



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
MALTA

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
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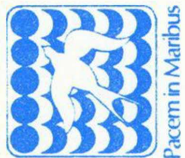
THE ORIGINS OF THE IOI

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

Few speeches heard at the United Nations have triggered as much activity as Arvid Pardo's. A Seabed Committee was appointed in 1968; a Declaration of Principles was adopted in 1970; a Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction from the Seabed was signed in 1971; and in 1973 the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

began what turned out to be a nine-year task of embodying the Principles in a treaty and creating the necessary institutional framework. Every United Nations Agency and institution has been somehow involved in the work of that great Conference, as well as many nongovernmental institutions and "think tanks."

Among the latter was the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, which engaged in a comprehensive ocean study in 1967 and published one of the earliest model ocean space draft treaties in the autumn of 1968. It was upon the publication of this monograph that the Maltese Government invited the Center to hold an international conference in Malta to explore, in greater depth, the issues involved. This led to Pacem in Maribus I, which was held in Malta in the summer of 1970, after three years' preparatory work had assembled six volumes of research material. The success of Pacem in Maribus I, attended by more than 250



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diplomats, marine scientists, international jurists, fishery experts and representatives of the oil and mining industries, clearly indicated the usefulness of further work on a broadly inter-disciplinary, truly international, and totally independent (and therefore nongovernmental) level, and resulted in the establishment of the Continuing Group on Policy Research. With the help of the Government of Malta and the United Nations Development Programme, this Committee founded the International Ocean Institute in Malta in June 1972.

WHAT IT IS - HOW IT WORKS

The Scope and Purpose

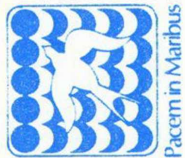
The International Ocean Institute is an independent, nongovernmental, international, nonprofit organization. It is governed by a Board of Trustees and a Planning Council (the former Continuing Group). A small staff conducts operations

in Malta, Halifax (Canada), and Chicago (Ill.USA) In addition there are project directors for individual projects, associates and consultants, and a Board of Editors for the Ocean Yearbook.

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

Funding

The operations of the IOI are financed by contributions from governments



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

The annual budget of the IOI is approximately US\$ one million.

The Four Components

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

- Training
- Conferences and seminars
- Research
- Publications.

All four components are strictly interconnected. The results of research projects are the basis for discussion at



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

IOI TRAINING PROGRAMME

Since 1980, the International Ocean Institute has been organizing courses within its Training Programme in the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources for Mid-career Civil Servants from Developing Countries.

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

The purpose of the Programme is to deepen the understanding of the ever increasing importance of the oceans and



their resources in world politics and world economics; to assist developing countries in the formation of a core of decision-makers fully aware of the complex issues of ocean management; and to maximize the benefits to be derived from the proper integration of ocean management into national and international development strategy.

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

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

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

The first Class A course was held in Malta from April to July, 1980. This was followed by five other courses between 1981 and 1985. The course was then re-organised to meet the specific requirements of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. This was done on the basis of a Resolution introduced by sixteen Delegations in the Commission in April 1986.



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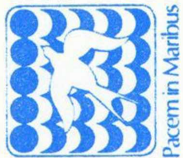
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The Class B course focuses on the Management and Conservation of the Resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone. Two preparatory workshops were held at the United Nations in March and April 1980. These workshops, which were organised in collaboration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

The IOI Class B course is aimed at giving participants an overview of the many and varied aspects of EEZ management in order to help them develop a familiarity with the broad range of issues encountered in marine affairs. It attempts to increase awareness of the fact that ocean management adds a new dimension to development

picture



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strategy; that it requires broadly interdisciplinary skills, new institutional and legal infrastructures and new forms of local, national and international, intergovernmental and nongovernmental, organisation and cooperation.

The first Class B course took place in Malta from September to December 1980. The second was held in Halifax, Canada, at Dalhousie University from June to August, 1981. The programme has become an annual event at Dalhousie University. Six courses have been held to date. Another Class B programme will be held in Beijing, China, in the fall of 1987.

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

their individual country reports as well as the text of selected lectures.

Each year the courses are revised and updated with the help of assessments, criticism and suggestions from the participants and the guest lecturers. It is also felt, however, that after three years of training courses, a very thorough examination should be made in order to ensure that they still fulfil the present needs of developing countries.

As a result of requests from various quarters in developing countries, it was felt that a Class C course on issues of regional cooperation should be developed. To this end, a workshop was held in Delhi and Goa, India, in May, 1982, in order to make detailed plans and arrangements for the first Class C course on the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources in South and Southeast Asia.



Pacem in Maribus

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PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
SEA-BED AUTHORITY AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA
Special Commission 2
Fourth session
Kingston, Jamaica
17 March - 11 April 1986.

