

Pacem in Maribus

The International Ocean Institute
Operational Centre
at the
University of the South Pacific
(IOI-South Pacific)



THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE
SOUTH PACIFIC

Marine Studies

COPY

RECEIVED MAY 01 1995

01st May, 1995.

Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA B3H 3H5.

Fax No: (902) 494 - 2034

Dear Elisabeth:

Dr Yoshiro Suzuki has been in contact with me regarding the hearings for the World Commission, as you will know from the copy of his letter. We have not as yet made any timetable for the hearings, since we had received no word on funding, and since we have been absolutely swamped with IOI work.

At our Advisory Board meeting held last week we had some quite negative feedback about the Commission. Reservations regarding the organization of the hearings were expressed by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Board heard that the LOS's own regulatory commission was still being set up. Moreover it was felt that there could be possible challenges to IOI-South Pacific's role as the coordinating agency in the South Pacific.

Overall, it was clear from the Advisory Board feedback that our involvement was not entirely supported. Do you have any suggestion as to where should we go from here, especially since Dr Suzuki is now wishing to move ahead with fundraising on our behalf?

On a brighter note, you will be interested to know that the Fiji Government has now established an informal inter-ministerial committee of cabinet that will be responsible for coordinating and clearing all policies and issues relating to the marine sector. This is a direct outcome of the Leaders' Seminar held in 1993, so I feel IOI-South Pacific has had a significant impact.

Will you be available in the first week of August for the Small Islands Course? I am trying to organize a new schedule.

With best regards.


G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Robin South
FAX No: 679 301 490

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: 2 May, 1995

Subject: Hearings

Dear Robin,

I do hope and pray we can clarify the situation surrounding the **Commission Hearings** as I think it would be a great pity if IOI-South Pacific were to left out of this effort.

Let me start by emphasising once again that cooperation in this project is completely voluntary, and if your Advisory Board has serious objections, you are obviously free to cancel the project.

This having been said, let me try to deal with the reservations of the Advisory Board. It is not quite clear to me what is meant by "the LOS's own regulatory commission was still being set up." The LOS does not have a regulatory commission. What is in the process of being set up is the International Sea-bed Authority, whose activities our Commission wants to follow carefully. But they have nothing to do with the rest of ocean management. There is no other body in the world that wants to do what we want to do. These are the first global hearings on the oceans ever, and they are welcomed by the United Nations. They serve our common purpose of dealing with the oceans more efficiently, if possible. Our cooperation with the United Nations, the Secretary General, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, with UNESCO and IOC, with the United Nations University, on this project is very close and cordial.

IOI-South Pacific does not intend in any way to assume the role of the coordinating

agency in the South Pacific. What we propose is simply to organise these hearings, in cooperation with all the existing organisations, intergovernmental and nongovernmental, or at least with as many of them as possible. SPREP, SPFFA, the South Pacific Forum, and I think we might extend cooperation to the University of PNG and the Australian and New Zealand Universities.

Besides contributing to an information base which will be very important to the Commission, our intention was to use these hearings for "institution building," i.e., strengthening our operational centres and giving them visibility, and, last to least, I think the information gathered in these hearings may make an important input into the curricula of our training programmes.

It is particularly in view of these last two arguments that UNDP has decided to support the hearings. We expect \$30,000 per Centre. And now Dr. Suzuki, who is quite a wonderful man, is providing an additional \$30,000 so that you would have \$60,000, and with that one can do a fairly nice thing. (we did our tourist tax project in the Mediterranean (Malta, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, with 3,000 questionnaires, with a grant of \$30,000.)

I see the organisation of these hearings in four stages, which could be spread over the rest of the year and until the end of January --or even February.

Phase 1: assembling a list of organisations, institutions, individuals, that should be interrogated. I would also put an ad into the local paper, to solicit responses from people not on your list. I believe you have most of this information already in place, and it should not take much time to produce such a list.

Phase 2: Interviewing and collecting statements. You might gather some of the people to be interviewed in two or three different spots of your vast area. One or two persons, whom you might hire for the purpose, should travel to these spots and supervise the hearings. But, to a large extent, you can rely on written statements, submitted on invitation or solicited by the ad. This phase might take you into October

Phase 3: Data computerization, analysis and evaluation, Probably you have a social scientist who is good at that. If you don't you can ship the data here. We have an excellent man at Dalhousie, Dale Pole, who is going to do our data, and he might do your as well. I think this phase will take two months.

Phase 4: Writing and editing the report to the Commission. The reports of all the Centres will be published as Volume III of the Commission (Volume I will be the Report of the Commission; Volume II will collect all the commissioned working papers, and Volume 3 will be the reports on the hearings, of course with full credit to the persons who will have done the work.

How does that strike you? I think it is something that will be useful to everybody involved. As a matter of fact, that is the way the proposal has been received all over the world.

The starting point, of course, would be to contact, and get the cooperation of, the regional intergovernmental organisations. Without them, you can't do it!

If there is anything else I could do to help, please do let me know. I would strongly recommend you cultivate Mr. Suzuki. Not only is he a wonderful man, but the Nomura Research Institute is the biggest in the world, and he is a senior adviser to the Japanese Government, an intimate friend of the President of the Sasakawa Foundation. His enthusiasm for this project is really quite wonderful, and good relations with him may open the door to large Japanese funding for other of your projects later on!

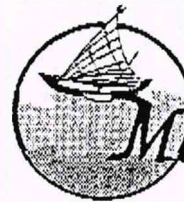
As to the first week of August, unfortunately I have to be at the WMU in Malmoe at that time! and this is followed by the Seabed Authority, in Jamaica. So August really does not look good. I am sorry about that. I already had my ticket to come to Fiji now!

All the best and much love,

Elmhurst



The International Ocean Institute
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Marine Studies

RECEIVED MAY 08 1995

08th May, 1995.

Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA B3H 3H5.

COPY

Fax No: (902) 494 - 2034

Dear Elisabeth:

Many thanks for taking so much time to go over the **Commission** issue: hopefully your letter will settle the concerns expressed at our recent Advisory Board meeting, and the way will be clear for our full involvement.

My reply to Dr Suzuki should explain our situation. The past few weeks have been absolutely hectic, since we have been organizing courses for IOI this year, preparing for the meetings in Malta, and completing course reports. In addition, we are making plans for our participation in the TRAIN-SEA-COAST project. In Marine Studies, we are in the process of completing plans for the introduction of 2 new degree programmes (BSc in Marine Science and BA in Marine Affairs), and at the same time are heavily involved in coping with CIDA projects, including the new Canada-South Pacific Ocean Development project, which is seriously delayed because of the situation in Canada. On top of all this, JICA are moving rapidly towards approval of our Japanese Grant Aid proposal (you will remember how this started) and there are almost daily faxes to answer. We are expecting their planning mission in August, and I am the principal contact. Furthermore, I am overseeing the establishment of our Institute of Marine Resources in Honiara, Solomon Islands, starting in June!

So it's certainly looks as though this year is going to be exceptionally busy. Krishan had asked me to look into the idea of overseeing a report on endangered habits (coral reefs, mangroves) and I do have some ideas which I hope to discuss with Dr Lu Eldredge (Pacific Science Association, Honolulu) on my way to Malta, but I am not sure whether something can be achieved in the time frame you have now set for the Commission. I will report in Malta.

