



**FOUNDATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (INDIA)**
at the
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS



International Ocean
Institute

*The right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet
developmental and environmental needs of
present and future generations.*

Principle 3

THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MADRAS (IIT Madras) was set up in 1959, with the support of the Federal Republic of Germany, as an institute of excellence and an autonomous engineering school by an Act of the Indian Parliament. It has over 15 academic departments and centres, and numerous laboratories for education, research and consultancy in a wide spectrum of contemporary sciences, technology and the arts. Over the years IIT Madras has established a high reputation in India and abroad for its curriculum, teaching, research and industrial consultancy.

THE FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (INDIA) is a Trust set up in August 1998 by IIT Madras in partnership with the International Ocean Institute, Malta, to promote awareness, research, consultancy, training and education in order to

- enhance the sustainable development of natural resources (including the land, the coastal zone and the ocean space);
- support the protection and conservation of the environment; and
- facilitate the development, dissemination and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

The Foundation seeks to achieve this aim keeping in mind the interests of different sectors including industries, the public and, in particular, the poor communities, as well as the future generations.

The Foundation, managed by a Board of Trustees consisting of eminent persons, has two divisions:

- Centre for Sustainable Development
- International Ocean Institute, Operational Centre (India)

CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

States should co-operate to strengthen endogenous capacity-building for sustainable development by improving scientific understanding through exchanges of scientific and technological knowledge, and by enhancing the development, adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies, including new and innovative technologies.

Principle 9

RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, 1992

THE CENTRE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT will focus on Environment Management Systems and environmentally sound technologies. While the Centre will be an evolving entity, it plans to engage itself in training, proactive research, consultancy and information dissemination in areas such as :

- Environment Management Systems and ISO 14000
- Clean technologies
- Greening technologies
- Environmental laws, regulations and standards for industries
- Technology assessment and certification of environmentally sound technologies
- Testing and monitoring of the status of the environment
- Environmental impact assessment of projects
- Environmental health
- Environmental awareness promotion
- Applications of hi-tech like Remote Sensing, GIS and Bio-technology
- Course and curriculum design in sustainable development

The Centre is being conceived essentially as a clearing house and a referral service: providing information to help a client solve an environment-related problem; or locating an appropriate agency or expert at IIT Madras or any other institution within the country or abroad to solve the problem; and, where possible, co-ordinating the activity. On its own, the Centre may organise need-based training programmes inviting suitable resource persons; accept R&D projects and get them executed by appropriate groups.

Even now many of the research and consultancy projects underway at IIT Madras, sponsored by agencies such as Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, State Governments, Tamil Nadu Minerals Corporation, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board and Central Pollution Control Board are concerned with the development of environmentally sound technologies. These R&D activities include biotechnological options for energy and environmental balance, clean coal technologies, eco-friendly biomaterials, exhaust treatment, densification of deposited fly ash and the use of environment-friendly working fluids for refrigeration. The Centre will provide a focus to such activities.

New and efficient technologies will be essential to increase the capabilities to achieve sustainable development, sustain the world's economy, protect the environment, and alleviate poverty and human suffering.

Agenda 21, Chapter 34

The Centre will build on strengths of the two partners, IIT Madras and the International Ocean Institute. Through the IOI connection, the Centre will help IIT Madras engage itself in international technical co-operation and technology transfer.

A Virtual Centre

The Centre will be a *virtual* one in the sense that it will not have conventional facilities, laboratories or technical staff of its own. But it will access a variety of such resources and expertise existing at IIT Madras as well as in other institutions in the country and outside, with regard to environmentally sound technologies and related areas.

In short, the virtual Centre will play a catalytic role using extensive networking, modern information technology and communication facilities to bring diverse expertise and knowledge together to solve problems of sustainable development. The Centre would aim at maximum impact with a minimum of infrastructure and investment. The advantage of a *virtual* Centre is that it can be an evolving entity, adjusting its activities and approaches to suit changing needs and conditions.

Immediate Activities

- ❑ In collaboration with the United Nations Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology, New Delhi, an Introductory Workshop on ISO 14000 will be organised in March 1999 for industries in South India. This will be followed by more activities on Environment Management System.
- ❑ Discussions are on with the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, on possible collaboration in the field of environmental law for industries.
- ❑ A beginning is being made in setting up a database on environmentally sound technologies. The Centre is planning to become a Partner of the International Environmental Technology Centre (of the United Nations Environment Programme) located in Japan.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE OPERATIONAL CENTRE (INDIA)

The marine environment – including the oceans and all seas and adjacent coastal areas – forms an integrated whole that is an essential component of the global life-support system and a positive asset that presents opportunities for sustainable development.

