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Saudi  
Arabia

## TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

PEARSON INSTITUTE  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

TELEX 400221 SJ Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Attention: Dr. Zohair Nawab

Dear Dr. Nawab:

- sent April 22nd* ✓
1. In accordance with our conversations I am mailing today full information about our Mediterranean Training Programm, Class 2C87, which will begin in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia on June 15 and last ten weeks. We would be most grateful if you could assist by identifying ten participants from Arabic countries.
  2. I would also be most grateful if you could give early consideration to our proposal for feasibility study on the possibilities of establishing a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology. Our consultant, Dr. Saigal, could stop in Jeddah to see you June 3 or 4 if that were convenient or otherwise later at your convenience, but it would be immensely helpful for our planning if we could know as soon as possible whether your organisation could make a contribution towards the cost of this study.
  3. A date for the visit of Ambassador Yaker of Algeria and Professor Busuttil of Malta will be set by you and Yaker for a later mutually convenient time.

Kindly telex reply at your early convenience. Regards

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council

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# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: Interocean

July 22, 1987

Mr. Ahmad Khelifa Souedi  
Jihaz Abudhabi  
United Arab Emirates

Dear Mr. Souedi:

The President of our Institute, H.E. Ambassador Layachi Yaker of Algeria, suggested that I should get in touch with you to examine possibilities of cooperation between our organisations.

I am enclosing a brochure containing a rather detailed description of our activities in training, research, publications, and conferences/seminars.

Our programmes have been and are financially supported by the Government of Canada, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations Environment Programme and UNDP, and the Governments of various donor countries (Norway, Netherlands, etc.) as well as host countries where our programmes take place (India, Algeria, Trinidad & Tobago, etc.)

There are two possibilities I should like to explore with you:

1. We are seeking scholarships for our Mediterranean Training Programme. We expect about half of the participants to come from Arab countries, and if you could assist us in funding their participation, this would be immensely helpful.

Each scholarship costs \$7,500, which covers 10 weeks room and board, tuition fees, teaching materials, field trips, medical insurance and pocket allowance.

2. Until now, our fund raising has been on an ad hoc, project-oriented basis. We have to raise about one million

dollars a year. This method is time consuming and always beset with uncertainties. We are now making an effort to raise an endowment fund, which eventually should consist of \$10 million, in order to yield an assured income of one million dollars annually to the Institute. There are a few firms in Japan that appear to be interested in contributing; we also have initiated discussions with Mr Armand Hammer in the United States.

Would it be possible for you to assist us in this endeavour? We would be most grateful for your advice and cooperation. ambassador Yaker and/or myself could come to Abu Dhabi to discuss this matter further with you, if you thought it useful.

For your information I am also enclosing a project our Institute is conducting for UNIDO and UNEP, for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology. This project has aroused quite a bit of interest in Malta, Italy, and Spain. Our technical consultant. Dr. K. Saigal will visit the Mid-Eastern and North African Mediterranean countries early this fall, to complete our feasibility study.

Also in this endeavour, your advice and cooperation would be most fervently appreciated.

For completeness' sake, I am also enclosing my own c.v.,

With all good wishes, and looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council  
International Ocean Institute



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## Agenda for discussions in Saudi Arabia

### 1. Activities in the Mediterranean

#### (a) Research.

Commissioned by UNIDO and UNEP, the IOI has undertaken a policy research project on the possibility of establishing Regional Centres for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology, with a pilot programme for the Mediterranean.

The first phase of this project has been completed; and a Report has been submitted to and accepted by UNIDO and UNEP.

The second stage is a detailed feasibility study undertaken by the IOI in cooperation with Sagar Laxmi, Inc. of India, directed by Dr. K. Saigal. The total cost of the study will be \$95,000. UNIDO will contribute \$30,000-40,000; UNEP's contribution has not yet been determined, but it will be somewhat lower. Additional funding is sought.

#### (b) Training

A three-year training programme on marine resource management and conservation in the Mediterranean and development and cooperation in the region, will be initiated this summer, June/August, 1987, in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. A similar programme, in French, will be held in Tunis in the summer of 1988. A third programme (in English) is planned to be held in Malta in 1989.

