



Paxem in Mariibus

International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Proposal

for the Establishment

of a

United Nations University for Ocean Studies

(UNUOS)



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SUMMARY

1. The Government of Malta proposes the establishment of a United Nations University for Ocean Studies (UNUOS), to be chartered, as UNU campus, associated with the University of Malta, and associated, through appropriate mechanisms of coordination and cooperation, with other international, regional and national institutions pursuing related purposes.
2. Such cooperation shall be established, in particular, with the United Nations Agencies and Institutions concerned with the oceans, i.e., the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC), The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its Committee on Fisheries (COFI), the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Maritime University campus in Yokohama when it shall be established, as well as other campuses that may be established in other parts of the world.
3. The activities of UNUOS shall consist of (a) a teaching and training programme; (b) a research programme; (c) a publications programme; and (d) a programme of meetings and seminars.
4. The UNUOS programme shall provide a comprehensive background for the understanding of ocean science, both natural and social, in an integrated way. It shall promote marine scientific cooperation on a regional (Mediterranean) and global basis; it shall enhance the training of scientific administrative and managerial personnel especially in developing countries and contribute to the creation of infrastructure for the transfer of marine technologies.
5. The activities of UNUOS shall be directed by a Board of Governors of 24 members nominated by States members and elected by an Assembly of States members on a regional basis, four for each of the U.N. Regional groups, except that the first Board of Governors shall consist of the members of the Board of Trustees and Planning Council

of the International Ocean Institute until they finish their current term of office at the end of 1984.

6. The academic staff of UNUOS shall consist of (a) a Rector and such other officers as may be decided; (b) ten to twelve resident Senior Fellows appointed for three-year terms which may be renewable; (c) up to ten Research Fellows appointed for terms from 6 months to a year; and (d) Guest Lecturers engaged for short terms (one week or less) to participate in the Training Programme.

7. The annual budget of UNUOS, during the initial years, shall not exceed US\$ 2 million.

BACKGROUND

8. The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, concurrently with ongoing social, economic, and technological developments, has set into motion new trends of economic growth and created new needs, especially in developing countries. These needs are described, inter alia, in Document A/Conf.62/L.76 of August 18, 1981, "Study on the Future Functions of the Secretary-General under the Draft Convention and on the Needs of Countries, especially Developing Countries, for Information, Advice and Assistance under the New legal Regime," and in A/Conf.62 /L.79, "Draft Resolution on Development of National Marine Science, Technology and Ocean Service Infrastructures," Submitted by Pakistan on Behalf of the Group of 77.

9. Not only the U.N. Secretariat, also all the competent U.N. Organizations, in particular, IOC, FAO, UNEP, IMCO, are presently engaged in a process of re-assessing their functions and responsibilities in response to the needs arising from the new order in the oceans. As an example, reference is made to Doc. IOC/TT - LOS I -I/2 Prov., "First Session of the ad Hoc Task Team to Study the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea and Any Future Text Developed by UNCLOS, and the Implications to the Commission." Tenerife, Canary Islands, 18-20 June 1981.

10. Thus far the United Nations University (UNU) has dedicated only marginal attention to the problems of the oceans. It would appear inevitable that this institution, too, should engage in

a similar re-assessment and respond to the new need. The establishment of a Campus, or Campuses, dedicated entirely to the new problems of ocean management, and designated as United Nations University for Ocean Studies would appear to be an appropriate response.

11. In his Statement to the Informal Plenary of August 27, the Chairman of the First Committee commended the contenders for the seat of the International Seabed Authority for their valiant campaign. He congratulated the Government of Jamaica on their victory and suggested that Malta and Fiji might be compensated by the establishment of Centers for Training and Scientific Research. Fiji, in whose Exclusive Economic Zone there may be manganese nodules, might be particularly suitable for the training of technicians in seabed mining; Malta might become a center for ocean studies in a broader sense.

12. In his Statement to the closing Plenary of the Tenth Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on August 28, the Representative of Malta took up Chairman Engo's suggestion. He indicated Malta's interest in the establishment of such an institution and pointed out that Malta had already acquired some expertise in organizing Training Programmes in Marine Resource Management and Conservation for participants from Third-World Countries.