Chapter 17, Agenda 21

RIO EARTH SUMMIT, 1992

THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE (IOI) is a global NGO which has been working for over 25 years for the sustainable and peaceful use of the oceans. It has its headquarters in Malta and Operational Centres in 10 countries: Canada, China, Costa Rica, Fiji, India, Japan, Malta, Romania, Senegal, and South Africa. The IOI Operational Centre at IIT Madras was established in September 1993 with a funding of US\$370,000 from UNDP-GEF. Over the last five years it has also raised funds from the Nippon Foundation, the Japan Fund for Global Environment and GTZ of Germany.

IOI India has trained and sensitised over 700 policy makers, civil servants, teachers and researchers in the Region in areas like Coastal Zone Management, Deep Seabed Mining and Environmental Policy; accounted for over 1300 participant-weeks in training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences; developed and delivered several new courses and updated others; compiled data bases on individuals and institutions in the Region concerned with ocean and coastal affairs; set up a library and documentation centre; established links and active co-operation with a large number of relevant institutions in the country and the Region; conducted a major survey in the Region on ocean affairs; and brought out three major publications for wide circulation in the Region.

The Centre's 5-week Course on Coastal Zone Management, which has been offered eight times, is in great demand on the Region. IOI India is one of the founding members of the United Nations Train-Sea-Coast Network through which several institutions across the globe are developing oceans-related courses according to the UN Train-X Methodology.

With a funding of 7 million Yen from the Japan Fund for Global Environment, IOI has set up a global network for environmental education and information dissemination. As a part of this project, IOI India organised a series of workshops and dialogues involving NGO representatives and villagers on a variety of topics like sustainable development in rural areas, alternate energy resources, Japanese experiences in environmental protection, coastal environment and local fish processing.

In 1997 IOI India was awarded a DM 150000 Ecovillages Project by GTZ of Germany. The two-year Project in 20 coastal villages of Tuticorin District of Tamil Nadu inhabited by *dalits* (or depressed groups) is being implemented through a local NGO, the ANAWIM Trust with the following objectives:

- Creation of awareness among the coastal communities, especially women, regarding coastal ecology and the importance of preserving the natural environment.
- Preservation and restoration of coastal ecology through measures like regeneration of mangroves, afforestation, watershed development, reduction of pollution, etc.
- Improvement of the livelihood of the coastal communities, specially women, through self-help and income generation activities.
- Introduction of ecofriendly technologies for meeting the first three objectives.

A second ecovillages project has been initiated in the state of Gujarat on the west coast.

The Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute has awarded a two-year CAN\$ 110000 Project to IOI India to study 'The formal and informal knowledge systems and institutional interests with regard to plant genetic resources' in collaboration with the Society for national and International Studies, Queen's University, Canada.

IOI India is now a self-sustaining centre with an established reputation in the Region for high-quality training, community development and publications. IOI India has established fruitful linkages with other leading academic and research institutions in the Region, and also has had beneficial interactions with international organizations. In addition, it has strong professional relationships with some leading NGOs in the Region and has also worked closely with some Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (INDIA)

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Chartered Accountant, Chennai.

The Foundation is now engaged in wide-ranging consultations for preparing a Mission Statement and a blueprint for action. If you are in broad agreement with the objectives of the Foundation and if you wish to get more information or you have ideas and suggestions to offer or you have proposals for collaboration or co-operation, please get in touch with

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Donations to the Trust are eligible for income tax exemption under Sec. 80G.

November 1998

Pacem in Maribus



I wish you every success, and am grateful to you for the assistance and strength you are lending to the United Nations' efforts.

U Thant

Former Secretary-General
United Nations

What is The International Ocean Institute?

The International Ocean Institute is a private, non-profit international organization for research and education whose purpose is to focus world attention on the urgent need for the wise use of the ocean environment and its resources. Its goal is the establishment of a transnational, intergovernmental body to administer the peaceful development and use of the oceans.

