years:

-- development of a national legal and institutional framework for the effective use of ocean space under national jurisdiction and harmonization with the provisions of the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea;

-- new forms of regional organization where marine resources management on a strictly national basis is impractical (enclosed and semi-enclosed seas; ecological regions).

-- adjustment of the network of UN Agencies and organizations to the new functions responding to new needs;

-- Implications of further developments of marine sciences and technologies, especially in aquaculture, ocean mining, and the generation of energy from the sea;

-- impact of the new order in the seas on other areas of international relations and Development;

-- Harmonization of post-UNCLoS developments with other post-Convention developments: e.g., in the Antarctic, in Outer Space, in Disarmament.

The Chairman suggested that, in accordance with established IOI policy, the programme should continue to be articulated through

-- research;

-- conferences and seminars;

-- publications; and

-- training.

Several participants stressed that the programme of activities should not be spread too thin; that concentration on few areas and better integration of all parts of the programme was essential; and that adequate infrastructure, implying a core of 5-6 full-time workers at the Institute itself, was essential. The financial implications of implementing this policy are detailed in Annex 8 of the Report.

Item V: Current Projects

The Ocean Yearbook

Discussion on the Ocean Yearbook focused on three main aspects:

1. Content and Scope
2. Scheduling
3. Publishers: The possibility of a transfer from the University of Chicago Press to Francis & Taylor in London

1. Content and Scope

Sidney Holt underlined the difficulties of covering a determined period, in yearbook style, when the deadline for copy delivery did not coincide with the availability of the latest statistics. In his particular case this year, this had caused considerable difficulties.

Frank Barnaby pointed out that the scope and purpose of the Ocean Yearbook was at least fourfold: (1) to give information; (2) to serve as a research tool; (3) to serve as a reference work; and (4) to influence decision makers.

It was suggested that the typical yearbook and up-dating function could be carried out in the tabular section, which occupies roughly one-third of the volume; while the articles themselves should focus on major developments, whether within the 12-months period under consideration or transcending it, so that dependence on the very latest available statistics would play a less important role.

The meeting took note of the contents of Vol.s II and III, as well as of the tentative plans for Vol. IV. It was noted that the length of Vol. I was almost 900 pages; Vol. II was to run to almost 800., and that attempts should be made to contain future volumes within 500-6⁰⁰ pages. This would improve both the pricing and the scheduling prospects.

It was noted that there was, until now, no continuity in editorial advice on nonliving resources, which were being dealt with on a somewhat ad hoc basis. It was suggested that the field was too big for one single adviser, and that at least three editorial advisers might be usefully consulted on a regular basis.

Maxwell Bruce suggested Gifford in the U.K. for wave power.

Jan van Ettinger suggested Benson Varonⁿ of the World Bank for mineral resources.

Arvid Pardo suggested John Craven as consultant on energy,

especially on the OTEC project in Hawaii and its implications for developing countries.

It was also noted that plans for series of articles on one particular region in every volume had not quite materialized as originally conceived, although regional development was in fact covered, in various ways, in each volume. Borgese reported that an agreement had been made with Dr. Jorge Vargas of Mexico who will assemble a substantial section on Latin America and the Caribbean for Vol. IV. Excerpts from Dr. Vargas's letter are attached in Annex 1.

Barnaby pointed out that the resources within SIPRI for contributions on the military uses of the oceans were just about exhausted, and that authors outside SIPRI would have to be mobilized for future volumes. This would imply the payment of honoraria, which had not been required for SIPRI authors.

Ritchie Calder suggested inclusion, in a future volume, of a case study on the integration of marine resources in the development Shetland, where a very small population is coping with an explosive expansion of uses of the sea.

2. Scheduling

The publication schedule of Vol. II -- just as previously that of Vol. I -- had undergone a number of set-backs. Delays were due, partly, to delays in delivery of copy, partly to the size of the volume which, again, was larger than originally planned, and partly to personnel difficulties within the Press. However, Vol. II was already in print and would be distributed within five weeks, and a realistic schedule had been drawn up for Vol. III. If final copy were delivered by Nov. 24, the publication date for Vol. III would be August 1981, and the original schedule would be more or less re-established. Barnaby pointed out that final copy for the SIPRI Yearbook is delivered in February and the volume is published in July. Francis & Taylor thus is in a position to produce much faster, and it is therefore somewhat easier to present up-to-date material.

3. Promotion, distribution

Ginsburg pointed out that the University of Chicago Press had made very great efforts to advertise the Yearbook widely in the scholarly literature and libraries, as well as among all Missions to the U.N., and that the sale of Vol. I had been quite satisfactory, with a circulation exceeding 3000 copies, which compares favorably with that of the SIPRI Yearbook. Other participants stressed that greater efforts could be made to make the book available in developing countries. Fliers should be sent regularly to meetings and conferences dealing with the New International Economic Order, such as the Brandt Commission follow-up meetings, or the Olaf Palme Commission,

etc. Holt, Kesteven, Pardo, and Borgese said they could help by distributing fliers and leaflets on such occasions.

