

WORLD COMMISSION



Dalhousie University

International Ocean Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 1 January, 1994

Subject: Various

Thanks for all the material.

HEARINGS

I have read it through again, and there still are a few little things to be taken care of: P.1, para.2, second-to-last line, you have The Secretary General's agenda for peace and for development. These are two separate Agendas, and should be capitalized. It should be Agendas for Peace and for Development. Or perhaps even clearer, although it sounds bad, "The Secretary General's Agenda for Peace and hi Agenda for Development" In some places you have it right, but on p 13, and in the Annex, "issue 14" you have "Agenda."

Returning to p. 1, four lines from the bottom, you have "The United nations Third Conference..." It should be, "The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III)".

p.3, *Our Common Future* should be underlined or in italics (book title), not in inverted commas.

p. 6, lines 3-5, should read, "participation of the nongovernmental sector, women, youth, indigenous people in decision-making; the eradication of poverty, all these programmes have in common."

p.8, para.3, line 6, there should be a comma after "buoyant"

p.23, lines 4-6 what I had in mind was that factory systems where one factory utilizes the waste of another, really follow the biological pattern of aquatic polyculture systems. So these lines might read, Integrated industrial management, where one factory utilizes the waste products of another, following the biological pattern of aquatic polycultures"

That is all I found. Could you correct these few pages and reformat them? So that I have a clean set to reproduce here?

Robin has been instructed to call you tomorrow!

Nothing else new.

What would you think of including Father Peter or Salvino among the Trustees of the Trust? I think to have the Rector of the University and/or the Director-General of the FIS would look good.

Have you advised Salvino that we have fixed the date of our meetings back to back with his conference, so that our Directors/Vice Chancellors could attend his meeting?

Items that I think should be included in the Vice-Presidents' meeting in Lisbon are

- (a) To finalize the membership of the Commission. We have to have a list of proposals. I am attaching the one we compiled which leaves still many places open for Soares to fill in
- (b) "Appropriate staff complements." We have to have three or four c.v.s to look at.
- (c) to approve a budget. I had made a preliminary budget --perhaps you can refine it a bit. I think, roughly, it will be a million dollars per year --and we are now thinking of 1998 as the final date!
- (d) to approve guidelines and a background paper for the hearings. That, of course, is the main documentation, and it is ready.
- (e) to set dates for the two plenary meetings in 1995. I would like to see June for the first Plenary in Lisbon, and stick to September, for the second one in Tokyo. The only money that we would have to come up with is air fares for Lisbon, because Soares said, he could not pay for these (it is a lot of money).

You may have more items! but these, I think are all important.



I think we should use Pronk's money for infrastructure.

These are very rambling notes --just as they come to my mind!

I will certainly talk to Layashi again before leaving for Jamaica, and get his advice on the establishment of the Trust Fund.

We have sent the excellent IUCN charts by DHL. I would like to ask Peter Payoyo to make a similar chart for the Law of the Sea, the Agenda Peace, the Agenda for Development and the results of the Social Summit. I think that would be extremely useful --what do you think?

Ernst

INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION FOR THE SEAS AND OCEANS

PRELIMINARY LIST OF SUGGESTED MEMBERS

President Mario Soares, Chairman  
Professor Guido de Marco, Vice President,\* Europe  
Mr. Layashi Yaker, Vice president,\* Africa  
Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Vice President,\* North America  
Dr. Yoshio Suzuki, Japan\*, Vice President, Asia  
Latin America

Alicia Barcena,\* Mexico  
Mohammed Bedjaoui,\* Algeria  
Cheng (AALCC)  
Umberto Colombo,\* Italy  
Ren Dupuy, France  
Jens Evensen, Norway  
Carl-August Fleischhauer,\* Germany  
Tommy Koh,\* Singapore  
Abdul Koroma,\* Sierra Leone  
Gunnar Kullenberg, Denmark  
Former Prime Minister Lubbers,\* Netherlands  
Ronald St John Macdonald,\* Canada  
Mircea Malitzaspain  
Federico Mayor,\*  
Dr. Merkel, Minister for the Environment, Germany\*  
(Prince) Moulay Hicham ben Abdallah of Morocco  
Robert Muller,\* France  
Osmal, Kader (Minister of Forests & Water, South Africa)  
Arvid Pardo,\* Malta  
Christopher Pinto,\* Sri Lanka  
Mario Ruivo,\* Portugal  
Juan Somavia,\* Chile  
James Gustave Speth,\* USA  
Danielle de St Jorre\*  
Su Jilan\* (Academician, Academia Sinics, China)  
Professor Swaminathan,\* India  
Ted Turner  
Joseph Warioba,\* Tanzania  
Alexander Yankov,\* Bulgaria  
Malaysia  
Brazil  
one meteorologist

\* have accepted.





