

The Consequences of the Legal Regime of Marine Scientific Research on Marine Sciences in the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea

Madani, S. Zia E.

Assistant Professor, Ocean Sciences Research Center, Department of Law of the Sea and Marine Strategic Studies, Iranian National Institute for Oceanography, Tehran, Iran. Email:z.madani@inio.ac.ir

Received Date: December 31, 2011

**Corresponding Author*

Accepted Date: May 05, 2012

© 2013 Oceanography All rights reserved.

Abstract

This Article intends to explore the existing legal literature on marine scientific research, derived from resources of international law of the sea, in order to study the concept and framework therein to find out what consequences the Legal Regime of Marine Scientific Research has so far had on Marine Sciences since the adoption of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea and particularly part XIII of the said Convention. The significance of this task is that Part XIII of the UNCLOS clearly precludes other marine research activities from Marine Scientific Research and places them under different legal regimes. More or less identical qualities, tools and processes in most of these research activities led into difficulties in distinction one from another. Furthermore, the most significant outcome of this thesis is to determine the distinct legal effects upon which such concept and framework of marine research, particularly “marine scientific research”, would have on rights and obligations of (coastal and research) states. Part XIII of UNCLOS provides for the co-operation among States, either directly or through competent international organizations, in the field of marine scientific research.

Keywords: International Law, Law of the Sea, UN 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, Marine Scientific Research, Marine Sciences