From studies undertaken and begun in 1968 by the Center for The Study of Democratic Institutions (a private U.S. research corporation in Santa Barbara, California) with the co-operation of the Government of Malta came the concept of an International Ocean Institute. Its formation and that of a documentation center are now complete and the Institute will commence operations in association with the Royal University of Malta early in 1972.



Is there a need for such an Institute?

The oceans, covering some three-fourths of the Earth's surface, represent man's last frontier on this planet. As our terrestrial resources continue to dwindle, the oceans may also truly become man's last hope for survival.

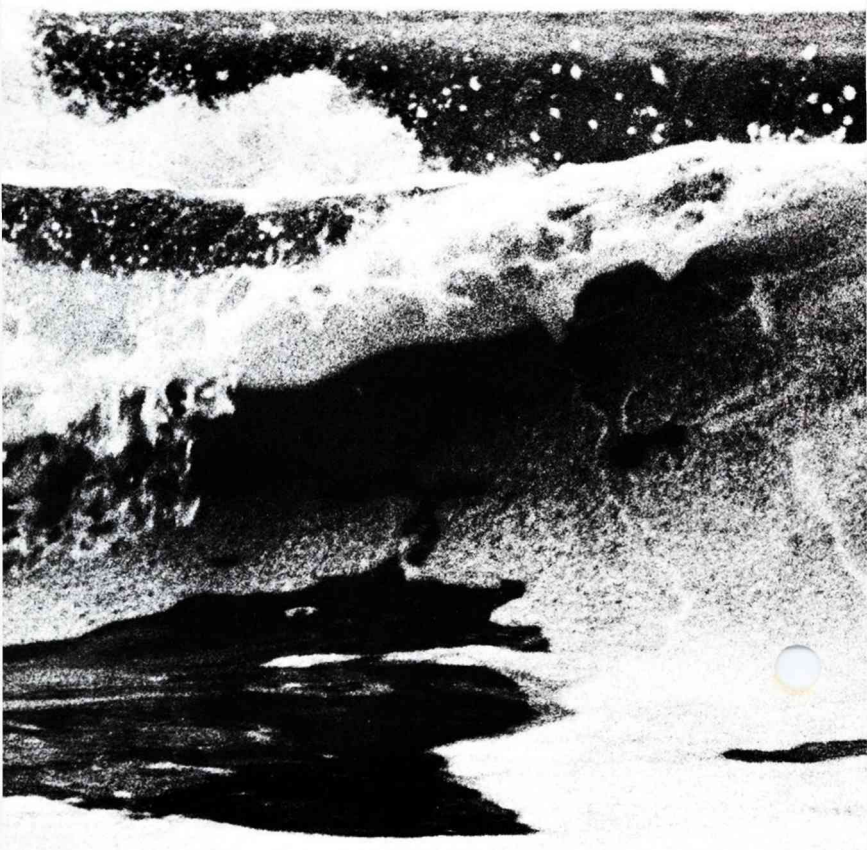
Despite the increased research in oceanography during the past century, relatively little is yet known about the resources of the oceans. Nevertheless scientists today envisage vast development plans for the undersea world.

Colonies of miners may live and work in undersea habitats to extract the mineral wealth which is thought to lie beneath much of the ocean floor.

"Mariculture"—the farming of the sea—will help provide new forms of nutrition to feed the world's ever-growing population.

Oil exploration and production may move from the continental shelf areas to plumb the ocean depths for energy.

Yet none of these development possibilities can be realized on a global scale without international co-operation and transnational control. Fostering the development of a regime for this purpose is the objective of the International Ocean Institute.



What is being done now?