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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 1 January, 1994

Subject: Costa Rica, Commission, etc.

Dear Krishan,

I am attaching a nice fax from Ronald Leger. I think he will be very helpful.

Layashi called, after various other confabulations with Mario Ruivo:

Ruivo gave him a few pages on "Option No.4," i.e., the secretariat in Lisbon, Jean Pierre Levy Secretary General, Mario Ruivo Coordinator General. Also the meeting is back out of Lisbon, in that castle over the sea. The official dinner is on the 29th evening --even though Suzuki is arriving only at 10 p.m., and the meeting starts on the morning of the 30th. That is the way the President has planned it. The Press Conference is probably Monday afternoon in Lisbon.

Layashi suggests that you, I and he should arrive on the 28th in Lisbon, so we can plan strategy. We might all three fly out of Paris together. He is leaving CDG airport on AF 1214, at 10:55 on the 28th, arriving in Lisbon at 13:45.

I am sure I can make that. We might all meet at the airport.

Would that be all right with you?

The Brazilian Minister of Science and Technology, Mr. Castro, has accepted to be Vice Chairman.

That is it for today!

*Elisabeth*



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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 1 January, 1994

**Subject:** Attachment

*It seems, Maria Ruivo has  
 proposed 2 alternative time schedules,  
 one ending on September 6, one ending on  
 September 7 -- but I have not seen  
 them!*



Updated list ( I have no information  
from Lisbon! )

YES	UNCERTAIN	NO
Chairman	Bedjaoui	Macdonald
5 Vice Chairmen	Khalid	Koh
Su Jilan	Koroma	El Nauimi
Swaminathan (immediate action required)	Ruperti	Solofa
Lubbers (immediate action required)	Mayor	Dupuy
Kendrew (immediate action required)	Ulf Lie	Hedrich
Robert Muller (immediate action required)	Kolodkin	Fleischhauer
Falk (immediate action required)	Somavia	Speth
Yankov	Arias	Turner
Asmal (South Africa)	Don Mills	Barcena
St Jorre	James Baker	
Staff		



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**FAXED**



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: November 1, 1994

Subject: Various

My dear Security Director,

Here is various good news:

AAA I am attaching a nice letter from Umberto Colombo. I had some corespondence with him, and this is the upshot. I think it is good his name remains associated with our efforts. His withdrawal might have reflected negatively on our reputation.

BBB I finally reached Phil Reynolds. He apologised for being late in reacting to everything you sent him. He seems to have no difficulties with the Costa Rica and Senegal workplans and will send his approval to you forthwith. Also the UNDP contribution to the Commission should be settled within the next few days. I have heard nothing more from Mr. Garcia, and so must assume that the TCDC matter is settled.

CCC This takes me to the technology workshop: I had asked Gao to prepare a paper on the legal aspects of joint technology development. He is in England. If we get the TCDC funding, we ought to pay his trip.

DDD I had a talk with Layashi today. He is going to Dakar for eight days, and would be most grateful if you could send him a fax very quickly, telling him where we are at in Senegal. It would be nice if you could send him (a) the name of the Director and perhaps other key actors; (b) a copy of the MOU; (c) a copy of the workplan -- so that he does not appear totally uninformed when he talks to the Government. He also said, if you want him to do anything, you should let him know.



EEE I had a lightening-speed positive reaction from the Carnegie Foundation, for the Commission. We shall see what comes of it.

I think that is all for today. More soon.

My love all around,

*E. L. Kelly*



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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502  
  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: November 3, 1994

Subject: Layashi

Dear Krishan,

Layashi phoned. He was very happy with the information on Senegal you sent him.

He said it was o.k. to put the **Commission** on the agenda, as an item of information, and distribute the latest project document (do you have it? It is the shortest, and it ends with one single, very summary budget for \$3,000,000 -- it does not have a 1 million minimum budget). If you do not have it, I shall fax it to you right away.

All the best,

*Elisabeth*

P.S. Does one need any kind of medication, e.g., malaria pills, for Madras? I have never taken anything!