Algeria, Austria, Columbia, Egypt, Idonesia,
Kuwait, Liberia,
Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia,
Suriname,
Tunisia and Yugoslavia
draft resolution

The Preparatory Commission

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the offer made by the
International Ocean Institute and contained in
document LOS/PCN/SCN.2/L.4, introduced by the
delegation of Malta;
2. Notes also that the proposal for training
has no financial implication for the Preparatory
Commission;
3. Calls upon Governments of developing
countries members of this Commission to take
advantage of the offer by nominating candidates
for participation and scholarships in the
programme;
4. Decides that a colloquium be organized
during the summer meetings of the Preparatory
Commission later this year to review the
curriculum and syllabus for such programmes;
5. Expresses its appreciation to the
International Ocean Institute for its constructive
contribution to the work of the Preparatory
Commission.



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

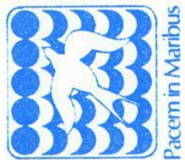
Miss G. Guy
Trinidad and Tobago

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

Mohammad Saeed Akhtar
Pakistan

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

H.T. Molokwu
Lagos, Nigeria



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"The Training Programme...proved invaluable to the accentuation of my understanding of the intricacies and economic importance of ocean space especially in fostering economic development and growth within developing nation states."

C.L. Harvey
Dept. of Fisheries
Georgetown, Guyana

"As we look forward to the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone when the Law of the Sea Convention goes into force, we hope that we can apply this new type of training to the effective and rational management of our marine resources."

T.W. Sherman
leader of the Delegation of Liberia

"...In view of his present responsibilities and of his knowledge in the field of international law, you may rest assured that Mr. Suchiva is amply qualified to participate in the Training Programme and that the experience to be gained from the Programme will be of immense value to himself and his work for the Treaty and Legal Department."

Dr. Sathit Sathirathaya, Director-General
Treaty and Legal Department
Bangkok, Thailand



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

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

ocean management into their overall development strategy which may be greatly enhanced by adding this new dimension.

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

The South Pacific course took an integrated approach to the special problems of ocean management of island States in that region. Attention was given to living and nonliving resources, trade, the multiple use of ocean space, and the integration of EEZ management into national and international development strategies. This IOI Training Programme was organised in cooperation with the Forum Fisheries Agency (Solomon Islands), CIDA (Canada), and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

A "refresher course" was held the following year. An interdisciplinary



training programme in ocean management -- now independent of the IOI -- has become a permanent institution in the South Pacific region.

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

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

A series of three Class C programmes, starting in Tanzania in the fall of 1986, is scheduled for the Indian Ocean region. Another series of three, starting in Yugoslavia in the fall of 1987, is planned for the Mediterranean.

THE OCEAN YEARBOOK

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

A mass of data was available -- on marine scientific research in UNESCO and IOC, on ocean mining in the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the UN Secretariat, on fisheries in the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), on shipping in the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); on environmental issues in UNEP -- but nowhere could they be presented in



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their interactions. "Conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole," it was decided, therefore, to compile and provide readily available data and information on the uses of ocean space and resources, and their economic value.

The Ocean Yearbook, which is published by the University of Chicago Press and edited by Professors Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Norton Ginsburg, presents a collection and review of the resources, ecology, technology, and strategic uses and importance of the world's oceans. This unique compilation of marine resources and related data, and their interactions, provides a comprehensive, integrated view of ocean affairs, and has proved itself an invaluable tool for policy-makers, especially in the Third World, as well as for teachers, students, and interested laymen. It is also used as a textbook in the IOI Training Programme. Five volumes, each of about 600 pages, have appeared to date.

picture





OCEAN YEARBOOK 6, 1986

Issues and Prospects

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

Living Resources

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

Marine Science and Technology

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

Transportation and Communication

- E. Gold Ocean Shipping: Toward a More Regulatory Regime
- R. Vogel Multimodal Transport: Impact on Developing Countries
- G. Levikov Container Transport Tariff Rules: Impact on Developing Countries
- T. Busha The IMO Conventions
- K. Nweihed The International Maritime Organization: A Venezuelan Perspective

- L.Speranskaya Marine Environmental Protection and Freedom of Navigation in International Law

- S.V.Molodtsov The Exclusive Economic Zone: Legal Status and Regime of Navigation

- H.Williamson International Maritime Arbitration

Environment

- B. Boczek The Concept of Regime and the Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment

- M. Bruce The London Dumping Convention, 1972: First Decade and Future

Military Activities

- K.McCann The Soviet Navy: Structure and Purposes

- J. Morgan Small Navies

Regional Developments

- N. Dunning Implications of Dispute Settlement in the Gulf of Maine

- G.Luton Strategic Issues in the Arctic Region

- M. Morris EEZ Policy in South America's Southern Cone

Appendices

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



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Cover,

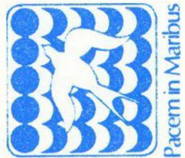
OYB XI

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

John Barkham Reviews

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

Mark Reardon, Sea Power



Pacem in Maribus

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PACEM IN MARIBUS

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

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

regional, international, transnational and global level.

In addition to the annual Pacem in Maribus convocations, the Institute has organised a series of regional meetings in cooperation with the Governments of Yugoslavia, Jamaica, Mexico and Malta, and with scientific institutions in France and Canada. In these gatherings the approach has once again been interdisciplinary -- looking at the region as a multi-use system. Here experts survey the activities of intergovernmental and nongovernmental international organisations in the area; analyse the data, the trends and the consequences of the exploitation of marine resources; the effects of tourism, settlement and development; of oil or mineral production and transportation; of shipping; of military uses, and consequences of environmental modification. They analyse the historic, political, economic and ecological components of a sea-centred regionalism



Pacem in Maribus

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and their relationship with the continent-centred regionalism.