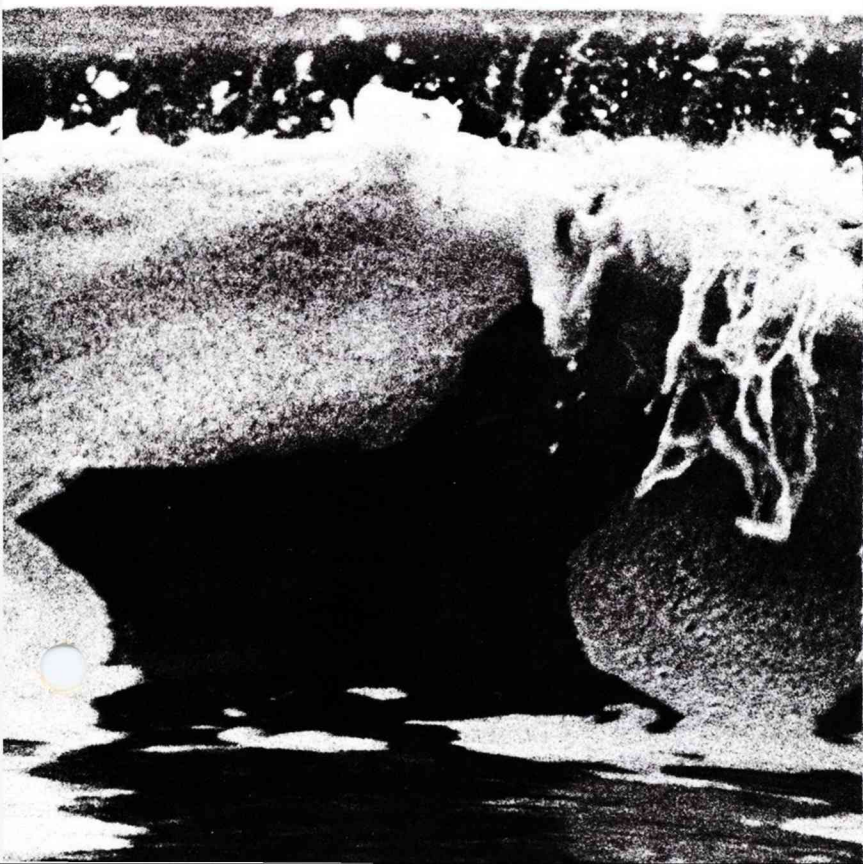
The Pacem in Maribus Continuing Group for Policy Research planned the establishment of a permanent Institute and staff at the Royal University of Malta. A variety of research projects already under way will be administered by the Institute. Specific areas of interest are:

The ecology of the Ocean Space. Scientific exploration of the deep oceans and the seabed will become the foundation of programs for the conservation and rational use of the ocean environment and its resources.

Development of Ocean Resources. Food, fossil fuels, minerals, energy and fresh water are some of the resources man may recover from the oceans. Continuing studies for the effective management of the burgeoning marine revolution are urgently needed.

Disarmament of the Ocean Floor. Studies are needed to develop further the United Nations Seabed Disarmament Treaty of 1970 and to dovetail the treaty with future machinery for the peaceful uses of the oceans.

Legal Framework for an Ocean Regime. New departures in international law, the further development of environmental law, and the establishment of a new form of international organization are needed to safeguard the oceans. The international regime envisaged by the Institute may well become a model for international organization in the next century.



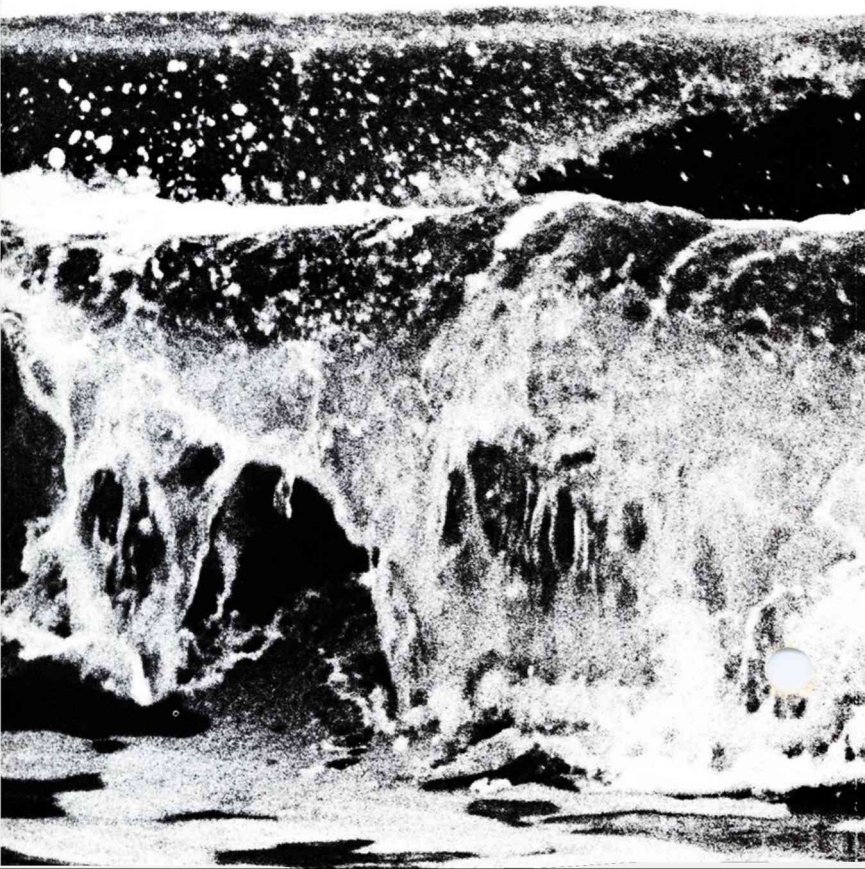
Ocean Development Tax. The Institute has commissioned a research project on the possibilities of obtaining the agreement of nations to pay one per cent of the gross value of their ocean produce to foster the development of effective ocean resource management. The project is being undertaken by a team of economists at Cambridge University, England.