I presume we will use IOI-South Pacific letterhead for the Commission, but would like to print a special version. Could you please let me know the full names of the principal players, so they can be printed on the letterhead.

Sorry you cannot come in August - we will ask someone else in the circumstances, but with regrets knowing what a good job you would have done.

Many thanks for your help.

With love & thanks

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'V. G. Smith' or similar, with a horizontal line underneath.



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The International Ocean Institute
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Marine Studies

Dr Yoshio Suzuki
Chief Counselor
Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.
10-1 Nihonbashi 1-Chome
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103
Japan.

08th May, 1995.

COPY

RECEIVED MAY 08 1995

Fax No: 03-5255-9302

Dear Dr Suzuki:

Independent World Commission for the Oceans

I was pleased to receive your fax and letter concerning the World Commission - my congratulations on your appointment as Vice Chairman for Asia and Oceania. Please accept my apologies for a late reply: we have been extremely busy during the past two weeks. We are currently working with JICA on a major Japanese Grant Aid proposal for construction of our facilities here.

We have not as yet begun detailed preparation for the Commission; as you might know, the timetable has been somewhat delayed. Here are our plans for the Commission and hearings:

- 1). We have begun assembling the list of organizations, institutions and individuals who should be contacted. We should have this process completed in early June.
- 2). We intend to seek the assistance of a well qualified person to coordinate the next phase, interviewing and collecting statements. I am hoping to second full-time Mr Joeli Veitayaki, who is Coordinator of our Ocean Resources Management Programme, for the period July - December 1995, providing we can secure back-up for his current position during this period. With his full-time involvement, we would have the following team:

Prof G.Robin South (Chairman & Editor)
Mr Joeli Veitayaki (Coordinator)
Mr Seremaia Tuqiri (Asst. Coordinator & Asst. Editor).

We will work together as a team and will individually and collectively oversee the data gathering and hearings.

3). We envisage the need to have hearings in a number of centres: we can in part use our University Extension Network and PEACESAT for hearings (based through PEACESAT and USP Satellite Centres in Suva). Where necessary we will also hold live hearings, and plan to organize them in

Port Vila (Vanuatu)
Majuro (Marshall Islands)
Suva (Fiji)

Can you please advise whether we are to include Australia and New Zealand?
If so we will need to organize additional hearings.

It is our hope to have the hearings completed by the end of October. Exact dates for the hearings cannot be set until some time in June, providing Mr Veitayaki begins his full-time work then.

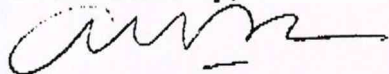
Prof Mann Borgese advises me that we can anticipate a budget of \$30,000 from UNDP plus \$30,000 which you have kindly agreed to raise. These funds should be sufficient, providing we do not have to ask too many people to travel. For example, the airline tickets between centres in the region can cost between US\$1,000 - US\$3,000 return: a few airfares can rapidly consume the budget. We expect the cost for Mr Veitayaki's secondment to be in the range of US\$20,000. This might give you some idea of costs; If you need I can provide you with a draft budget.

It will be of great help to us if you are able to attend the hearings: we would thus plan to schedule them in such a way that you could go to them all during a single visit to the region.

We are looking forward very much to working with you on this major initiative, and are most grateful for your willingness to provide us with your leadership of the Commission for Asia and Oceania.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

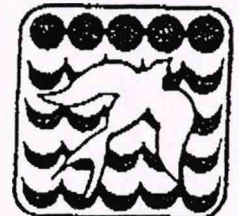


Prof G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

cc: Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Ambassador Layashi Yaker (fax no: 251-1-51-44-16)
Dr Krishan Saigal
Mr Joeli Veitayaki
Mr Seremaia Tuqiri
Vice Chancellor, USP



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International Ocean Institute - South Pacific



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Marine Studies

c/- Marine Studies Programme
 P.O. Box 1168
 SUVA, FIJI.

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Telephone: (679) 313900 Ext. 2403,2404
 Direct: (679) 305446

Fax: (679) 301-490
 Fax: (679) 305-559

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

ATTENTION : Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Halifax
 FAX NO. : (902) 494 - 2034
 FROM : Prof. G. Robin South, 101-SP
 DATE : 08/06/95

CHRON. FAX NO. _____/93

NO. OF PAGES INCL. THIS ONE: 3.

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Fuloni, 101-South Pacific

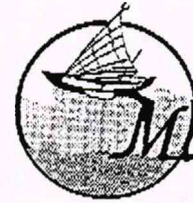
MESSAGE:

See Attached.



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The International Ocean Institute
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Marine Studies

Dr Kenneth Brown
Director
Inst. for Coastal Resources Management
University of Technology; Sydney
Westbourne Street, Gore Hill
New South Wales 2065
Australia.

08th June, 1995.

Fax No: (61)(02) 330-4079

Dear Ken:

I hope you arrived home safely and without too much jet-lag. I arrived back here three days of our IOI-South Pacific evaluation, so had to delay my jet-lag.

Independent World Commission on the Oceans

Enclosed are details (including in the background paper) on the World Commission. Since I returned here (as you will know from the fax I copied to you) I have contacted Dr Suzuki on the strategy we discussed in Malta, and he has immediately approved (see attached), but he has suggested that funds be raised in Australia and New Zealand, respectively. I do not know whether you have any chance of raising funds, but it's possible that you could do much of the work with rather little money, especially if you were able to have a "hearing" same way during the meetings you are organizing in July.

Elisabeth (see her letter of 2 May) has laid out the procedures quite well, in four phases. My correspondence with Suzuki establishes the approximate timetable we have set up here. I am expecting Joeli Veitayaki to start working on this very soon.

Once you've had a chance to peruse all of this, I'll give you a call so we can discuss details. I really hope that you will agree to help, in whatever way possible. I should add that I will be able to assist you with some costs such as postage, fax and telephone from the limited budget we have here. I will also be glad to assist you in any way possible with the fund-raising in Australia.

One thing I should emphasize is that the Australian and New Zealand inputs will be collated and edited here, so this will save you a lot of time. We will, however, include your name and that of your New Zealand counterpart, on the team, so you will receive full credit in all the reports and publications.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

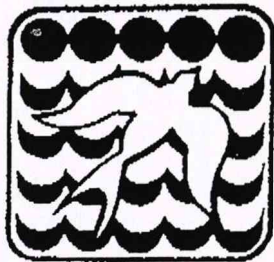
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robin South', written over a horizontal line.

Prof G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

cc: Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dr Krishan Saigal

GRS/fvl.

NOTE: ORIGINAL LETTER and PAPERS SHIPPED VIA COURIER ON JUNE 8/'95.



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Marine Studies

Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA B3H 3H5.

COPY

13th June, 1995.

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Fax No: (902) 494 - 2034

Dear Elisabeth:

It looks as though we can make use of Marine meetings in July (Australia, being organised by Ken Brown) and August (New Zealand, main contact Prof Phil Mladenov) to hold at least preliminary if not full hearings for the Commission. We can certainly use the networks facilitated by these two focal points to mail out our announcements and invitations for inputs.

My current concern is that mailings are going out very soon (within the next 2-3 weeks) in both countries; for this it would be nice to have an official letterhead. Do you know if such a letterhead is being planned or should we go ahead with the design of an IOI-South Pacific special letterhead that can be used for the South Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand? I realize that this might seem like a rush, but the meetings in Australia and New Zealand are held annually, and if we don't take advantage of the opportunity now, it will be another year before it arises again.

