

PROPOSAL FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This proposal refers to the statement, GENERAL CONCLUSIONS: THE PRESENT AND FUTURE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM IN VIEW OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER, as drawn up at the "Reunion Internacional de Consulta para la Evaluacion del Programa de Investigaciones del Area Nuevo Orden Economico Internacional," in Mexico City, November 25-27, 1976, and specifically to section III of that statement:

Problems of the Sea in Relation to the New International Economic Order

The meeting proposed four subjects for project implementation:

1. Methodological studies of the results of the work of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the juridic/economic consequences of this work.
2. Options open to the Third World in case the Conference should not provide satisfactory over-all solutions.
3. The impact on developing countries of the intensive exploitation of ocean resources, including ocean floors outside national jurisdictions.
4. Examination of the economic potential and management of ocean resources both within and outside national jurisdictions.

These four proposals set the parameters for two categories of projects:

- I. Studies of the impact of the Law of the Sea Conference on the NIEO.
- II. Studies on ocean resource management and its impact on Third World Countries.

Within these two categories a series of projects can be conceived over the next four years.

For the first sixteen months, the present proposal would be for two strictly circumscribed projects, one for each of the above two categories, to be carried out jointly by the Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World (CESSTW) and the International Ocean Institute (IOI). Chief Investigators for the two projects would be Dr. Arvid Pardo and Mme E.M. Borgese, working in close cooperation with the Coordinator for the NIEO projects.

Each project would be implemented through a series of research papers; each would culminate in a workshop, or seminar, at the Center; each would result in a joint publication.

The cost for the two projects over the sixteen-month period would be U.S.\$115,000.

I. The Law of the Sea: Impact on the New International Economic Order

Background

The IOI has, over the past two years, carried out a project on the New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea. This was initiated with a seminar, held jointly by the IOI and the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva in the spring of 1975. As a consequence of this seminar, the IOI embarked on a comprehensive study on this same subject, financed by the Ministry for Development Cooperation of the Government of the Netherlands. Chief Investigators were Dr. Pardo and Mme Borgese. Consultants were Dr. Sidney Holt (FAO) and Mr. Thomas Busha (IMCO). The study was published in January, 1976.

This study served as a basis for discussion for two further seminars, one held by the IOI in cooperation with the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (winter, 1976) and the other by the IOI in cooperation with UNITAR (April, 1976). The study was then revised, incorporating the results of the Fifth Session of the Law of the Sea Conference. The revised edition (October, 1976) served as basis for discussion at Pacem in Maribus VII (Algiers, October, 1976) (A copy of the table of contents is attached.)

A further revision is in progress and should be completed by October, 1977. This third edition should serve as basic background paper for the project now proposed to the Center.

Preparation

This background paper should be circulated among project participants in October, 1977.

Supplementary papers would be commissioned as follows:

1. "The New Law of the Sea and its Impact on Third World Countries: a Latin American View:
Jorge Castaneda, Mexico
2. "An African View:
Frank Njenga, Kenya
3. "An Asian View"
Christopher Pinto, Sri Lanka
4. "The Prospects of Mineral Mining in Areas under Mexican Jurisdiction: Impact on Mexican economics. Impact on the economics of the International Seabed Authority"
Alberto Szekeli, Mexico
5. "The Prospects of Mineral Mining in the International Area and its Impact on the New International Economic Order"
Erich Blissenbach, Germany

Organization

The supplementary papers should be completed by December, 1977. At that time a two-day workshop would be organized at the Center.

The first day of the workshop would be dedicated to a general discussion of the subject. The background paper and the first three supplementary papers would serve as basis for discussion. During the morning session, Dr. Pardo would introduce the background paper, and this introduction would be followed by discussion. Ambassador Castaneda would then introduce his supplementary paper, and this, again, would be followed by discussion. The afternoon session would be dedicated to the presentation and discussion of the papers by Mr. Njenga and Ambassador Pinto.

During the evening of the first day, films on deep seabed mining technologies would be shown.

The second day would concentrate on the economic of deep seabed mining and its impact on the NIEO. The general presentation would be made by Mme Borgese on the basis of the background paper, and this would be followed by discussion. Drs. Szekeli and Blissenbach would then present their respective papers and discussion would follow.