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

SOME PIMs OF THE PAST

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

PIM XII was devoted to the future of

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

Pacem in Maribus XIII, Norrtälje, Sweden, 1984

PIM XIII, organised in cooperation with the Myrdal Foundation, dealt with the denuclearization of the oceans. Against the background of a state-of-the-art analysis of naval technology and strategy, the concept of the reservation of the



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seabed for exclusively peaceful purposes was examined, the interactions of the Seabed Treaty of 1971 and the L.o.S. Convention of 1982 were analysed, and the potential of denuclearizing regional seas as zones of peace was stressed.

Pacem in Maribus XIV, Soviet Union, 1985.

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

PIM IN THE FUTURE

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

PACEM IN MARIBUS XV, MALTA, 1987

PIM XV will commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Maltese initiative at the United Nations General Assembly, which led to the calling of UNCLOS III and, eventually, to the adoption of the Convention in 1982. PIM XV will analyse developments of the past two decades and try to project trends for the next two. Seven major study projects have been commissioned. The impact of the Convention on all major uses of the marine



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environment and its resources, on national legislation, institutional infrastructure; on regional cooperation and development; on the evolution of the U.N. system of institutions; on economic development, international peace and security, will be examined. Two preparatory seminars will be held in the autumn of 1986 and in February 1987. PIM XV will be co-sponsored by the IOI, the Government of Malta, the United Nations University and UNEP.

PACEM IN MARIBUS XVI, Halifax, Canada, 1988.

PIM XVI will be devoted to issues of technology transfer, training for marine resource development and management, and the establishment of regional centers for marine industrial technology. It will examine the skills and technology required by developing nations in managing and utilizing the resources of their economic zones, the development of training programmes to promote technological and

managerial self-sufficiency, and the ways and means of applying the concept of the common heritage of mankind to the technologies required to utilize this heritage. PIM XVI will be cosponsored by the IOI and the Pearson Institute for International Development.



IOI RESEARCH PROJECTS AND STUDIES

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

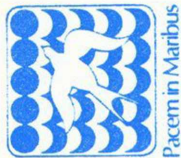
Although often carried out in cooperation with specialists, IOI study projects are interdisciplinary and policy-oriented.

The following list is merely illustrative and comprizes only the major projects.

1. Seven volumes in preparation of Pacem in Maribus I (1970):
 - (i) The Ocean Environment (Lord Ritchie Calder)
 - (ii) Legal Aspects of the Ocean

- Regime (Borgese)
- (iii) Development and Planning in the Oceans (with UNITAR)
- (iv) The Ocean Enterprises (Borgese)
- (v) Quiet Enjoyment (military uses of the oceans, Lord Ritchie Calder)
- (vi) Proceedings
- (vii) Bibliography

2. The Pollution of the Mediterranean (Lord Ritchie Calder, 1971)
3. Pacem in Maribus (Anthology, 1972)
4. The Development of the Mediterranean (Split Symposium, 1972)
5. The Economic Potential of the Oceans (Bertrand de Jouvenel, 1972)
6. A Constitution for the Oceans (continuing project, 1968-; Borgese)
7. Economic Implications of an Ocean Development Tax (Cambridge University team, 1973)



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8. Disarmament and Arms Control in Ocean Space (General Indarjit Rikhye, 1973)
9. The Caribbean: Environment and Development (Kingston, Jamaica, Symposium, 1973)
10. Tides of Change (1974)
11. Energy Policies and the International System (Santa Barbara, California symposium, 1975)
12. The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea (Pardo and Borgese, 1975)
13. The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea (Pardo and Borgese, 1976)
14. The Law of the Sea and National Legislation (Mexico Proceedings, 1977)
15. Monitoring of Ocean Systems and Surveillance of Uses (Vienna Proceedings, 1978)
16. The Common Heritage of Mankind and the Rights of Future Generations (for UNESCO, 1980)
17. Ocean Mining: an Interdisciplinary Manual (1981)
18. The Law of the Sea: Its Potential for Generating International Revenue (for the World Bank, 1981)
19. Seabed Mining Technologies and Developing Countries (for UNIDO, 1982)
20. Marine Industrial Technologies (for UNIDO, 1983)
21. Coastal Settlements in Ghana (for UNESCO, 1984)
22. JEFERAD (Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development) Three



Working Papers for the Delegation of Austria, 1984-86).