Perhaps you could advise me how to proceed. If we should wait until the official announcement, then we'll simply use our normal letterhead with the title of the Commission added.

Do you have any further word on UNDP funding? I am in the process of setting up arrangements for Joeli's secondment, and it would help if we had a formal indication about assistance.

Hope that all is going well with your course.

Best wishes and love to you.

Prof G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

cc: Dr Ken Brown
Prof Phil Mladenov
Dr S. Suzuki
Coordinator, IOI-South Pacific

GRS/vl.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Robin South
FAX No: 679 301 490

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: 15 June, 1995

Subject: **Hearings**

Dear Robin,

Thanks for your fax, received yesterday.

We don't have as yet any printed letterhead, but we will have it early in July. We will produce it immediately after the meeting with president Soares in Lisbon on June 30.

But that may be too late for your invitations.

I suggest you order a rubberstamp, and stamp it on your IOI-South Pacific stationary:

"INPEPENDENT WORLD COMMOSSION ON THE OCEANS
Secretariat for the South Pacific

or something of the sort. Would that do?

I hope to have word from UNDP before the end of the month.

All the very best,



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC



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International Ocean Institute - South Pacific

THE UNIVERSITY
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SOUTH PACIFIC

c/- Marine Studies Programme

P.O. Box 1168

SUVA, FIJI.

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

ATTENTION : Prof. Elisabetta Mann Borgese, Canada.

FAX NO. : (902) 494 - 2034

FROM : Prof. Robin Souths, 101-South Pacific

DATE : 28/06/95

CHRON. FAX NO. _____/93

NO. OF PAGES INCL. THIS ONE: 10

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Fuloni, 101-South Pacific

MESSAGE:

See Attached.



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Marine Studies

INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS
Secretariat for the South Pacific

TO: Ken Brown & Philip Mladenov
FROM: Robin South, IOI-South Pacific
SUBJECT: Independent World Commission on the Oceans

June 28, 1995

Dear Ken & Phil:

I know that you have been expecting to hear from me re: developments concerning the Commission. At this moment, the Commission is meeting in Lisbon, and there will be an official announcement to the world community following that meeting (early July). Meanwhile, the Secretariat for the Commission (Malta) is being kept aware of progress here.

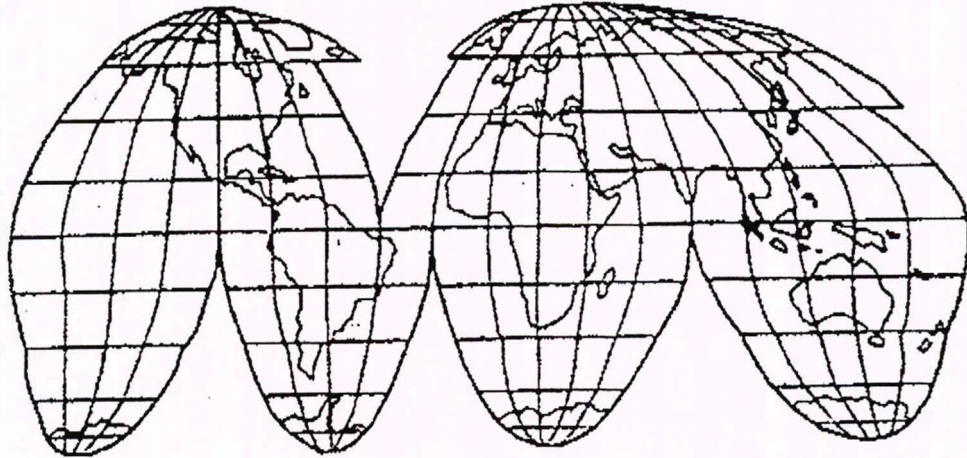
We are in the final stages of setting up the Secretariat for the South Pacific in Suva: I am hoping that it will be operational at the beginning of July. Meanwhile, I am aware that both of you are involved in national meetings where the Commission could impact quite a number of people. If at all possible I would like to have copies of the brochure we have prepared here distributed at your meetings (copy attached). In order to help me with this, could you please fax or eMail me the dates of your meetings, and the numbers to be attending. I will then try and get sufficient copies of the brochure to you so that they can be distributed. It would also be helpful if a formal announcement of the Commission could be made at your meetings: as soon as I have the Press Release from Lisbon, I will let you have a copy.

When our Secretariat is up and running, we will be establishing close contact with you. Many thanks meanwhile for your forbearance.

Best regards

G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

**INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION
ON THE OCEANS**



SECRETARIAT FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC

The International Ocean Institute
Operational Centre
at
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P.O. Box 1168
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Tel. (679) 305446
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INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

To carry further the process initiated by the LOS Convention and UNCED, an Independent World Commission on the Oceans (the Commission) has been set up under the leadership of President Soares of Portugal.

The Commission's terms of reference are:

- to refocus world attention on the importance of sustainable ocean development and the law of the sea;

- to monitor the ratification, implementation, and progressive development of the Convention, at national, regional, and global levels;

- to examine whether States, especially developing countries, are able to fulfil their duties, enjoy their rights and generate their benefits under the Convention, to analyze the difficulties they might encounter, and to propose ways and means to overcome them;

- to monitor the implementation of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21, at national, regional and global levels and to observe the function of the Convention in this process (legal framework; peaceful settlement of disputes; enforcement);

- to follow the development of regional programmes of cooperation and development in the marine sector and examine how they adjust to the new requirements of integrated ocean management and sustainable development;

- to examine the role of the Law of the Sea and ocean development in the process of restructuring the United Nations system as a whole for the 21st century and elaborate proposals to strengthen this role.

As is clear, the main objective of the Commission is to synthesise the LOS Convention and UNCED's Agenda 21, to fill in the gaps, if any, to suggest other necessary measures, and to indicate the institutional mechanisms at the international, regional and national levels that would help the attainment of what is set out in Agenda 21 and the LOS Convention.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

The coastal zone

The oceans and seas cover 70 per cent of the Earth's surface and are active components of the global biosphere. One of the major developments of the last 20 years has been the realization that this vast sector of the environment is dynamic and interactive; thus, long-term environmental management of even a small portion of the marine environment requires an integrated approach which must include consideration of the coastal zones and also their drainage basins and the atmosphere.

The coastal zone, here defined as the region between the seaward margin of the continental shelf and the inland limit of the coastal plain, is among the regions of highest biological productivity on Earth. It is also the zone with the greatest human population. According to UNEP, about 60 per cent of humanity (or nearly

three billion people) live in the coastal zone, and two-thirds of the world's cities with populations of 2.5 million or more are near estuaries. Within the next 20-30 years the population of this zone is expected to almost double. The rise in urban population is much higher in the South (more than double that in the North).

This increase is inevitably altering land-use patterns in coastal zones. Other impacts there - and in the coastal regions generally - come from pollution, flooding, land subsidence and compaction, and the effects of upland water diversion. Natural habitats are being lost through reclamation for urban and industrial development, agriculture and mariculture. Nearshore regions are being degraded by eutrophication and industrial waste; public health is threatened by sewage contamination of beaches and seafood; and the marine environment is being fouled by the progressive build-up of chlorinated hydrocarbons, plastic litter and the accumulation of tar on coastlines. Some of the waste products of coastal development, augmented by discharges through coastal outfalls and rivers, spread outwards to the world oceans, carried by the atmosphere, currents and ships.