Pacem in Maribus Convocations. Two international *Pacem in Maribus* convocations have taken place. These widely attended gatherings of leading world figures concerned with the ocean environment were held in Malta in 1970 and 1971; a third *Pacem in Maribus* convocation, sponsored by the Institute, will take place in Malta from June 27 to July 3, 1972. Smaller study seminars and summer school sessions will be held thereafter, and full convocations will be held when deemed necessary. A vital aim of these meetings is to anticipate future needs by about three years.

As an example of the scope of these convocations, the subjects discussed in 1971 were:

- The Economic Potential of the Oceans: A Forecast of the Next Decade
- The Pollution of the Mediterranean
- Necessary Conditions for the Effective Conduct of Ocean Research
- An Ocean Development Tax
- A Constitution for the Oceans

Mediterranean Development. A pilot project never previously attempted elsewhere is under way, and is examining the economic and ecological systems of the Mediterranean world or the "interface" between land and sea. It will study the integration of existing institutions and propose the establishment, where necessary, of new organizations.



What about the Future?

The need for effective transnational control of the ocean spaces beyond question. Already the *Pacem in Maribus* convocations have made important strides toward this goal. The United Nations has now recognized the importance of the oceans and is working toward international cooperation in this area.

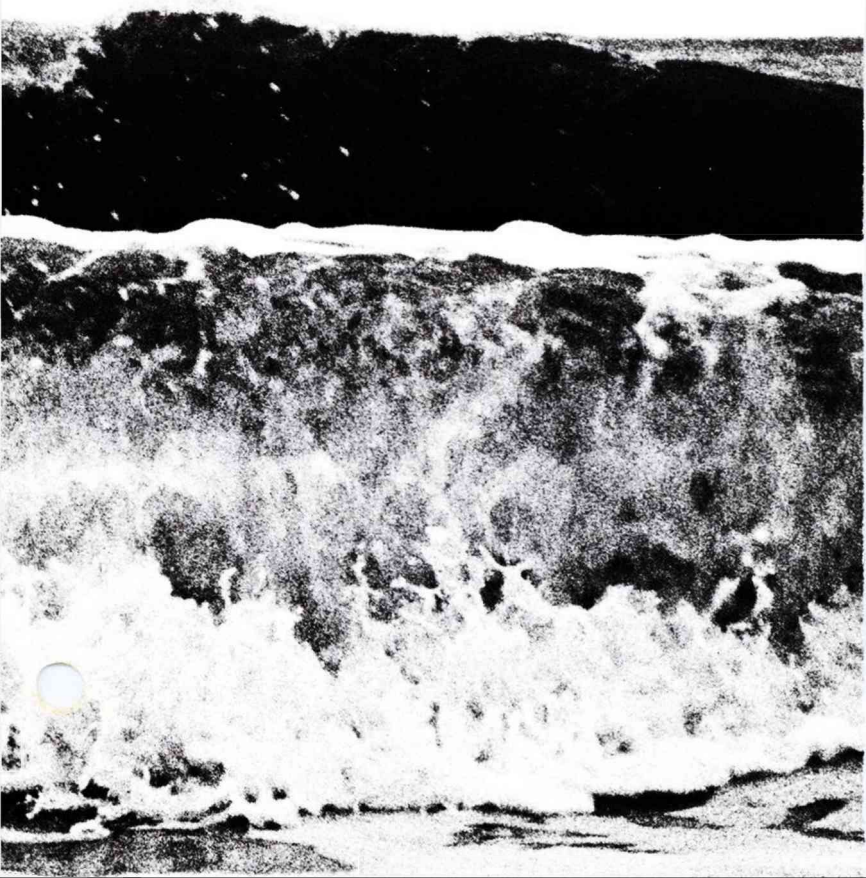
But money is needed to continue the work that has been so auspiciously begun.