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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502  
  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: November 4, 1994

Subject: Commission

Dear Krishan,

Here it is. I shall send you later a whole batch of additional stuff.

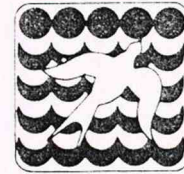
Love,

*Elisabeth*



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1

A. Basic Information

Title: Joint Technology Development in the Indian Ocean region

Requesting Entity:

Number of Participating Countries/Institutions: 20

Date of Request: June 25, 1994

Total Estimated Cost: \$75,000

Amount Requested: \$51,000

~~\$~~ Proposed Timing: July -December, 1994

Proposed Venue or Host: IIT, Madras, India

B. Background Information (including indication of priority area(s))

This project is being carried out in cooperation between the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, India (IIT), the International Ocean Institute, Malta (IOI), and the States bordering the Indian Ocean, both in Asia and Africa, as well as the Indian Ocean Islands. The workshop on Joint Technology Development in the Indian Ocean Region will take place within the framework of IOI's annual conference, Pacem in Maribus (XXII). The Workshop follows on, and will further develop, previous initiatives of the IOI, undertaken in cooperation with UNIDO and UNEP, on Joint Technology Development in the Mediterranean and in the Caribbean.

In August, 1993, UNIDO and IIT organised a workshop at IIT to study joint technology development in the Indian Ocean and recommended the establishment of an institutional framework for its implementation. The present project is being planned as the next step in the pursuit of this effort. The establishment of regional centres/systems for the advancement of marine science and technology is mandated by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which enters into force on November 16 this year.

### C. Description of Activity

A working paper is being prepared by the IOI to examine whether and how the work done in the Mediterranean and the Caribbean could be adapted to the Indian ocean region. The basic idea is to develop and adapt, and open to developing countries, the EUREKA/EUROMAR model, that is, a regional system/network with a small coordinating Centre, which might be located at IIT. The methodology to be examined/adapted consists of five very simple elements:

- . appointment of national coordinators in each participating State;
- . each national coordinator is to solicit project submission; projects must be for joint Research and Development in determined priority areas; at least two Indian Ocean countries must participate if a project is to qualify for selection;
- . Meeting of all national coordinators to refine the selection of projects;
- . Meeting of Ministers of Science and Technology to make the final selection of projects;
- . Selected projects will be financed up to 50 percent by the institutions/companies which proposed the projects, and at least 50 percent by Governments and funding institutions such as the GEF. All projects should be conceived in such a way as to merit GEF support, i.e., they should serve the implementation of Agenda 21 and enhance sustainable development in the region.

The scheme rests on the initiative of developing countries and their cooperation, to generate synergisms beneficial to all participants.

We propose to bring to the workshop representatives of all Indian Ocean countries, both in Asia and East Africa (including the land-locked States of the hinterland). On the basis of the paper we are preparing, these experts will discuss



- . priorities in the development of environmentally and socially sustainable technologies for the Indian Ocean subregions, particularly, technologies required for coastal and marine management and technologies particularly suitable for small islands (e.g., wave energy for small islands);
- . alternative models for the structure of the "system," including institutions in the subregions that could serve as national coordinators for project selection;
- . potential partners in the private sector of industrialised countries with Indian Ocean interests;
- . an initial budget for a core programme for the coordinating centre, which should not exceed \$500,000.

The IOI working paper will include two case studies, one on wave energy, as an example of "alternative energy policy," and one on spirulina production as an example of "alternative agriculture." The energy project might focus on cooperation between India and a small island state in the Indian Ocean (for instance, Mauritius), while the spirulina project might be based on cooperation between Bangla Desh, some African countries, and France.

The workshop should be followed up with an intergovernmental agreement (perhaps within the context of IOMAC), the appointment of national coordinators, and the initial selection of one or two projects for funding on the basis of the model described above.

#### D. Implementation and Management Arrangements.

An Organising Committee has been established under the chairmanship of Professor M.S. Swaminathan and Professor V.S. Raju as Secretary General. They will be responsible for the implementation and management arrangements of the workshop.

#### E. Participation of Agencies and/or Other Entities (Technical, Financial, etc.)

Both UNEP and UNJDO will be invited to participate in the workshop. A Scientific/technical institution in each Indian Ocean country will be invited to send a representative.