The proper management and sustainable development of the coastal zone is thus an issue of critical importance that is being addressed by the World Commission. Some of the questions that arise are:

- what are the scientific and technological parameters that need to be addressed in this connection

- whether integrated institutional mechanisms exist to ensure sustainable development of the marine environment

- what environmentally sound technologies are required

Marine Pollution

The sea is the ultimate sink for most of the liquid wastes and a considerable fraction of the solid wastes resulting from human activities on land. According to UNEP, more than three-quarters of all marine pollution comes from land-based sources, via drainage and discharges into rivers, through outfalls flowing directly to estuaries, bays and open coast, and from the atmosphere. The rest comes from shipping, dumping and offshore mining and oil production. The greater part of this pollution passes into coastal waters, and more than 90 percent of all chemicals, refuse and other materials entering these waters remains there in sediments, wetlands, fringing reefs and other coastal ecosystems.

Such excessive nutrient loads bring marked ecological changes. The structure of plankton communities is altered, with preferential growth of small flagellates rather than the larger diatoms, and unusual plankton 'blooms', uncontrolled by the normal processes of grazing. The subsequent decomposition of the mass of organic matter deoxygenates the water, killing fish and invertebrates, while some species of algae produce foam and scum which interfere with fishing and reduce the amenity of beaches when washed ashore. In some cases the sea is discoloured, giving rise to the term 'red tide'. Some of the plankton species are toxic, and consumers of seafood exposed to such blooms are at risk from paralytic, diarrhoeic and amnesic shellfish poisons.

Some 6.5 million tonnes of litter finds its way into the sea each year. In the past, much of it disintegrated quickly, but resistant synthetic substances have in recent years replaced many natural, more easily degradable materials. Plastics, for example, can

persist for up to 50 years, and because they are usually buoyant, they are widely distributed by ocean currents and winds. Many beaches are littered with plastic waste of various kinds, from land and ships. Along the beaches of the Mediterranean, about 70 per cent of the debris examined in one investigation was plastic; in the Pacific the figure exceeded 80 per cent. A major source of plastic debris is the fishing industry: UNEP has estimated that more than 150,000 tonnes of plastic fishing gear is lost (or discarded) in the oceans each year. Such debris is a nuisance to the tourist industry and can be a serious hazard to marine animals such as seals. A particularly serious new problem is posed by modern plastic drift nets, which are many kilometres in length and which, if they break free from a vessel, continue to float around the oceans entrapping and killing all manner of species.

Some of the questions that arise are:

- what steps can be taken by the North to eliminate and/or reduce sources of pollution;
- what steps can be taken in the South to minimise marine pollution consistent with the objective of eliminating poverty and raising standards of living;
- how can environmentally safe technologies be made available to the South;
- what institutional mechanisms can be developed to ensure the development and acquisition of such technologies by the South.

Marine resources - living

The seas are the source of resources like fish, drugs, seaweeds etc. which are good sources of protein, provide livelihood to millions and could be used for the cure of many diseases.

Marine fisheries, unlike terrestrial species, are not subject to the exclusive sovereignty of one state—except when they are located in internal waters or territorial seas—and generally migrate through a variety of jurisdictional zones in which foreign-flag vessels have certain rights.

Treaties that apply to conservation of migratory species in general or to trade in endangered species comprehend only such marine species of fish and mammals as are listed in their appendices, but many other marine species are increasingly susceptible to the threat of over-exploitation. Their conservation has, however, mainly been related to controlling access to fisheries and limiting catch. The rise in catches has been phenomenal: in 1938 the world fish catch was 15 million tonnes (m.t.); by 1958 it had risen to 28 m.t.; by 1978 to 64 m.t.; by 1990 to 76 m.t. It is expected that by the year 2000 it may reach 100 m.t., at which point it is likely to level off. The reasons for this increase include rising populations, mostly located on coasts, the increase in the number of independent states, many wishing to enter or expand the fishing industry, but, above all, the enormous advances made in technological means of spotting, fishing, and processing fish. From use of rod and line and small and simple sailing boats operating close-inshore using simple nets and taking fish mainly for human consumption locally, developed sections of the industry have progressed to the highly sophisticated factory ships.

There is also a question of marine biodiversity. Over 90 per cent of the world's living biomass is contained in the oceans, which cover 71 per cent of the Earth's surface. Despite the predomi-

nance of marine ecosystems, only a small percentage of the oceans has been sampled. New marine phenomena, communities, and species are constantly being identified. In 1977, hydrothermal vents, or undersea hot springs, were discovered on the ocean floor. They support diverse communities, not through the photosynthetic activity of primary producers such as plants or algae but through the chemical breakdown of hydrogen sulfide and other compounds to create energy.

Marine biodiversity is so poorly known that we continue to discover even large vertebrates. In 1938, the coelacanth fish, long thought extinct, was found living in the Indian Ocean. In recent years, specimens of the megamouth shark, a 5-meter-long filter feeder, were caught.

How diverse are marine ecosystems? Recent discoveries have upped estimates of total marine species from 160,000 in 1971 to at least 10 million species, possibly more today. Although the marine environment may not rival its terrestrial counterpart in total number of species, it is more diverse in measures of uniqueness of a total of 33 animal phyla, 32 are found in the ocean and 15 are exclusively marine—and of function—that is, for the variety of lifestyles its species has evolved to survive. For example, marine organisms ranging from zooplankton to baleen whales have adapted filter-feeding strategies to capture their food, a rare or nonexistent phenomenon on land. Marine ecosystems also exhibit more complex food webs.

Marine biodiversity provides a wealth of services. Photosynthetic phytoplankton lock up atmospheric carbon, a primary contributor to global warming. Fish and shellfish provide a plentiful supply of protein to human populations worldwide. Seaweed derivatives are used in the production of food, cosmetics, shampoo, detergent, and industrial lubricants. And because many marine organisms rely on chemical defences, the oceans are a promising source of new medicine. The same chemicals that protect species against predators may serve humanity in combating hypertension, cardiovascular problems, and viral and bacterial infections. The oceans could thus in the future provide many drugs and chemicals in combating many of the prevalent diseases.

Another untapped source is mariculture. The total marine fish, crustaceans and molluscs produced through mariculture was hardly 6 million tons per annum in 1989-90. This could increase manifold especially if allied to biotechnology. This is a fertile area for the South provided the developing countries can set up an appropriate scientific and technological infrastructure.

The issues that arise are:

- how to have sustainable development of marine resources both in the capture and aquaculture sectors
- what institutional, legal, financial, manpower development and technological steps are necessary in this regard

Marine resources - non living

The oceans have vast resources in the state of energy, minerals transportation systems. The proven reserves of oil and gas in the South will rise as more exploration takes place. But even as it is these is considerable scope for the developing nations to add to their resource base and economic welfare. The lack is of capital,

technology and trained manpower. The issues that would arise would be similar to those that arise in the case of living resources.

Sustainable ocean development and the law of the sea

The Convention has parts and Articles relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment (Part XII), conservation of living resources in the exclusive economic zone (Article 61), conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas (Part VII Section 2) and the co-operation of States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas to co-ordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea (Article 123(a)).

The above provisions require the coastal states to promulgate laws and regulations in pursuance of the aims specified in the Convention and to co-operate both among themselves and with competent international organisations towards the achievement of these ends.