Until now guidance has been furnished between the annual *Pacem in Maribus* convocations by a Continuing Group for Policy Research. The Secretary-General is Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, a senior fellow of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Now, a permanent Institute is being established at the Royal University of Malta.

The permanent Institute will permit scientists, legal experts and specialists to focus their energies on the problems of the sea. It will help to speed the day when an Ocean Regime will become an operating reality. The Institute has been fortunate in securing as its first Director, Dr. Sidney J. Holt, recognized as one of the most outstanding marine biologists of the world.

The initial two-year budget for the Institute has been established at approximately \$300,000 (U.S.) per annum, of which about one-third is coming from the United Nations Development Programme. It is hoped the remaining two-thirds will be provided privately by individuals, corporations and foundations.

This money will be used for such things as data collection, identification of problems, research projects, international and interdisciplinary courses, technical grants, conferences, summer schools and seminars, fellowships, publications and the dissemination of information.



How can you help?

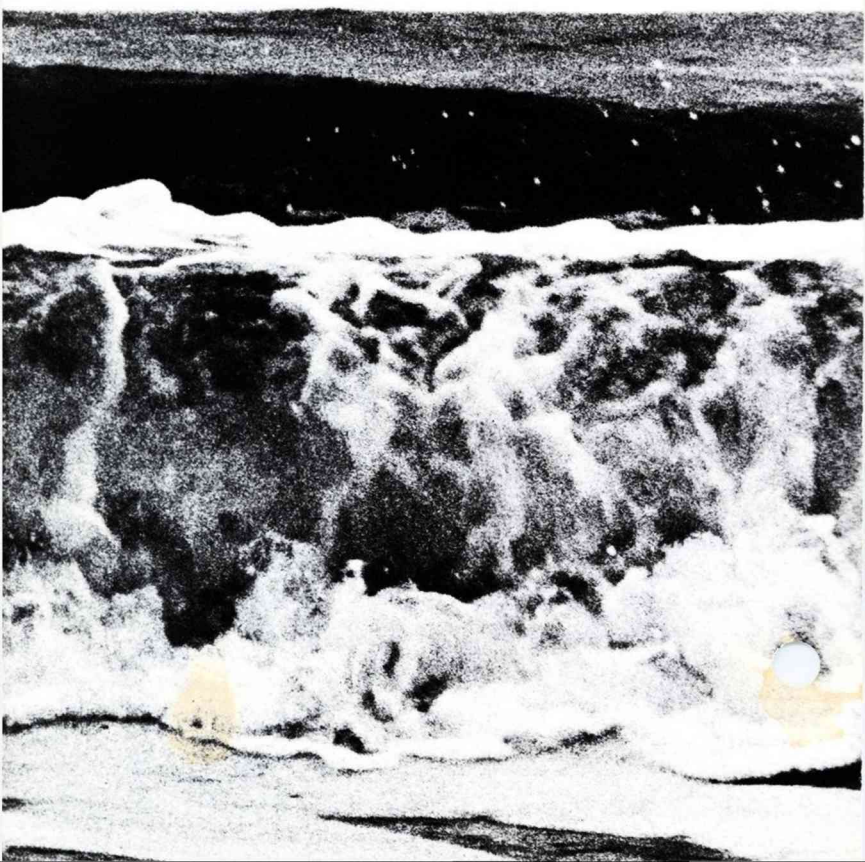
The International Ocean Institute requires the support and encouragement of every enlightened person, corporation and foundation having an interest in the exciting frontier of ocean-based science and technology. Clearly, making the most of the economic opportunities of the undersea world depends on the elimination of destructive nationalism from the oceans.

All those concerned with ocean development have a great stake in the efforts of the Institute to develop and perpetuate a transnational body for the control of ocean spaces. Also, many multinational corporations may wish to support the Institute's efforts to assist in the development of a transnational body to serve as a model for other organizations.