13. The International Ocean Institute was established in Malta in 1972, in cooperation with the Government and the University of Malta and with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

14. Over the past two years, the IOI has developed a Training Programme in the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources for participants from Third-World countries. The purpose of the programme is to contribute to a better understanding of the nature of the resources of ocean space, the technologies being developed to exploit them, and the emerging new Law of the Sea to regulate their uses. The purpose, furthermore, is to contribute to the formation of cadres of civil servants and decision makers in developing countries, who should use this increased awareness to maximize benefits for their countries from the new international order in the oceans. The purpose, finally, is to contribute to the concept of ocean management as a new and, in many cases, crucially important dimension of national and international development strategy.

15. Two of the courses under the programme, "Class A," were devoted to ocean mining, the other two, "Class B," to the Management of the EEZ. "Class A" was held at the IOI in Malta in the spring of 1980, and in Malta and in the Federal Republic of Germany (Technical University of Aachen) in the autumn of 1981. "Class B" was held in Malta in the Autumn of 1980 and at Dalhousie University, Canada, in the summer of 1981. The courses lasted 10-12 weeks each and were attended by an average of 22 participants from the following countries: Argentina, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Cameroon, Peoples Republic of China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, St. Kitts, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, and Yugoslavia. Lecturers and discussion leaders came from all parts of the world. Scholarships were provided by Canada, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Mexico, Nigeria, the Commonwealth Secretariat, FAO, UNDP, EEC, the OPEC Special Fund, and the World Bank .

16. During 1981-1984, the programme will be expanded by the addition of a third annual course, "Class C," organized on a regional basis. The first of these is being organized in cooperation with the Government of India and UNEP. It will be held in Goa, India, from October to December, 1981, and address the special needs of the South and Southeast Asian Region. In 1983, "Class C" will be organized in cooperation with the Government of Algeria and OAS. It will be held in El Djezair and address the particular needs of Francophone African countries. In 1984, "Class C" will be organized in cooperation with the Government of Mexico. It will be held in Mexico and be devoted to problems of ocean management in Latin American countries and in the Caribbean.

17. The Training Programme in Marine Resource Management and Conservation for Participants from Third-World Countries constitutes the best existing nucleus for a curriculum for a UNUOS. The IOI has also developed a global network of lecturers and discussion leaders as well as of funders, essential for the development of such a programme.

18. Over the past ten years, the IOI has developed a Research Programme, in cooperation with research institutions in various parts of the world.

19. The IOI has developed a publication programme, consisting of an Ocean Yearbook, published, for the IOI, by the University of Chicago Press, and series of Proceedings and IOI Occasional Papers.

20. Over the past 12 years, the IOI (and its parent body, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions,) has organized ten Pacem in Maribus Convocations, bringing together diplomats, legal experts, marine scientists, representatives of marine industries and of ocean-oriented intergovernmental organizations, for the discussion of short-term and long-term ocean problems and the elaboration of new approaches and new concepts -- many of which have found their way into intergovernmental fora.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF UNUOS

21. There shall be a General Assembly of States members of UNUOS. The Assembly shall meet once every three years to hear, and approve, reports, plans, budgets, and to elect the Board of Governors of 24 members.

22. The Board of Governors shall consist of 24 members, elected in a personal capacity, in consideration of their experience in international education, ocean sciences and ocean management, and development strategy. Each member State shall make one or more nominations. A slate of all nominations shall be presented to the General Assembly, which shall elect four Governors for each of the 6 U.N. Regional groups (Africa, Asia, Arab States, Latin America, Western European and other States). The Board of Governors shall exercise the functions assigned to it by the Statutes of UNUOS.

23. The First Board of Governors shall consist of the members of the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute. They shall remain in Office for three years, and assure continuity in the planning of the initial programme of UNUOS.

24. The Board of Governors shall appoint the Rector of UNUOS.

25. The Academic Staff of UNUOS shall be appointed by the Rector, with the approval of the Board of Governors. The Academic Staff shall consist of

Ten to twelve Resident Senior Fellows, with high academic qualifications in physical oceanography; marine biology; Fisheries Management;

Aquaculture; Environmental Sciences; Ocean Mining; Ocean Energy; Navigational Sciences; Coastal Management; Ocean Economics; Law of the Sea, Admiralty Law; national legislation; and international organization. The Resident Senior Fellows should be drawn from all parts of the world and from all social systems. They should be appointed for three-year terms, which may be renewable. They should engage in teaching -- including courses in elementary ocean sciences at the University of Malta; they should coordinate the UNUOS Research Programme; and two or three of them should assume the responsibilities of Directors of the Training Programme. They should also be responsible for the building of the Library and Archives around the nucleus of the IOI library and archives, as well as for the establishment of laboratories and other physical infrastructure for the UNUOS Research and Development Programme.