The afternoon session would be reserved for the elaboration of conclusions and recommendations.

Participants

There should not be more than fifteen to twenty participants in the workshop. These would be drawn from the Institute staff and also include Ambassador Castaneda, head of the Mexican Delegation to the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, and Dr. Szekeli, Mexican nodule mining expert. Six international participants would be invited: Dr. Pardo (IOI), Mme Borgese (IOI), Dr. Frank LaQue (IOI), Mr. Njenga (Kenya), Ambassador Pinto (Sri Lanka), and Dr. Blissenbach (Deutsche Metallgesellschaft).

Publication

The papers (with the exception of the background paper which will be published as a separate book), together with an introduction, an analysis of the discussion, and the recommendations would be published jointly by the CESSTW and the IOI.

Budget

I.	Chief Investigators, 3 man months	\$ 9,000
	Secretarial assistance	3,000
	Travel	1,000
II.	Six supplementary papers @ \$500 each	3,000
III.	Workshop	
	Travel expenses	4,000
	Sojourn in Mexico, six foreign participants, three days @ \$50	900
	Workshop expenses	1,000
IV.	Editing and producing joint publication	15,000
V.	Miscellaneous	3,100
TOTAL		\$40,000

II. Caribbean Development and Cooperation

Purpose

This project would investigate the impact of marine resource management and development on developing countries in a geographically circumscribed area. It will explore the possibilities of regional economic integration in this area as a way of implementing the programme of the New International Economic Order and as an option open to the Third World in case the Law of the Sea Conference should not provide satisfactory over-all solutions.

Background

In 1972 the IOI embarked on a project on Caribbean development in cooperation with the Government of Jamaica. A series of papers were commissioned on the legal, economic, ecological, military and organizational problems of the area. A workshop was held in Kingston, Jamaica in October, 1972, and a volume, Caribbean Study and Dialogue with a preface by the Rt. Hon. Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, was published by the IOI in 1973. A table of contents is attached. In the light of the conclusion of the Law of the Sea Conference, the time has come for a reassessment of the issues involved.

Preparation

A comprehensive series of research papers should be commissioned in the fall of 1977. They should not repeat what the IOI did in 1972; the papers should start where the IOI left off:

1. An overview on the resource basis in the Caribbean with comprehensive statistical annexes.

2. The impact of the new Law of the Sea on:
 - a. the management of living resources
 - b. the management of nonliving resources
 - c. scientific research
 - d. environmental policy
 - e. communications
3. Institutional requirements arising from the new Law of the Sea
4. Peaceful uses and the possibility of extending principles of the Latin American denuclearized zone to the Caribbean marine space
5. Artificial harbors and the problem of tanker traffic and trans-shipments (see attachment)
6. The potential of mariculture in the Caribbean; legal and institutional requirements
7. The role of transnational enterprises in the economics of Caribbean countries
8. Small islands and the New International Economic Order:
 - a. Dependent island and Caribbean integration
 - b. New concepts of development for small island States in the context of regional economic integration
9. The International Seabed Authority in Jamaica and its impact on Caribbean affairs
10. The interaction of uses of Caribbean marine space and resources; institutional requirements

Organization

A three-day international seminar should be organized at the CESSTW in the spring of 1978 for the presentation and discussion of these papers and the adoption of conclusions and recommendations.

The seminar would include a plenary session and three workshops dealing with:

1. Economic/ecological aspects -- papers 1, 2, 5, and 7 (see pages 7 and 8 above)
2. Legal and political aspects -- papers 4, 8, and 9
3. Institutional aspects -- papers 3, 6, and 10

Participants

Participants in this seminar would number between 40 and 50, drawn from the following categories:

1. CESSTW staff
2. IOI Planning Council members (12 to 15)
3. Experts and Government representatives of all Caribbean countries, of the Caribbean Development Bank, UNDP, UNEP, IOC, and FAO

Publication

The papers, together with an introduction, an analysis of the discussion and recommendations should be published jointly by the CESSTW and the IOI. A comprehensive review article on the seminar, including data basis and detailed statistical information, will be published in the OCEAN YEARBOOK, volume II, 1978.