IOI's contribution is in-kind: the preparation of the working paper. IIT and the Organising Committee have raised sufficient funds to take care of all local expenses, including room and board for the participants. The contribution of the other Indian Ocean countries is in-kind: they contribute the time and effort of the participants; they also will be responsible for the follow-up activities.

#### F. Government Contribution in Cash and/or Kind

The Government of India has pledged a contribution of \$ 12,000

#### G. Immediate Objectives

- . to enhance TCDC in the Indian Ocean
- . to take the next step in the follow-up in the IOI/IIT/UNEP/UNIDO initiative to promote joint technology development and implement it in the Indian Ocean region.

#### H. Expected Output

The expected output will consist of

- (a) a publication presenting the results of the workshop, including the case studies;
- (b) a basis for continued collaborative activities towards the establishment of an institutional framework for joint technology development through joint research and development in environmentally and socially sustainable technologies.

#### I. Measurable or Appreciable Expected Impact

The expected impact can be evaluated or appreciated through the follow-up activities. If there is a systematic follow-up, sustained by the Indian Ocean countries, the workshop will have been fully successful. Priority is to be given to networking and twinning arrangements as a means of facilitating sustained and institutionalised exchange of expertise, experiences, services and facilities. That is the main objective of the project. The workshop should also strengthen the capacity of institutions in

the developing countries of the Indian ocean region to engage in TCDC, including cooperation in training, which must be an integral component of joint technology development and joint R&D.

#### J. Responsibility for Monitoring of Result/Impact

The IOI Operational Centre at IIT Madras will be responsible for facilitating as well as monitoring the follow-up activities. As mentioned above, the indicators of result/impact to be used will be actual inputs of the participating countries. Reports to TCDC will be given annually. The date for an ex-post evaluation might be December 1999, five years after the workshop.



## M. Breakdown of Financial Support (US\$)

	SU/TCDC	Govt.	Other	Total
1. Participants				
National		2,000		2,000
International	40,000			40,000
2. Staff travel				
airfare	9,000			9,000
DSA			1,500	1,500
3. Documentation				
background paper			10,000	10,000
miscellaneous	2,500			2,500
4. subsequent evaluation		10,000		10,000
TOTAL	51,500	12,000	11,500	75,000



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**FACSIMILE MESSAGE**

**TO:** K. Saigal  
**FAX:** 356 346 502

**FROM:** E. Mann Borgese  
**FAX:** (1)-(902) 494-2034

**DATE:** November 4, 1994  
**RE:** World Commission Correspondance, de Souza, Reynolds, Simmons,  
Speth, Finberg

**PAGE:** 1 of 20

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**Here's the correspondence as promised.**



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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: November 8, 1994

Subject: World Commission

Dear Boss,

I think it is time to prepare the application to Sasakawa for next year: not to lose momentum!

I would like to include three proposals: The Chinese training programme; the South Pacific training programme; and the Chinese hearings.

Could you fax me what you think we should ask for with regard to the two training programmes? With a tentative budget? I can take care of the hearings item.

I would like to get this off as soon as possible!

More soon,

*Elisabeth*





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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 28 February, 1995

Subject: World Commission

My dear Krishan,

We had requested from our Chinese colleagues two nominations for membership in the World Commission for the Oceans, leaving it to President Soares to make the final selection.

I am attaching the two nominations, for your information.

With all good wishes,

Yours as ever

*Elisabeth*

Elisabeth  
Comments?  
fisher

COPY

World Commission Report

**I Introduction**

Customary tenure systems - LOSC and UNCED - impact on management regimes.

**II Sustainable Development**

The concept and its implications - political, ecological, developmental and economic. Economic efficiency, equity and ecosystem integrity, their interactions.

**III Man's impact on the oceans**

Impact of demographic shifts, leaching of pesticides, chemical fertilizers etc. on the ocean. Vanishing wetlands and degradation of coastal ecosystems: mangroves, corals, seagrasses.

**IV Sustainable Development of Marine Living Resources**

Harvesting trends and future implications: Legal, scientific, technological and managerial. Impacts on food security.

**V Sustainable Development of Nonliving Resources**

Energy, minerals, water, tourism, transportation etc.

**VI Women, youth and indigenous peoples**

**VII Peaceful uses of Navies**

**VIII Ocean Governance**

Present framework - developments at National, Regional and Global Levels.

**IX Capacity Building**

Present situation - capacity building at National, Regional, Global levels especially in the areas of science and technology. Institutional implications at national and regional levels.

**X UN Restructuring**

Present situation and recommendations for the future.