We seek the participation of at least 10 participants from Arabic countries in each one of these programmes. The total cost for each participant, including room and board for ten weeks, tuition, teaching materials, field trips, medical insurance and pocket allowance, is \$8,000 plus over-seas airfare.

#### (c) Seminars for decision-makers

In conclusion of the ten-week programmes, we are planning short seminars for decision-makers in the Mediterranean countries. The ten-week courses thus will serve a twofold purpose: They will train mid-career civil servants in ocean management;



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and, in cooperation between participants, experts/lecturers, and leaders of the IOI, they will prepare material for the 2-days' seminar of decision-makers of Mediterranean countries.

The first of these seminars is planned for mid-August. The project for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre will be on the agenda. This will make a useful input into the Meeting of States Parties to the Barcelona Convention scheduled to take place in Athens in September.

UNEP will partly or entirely pay for the costs of this seminar.

We seek the full and active participation of Mediterranean Arabic countries in this seminar.

## 2. Activities in the Indian Ocean Region

### (a) Training

A three-year training programme in the management and conservation of marine resources in the Indian Ocean and development and cooperation in the region was initiated with a ten-week programme just completed in Arusha, Tanzania. The programme, which was officially inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Dr. Joseph Warioba (a Trustee of the IOI), was attended by 21 participants from a dozen countries.

A similar programme, specifically tailored to the needs, the resource base, and the institutional infrastructure of the subregion, will be held next year in one of the Mid Eastern Indian Ocean countries. A third programme will be held in 1989 in South East Asia.

The programme will be funded by UNDP and ICOD.

We seek participants from Arabic countries for each of these programmes. The cost of the scholarship is the same as above.

### (b) Seminar on a Joint Venture for the Enterprise

The IOI has conducted a research project both for the Delegation of Austria and the Delegation of Colombia on the possibility of establishing a joint venture for exploration, research and development and training for the Enterprise



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under the auspices of the Prep.Com. This project is now gaining momentum. It might be very opportune to organise a seminar, with the Pioneer Investors, the Group of 77 (including Colombia), China, Austria, the World Bank (Dr. Shihata) UNDP, Regional Banks and Economic Commissions: Not more than 30 participants altogether, to discuss these possibilities. A good date for such a seminar would be June or early July. The venue might be Saudi Arabia or Kuwait (the latter has already expressed a strong interest in having an IOI seminar).

What is being sought is funding by the host country.

### 3. Pacem in Maribus XV

Pacem in Maribus XV will be held in Malta on September 7-11, 1987. It will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Maltese initiative in the General Assembly of the United Nations which led to UNCLOS III and the adoption of the Convention. A number of research projects have been initiated analysing the work achieved during these two decades and attempting forecasts of future trends and developments.

What is being sought is active participation of Arabic countries in Pacem in Maribus.

### 4. Establishment of an Endowment Fund for the IOI

The IOI now operates on an annual budget of somewhat over a million dollars a year. \$200,000 per annum are now contractually guaranteed by CIDA for the next five years; and this is a crucially important step forward. Another \$150,000 per annum from the Commonwealth Secretariat and ICOD are fairly safe even though there is no contract. The rest is raised from programme to programme. This requires intense work, i.e., diversion from our real tasks; it also means, that often there are deficits, adding unnecessarily to the costs of programmes.

To achieve the desired stability and continuity and to be able to keep improving the quality of our work, we are seeking to establish an Endowment Fund of \$10,000,000. This would *give* us a secure income of one million dollars a year for research, training, and dissemination of information.

The Fund, which would carry the name of the donor, could be administered by the donor(s), and only the interest could



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be made payable to the IOI annually.

On this secure basis, the IOI could calmly and efficiently utilise its already established funding network to raise additional, project-directed funding. The annual working budget should gradually be brought up to about \$4 million which would optimise and maximise our working capacity.

The present phase of implementing and further developing ocean affairs and the law of the sea is as challenging and as demanding as the previous phase of making this law. As a nongovernmental international institution, with governing bodies representing South, North, East and West and operating in all parts of the world, the IOI constitutes a useful informal forum for the conception of new approaches to problem solving and, lacking any bureaucratic infrastructure and overheads, it is a cost effective instrument for training and the dissemination of information.