The questions that arise are:

- whether the actions taken by States so far can be considered to be adequate? If not what are the reasons for not taking adequate action? And what needs to be done to promote the taking of such action.
- whether the cooperation by States in the spheres of enforcement, conservation, science and technology, including the setting up of international, regional and subregional institutions can be considered to be adequate? If not, what more needs to be done.
- whether the specialised agencies of the United Nations (FAO, IMO, UNESCO/IOC, UNIDO, WMO) have been cooperating with the States, especially developing States, to further the prospects of sustainable development? If not, what needs to be done.

Ratification, implementation, and progressive development of the Convention at national, regional and global levels.

The Convention has become law with effect from 16 November, 1994 but many states have not yet ratified it and many who have ratified it, have not yet implemented it. The Convention mandates cooperation between States at national, regional and global levels in various areas including, inter alia,

- . sea lanes, and traffic separation schemes in straits (Article 41 (5))
- . navigational and safety aids and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution in straits (Article 43)
- . conservation of living resources, including highly migratory species, marine mammals and anadromous stocks (Articles 61, 64, 65 and 66)
- . conservation of living resources of the high seas (Articles 117 - 119)
- . enclosed and semi-enclosed seas (Article 123)
- . access for land-locked states to the sea (Articles 129, 132)

. orderly, safe and rational management of the resources of the international area (Articles 150, 151 and 160)

. protection and preservation of the marine environment (Articles 197, 199 - 202)

. marine scientific research for peaceful purposes (Articles 242 - 244)

. development and transfer of marine technology (Articles 266, 268 - 273)

. establishment of regional marine scientific and technological research centres particularly in developing States (Article 268)

The issue that needs to be tackled is the extent to which States have been cooperating in the above fields? What can be done to further such co-operation including the establishment of marine scientific and technological research centres?

States, especially developing countries, and their ability to fulfil their duties and enjoy their rights and generate their benefits under the Convention; Agenda 21; regional programmes.

The Convention has vastly expanded the jurisdiction of coastal States. This gives to the States the opportunity to enjoy their rights and generate benefits. But at the same time the Convention also casts duties on the States - provision of safety and navigational aids, the establishment of search and rescue systems, establishment of total allowable catch, transfer of environmentally safe technology to developing countries, providing assistance in the fields of marine science and research etc. At the same time the enjoyment of rights and the generation of benefits requires inter alia, inputs in the form of adequate surveillance systems, scientific research, exploration, marine technology, finance, trained manpower and integrated management systems - matters in which the developing countries in particular are lacking. The issue is a broad one and it is necessary to:

- specify the actions and policies necessary to remedy these deficiencies?

- indicate what needs to be done in this regard - by international organisations, the industrialised states, developing countries and the international funding agencies at the national, regional and international levels?

Secretary General's Agenda for Peace and Development

Ocean issues are integrally linked up with the issues of Peace and Development. Planning from the bottom up, participation of NGOs, women, youth and indigenous people, the eradication of poverty - these are all common goals.

Questions that will arise are:

- whether proper linkages can be established between the mechanisms and programmes for sustainable ocean development and the implementation of the Secretary-General's Agendas for Peace and for Development, and of the decisions of the Social Summit.

It is clear that problems of global governance, first pioneered in the Law of the Sea with the incredibly complex "Constitution for

the Oceans," have matured considerably during the last decades. Ocean development and the Law of the Sea must now be considered in this broader context, as possible model for, and part of a new social, economic, and political order for the 21st century under a restructured United Nations.

Role of the Law of the Sea and Ocean Development in the process of restructuring the United Nations.

There is talk of restructuring the United Nations so as to enable it to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. The Oceans cover 71 per cent of the globe but there is no adequate coverage of matters relating to the Oceans by the UN System. The broad issue is as to how the UN should be restructured to adequately deal with oceanic matters both at the international and regional levels.

MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION

Coastal Zone

Issue 1: What are the scientific and technological parameters that need to be addressed in this connection?

Some of these could be:

- . Monitoring changes in the marine environment and its living resources
- . Remote sensing
- . Building standards, building codes for coastal areas, ways of combating likely sea rise
- . Energy efficiency: reducing greenhouse gas emissions using renewable sources like wind energy, wave energy, biomass conversion, OTEC etc.
- . Waste waste water treatment including recycling
- . Treatment of solid wastes including recycling
- . Conversion / replacement of obsolete, polluting technologies;
- . Technology acquisition including selection and development
- . Sustainable fisheries management
- . Aquaculture mariculture development for
 - * food
 - * pharmaceutical and chemical products
- . Post-harvest conservation methods
- . Genetic engineering and its impact on ocean resources
- . Sustainable use of nonliving resources (sand and gravel, coal, tin, etc.)
- . Port management including management of new shipping technologies
- . Management of tourist activities
- . Environmental impact assessment using state-of-the-art technologies
- . Risk management
- . Disaster preparedness
- . Environmental accounting
- . Cost-benefit analysis in a sustainable development matrix
- . Deficiencies in the country/region regarding the above
- . Suggested remedial measures for overcoming the identified deficiencies including, inter alia:
 - . development of human resources

- . access to environmentally safe technologies
- . funding

Some strategies for the above could be:

- . Training programmes
- . Establishing data dissemination mechanisms
- . Cooperation with competent international organisations
- . Joint ventures for technology development

Issue 2: Whether integrated institutional mechanisms exist to ensure sustainable development of the marine environment.

Some matters to be taken note of in addressing the above issue would be:

- . Indigenous and traditional ownership patterns, management, and conservation systems
- . Fisheries cooperatives
- . Women's organisations
- . Scientific institutions
- . NGOs
- . Port authorities
- . Local authorities
- . Municipalities and their links with national governments
- . Municipalities-national, regional and international cooperation
- . Regional cooperation in marine science: data collection, dissemination, utilisation
- . Regional technological cooperation: acquisition and development strategies
- . Surveillance and enforcement: national and regional systems
- . Existing institutional models for integrated coastal and marine management
- . Adaptation of such models to different economic, social and political infrastructures.

Implementation of Programme 1 of Chapter 17

Programme 1:

Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones.

The main parameters of programme 1 concern:

- . Possibilities of an integrated policy and decision-making process...to promote compatibility and balance of uses.

- Identification of existing and projected uses of coastal areas and their interactions.

- Concentration on well-defined coastal management related issues.

- Need for applying preventive and precautionary approaches in project planning and implementation, including prior assessment and systematic observation of the impacts of major projects.

- Possibility of promoting the development and application of methods, such as national resource and environmental accounting, that reflect changes in value resulting from uses of coastal and marine areas...

- Methods of providing access to relevant information and opportunities for consultation and participation in planning and decision-making at appropriate levels.

Issue 3: What environmentally sound technologies are required:

Areas where technologies are necessary could be for:

- Monitoring of the marine environment
- Selecting appropriate fishing gear
- Fish processing
- Oil pollution combatting
- Sewage treatment & recycling
- Garbage recycling and re-usage
- Controlling emissions of greenhouse gases.

Marine Pollution

Implementation of Programme 2 of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21

The main parameters of programme 2 of Agenda 21 (marine environmental protection) concern:

- Prevention, reduction and control of degradation of the marine environment so as to maintain and improve its life support and productive capacities (General Objective).