You can help by becoming a member of The Friends of the International Ocean Institute, for which you will receive continuing information on the Institute's activities.



Pacem in Maribus



International Ocean Institute

Planning Council

Anwar Ahmed Aleem	Institute of Marine Biology, University of Sierra Leone
Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz	University of Bologna, Italy
Enrico Bonomi	Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, Rome, Italy
E. J. Borg Costanzi	Royal University of Malta
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Vincent Mutuale	Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations
Shigeru Oda	Tohoku University Alternate Representative of Japan to the United Nations
Arvid Pardo	Minister Plenipotentiary for Ocean Affairs of Malta to the United Nations
Jacques Piccard	Lausanne, Switzerland
Duke E. Pollard	Permanent Mission of Guyana to the United Nations
Roger Revelle	Center for Population Studies, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Lord Ritchie-Calder of Balmashannar	Great Britain
Alexander Yankov	Sofia State University, Sofia, Bulgaria

Sample only
out of date

Friends of the International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 4068,
Santa Barbara, California 93103
U.S.A.

The undersigned hereby applies for membership for the ensuing year in the Friends of the International Ocean Institute and encloses payment as noted below (check one only)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Associate individual member \$25 | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular corporate member \$1,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular individual member \$100 | <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining corporate member \$5,000 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Founding individual member \$500 | <input type="checkbox"/> Founding corporate member \$10,000 |

Associate individual members will receive the newsletter. Regular individual members will receive the newsletter and the quarterly review of the Institute. Founding individual members will receive the newsletter, the quarterly review, a copy of all publications and an invitation to the Annual Founder's Dinner.

All corporate members will receive the newsletter, quarterly review and minutes of Institute meetings. In addition, they will be invited to attend convocations and the Annual Founder's Dinner.

(Name in full)

(Address)

(Date)

The Friends of the International Ocean Institute is a non-profit corporation organized in California, the purpose of which is to raise funds for specific projects to be carried out by the International Ocean Institute.

In the opinion of tax counsel, contributions are deductible for federal income tax purposes within the limitation of 50% of the donor's adjusted gross income.

The Board of Directors will make such grants to the International Ocean Institute as in its discretion it deems proper and reserves the right to withdraw its approval of a grant even after it is made.

INTERNATIONAL
OCEAN INSTITUTE
IOI



Pacem in Maribus

July 1978

Background

Perspective: Life, health and prosperity of our planet largely depend on the oceans. The oceans, covering two thirds of the earth, contain 95% of all water, more hydrocarbons and hard minerals than are found on land, and vast living resources which can make a far greater contribution to world food supplies than at present. The purpose of the IOI is to study in depth the issues involved in managing the oceans and to propose new approaches and solutions. The oceans are our great laboratory for the building of a new international order.

History: In 1970 an international conference was called in Malta to discuss, at the nongovernmental level, the profound issues raised by Malta's intervention at the U.N. on November 1, 1978, "on the question of the peaceful uses of the seabed and ocean floor, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction." The Conference, attended by 300 legal experts, marine scientists, ocean industrialists and diplomats, was called Pacem in Maribus, "Peace in the Oceans." It turned out to be the first in a long series. It was in the wake of Pacem in Maribus that the IOI was founded, with the cooperation of the University of Malta and the United Nations Development Programme.

Work Programme

The work programme of the IOI consists of two major components: the annual Pacem in Maribus convocations, involving public opinion leaders from many countries, and the research programme, focusing on particular projects and seminars. The results of the projects form the basis for discussion at the annual conferences. 11

Pacem in Maribus I through V (1970-74) took place in Malta. Pacem in Maribus vi was held in Okinawa, Japan, Pacem in Maribus Vii in Algiers, and Pacem in Maribus Viii, in Mexico. Many of the resolutions and proposals, first discussed at Pacem in Maribus, have found their way subsequently into the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. After the conclusion of this Conference, Pacem in Maribus will continue to explore the potential contribution of marine resources and ocean management to development and a more equitable international order. ed. 1-

Completed Projects

In 1970 Pacem in Maribus launched an interdisciplinary study on the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, one of the most beautiful and most endangered bodies of water on our globe. The study dealt with the industrial, recreational, and military uses and abuses of the sea, and proposed new forms of international organization, management, and regulation. It was the first study of its kind and ini-

tiated a long line of activities, leading, eventually, to the adoption of the Barcelona Convention.