23. The Sea-bed Treaty of 1971 and the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982: Interactions (Borgese, 1984)

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

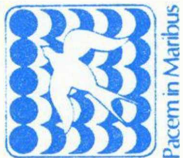
PROJECT 1

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

Coordinator: Dr. Arvid Pardo

Contents:

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



PROJECT II

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

Co-ordinators: Dr. Anton Vratasa; Dr. Geoffrey Kesteven

Contents:

Part I

1. Selective Country profiles
2. Comparative analysis

Part II

1. The Economic Zone
2. Contribution to GNP. Comparative study
3. Arrangements with foreign States and companies
4. Development cooperation arrangements, regional and other
5. Development and environment

6. Surveillance and enforcement
7. Integrated EEZ Management

PROJECT III

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

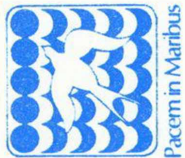
Co-ordinators: Dr. Mario Ruivo

Contents:

1. The role of the U.N. and other organisations involved in marine affairs: structure and functions. New tasks and their implications.
2. Funding requirements
3. Integration mechanisms.

PROJECT IV

The Impact of the Convention on Regional Cooperation and Development



Coordinators: Dr. Stjepan Keckes and Dr. Norton Ginsburg.

Contents:

1. Criteria for determining "regional seas."
2. The Regional Seas Programme
3. FAO, IOC, IMO, and regional cooperation; the 1984 World Fisheries Conference and follow-up action
4. Linkages between land-oriented and sea-oriented regional cooperation
5. Regional institutional infrastructure
6. The "Regional Centers"
7. Regional Funding requirements and potentials

PROJECT V

The Impact of the Convention on Scientific/industrial cooperation.

Coordinator: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Contents:

1. Model for cooperation agreements in fisheries.
2. Model for cooperation agreements in offshore oil.
3. Regional Centers for Marine Industrial Technology.
4. Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development (JEFERAD)

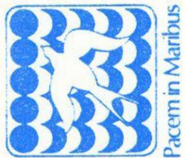
PROJECT VI

Reservation for Peaceful Purposes

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

Contents:

1. Reservation for peaceful purposes.



2. The state of the arms race in the oceans
3. The role of the oceans in global strategy
4. Surveillance and Enforcement: Regional multi-purpose forces;
5. Zones of Peace
6. Peaceful resolution of conflicts;
7. Common Heritage of Mankind

PROJECT VII

The Common Heritage of Mankind: Shrinking or Expanding?

Co-ordinator: Dr. Nicolas M. Matte

Contents:

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



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**INTERNATIONAL
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Pacem in Maribus

Malta

International Ocean Institute

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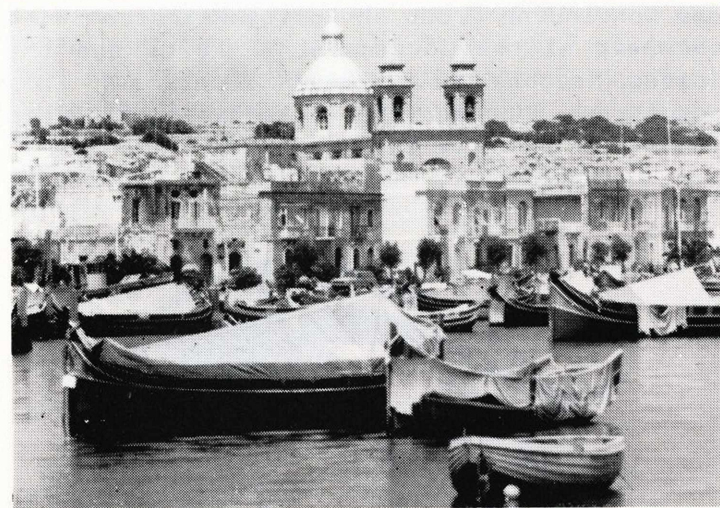
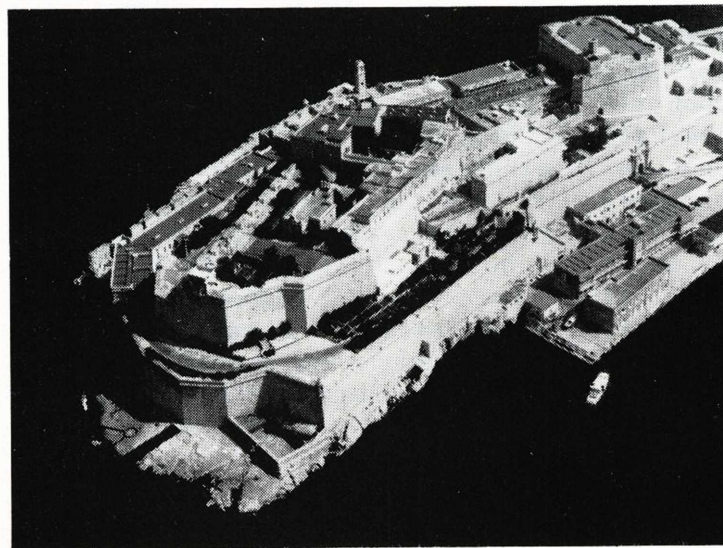
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THE ORIGINS OF THE IOI