- Application of preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches to avoid degradation and reduction of ...adverse effects.

- Ensuring prior assessment of activities which may have significant adverse impacts...

- Integration of protection of the marine environment into relevant general environmental, social and economic development policies.

- Developing of economic incentives...to apply clean technologies...the internalisation of environmental costs such as the polluter pays principle...

- Improvement of the living standards of coastal populations, particularly in the developing countries...

Issue 4: What steps can be taken in the South to minimise marine

pollution consistent with the objective of eliminating poverty and raising standards of living?

A possible solution could be the taking up of dual-purpose or multi-purpose projects, under integrated management, serving both purposes simultaneously, such as:

- Energy efficiency enhancement
- Bio-gas production from sewage
- Garbage recycling
- Integrated industrial management, where one factory utilizes the waste products of another, following the biological pattern of aquatic polycultures
- Slum clearance, sewage and sewage treatment facilities, which improve public health and living standards and reduce pollution
- Improved public education, which serves both purposes.

Issues 5 & 6: How can environmentally safe technologies be made available to the South? What institutional mechanisms can be developed to ensure the development and acquisition of such technologies by the South?

National educational measures

- Building national infrastructure
- Training of trainers
- Establishment of Regional Centres for Marine Science and Technology (implementation of Articles 276 and 277 of the Law of the Sea Convention)
- Cooperation with competent international organisations (UNIDO, IOC/UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, IMO, etc.)
- Joint ventures with private sector.

Marine Resources - Living and Nonliving

Issue 7: How to have sustainable development of marine resources both in the capture and aquaculture sectors

- Stock assessment
- Environmental impact
- Pollution
- Habitat destruction
- Temperature and/or current changes
- Overfishing, national, regional
- Interaction of natural and man-made causes of depletion
- Interaction between capture fisheries and aquaculture
- Sustainability, public health, trade
- Straddling stocks management
- Management measures, national, regional.

Issue 8: What institutional, legal, financial, manpower development and technological steps are necessary in this regard?

Linkages between local, national, regional management of the manpower, technology development and funding systems.

Implementation of Programme 3 and 4 of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21

Programme 3.

- Sustainable use and conservation of marine liv-

ing resources of the high seas.

. Development and increase in the potential of marine living resources to meet human nutritional needs and social, economic and development goals.

. Maintenance or restoration of populations of marine species to levels which can support maximum sustainable yield levels...

. Promotion of the development and use of selective fishing gear and practices that minimize waste...

. Ensuring effective fisheries monitoring and enforcement...

. Protecting and restoring endangered marine species.

. Preserving habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas.

. Promoting scientific research with respect to the marine living resources in the high seas.

Programme 4.

. Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources under national jurisdiction.

...Obtaining full social and economic benefits from sustainable utilization of marine living resources...(General Objective).

...Meeting human nutritional needs and social, economic and development goals...

. Taking into account traditional knowledge and interests of local communities, small-scale artisanal fishermen and indigenous people in development and management programmes.

. Maintaining or restoring populations of marine species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield...

. Promoting... selective fishing gear and practices that minimize waste of catch...

. Protecting and restoring endangered marine species.

. Preserving rare or fragile ecosystems...habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas.

Sustainable Ocean Development, the Law of the Sea and the Secretary General's Agenda.

Issue 9: Whether the actions taken by States so far can be considered to be adequate? If not, what are the reasons for not taking adequate action? And what needs to be done to promote the taking of such action?

. Information; awareness enhancement; role of media; role of NGOs

. Education and training; development of human

resources, from pre-school to adult education; curriculum development; leadership seminars involving government and private sector.

. Building of national infrastructure.

Issue 10: Whether the cooperation by States in the spheres of enforcement, conservation, science and technology, including the setting up of international, regional and subregional institutions can be considered to be adequate? If not, what more needs to be done?

. Improvement of coordination and integration of policies of existing regional institutions, regional offices of global institutions, NGOs;

. Improvement of interaction with continental regional organisations and institutions (U.N. Regional Commissions; Regional Banks).

. Marine-centres and organisations provide excellent mechanisms for inter-regional and inter-continental co-operation (e.g., the Mediterranean, between Europe, Africa, and Asia; the Indian Ocean, between Africa and Asia, etc.)

Issue 11: Whether the specialised agencies of the United Nations (FAO, IMO, UNESCO/IOC, UNEP, UNIDO, WMO) have been cooperating with States, especially developing States, to further the prospects of sustainable development? If not, what needs to be done?

Issues 12 & 13: Identify the deficiencies that do not enable developing countries to enjoy their rights under the LOS Convention and indicate what needs to be done.

Issue 14: Whether proper linkages can be established between the mechanisms for sustainable ocean development and the Secretary General's agendas for peace and development.

. Institutional constraints: antiquated sectoralised structures

. Financial constraints, need for new sources for financing projects

. Intellectual constraints: Lack of a generally acceptable concept of sustainable development and its implications. Need for policy research.

. Technological constraints

. Manpower constraints

. Mobilising new sources of funding.

Implementation of Programme 6 of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21.

Programme 6.

. Strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination.

...Promoting institutional arrangements...to support the implementation of programme areas in Chapter 17. (General Objective)

. Integrating relevant sectoral activities...

Promoting effective information exchange and...institutional linkages...

Promoting within the UN system regular inter-governmental review and consideration of environment and development issues with respect to marine and coastal areas.

Promoting the effective operation of coordinating mechanisms...in the UN system...on environment/development in marine and coastal areas and links with international development bodies.

Financial Requirements

In preparation for the Rio Conference, the UNCED Secretariat made some rather detailed calculations of the costs for the implementation of Agenda 21 as well as the funding from international sources that should be available to assist developing countries in this process. Since there was no agreement on the figures, they were omitted in the final version. A number of factors involved, in fact, simply cannot be quantified, and costs of programmes are overlapping. The figures are nevertheless indicative of orders of magnitude. For Chapter 17 they are as follows:

Average annual cost (1993-2000)

Programme 1	\$ 6,000 million
Programme 2	\$ 200 million
Programme 3	\$ 12 million
Programme 4	\$ 6,000 million
Programme 5	\$ 750 million
Programme 6	\$ 50 million
Programme 7	\$ 130 million

Total annual cost \$ 13,142 million

Dividing these costs among approximately 180 States, the average cost per State would be \$ 73 million.

Funding available from international sources was estimated as follows:

Average annual cost (1993-2000)

Programme 1	\$ 50 million
Programme 2	\$ 200 million
Programme 3	\$ 12 million
Programme 4	\$ 60 million
Programme 5	\$ 480 million
Programme 6	\$ 50 million
Programme 7	\$ 50 million

Total annual cost \$ 902 million

Dividing by approximately 120 developing countries, the average annual contribution from international funding sources would be roughly \$ 7.5 million. Net total annual cost per average developing country would be in the order of \$ 73 million - \$ 7.5 million = \$ 65.5 million. Clearly, additional international funding, from new sources, must be found.

Restructuring of the United Nations

Issue 15: How should the UN be restructured to adequately deal with oceanic matters at both the international and regional levels?

The existing system of UN relating to the oceans:

- UNESCO/IOC
- UNDOALOS
- IMO
- FAO
- UNIDO
- WMO
- etc.

Deficiencies existing therein

How can Security Council/UN General Assembly/Commission for Sustainable Development be made effective fora for ocean affairs?