-- Up to ten research fellows, on fellowships from six months to one year, with assignments in determined research projects;

--Guest lecturers engaged for periods of one week or less, in connection with the Training Programme.

The Teaching Programme

26. The teaching programme shall consist of three components. The first component is structured to serve the immediate needs particularly of developing countries. It should provide an introduction to ocean management and convey new concepts and approaches to integrate the management of ocean space and resources into national and international development strategy. For this purpose, it is suggested that UNUOS simply take over the Training Programme developed by IOI, build on it, improve and expand it.

27. The second component is a Master's Degree Programme in Ocean Studies. This should be a two-to-three year programme and should be carried out in cooperation with specialized institutions, such as Woods Hole, Scripps, VNIRO, the Goa Institute. Such cooperation should include a coordinated scholarship programme, enabling participants to spend 1-3 years at the cooperating specialized institution. The aim of this programme should be the formation of teachers in ocean studies, especially in developing countries, thus generating a multiplier effect and contributing to the establishment of qualified ocean studies centers in other developing countries.

28. Thirdly, as the technical infrastructure of UNUOS in Malta increases and improves, a Ph.D. programme in Ocean Studies should be introduced, to enhance capability and original work in marine sciences and in advanced ocean management, especially in the innovative

fields as aquacultura, ocean mining (all forms), and the generation of energy from the oceans.

Research and Publications Programme

29. The Research Programme of UNUOS shall be organized and coordinated by the Resident Senior Fellows. Research and Development Projects may be carried out at UNUOS facilities, especially in connection with Ph.D. programmes when these are developed; or they may be assigned to nonresidents who may be awarded research fellowships to carry out determined projects at other, specialized institutions. The results of UNUOS research projects shall form the subject of UNUOS Seminars, of which there shall be at least four each year. UNUOS Seminars shall include the UNUOS academic staff and special guests who may be invited. The results of the research and seminar discussions shall be published in UNUOS Occasional Papers. UNUOS shall also continue, expand and improve the Ocean Yearbook, providing current information and statistical, economic, and ecological data on all major uses of the oceans in an interrelated way, with particular consideration for the needs of developing countries where such data are often difficult to obtain.

Conference Programme

30. UNUOS shall continue the series of annual Pacem in Maribus convocations, bringing together, for four to five days, about one hundred leading personalities in ocean law and management, such as diplomats, legal experts, marine scientists and industrialists from all parts of the world and all social systems, and representatives of intergovernmental, regional and global organizations and the United Nations Secretariat. Pacem in Maribus shall continue to discuss the ongoing development of ocean law, the continuing penetration of the industrial revolution into the oceans, the participation of developing countries in this revolution, the potential of maritime economy as an equalizer between rich and poor countries and a medium for North-South cooperation, and the possible effects of the management of the peaceful uses of the oceans on restricting the arms race. Such annual reviews and assessments encourage the emergence of new concepts and approaches, foster a dynamic spirit in UNUOS, and contribute to the further evolution of the Law of the Sea.

INDICATIVE BUDGET

The budget, indicative of orders of magnitude, covers only the operational costs of UNUOS during the first years. A budget for the cost of establishment and endowment or capitalization will be elaborated separately.

Expenditures

A. Personnel

Rector	US\$ 60,000	
10 Resident Senior Fellows	500,000	
Research Fellows	250,000	
Secretarial assistance, editorial and non-academic staff	190,000	
SUBTOTAL		1,000,000

B. Travel and Communications 100,000

C. Training Programme 600,000

E. Research Programme 100,000

F. Publications Programme 100,000

G. Pacem in Maribus Programme 100,000

SUBTOTAL 1,000,000

Grand Total 2,000,000

Sources of Income

The Training Programme could be maintained self-sufficient on the basis of a scholarship programme with contributions from Governments and intergovernmental institutions.

The Research Programme (the budget for which should be gradually increased) can be financed ad hoc by institutions such as CIDA and IDRC (Canada), SIDA (Sweden), OPEC Special Fund, and private Foundations (Ford, Rockefeller).

Some income accrues from the Publications programme (royalties from the sale of the Ocean Yearbook and the Occasional Papers).

A certain amount of income can be generated through contracts and consultations.

Income from these sources is estimated to amount to about one million dollars, or 50 percent of the operating budget.

The remaining 50 percent should come in the form of institutional grants from UNU, the World Bank, and voluntary contributions from member States.