

Phase 4 Individual Project

John Muscarnero

Colorado Technical University

Management and Ethics

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Dr. Raymond Marbury

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Introduction

I have been appointed as an arbitrator by the United Nations. I would like to take this opportunity to go over some of the issues that concern both parties. This outline is not necessarily complete and will have to be added to in the future. It does however indicate some of the primary issues at hand and a suggested approach to minimize the dispute.

There is a legal and environmental protections dispute between the government of Tanzania, a U.S.-based petroleum company, and an environmental advocacy organization none as Greenpeace International. At the core of the dispute is a possible financial and moral obligation of the United Oil Company and Greenpeace International's request to terminate all coastal oil exploration that may be polluting the local fishing waters near the Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary adjacent to the Indian Ocean.

The Tanzanian government benefits financially from the oil exploration by the United Oil Company and understands the promise of great riches when and if immense oil reserves are discovered. Tanzania is a poor, third-world country, and desperately needs new revenues to provide basic existence such as food, medicine, shelter for its citizens. According to documents attained for this arbitration session, the petroleum company has broken no domestic or international laws. However, Greenpeace International an environmental advocacy group, has made legal claims to the contrary. Greenpeace is suggesting that United Oil Company, at the minimum, may have violated international law by risking the pecuniary livelihoods of local fishermen in and around the Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary and possibly in the neighboring countries of Kenya, Somalia, and Mozambique. The Greenpeace further claims that the United

Oil Company has consistently violated the basic ideologies of “Earth stewardship” by delaying humanity’s movement away from dependence on fossil fuels.

Suggested Ways of Resolution

I am suggesting several ways that each party might find common ground in a mutually acceptable resolution to this dispute:

1. That the United Oil Company set aside monies to compensate any environmental hazard due to the exploration of fossil fuels in the area of contention.
2. That the Tanzanian government and local authorities associated with governing the preservation of the Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary provide access to protected areas for oil exploration by the United Oil Company.
3. That the United Oil Company provides at least 80% of the jobs to local residents that surround the Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary (this would also include management and supervisory employment and training).
4. That the United Oil Company, local authorities and citizens create a Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary environmental watch advocates group to oversee the oil production processes and activities during the exploration of fossil fuels on and around the Mnazi Bay Ruvumba Estuary area of concern.
5. That the United Oil Company explore the option of establishing an alternative to oil exploration and create wind, solar or tidal systems to replace or eventually minimize the dependency on oil as a revenue source for the people of Tanzania.

Conclusion

Again, I would like to thank the people of Tanzania and the representatives of Greenpeace International and the United Oil Company for their many suggestions, letters and hearing comments concerning this dispute. I believe that if the suggested ways listed above (and others that may be recommended in the future) to arbitrate this very important environmental issue, both parties will come out ahead.

Very Respectfully,

Honorable, John Stephen Muscarnero II

United Nations Environmental Issues Arbitrator

03 March 2014, New York City, New York

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