What interlinkages between UN Agencies can be considered to get an integrated policy mechanism?

INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

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President M. Soares of Portugal

VICE CHAIRMAN - ASIA and OCEANIA

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Chief Counselor, Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.
Tokyo, Japan

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IOI-South Pacific, Suva, Fiji



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Professor Robin South
FAX No: 679 301 490

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: 5 July, 1995

Subject: World Commission

Dear Robin,

I am just back from Lisbon, and have lots of news:

1. Everything is on schedule. President Soarea is definitely on. The first plenary of the Commission in Tokyo is on (September 5-9). The Vice Chairmen are in charge of the hearings, using the Operational Centres as Secretariats. So you keep in touch with the excellent Dr. Suzuki about everything.
2. They are printing stationary, with the name of the Commission and a logo, and then we can adapt that to the various regions. In the meantime, I would just use a rubber stamp.
3. The official announcement (Press Conference) will be made in Tokyo, where it will have more global visibility. President Soares thought, if he announced it in Lisbon now, it would not get much attention. But the important thing is: it is on. The President is totally committed and very enthusiastic about the project.
4. The only item of news that I do not like is that, due to various infights and personality conflicts, they want to establish an "independent secretariat" in Malta. It seems to me, that to have two offices in Malta is rather inefficient. The way it is, the whole thing is phrased rather vaguely so that, one way or another, I still hope we will effectively put it together again. But it will take a little time and a little doings. The first step is to have the Commission officially

established and announced in Tokyo, and to have you proceed, in agreement with Dr. Suzuki, with the preparations for the hearings. One thing at a time!

5. Another item of good news: We got the money for your programme. See attached fax. So you can go ahead and prepare that as well. Actually, I think this, too, might be a major contribution to the work of the Commission. I am anxious to see more of this material.

All the best and much love

E. Brady



Dalhousie University

FAXED

International Ocean
Institute



INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

Professor Robin South
IOI South Pacific
University of the South Pacific
Suva, Fiji
FAX 679 301 490

Dear Robin:

You should have received these days an official invitation from President Mario Soares of Portugal, the Chairman of our newly established Independent World Commission on the Oceans, inviting you to join the Commission and to participate in our first Plenary Session, on September 6, 7, and 8, at the United Nations University in Tokyo.

I am attaching today (a) a provisional agenda; and (b) some information on logistics which has been issued by the local organiser, INTERCOM. I hope that everything is clear.

You will note that you kindly should make your own travel arrangements, and that the air fare (business class) will be refunded in cash in Tokyo. You will also note that your expenses at the Westin Hotel in Tokyo are fully covered. However, if you prefer another hotel, you would be responsible for the difference in price between the Westin (23,000 Yen) and the Hotel of your choice. You should kindly advise Ms Masako Otsuka, INTERCOM, fax 81 3 3586 4706, of your decision as well as of your flight number and arrival time.

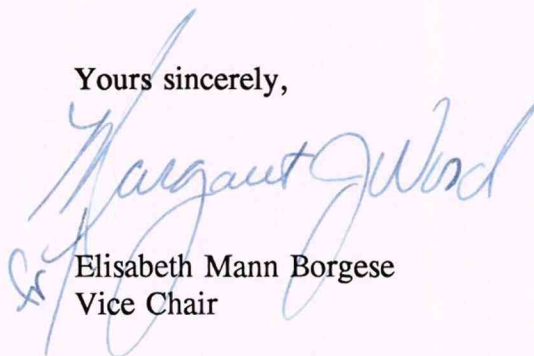
A set of documentation for the meeting will be sent within the next two weeks.

I very much hope it will be possible for you to join us in Tokyo. This first session of the Commission is of fundamental importance for the orientation and organisation of our work, and I am convinced that this Commission has a unique opportunity to offer a "vision" and make a long-term contribution to the making of a somewhat better world. But what we do today is decisive for the chances of realising the long-term vision. Ocean policy is being made this year and next year, and we are in an exceptionally good position to influence it. We need your help and cooperation.

The time between now and Tokyo is very short indeed, and I would be most grateful if you could let me know just as soon as possible whether you will be able to attend as I fervently hope.

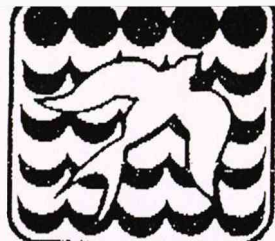
With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Elisabeth Mann Borgese". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and "M".

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Vice Chair

RECEIVED JUL 25 1995



Pacem in Maribus

The International Ocean Institute
Operational Centre
at the
University of the South Pacific
(IOI- South Pacific)



THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE
SOUTH PACIFIC

Marine Studies

INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS
Secretariat for the South Pacific

URGENT

Prof Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA B3H 3H5.

25th July, 1995.

COPY

Fax No: (902) 494 - 2034

Dear Elisabeth:

This is to confirm that I will attend the First Plenary of the Independent World Commission for the Oceans on September 6 - 8. I am faxing details of my itinerary to Masako. I will stay at the Westin Hotel, as suggested.

Please note that the dates of the meeting do not coincide with the days - the 6 - 8 September is Wednesday - Friday, not Monday - Wednesday. I am assuming that the dates are correct.

On a second matter, could you please send via Courier (DHL - our Account No: 4400753) and charge to IOI-South Pacific twenty (20) copies of your new book on the restructuring of the UN. We would love to have it for our course on Small Islands, which starts next week.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Prof. G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

GRS/VI.

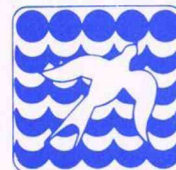
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N.



Dalhousie University

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International Ocean
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Facsimile Transmission

To: Robin South, Director
IOI-FIJI
Fax: 679-301-490

From: Nicole F. Hegedus, Acting Coordinator
International Ocean Institute, Halifax, Canada
Fax: 1-902-494-2034

Date: Wednesday, July 26, 1995 Total Number of Pages: 1

Dear Dr. South,

Greetings from Halifax. I have been trying to fax Dr. Solofa, but it would appear we have the wrong fax number. Would you be so kind as to forward the attached letter for Elisabeth?

The publisher of Elisabeth's book has been contacted and they will be sending twenty copies of *Ocean Governance and the United Nations* to your office by DHL.

Best wishes to you and the IOI family in Fiji.

Nicole F. Hegedus



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

Dr. Ezekel Solofa
Vice Chancellor
The University of the South Pacific
P.O. Box 1168
Suva, Fiji 679
FAX 310 305

Dear Dr. Solofa:

You should have received these days an official invitation from President Mario Soares of Portugal, the Chairman of our newly established Independent World Commission on the Oceans, inviting you to join the Commission and to participate in our first Plenary Session, on September 6, 7, and 8, at the United Nations University in Tokyo.