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

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

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



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



WHAT IT IS - HOW IT WORKS

The Scope and Purpose

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

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

Funding

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

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

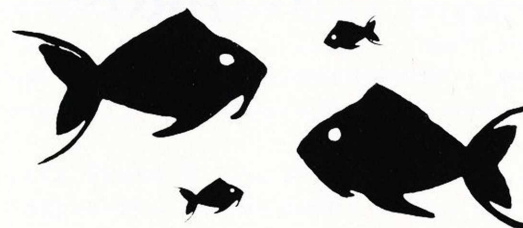
The annual budget of the IOI is approximately one million US dollars

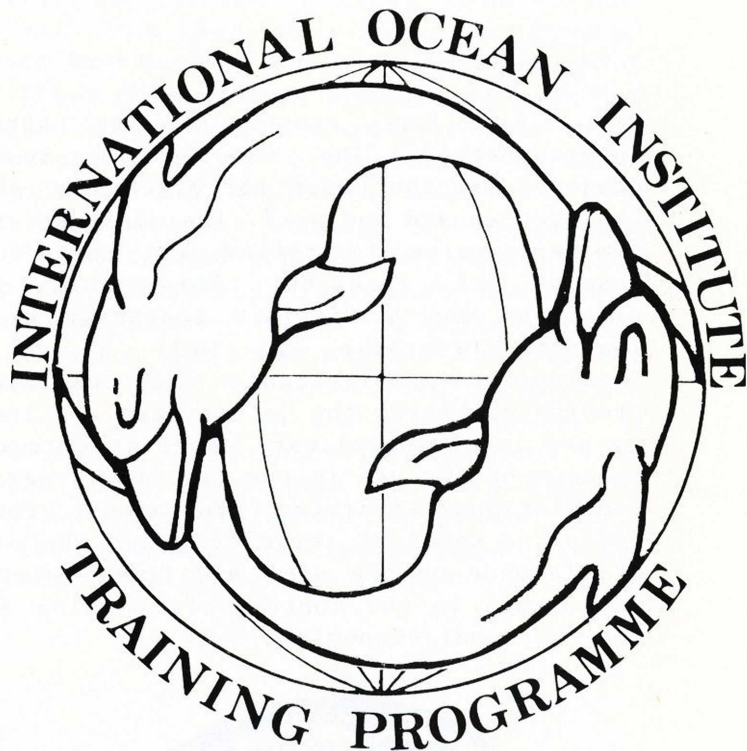
The Four Components

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

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

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





IOI TRAINING PROGRAMME

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

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

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

Preparations for the Training Programme began immediately after the proposal

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

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

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

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

introduced in April 1986 by sixteen Delegations in the Commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Special Commission 2
Fourth Session
Kingston, Jamaica
17 March - 11 April 1986

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

Draft Resolution

The Preparatory Commission

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

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

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

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

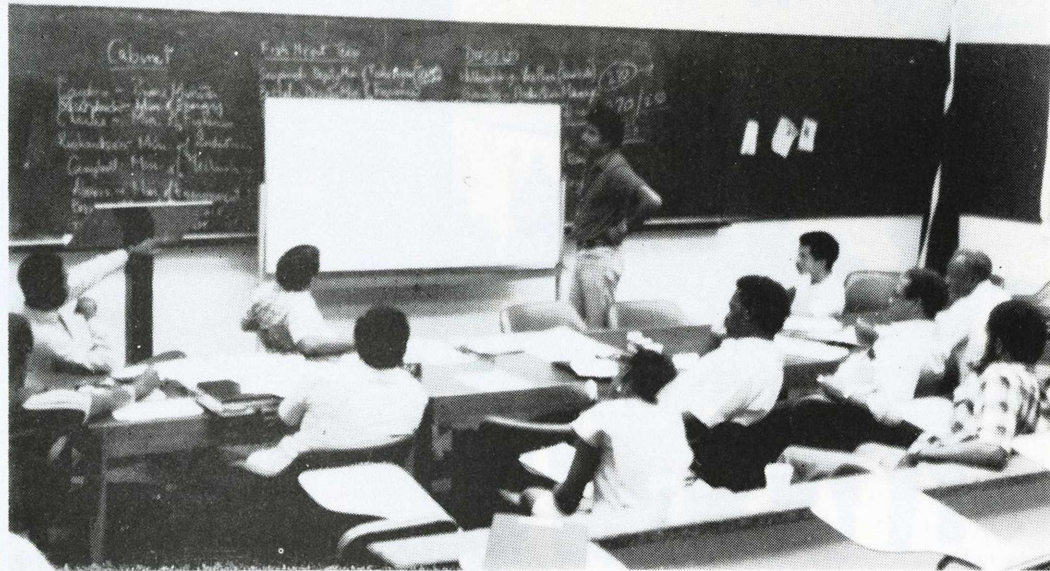
2. Notes also that the proposal for training has no financial implication for the Preparatory Commission;