It was also suggested that the Ocean Yearbook be utilized more widely in connection with the Training Programme.

Ginsburg pointed out that, at present, the University of Chicago Press, with its global network of connections, had done ~~in any case an excellent job in~~ promoting the book, and had actually, and quite substantially, subsidized it, by spending ~~rather lavishly~~ on public relations and by paying part of the salary of the Assistant Editor. In fact, in spite of the satisfactory sales, the University of Chicago Press had incurred a financial loss with Vol. I. The Press was consequently asking whether the IOI could renounce royalties for the first 1000 copies of Vol. III.

*a good
generously*

Borgese suggested, as an alternative, that the IOI raise the modest funds necessary to purchase 1000 copies for free distribution in developing countries. Such a guarantee or subsidy might be advantageous both for the Press and for developing countries. The arrangement would be similar to that between SIPRI and Francis & Taylor: where SIPRI purchases 2000 copies annually for free distribution.

It was decided that arrangements for the publication of the Yearbook, starting with Vol. IV, either through the University of Chicago Press or Francis & Taylor, be left to Ginsburg, Barnaby, and Borgese, and that the following considerations should be kept in mind: (1) sales price of the book in either case; (2) scheduling; (3) editorial assistance; (4) promotion; (5) royalties; (6) subsidies. Whichever firm could offer better conditions should be chosen.

The Training Programme: Classes A, B, and C

The Chairman drew attention to pp 16 and 17 of the Report dealing with this part of the IOI's activities. She pointed out that the possibilities for funding the project were increasing considerably next year. The Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Canada could certainly be counted on for continued support. Nigeria had just now begun to support the programme (1 scholarship), Finland, Venezuela, and Austria were good prospects for next year.

Negotiations were in course, furthermore, with the Seagrant College Program in the U.S., through the good offices of Frank LaQue and Gerald Mangone, and an annual contribution of \$100,000 from that source was under consideration. The Organization of American States (OAS) had pledged travel and subsidy grants for five participants from member countries.

CIDA, which had financed the case study with a grant of \$50,000, would provide additional funds for a regional workshop to analyse the results of the case study.

Some progress had been made also with regard to the Pacific case study (Samoa). Arvid Pardo had made a first visit there, explaining the scope and the importance of the project to the Government. Further contacts had taken place between a representative of the Government of Samoa and Ed Dommen, Director of the Small Islands project within UNCTAD. It was expected that, after this second attempt to draw the attention of the Government of Samoa to the developmental potential of the proposal, Government would make an official request for assistance in drafting a section on integrating marine resources and ocean management into the development strategy of Samoa and, as a first step, into the country report being drafted in preparation for the UN Conference on the poorest countries next year.

The German Foundation for International Development (DSE) had already budgeted funds for a regional workshop in the Pacific to discuss the integration of marine resources and ocean management into the development strategy of Pacific island States next year. This workshop would be held in cooperation between DSE, RIO/IOI, UNCTAD, and UNIDO.

The Indian Ocean case study was still in search of a funder. It was conceivable, however, that, given the interest of the Government of the Seychelles, already manifested, a beginning could be made in connection with other activities planned in the Indian Ocean, as described in the following item:

Item VI: Future Projects

The possibility of a special project on the conservation of whales and other marine mammals in the Indian Ocean

Sidney Holt reported that he had been made the sole Director of a Fund of a million and a quarter dollars earmarked for a project to be called International League for the Protection of Cetaceans.

He stressed that the problem of whaling was beoming of increasing interest to developing countries in the framework of a new international economic order which should not leave a monopoly on management decisions to the few whaling States members of the IWC. The Law of the Sea was being evaded by frequent resort to flags of convenience; whaling also raised the issue of Pacem in maribus, peace in the seas, since the whaling industry was involved increasingly in acts of violence: whaling ships, these days, were heavily armed and guarded, both to protect information on their activities and to prevent acts of terrorism against them. Armed clashes were becoming common occurrences. A project on the conservation of whales in the Indian Ocean would serve to strengthen the idea of the Indian

Ocean as a Sea of Peace. All these problems, arising from whaling, were directly relating to the activities of the IOI. Holt submitted a Draft Statute for the administration of the Fund within the framework of the IOI, and recommended that the project be adopted as part of the programme of the IOI. The pertinent documentation is attached in Annex 2.

It was noted that the project fitted well into the general scope of the IOI programme, that the availability of funding was unquestionably useful, and that the placing of the project at the IOI could serve to strengthen IOI infrastructure.

It was stressed that the legal relationship and mutual responsibilities between the Treasurer administering IOI funds and the administrator of the special fund should be examined by IOI counsel before finalizing the agreement.