Dalhousie University

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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 2 March, 1995

Subject: **World Commission**

Dear Krishan.

1. At first reading, your document seems to be excellent. There are a few typos as you know. The only improvement I could suggest would be a further elaboration and sharpening of the questions, and then, perhaps, a final section putting all the questions together. I'll think of some more questions tomorrow and fax them to you.
2. I had a long chat with Layashi. He feels very strongly about integrating the Commission into the IOI. For all the reasons we know. He thinks there should be a staff complement of, let us say, three professionals, under your direction. This is just the way I would like to see it too. Layashi will go and see Soares around March 15.
3. Layashi would like me to call Guido de Marco to give him a briefing about the progress with the Commission work, and to get him on our side, with regard to the Secretariat and the Trust Fund. Could we make him one of the Trustees? In any case, could you please fax me telephone numbers where I can reach him.

Love,

*Elisabeth*





International  
Ocean  
Institute

COPY

Tel: +356 (-) 346528  
+356 (-) 346529  
Fax: +356 (-) 346502  
Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date: 3 March, 1995

No. of pages: 2

To: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
IOI-Halifax

Fax: +1 (902) 868 2455

From: International Ocean Institute  
Headquarters  
Malta

Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

Subject: World Commission

Dear Elisabeth

Thank you for your fax of today.

I am enclosing Guido de Marco's address and contact numbers. I think it is a good idea for him to be made a Trustee if he is willing to do so.

Love,

Kishan

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs:  
The Hon. Guido de Marco, B.A., LL.D., M.P.

Palazzo Parisio, Merchants Street, Valletta CMR 02  
Tel: 242191, 237833, 242855 Telex: 1497

Fax: 237822, 234494



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Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

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TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

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Date: 1 March, 1995 No. of pages: 3

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To: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
IOI  
Halifax, Canada  
Fax: +1 (902) 868 2455

From: International Ocean Institute  
Headquarters  
Malta  
Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

Subject: Trust Fund for the World Commission

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My dear Elisabeth,

Reference your query about setting up a Trust Fund for the World Commission on the Seas and Oceans. I had a talk with Deloitte & Touche, our auditors, about how to set up a Trust Fund under Maltese law. The position is as under:

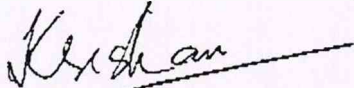
- first a trust entitled the Trust for the World Commission on the Seas and Oceans would be set up.
- under Maltese law one of the trustees would have to be a nominee of Deloitte & Touche Ltd.
- according to Deloitte & Touche, it would be better if the trust is settled by an existing institution, say, IOI or the World Commission if it is incorporated as an entity. In view of the urgency of the matter, Deloitte & Touche suggested IOI as represented by the Executive Director.
- then an offshore banking account could be opened by the Trust and operated by the Trustees.

- a letter would be required (as attached) from you as Chairman or the President (Layachi) to be later on ratified by an IOI Board resolution.

I hope the above answers your query.

With love,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

Att.





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 FAX No: 356 346 502  
 From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455  
 Date: 5 March, 1995  
 Subject: Background paper

Dear Krishan,

I have gone again through the paper. It is very good. There are a few typos of which you are undoubtedly aware.

My problem was: I wanted to make the questions as concrete as possible. Your questions are excellent, and really cover the ground, but I thought it would help to flesh them out more: to help people to answer them.

What I have done is merely indicative/illustrative. It would need a lot more work. I am sure you can do it better than I could. (e.g., the required technologies, etc.)

Incidentally, I would not put all this stuff into the body of your paper, it would disturb the reading. I would put it into an annex --before or after the tables.

Of other matters: I talked to Guido de Marco. He was very cooperative. He would be glad to be one of the Trustees of the Trust.

On Monday we should know whether the famous message of the SG has gone off. Layashi is keeping after him, and I should know by Monday evening.

The date for the first meeting of Vice Presidents should definitely be April 10-11. This is acceptable to Dr. Suzuki as well as to Guido de Marco, to Layashi, and to myself. I guess, for you it is the same.

As soon as the message is through, we will finalize this, and the Trust.