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

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

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





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

*Mohammad Saeed Akhtar
Pakistan*

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

*H.T. Molokwu
Lagos, Nigeria*



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

*Miss G. Guy
Trinidad and Tobago*

Ocean Yearbook

Edited by Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Norton Ginsburg



THE OCEAN YEARBOOK

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

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

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

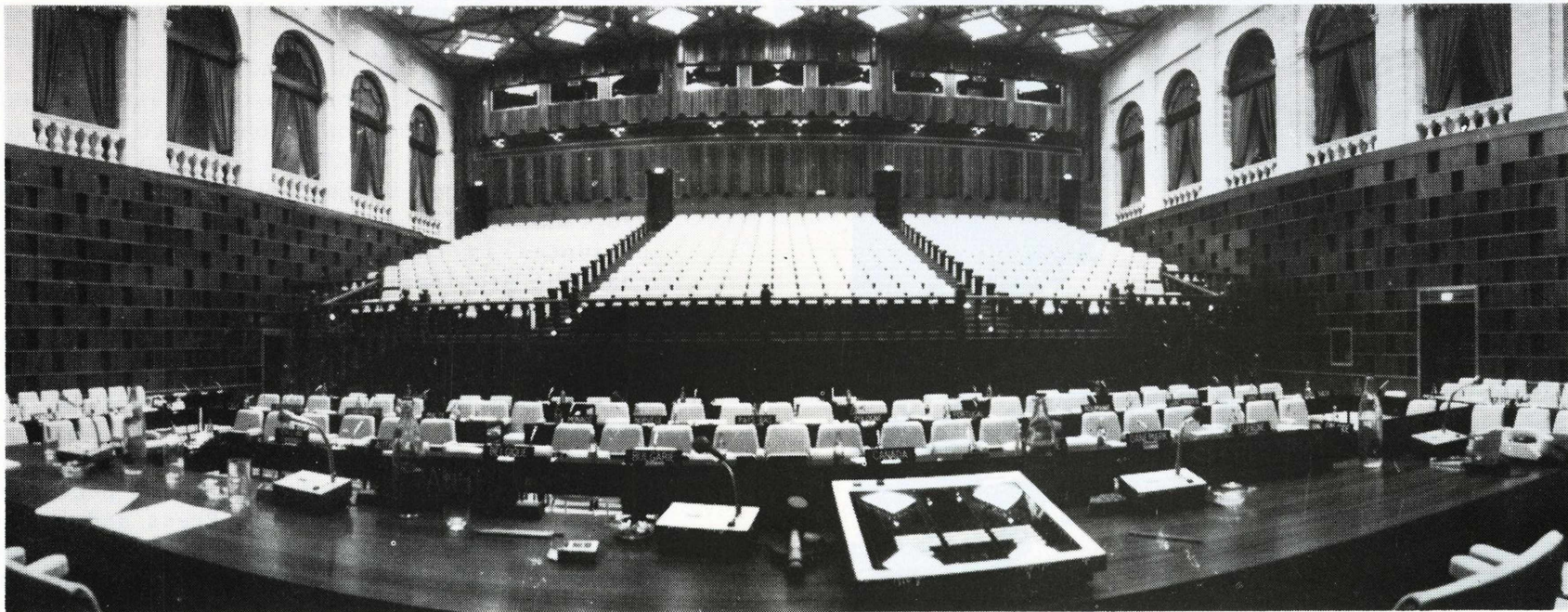
review of the resources, ecology, technology, and strategic uses and importance of the world's oceans. This unique compilation of marine resources and related data, and their interactions, provides a comprehensive, integrated view of ocean affairs, and has proved itself an invaluable tool for policy-makers,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

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

John Barkham Reviews

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

Mark Reardon, Sea Power



OCEAN YEARBOOK 6, 1986

Issues and Prospects

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

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

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

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K. Nweihed The International Maritime Organization: A Venezuelan Perspective
L. Speranskaya Marine Environmental Protection and Freedom of Navigation in International Law

- S.V. Molodtsov The Exclusive Economic Zone: Legal Status and Regime of Navigation
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- N. Dunning Implications of Dispute Settlement in the Gulf of Maine
G. Luton Strategic Issues in the Arctic Region
M. Morris EEZ Policy in South America's Southern Cone

Appendices

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

PACEM IN MARIBUS

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

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

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

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

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



SOME PIMs OF THE PAST

Pacem in Maribus XII, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1982

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

Pacem in Maribus XIII, Norrtälje, Sweden, 1984

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



Pacem in Maribus XIV, Soviet Union, 1985

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



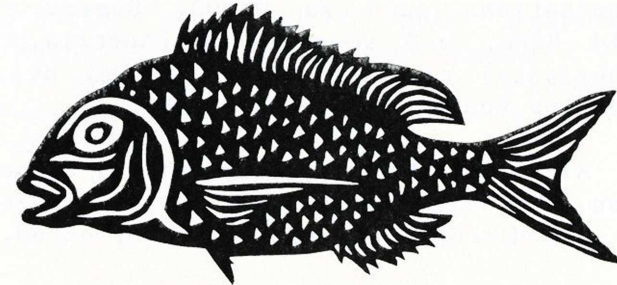
PIM IN THE FUTURE

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

PACEM IN MARIBUS XV, MALTA, 1987

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

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



PACEM IN MARIBUS XVI, Halifax, Canada, 1988

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

IOI RESEARCH PROJECTS AND STUDIES

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

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

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

1. Seven volumes in preparation of Pacem in Maribus I (1970):
 - (i) Quiet Enjoyment. Arms Control and Police Forces for the Ocean. (Lord Ritchie-Calder)
 - (ii) Legal Foundations of the Ocean Regime (Borgese)
 - (iii) Planning and Development in the Oceans (with UNITAR)
 - (iv) Ocean Enterprises (Borgese)
 - (v) The Ocean Environment (Lord Ritchie-Calder)
 - (vi) Selected Bibliography
 - (vii) Proceedings