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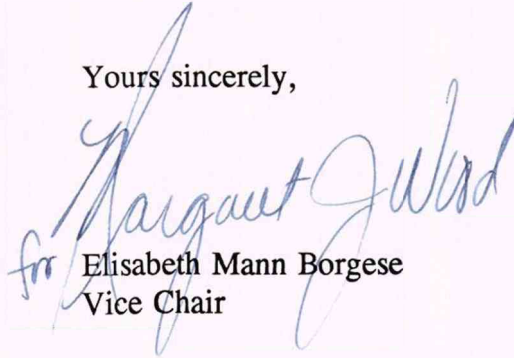
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for Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Vice Chair

RECEIVED SEP 29 1995

C. n. n.



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International Ocean Institute - South Pacific



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Marine Studies

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Direct: (679) 305446

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Fax: (679) 305-559

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

ATTENTION : Prof. Elisabeth Mann-Borgese, 101-Halifax, CANADA.
FAX NO. : (902) 494 - 2034
FROM : Prof. G. Robin South, 101-South Pacific
DATE : 29/09/95

CHRON. FAX NO. _____/93

NO. OF PAGES INCL. THIS ONE: 2

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MESSAGE:

Please find attached copy of a media Release
for the World Commission.

MEDIA



RELEASE

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Serving Cook Is., Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Is., Nauru, Niue, Solomon Is., Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

For immediate release 20 September 1995

It is time to speak out on oceanic issues. People in the region will get their say at a series of hearings which will begin in Western Samoa on 10 October.

USP's Ocean Resources Management Programme Coordinator, Joeli Veitayaki, said an Independent World Commission on the Oceans chaired by Portugal's President Soares was launched recently. It has already begun work to refocus world attention on the importance of sustainable ocean development and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III).

The World Commission has set up a regional Secretariat for the South Pacific at the International Ocean Institute South Pacific Operational Centre at the University of the South Pacific. USP's Professor of Marine Studies, Robin South, is chairman of the Secretariat for the South Pacific, and Mr Veitayaki is Coordinator. Two sub-centres for Australia and New Zealand have also been formed. Mr Veitayaki, who is responsible for organising the activities of the Commission within Oceania, said three main activities were planned.

The first was an invitation to all governments, regional organisations and programmes, private sector operations and people generally to submit position papers summarising how the many issues associated with UNCLOS III were affecting them. Authorities in the field were also being asked to contribute research papers in their own areas of study, which would be published.

Thirdly, Mr Veitayaki has organised a series of hearings in the region where people can make oral or written submissions on any aspect of UNCLOS III. The first round of hearings are scheduled for Tuesday 10 October in Apia, in Wellington on 16 October, Sydney on 17 October, Honiara on 20 October, Funafuti on 24th October, Majuro on 27 October and Tarawa on 30 October.

A final report based on the public response to the Commission would be tabled at various meetings within the Asia-Pacific region, and eventually at the UN General Assembly in 1998, the International Year of the Oceans.

Mr Veitayaki pointed out that although only three South Pacific countries had so far ratified the Law of the Sea documents, under UNCLOS they had responsibility for the largest ocean on earth. The region had already benefited greatly from UNCLOS III and stood to gain even more in the future. A lot could be accomplished by cooperation, for example the agreement on migratory fish which had been reached with the United States.

He said it was crucial to appropriately address issues affecting the region. "Only by voicing our concern can we be assured of being heard and our position considered."

Mr Veitayaki has laid out the issues in a document explaining the Independent World Commission on the Oceans and has circulated it widely in the Region. It looks at coastal zones, whether institutions and means exist to ensure sustainable development of the marine environment, the requirements for environmentally sound technologies, marine pollution and what can be done to minimise it with the objective of eliminating poverty and raising standards of living and means for making environmentally safe technology available in the South.

The document also looks at the issues concerning living and non-living marine resources, including how to have sustainable development, and also considers what States have done in sustainable ocean development, the Law of the Sea and what the deficiencies are.

"We invite people to participate in this important exercise. The report we will prepare will reflect all the submissions we receive, and all submissions will be acknowledged," Mr Veitayaki said.

For further information contact Mr Joeli Veitayaki, 679-305 446 or 212 404, fax 305 559, 301 490.

Issued by the Information Office, USP, Tel: (679)313900 Ext.2226 or direct dial 212 226, FAX: 300640



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FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

COPY

To: Professor Robin South
FAX No: 679 301 490

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: 6 October, 1995

Subject: Your fax of 3 October

Dear Robin,

All is in order, according to myself and, I am sure, Dr. Suzuki with whom you have been dealing throughout.

I am at least as frustrated as you are by the way in which our Portuguese friends are handling their job. But I still think it is going to be all right in the end. If the meeting in Tokyo is successful, we are off the ground, and some very very good people are coming. So I keep struggling and hoping.

No matter how the Commission is going to come out, these hearings are fundamentally important in any case. So please go ahead as scheduled, and I am most anxious to see the results.

As to Australia, Joeli sent me a letter from Keith Suter whom I had suggested as alternative contact point, since Ken Brown disappeared. But the letter worried me a little on two points: first, Suter apparently understood that he would be a Vice Chairman of the Commission, and although he would be quite suitable, this is just not the case, and it is not in my hands. The Portuguese are very uncommunicative, and I never know whom they invite and whom they don't invite. Keith Suter, although he is a member of the Club of Rome, had never even been mentioned as a possible member. I think Soares goes straight to the Government for the selection.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



So this is something that will have to be clarified, and it is a little delicate.

The second point is that we simply do not have funds for Australia and New Zealand. If they are interested in participating in the hearings, they must raise their own money, just as I raised money here for the hearings in Canada. Canada is extremely interested in the hearings --but I would never get CIDA or UNDP money for Australia!

The contact person, whether Suter, who is excellent, or any one you may have contacted, should raise the money or tell us whom to contact to get the funding. It would be far better if it were an Australian who raised the money.

We have nothing yet from UNDP which is very disappointing, but I am quite confident that we can get you a little more money after the end of the year, on the basis of what you have done, so that you can complete the project.

I think that answers all your points --albeit not very satisfactorily!

When has anything ever been easy?

All the very best, and looking forward to seeing you soon in Costa Rica,

Yours as ever,

Elna Kelly



Pacem in Maribus

RECEIVED FEB 09 1996

The International Ocean Institute
Operational Centre
at the
University of the South Pacific
(IOI- South Pacific)



THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE
SOUTH PACIFIC

Marine Studies

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

February 8, 1996

Dr Yoshio Suzuki
Chief Counsellor, Nomura Research Institute Ltd.,
10-1 Nihonbashi 1-Chome,
Chuo-Ko,
Tokyo 101, JAPAN

Fax 81-3-5255-9302

Dear Dr Suzuki:

I am responding further to your letter written to Joeli Veitayaki concerning the hearings for Oceania. As Joeli will have advised you, the hearings were successfully completed and you will be receiving a full report quite soon. I am currently on leave, but expect to review the final draft of the report next week, and it will be printed thereafter.

Our report on the expenditures from the funds you kindly raised last year was sent to IOI Headquarters with our auditors report for 1995. Since this may not have been passed on to you, I am sending you the relevant page for your information. You will see that just under US\$2,000 remains in the account. We will need these funds to cover the cost of reproducing the reports and other matters still outstanding from our activities. An accounting of the expenditures of the balance of the funds will be made available as soon as the project is fully completed.

I was glad to read that the First Session of the Commission went well last December, and wish you good luck with the Commission as Chairman of the Organizing Committee. There is still a need to hold hearings in Australia, which could not be covered by our Secretariat because of limited funds. There would also be some value in attempting further hearings in New Zealand. If you would like to us assist with these in any way, please let me know.

With best wishes
Yours sincerely,

G. Robin South
Director, IOI-South Pacific

c.c. (via fax) Dr Krishan Saigal; Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Joeli Veitayaki; Coordinator, IOI-South Pacific