It is on this basis that we seek assistance and cooperation.



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## Agenda for discussions in Saudi Arabia

### 1. Seminar on a Joint Venture for the Enterprise

The IOI has conducted research projects both for the Delegation of Austria and the Delegation of Colombia on the possibility of establishing a joint venture for exploration, research and development, and training for the Enterprise, under the auspices of the Prep.Com. This project is now gaining momentum. It might be very opportune to organise a seminar, with the Pioneer Investors, the Group of 77 (including Colombia), China, Austria, the World Bank (Dr. Shihata), UNDP, Regional Banks and Economic Commissions as well as representatives of the private sector: not more than 30 participants altogether, to discuss these possibilities. A good date for such a seminar would be June or beginning of July. The venue might be Saudi Arabia or Kuwait (the latter has already expressed a strong interest in having an IOI seminar).

What is being sought is funding by the host country.

### 2. Activities in the Mediterranean

#### (a) Research

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## (b) Training

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We seek participation of at least 10 participants from Arabic countries in each of these three programmes. The total cost for each participant, including room and board for ten weeks, tuition, teaching materials, field trips, medical insurance, and pocket allowance, is \$8,000, to which the over-seas air fare has to be added.

## (c) Seminars for decision-makers

In conclusion of the ten-week programmes, we are planning short seminars for decision-makers in the Mediterranean countries. The ten-week courses thus will serve a twofold purpose: They will train mid-career civil servants in ocean management; and, in cooperation between participants, experts/lecturers, and leaders of the IOI, they will prepare material for the 2-days' seminar of decision-makers of Mediterranean countries.

The first of these seminars is planned for mid-August in Yugoslavia. The project for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre will be on the agenda. This is intended to make a useful input into the Meeting of States Parties to the Barcelona Convention scheduled to take place in Athens in September.

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2. Activities in the Indian Ocean Region



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## 3. Activities in the Indian Ocean Region

### Training

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A similar programme, tailored specifically to the needs, the resource base, and the institutional infrastructure of the subregion, will be held next year in the Gulf region. A third programme will be held in 1989 in South East Asia.

The programme will be funded by UNDP and ICOD.

We seek participants from Arabic countries for each of these programmes. The cost of the scholarship is the same as above.

## 4. Pacem in Maribus XV

Pacem in Maribus XV will be held in Malta on September 7-11, 1987. It will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Maltese initiative in the General Assembly of the United Nations which led to UNCLOS III and the adoption of the Convention. A number of research projects have been initiated analysing the work achieved during these two decades and attempting forecasts of future trends and developments.

What is being sought is active participation of Arabic countries in Pacem in Maribus.

The present phase of implementing and further developing ocean affairs and the law of the sea is as challenging and as demand-



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ing as the previous phase of making this law. As a nongovernmental international institution, with governing bodies composed of members from East, West, North, and South, and operating in all parts of the world, the IOI constitutes a useful informal forum for the conception of new approaches to problem solving and, lacking any bureaucratic infrastructure and overheads, it is a cost-effective instrument for training and the dissemination of information.

It is on this basis that we seek assistance and cooperation.



*Seyl*  
Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Zohair Nawab  
FAX No: 966 2 667 2265

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 2, 1991

Subject: Ratification of the L.o.S. Convention

Dear Dr. Nawab:

*I promised to explain to you the reasons why I think that ratification of the Convention has now become a most urgent matter and priority task for developing countries.*

*Let me begin by pointing out that more and more countries are accepting this view. I am attaching a fax recently received from the South Pacific. In the Caribbean, Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica has taken a very strong initiative. In fact, he has advocated prompt ratification at the last Caricom Summit, and subsequently written personally to all Prime Ministers. We are expecting 6 ratifications in october.*

*Ratification by the Seychelles is imminent. I believe it is no longer unrealistic to hope the sixtieth instrument of ratification will be deposited before the end of this year.*