The IOI conducted a similar study on the Caribbean.

Other studies dealt with the economic potential of the world ocean, the feasibility of establishing an ocean development tax, energy on the oceans, and the prospects of disarmament and arms control in a part of the globe that has become the pivot of the "balance of power" while, as the Common Heritage of Mankind, it should be used for peaceful purposes only.

Since, in dealing with the ocean one has to deal with a large number of "key issues" -- food and fiber, metals and minerals, communication, navigation, science policy, environment, technology, multinational corporations, to name only a few -- IOI projects have focused increasingly on the issues of the law of the sea in the wider framework of the New International Economic Order. A comprehensive study on this subject, sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands, was published in 1976.

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Current Projects

Presently the IOI is engaged in three major projects:

THE OCEAN YEARBOOK

-- the only existing publication assembling, on an annual basis, ecological and economic data on all major uses of the oceans and the political and legal issues involved. Published, for the IOI, by the University of Chicago Press.

MARINE RESOURCES, OCEAN MANAGEMENT, AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE 80S AND BEYOND

-- Development strategy, for the past two decades, has ignored the potential of marine resources and ocean management. This study attempts to provide a conceptual framework, backed by a series of case studies, integrating the marine sector into the Development process.

TRAINING OF EXPERTS IN SEABED MINING FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

-- The mineral wealth of the seabed, which is the common heritage of mankind, will be managed by a new type of international institution, the International Seabed Authority. This must be based on the active cooperation between industrialized and developing countries. The purpose of the project is to assist developing countries to prepare experts enabling them to fully benefit from the new institution.

The Governing Bodies of the IOI

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lowing publications
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the IOI mailing list



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Publications

The following publications are available from the IOI:

Pacem in Maribus Proceedings, I-

The Pollution of the Mediterranean
by Lord Ritchie-Calder, 1971.

Mediterranean Cooperation and Development, 1972.

Caribbean Cooperation and Development, 1973.

Occasional Papers, I-VI

Pacem in Maribus, Anthology, 19

The Tides of Change, Anthology
1974.

The Drama of the Oceans, 1976.

Sea Farm, 1979.

Funding

The operations of the IOI are financed by contributions from Governments (Algeria, Jamaica, Mexico, the Netherlands, Sweden) Foundations (Agnelli, Ford, General Service, IFDA), Industry (ENI, FIAT), Banks (three Canadian Banks, Bank of Sweden) and individuals.

PACEM IN MARIBUS IX
YAOUNDE
JANUARY, 1979.

Duration: 4 days.

Main theme:

-- What do African countries gain, what do they lose through the new Law of the Sea? How can the new Law of the Sea be developed regionally to maximize benefits for African peoples? How can the development of marine resources and ocean management be integrated into a general development strategy for Africa, in the framework of a new international economic order?

FIRST DAY

North Africa and Mediterranean

1. Lines of possible regional cooperation on matters mentioned in the new Law of the Sea (problems of enclosed and semi-enclosed seas and status of islands).
2. Mediterranean fisheries: survey and analysis of conservation measures required. Africa and the Blue Plan.
3. Shipping and development of national shipping lines. Would it be useful and feasible were two or more Mediterranean countries to establish a common shipping line? African countries and the UNCTAD Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.

4. International organizations and the Mediterranean. Survey of activities. How could they be improved?

SECOND DAY

West Africa and Atlantic

1. Marine scientific research.
2. Marine technology: transfer, training, institutional infrastructure.
3. Fisheries management & conservation, cooperation with foreign companies; cooperation with landlocked countries; surveillance and enforcement.
4. Shipping: survey, training, insurance, management.
5. Aquaculture: possibilities, requirements, nutritional needs, economic and social infrastructure

THIRD DAY

East Africa and Indian Ocean

1. Impact of new law of the sea. Problems of delimitation.
2. Fisheries, Commissions, migratory species.
3. Activities of U.N. system.
4. Military activities: Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace.
5. Scientific research and upgrading of marine capability.

FOURTH DAY

General

1. International Seabed Area and Africa. Training of experts for participation in organs of Seabed Authority; transfer of technologies; impact on African producer countries; new uses for manganese; participation in nodule processing and marketing; impact on employment, trade; etc.
2. African landlocked States and the new Law ~~of~~ the Sea.