The possibility of basing the Indian Ocean Alliance Project at the IOI

The placing of an Interim Secretariat of the Alliance at the IOI would have advantages analagous and related to those of the marine mammal project. Action on the Indian Alliance Project by the Council at this session was premature, however, considering the set-backs the Project has suffered in consequence of the Gulf-War. The Project would be reconsidered at the next session of the Council. It was requested that up-to-date information on the status of the Indian Ocean Alliance project be sent to all members of the Council and the Board.

Research project in cooperation with IIASA

and other Ginsburg reported on a meeting *involving Kesteven, Johnston and himself,* that had taken place at Schloss Laxenburg *sat the invitation of H. Peyton Youngs* with representatives of IIASA (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis) *the Director* at which possibilities of a joint research project were considered. Such a project might focus on negotiating techniques within the future Preparatory Commission which will be created by the Caracas Convention on the Law of the Sea.

A tentative outline for a possible project is attached in Annex 3.

It was decided that initial contacts should be followed up and a definite proposal should be prepared, if possible, by the time of the next Council meeting.

VII. Pacem in Maribus X: Assessment and VIII. Future Convocations

Several participants stressed the importance of distributing the results of Pacem in Maribus X as promptly and as widely as possible. They noted with concern that the Yaounde report (Pacem in Maribus IX) had not been given adequate distribution.

The organization of Pacem in Maribus requires adequate funding, preparation of content, organization, and follow-up. While it had been important to hold Pacem in Maribus on an annual basis during the UNCLoS period, some participants questioned the utility of continuing annually in the post-UNCLoS period. Opinions on this issue, however, were divided. Yaker and the Chairman stressed the continued importance

Yaker reported that he had already had very positive reactions from OPEC, and that the IOI programme was to be on the agenda of the forthcoming OPEC and OPEC-Summit meetings. He was confident that a contribution was forthcoming.

The chairman reported that requests had come from various quarters for a third type of training programme, to be organized on a regional basis. Dr. Jagota of India would like to see such a programme organized in Goa, southern India, in the autumn of 1981, for 25 participants and a period of 12 weeks. The programme should be devoted to the particular problems of the uses of the oceans in South-East Asia. Besides the facilities of the oceanographic institution in Goa, the Indian Government would make a cash contribution. UNEP had expressed great interest in this project, and would support it. The Toyota Foundation and SIDA might be additional funding sources.

Van Ettinger stressed that the training programme needed consolidation before being expanded further, and that a Class C (regional) programme should not be initiated before 1982.

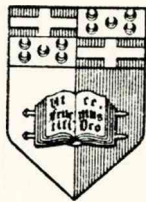
Holt suggested that Class C programmes might gradually, or partially, replace Class A and Class B programmes: Regional programmes, taking place in the regions to which they are devoted, were much in demand and more directly responsive to the needs of developing countries. Regional programmes also would provide a focus for re-integrating consideration of all ocean uses, which were fragmented now in Class A and B programmes, dealing, separately, with the minerals of the deep sea and the EEZ. He also thought the problem of conducting programmes in languages other than English could be more successfully tackled on a regional basis.

The chairman pointed out that the training programme, as an experiment, had been started on a somewhat ad hoc basis but that, starting next year, the IOI should and could aim at greater stability in the programme (a) by hiring a permanent project director (for three years); (b) by hiring a teaching staff of about 6 experts in different fields, on an annual, biennial or triennial basis, and strongly reducing the number of ad hoc lecturers.

The Small Islands Project

Reporting on the present status of the small island project, van Ettinger pointed out that the Caribbean case study (Grenada and St. Lucia) was proceeding on schedule, after a very successful visit by the Dalhousie team to these islands. A substantive report could be completed by next spring, and it was very likely that

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Pacem in Maribus

December 20, 1980.

To: All members of the Board of Trustees
All members of the Planning Council

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Enclosed please find the Draft Minutes of the last session of the Planning Council and Board of Trustees.

Considering the importance of that meeting, this draft has gone through a somewhat elaborate procedure. It was first sent to all those present at the meeting and corrected by them. The corrections have been made in this second draft, which is now being sent to all members.

There is one item on which action is required urgently: that is, the amendments to the Statutes of the IOI and the agreement with the Government of Malta (Item XII (1) and (2)). These texts should become valid as of January 1, 1981. However we need the approval of two thirds of the membership of the Board and of the Council.

Since these texts have already been approved by those present at the meeting, I assume you will have no objections either. If you have any objections, would you be so very kind as to send me a cable to Halifax? If I do not hear from you by January 7, I shall assume that you have no objections.

It is urgent that these texts are ratified as quickly as possible, so that the Government of Malta, in turn, can agree to them, and we can proceed with our applications for tax exemption and customs exemption.

Other decisions of this meeting will be followed up more leisurely. You will hear from us again in the near future.

Let me use this occasion to send to each and all of you my fondest wishes for the holidays and for a peaceful and productive 1981. And thanks for all of your cooperation.