*Now, as to the reasons for the urgency:*

*There is one positive substantive reason. If we want UNCED, next year, to be a meaningful success, it is essential that this Convention should be in force. It seems unlikely now that a Climate Convention can be adopted in Brazil. The L.o.S. Convention contains the only existing, comprehensive, binding, enforceable international environmental law, covering all sources of pollution, including land-based and atmospheric pollution. The L.o.S. Convention is the only existing legal*

**instrument that effectively integrates Environment and Development:** Development of living and nonliving resources; development of science and technology; development of human resources. **The L.o.S. Convention is the only instrument providing for mandatory and binding settlement of disputes arising from environmental issues.** Without this framework Convention coming into force, anything else is bound to remain sectoral, fragmentary, and ineffective.

**A second reason is to prevent a very dangerous, negative development:**

A process of disintegration of the Convention has already begun. The idea of changing it before it comes into force is tantamount to opening a Pandora's box. The attempt is bound to fail. In the meantime, however, it undermines the work of the Prep.Com. and has brought the ratification process to a halt --which we are trying, and I think successfully, to break now. If things were allowed to drift, it is not only Part XI that would be lost: Even the concept of the EEZ is already under attack, and new, and even wider concepts, such as the "Presential Sea" (Mar Presencial) proposed by Chile or the "large ecosystems" discussed in Canada, are gaining currency. If this Convention does not come into force, we are thrown back to 1967, and UNCLOS IV is bound to be a failure. In any case, it would most certainly not be as beneficial for developing countries as UNCLOS III was. The international atmosphere has changed.

This brings me to the third reason, **a strategic reason.** Here is a cause that should unite all countries of the South --and, alas, there are few such causes today. Let us use this one to regain some of the clout lost in the Eighties!

The point frequently stressed by the industrialized countries --that the 48 States which have ratified thus far represent only less than 3 percent of the U.N. budget -- and that therefore these ratifications are meaningless, is an insult to the principle of the sovereign equality of States. It could also easily be countered by another point of fact: The ocean space covered by the sovereign rights of these 48 States is already over 50 percent of ocean space as a whole (I think: I have just commissioned a little study on that subject which may be useful).

So: It would be a triumph if we could get the remaining 12 ratifications this year. It would be a sign of hopeless weakness if we did not.

We all know --and always knew! --that there are fundamental flaws in Part XI;

*and some articles are obsolete and inapplicable today. The situation has basically changed, and eventually the Convention will have to be adjusted to those changes. But we do have an interim regime in place --the Pioneer Regime --and this should be continued after the Convention comes into force and until the time when ocean mining becomes economically feasible.*

*The financial implications of the Convention coming into force now are minimal. Obviously nobody is going to invest 2 billion dollars in the Enterprise at this time! It is not a financial problem, it is a political one. The Authority, at this time, should not cost more than the Prep.Com. The Pioneer Regime, on the other hand, could well be developed into something that could generate, not costs, but large investments: a EUREKA-like institutional framework for public/ private international cooperation in R&D in high technologies in the marine sector: bringing the developing countries into this process. This, I think, is the real "nucleus enterprise"!*

*Ratification today does not entail any risk, does not prejudice any future development; but it does safeguard the integrity of this Convention, the greatest triumph of international cooperation since the establishment of the U.N. itself, and it does safeguard the orderly, progressive development of the Law of the Sea.*

*The year between the deposition of the 60th instrument of ratification and the coming into force of the Convention will be a most interesting one. I believe, we will see the Pioneers coming aboard, starting with India and China; I think we will see Germany coming aboard (because of Hamburg); we will see changes in the European Community. It all depends, of course, on how successful we are with the Interim Regime. But the initiative will be the South's: a great opportunity that may have spin-off effects in many other areas.*

*These are my thoughts. If you agree, and if you can help in this common cause, it would be great.*

*With all good wishes,*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Elzavet Nam Bourne*

RECEIVED SEP 26 1991

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION



الجمهورية العربية السورية  
هيئة الطاقة الذرية

Damascus P.O.Box: 6091 Phone: 668114/5 Telex: ATENCO 411420 Cable: TAKA دمشق ص.ب: ٦٠٩١ هاتف: ٦٦٨١١٤/٥ تليكس: ا٦٦٨١٤٢٠ كابل: طاقة

Damascus 9/9/1991

Ref. 730 /J2 /E

Dear Colleague Prof. Mann Borgese

I am sure you share with me a feeling for the need to protect scientists in the developing countries and safeguard their rights .