Budget

I.	Chief Investigators, 3 man months	\$ 9,000
	Secretarial assistance	3,000
	Travel	1,000
II.	Ten research papers @ \$500 each	5,000
III.	International seminar	
	Travel expenses	20,000
	Sojourn in Mexico, 40 foreign participants, four days @ \$50	8,000
	Seminar expenses, including simultaneous translation	10,000
IV.	Editing and producing of joint publication	15,000
V.	Miscellaneous	<u>4,000</u>
	TOTAL	\$75,000

PROBLEMS OF THE SEA IN RELATION TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

I. LAW OF THE SEA a 2-day workshop		Schedule of Events & Expenditures							
		1977				1978			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1st day: Dr. Pardo Amb. Castaneda Amb. Pinto Mr. Njenga Film: Marine Mining Technology									
2nd day: Mme Borgese Dr. Szekeli Dr. Blissenbach Conclusions & Recommendations		Approval of budget				Commissioning of papers			
Number of attendants: 10-15		Basic Back-ground paper				Conference Decem-ber			
						Conference publi-cation			
II. CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION A 3-DAY SEMINAR									
1st day: Plenary 3 workshops: Economic/ecological Legal/political Institutional									
2nd day: Plenary 3 workshops		Approval of budget				Commissioning of papers			
3rd day: 3 workshops Conclusions & Recommendations						Papers due Febru-ary			
Number of attendants: 40-50						Conference April			
						Semi-nar publi-cation			
Budget (by quarters):									
I		7,000		18,000		6,000		9,000	
II				7,000		7,000		46,000	
Quarter totals		7,000		25,000		13,000		55,000	
Grand total								\$115,000	

ATTACHMENTS

OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 5

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER AND THE
LAW OF THE SEA

BY

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&

ELISABETH MANN BORGESE

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REVISED EDITION

OCTOBER, 1976

MALTA

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Pacem in
Maribus

Caribbean Study
and
Dialogue



International Ocean Institute

CARIBBEAN STUDY AND DIALOGUE

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Excerpt of a letter from Prof. Dr. Peter R. Odell, Director,
Economisch-Geografisch Instituut, Erasmus Universiteit,
Rotterdam:

As chance would have it I happened to come across what I think is a good example of TNE\$ and the use of the sea en route to Brazil - during a brief stay in Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles. The U.S., as you know, is importing greatly increased quantities of crude oil from the Middle East etc. from where it is transported in mammoth tankers (VLCCs). These, however, are too big to enter U.S. Gulf or East Coast ports and thus the oil has to be transhipped to smaller tankers. This is partly done quite safely - in transshipment terminals of which there are a number in various Caribbean islands but, of course, they cost money to build and to use. The oil industry thus decided to do ship to ship transfers (STS) of the crude oil at sea and planned to do this off the American coast where, however, environmental considerations have severely limited its development and even then only in the case of tankers which have been specially converted - at high cost. Indeed, because of these considerations Pace Research Consultants of Houston - in a study for the F.E.A. on U.S. oil imports - determined that such STS transfers would not be feasible on a large scale.

However, what appears to be happening is that the oil companies are doing such crude oil transfers - between unconverted ships - off the coasts of various Caribbean islands: outside territorial waters but close enough in to give the shelter needed and to make the provision of tug boats from the islands a practical possibility. I understand that 1 million b/d of oil are being transferred in this way and that the oil industry has now decided it can expand the procedures to whatever quantities are required to meet U.S. crude oil import requirements.

But at what cost to the Caribbean islands, where the viability of the transshipment terminals is undermined and where the beaches and the sea in the important tourist region are presumably now liable to pollution - if, indeed, the U.S. ban on such transfers in its waters was at all meaningful.

How does this tie in with the law of the sea as far as the environment is concerned? Does the U.S. have any interest in what appears to be happening? And if the oil industry plans to do what I hear then how can it be restrained from doing so until the environmental and ecological dangers have been fully evaluated? You may have some answers to these questions: and/or know who would. I would be glad to hear from you as it is, of course, partly a Dutch affair - in two ways: first the Dutch Antilles are affected and second, Shell appears to be involved.

for environmental
reasons