2. The Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Lord Ritchie-Calder, 1971)
3. Pacem in Maribus (Anthology, 1972)
4. The Mediterranean Marine Environment and the Development of the Region (Split Symposium, 1972)
5. The Economic Potential of the Oceans (Bertrand de Jouvenel, 1972)
6. A Constitution for the Oceans (continuing project, 1968, Borgese)
7. Economic Implications of an Ocean Development Tax (Cambridge University team, 1972)
8. Disarmament and Arms Control in Ocean Space (General Indar Jit Rikhye, 1972)
9. Caribbean Study Project (Symposium, Kingston, Jamaica, 1972)
10. Energy Policies and the International System (Symposium, Santa Barbara, California, 1973)
11. Tides of Change (1974)
12. The New International Economic Order and the Law of the Sea (Pardo and Borgese, 1976)

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

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

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



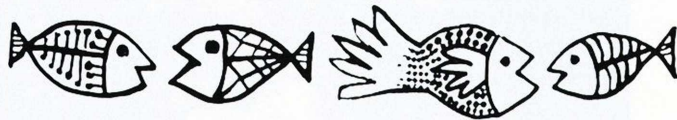
PROJECT I

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

Coordinator: Dr. Arvid Pardo

Contents:

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



PROJECT II

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

Coordinators: Dr. Anton Vratusa
Dr. Geoffrey Kesteven

Contents:

Part I

1. Selective Country Profiles.
2. Comparative Analysis.

Part II

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



PROJECT III

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

Coordinator: Dr. Mario Ruivo

Contents:

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

PROJECT IV

The Impact of the Convention on Regional Cooperation and Development

Coordinators: Dr. Stjepan Keckes
Dr. Norton Ginsburg

Contents:

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

6. The "Regional Centres".

7. Regional Funding Requirements and Potentials.

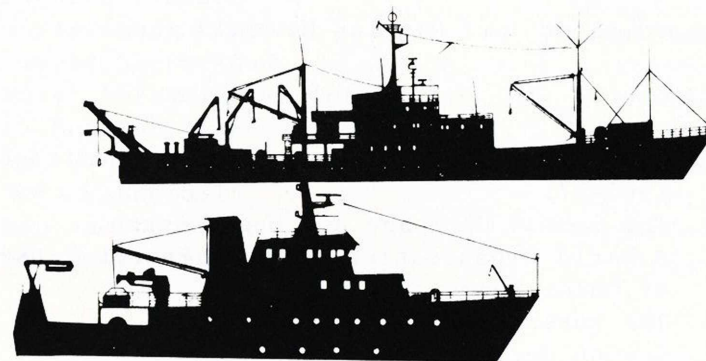
PROJECT V

The Impact of the Convention on Scientific/Industrial Cooperation

Coordinator: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Contents:

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



PROJECT VI

Reservation for Peaceful Purposes

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

Contents:

