ISISA – the International Small Islands Study Association – is a voluntary, non-profit and independent organisation. Our objectives are to study islands on their own terms, and to encourage free scholarly discussion on small island related matters such as islandness, smallness, insularity, dependency, resource management and environment, and the nature of island life.

Preamble
A group of scholars, researchers and other interested persons from around the world concerned with small islands first organised an international conference in Victoria BC, Canada, in 1986 to discuss their common interests. The first “Islands of the World” conference was followed by further meetings in Tasmania (1988) and the Bahamas (1992). At the “Islands of the World III” Bahamas meeting, it was decided to form a continuing organisation and that this body would hold its first meeting at the “Islands of the World IV” Conference in Okinawa, in June 1994. Subsequent conferences have been held in Mauritius (1998), Isle of Skye (2000), Prince Edward Island (2002), Kinmen, Taiwan (2004), Maui, Hawaii (2006), and Jeju, South Korea (2008). At the 11th “Islands of the World” Conference held in 2010 in Bornholm, Denmark, it was agreed to limit the size of the Executive Committee, and introduce an Advisory Council.

Article I. Name
A) The name shall be the International Small Islands Studies Association (hereinafter known simply by its acronym in English, ISISA).

Article II. Objectives of ISISA
A) To advance the study of islands;
B) To encourage free discussion on small island related matters such as islandness, smallness, insularity, resource management, the environment and the culture and nature of island life;
C) To promote the active participation in the Association’s affairs of members from small islands.

Article III. Activities
A) ISISA shall aim to link people interested in small island matters through international communication, such as newsletters, journals and periodic conferences.
B) ISISA shall be independent, non-profit and educational.