That is why I am sending you a draft proposal , which I have prepared , to establish some kind of an organization [ association , committee...] for the rights of the scientist in the developing countries following the human rights model .

The draft proposal was sent to Prof. Abdus Salam whose positive response has been a source of deep satisfaction to us . He recommended that I should consult with prominent scientists in developing countries. The purpose of this letter is to solicit your suggestions on the content and form of this proposal .

I trust that you will give this proposal your utmost consideration.

With my best regards

Yours sincerely

Professor Ibrahim HADDAD  
Director General



## PROPOSAL

### The Establishment of an Organization for the Rights of the Scientist in Developing Countries

Scientists in developing countries have contributed , in conjunction with their colleagues in advanced countries , to scientific discoveries and the promotion of science . Nevertheless , most of them , not to say all of them , have not been awarded due appreciation , nor have they received sufficient support to enable them to carry on with their efforts . As a matter of fact , some of them have been called to account for their views .

Practically , the scientist can not contribute to the development of his country , and will be unable to accomplish his scientific aspirations unless his rights are fully safeguarded by his government .

Since the governments of different states as well as the world community have come to realize the necessity of defining man's rights and the need for these rights to be guaranteed , and that all constitutions and laws of various countries have pledged to secure these rights , in addition to the fact that the United Nations has approved the " Declaration on Human Rights " under which man's rights and freedoms have been clearly stated , scientists in developing countries are therefore called upon to seek to draw up rights and freedoms for themselves and to establish an association to bring them together , try to achieve their basic demands , safeguard their rights in case they are violated and protect them when they are subjected to maltreatment .

Henceforth , we call for establishing a society or an organization or an association for the rights of the scientist in developing countries that seeks to realize the above-mentioned objectives . This association should undertake to draw up guidelines to regulate the rights and freedom of its members . The association should sponsor steps aimed at insuring that these rights are safeguarded , in conformity with the Declaration on Human Rights and the Covenant on the realization of the social and economic rights and freedom of man .

Once this is done , the provision of these rights , particularly the maintenance of a decent life for the scientist , will help to reduce the number of migrating talents and , consequently , expand the opportunities for serious , profound and scientific research and facilitate access to advancement in developing countries (D.C.).

Among the rights of scientists in D.C. which I think of , are the following :

- 1- Providing scientists with basic requirements for scientific research , such as laboratories and references . *Freedom of scientific research and security from outside interference*
  - 2- ~~accessibility~~ to travel abroad to enable scientists to participate in the scientific and technological conferences , seminars and symposiums.
  - 3- Availability of co-operation opportunities with scientists and establishments in other countries .
  - 4- *Assurance of* ~~Enjoying~~ reasonable standards of living . ~~Scientists should be paid well like their colleagues in the advanced countries , and must be~~ *assigned* ~~able to own a convenient accommodation and a suitable means of transport.~~ *adequate*
- availability of basic research facilities, such as laboratories and up-to-date technical literature.*

Prof. Ibrahim HADDAD  
Director General  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Damascus ,  
SYRIA

I.D.K.

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & MINERAL RESOURCES****DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF MINERAL RESOURCES**

P. O. Box : 343 - Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Cable : MINERAL RESOURCES

Ref :

Date :

**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

September 11, 1991

FAX NO: 001-902-868 2818

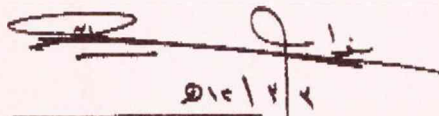
To: Miss Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Dear Miss Borgese,

Acknowledge receipt with thanks your fax memo concerning "Ratification of the Law of the Sea" convention. I read it with interest. You explained the subject very, very well and I agree with your thoughts.

We are doing our best regarding this matter. Hope to see you in the spring session.

Best regards.

Zohair Nawab