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

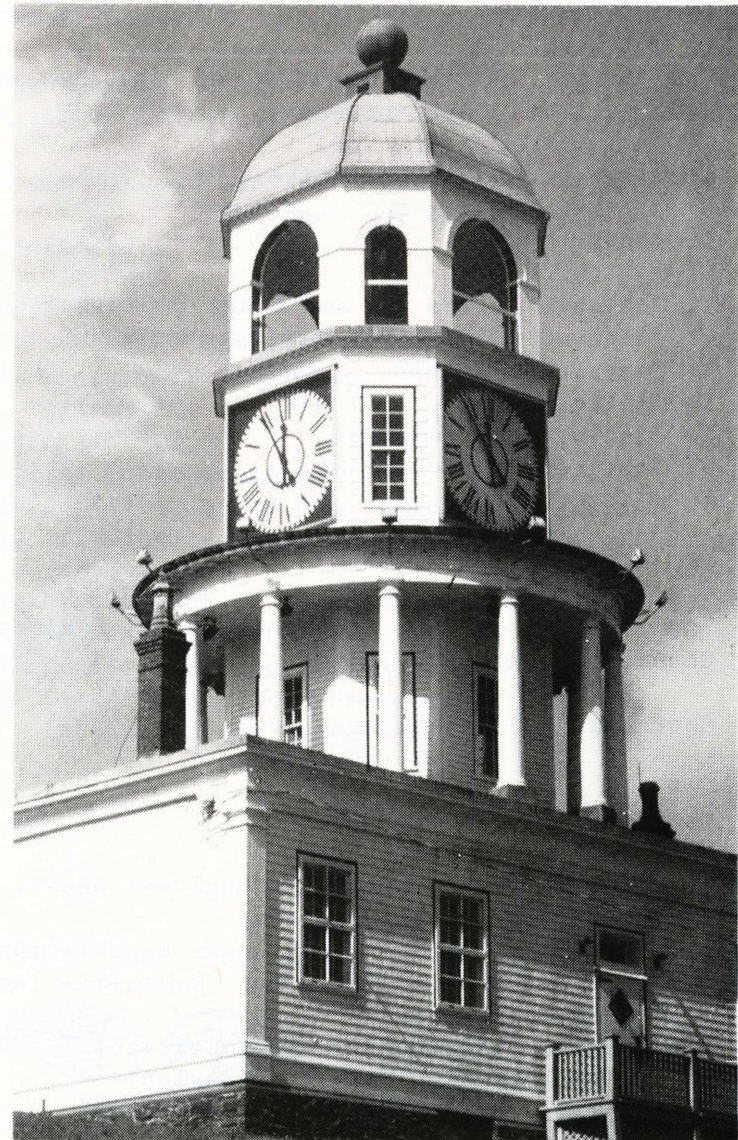
PROJECT VII

The Common Heritage of Mankind: Shrinking or Expanding?

Coordinator: Dr. Nicolas M. Matte

Contents:

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



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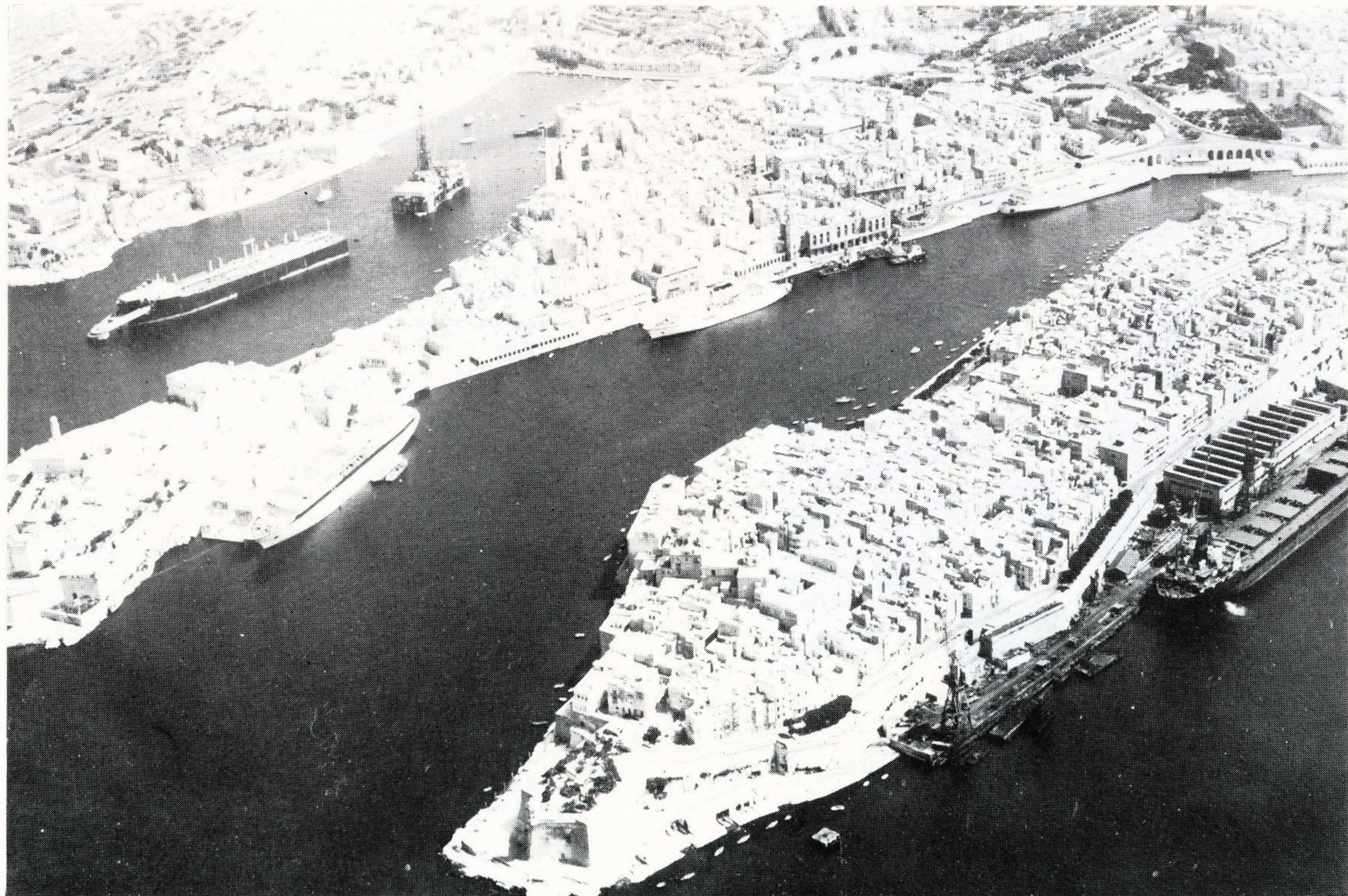
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FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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

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

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

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

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

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