More soon,

*Elisabeth*

P.S. Perhaps one could add one more brief section to the body of the paper:

The implementation of the Secretary-Generals Agendas for Peace and for Development as well as the implementation of the decisions of the Social Summit would enhance sustainable development and comprehensive security, including economic security (development) and environmental security (conservation). Ocean development and the Law of the Sea could make significant contributions to the implementation of all three agendas. Their implementation in the marine sector is in fact essential. Regional cooperation and organisation, with proper linkages both to the mechanisms of national and of global governance, and an interdisciplinary, trans-sectoral approach to decision-making and problem-solving, are central to all three, as they are to Agenda 21 and the Convention on the Law of the Sea. Planning from bottom up, not from top down; participation of the nongovernmental sector, women, youths, indigenous people; the eradication of poverty in decision-making are goals all these programmes have in common. Conceptualisation of, and in a number of cases already practical experience with, the necessary institutional arrangements is more advanced in the marine sector than elsewhere. With the necessary adaptations, they could find wider application.

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.

Charles d'Gaul  
Orléans

Layashi's new address is

35 rue Gandon

75013 Paris

Telephone 33 1 44 24 04 76



*What are the scientific and technological parameters that need to be addressed in this connection*

For example, with regard to

- Monitoring changes in the marine environment and its living resources;
- Remote sensing
- Building standards; building codes for coastal areas
- Energy efficiency: reducing greenhouse gas emissions; saving money
- Water treatment
- Conversion of obsolete, polluting technologies;
- Technology selection
- Technology development
- sustainable fisheries management
- aquaculture development
- food
- pharmaceutical and chemical products
- post-harvest conservation
- Waste recycling
- genetic engineering
- sustainable use of nonliving resources (sand and gravel; coal; tin; etc.)
- Port management
- Management of Tourism
- Environmental impact assessment
- Risk management
- Disaster preparedness
- Environmental accounting
- Cost-benefit analysis

Needs:           Development of human resources  
                  access to technologies  
                  access to funding

Availabilities:   Training programmes  
                  cooperation with competent international organisations  
                  joint ventures

Deficit  
Remedies

*Whether integrated institutional mechanisms exist to ensure sustainable development of the marine environment*

native traditional ownership, management, and conservation systems  
Fisheries cooperatives  
Women  
Scientific institutions  
NGOs  
Port Authorities  
Municipal governments  
Municipal governments and national governments  
Municipal governments: regional cooperation, national and international  
Regional scientific cooperation  
Regional technological cooperation  
Surveillance and enforcement: National, regional  
Existing institutional models for integrated coastal and marine management;  
Adaptation of such models to different economic, social and political infrastructures.

Implementation of Programmes (U) of Chapter 17

- (1) Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones.
- Provide for an integrated policy and decision-making process...to promote compatibility and balance of uses.
  - Identify existing and projected uses of coastal areas and their interactions.
  - Concentrate on well-defined coastal management related issues.
  - Apply preventive and precautionary approaches in project planning and implementation, including prior assessment and systematic observation of the impacts of major projects.
  - Promote 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...

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

*What environmentally sound technologies are required*

Monitoring of the marine environment  
Data management  
Data analysis  
information and communication  
Selective fishing gear  
Fish processing  
Oil pollution combatting  
Sewage treatment & recycling  
Garbage recycling and re-usage  
Emission controls

Implementation of Programme 2 of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21

(2) Marine environmental protection.

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

Apply preventive, precautionary and anticipatory approaches to avoid degradation and reduce ...adverse effects.

Ensure prior assessment of activities which may have significant adverse impacts...

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

Develop economic incentives...to apply clean technologies...such as polluter pays...

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

*What steps can be taken in the South to minimise marine pollution consistent with the objective of eliminating poverty and raising standards of living*



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, 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

*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 (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

*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 measures, national, regional

*What institutional, legal, financial, manpower development and technological steps are necessary in this regard*

Linkages between local, national, regional management mechanisms.

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

- (3) Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas. Develop and increase the potential of marine living resources to meet human nutritional needs and social, economic and development goals. Maintain or restore populations of marine species to levels which can support maximum sustainable yield levels... Promote the development and use of selective fishing gear and practices that minimize waste... Ensure effective fisheries monitoring and enforcement... Protect and restore endangered marine species. Preserve habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas. Promote scientific research with respect to the marine living resources in the high seas.
- (4) Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources under national jurisdiction.  
...Obtain full social and economic benefits from sustainable utilization of marine living resources...(General Objective)  
...Meet human nutritional needs and social, economic and development goals... Take into account traditional knowledge and interests of local communities, small-scale artisanal fisheries and indigenous people in development and management programmes.

Maintain or restore populations of marine species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield...

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

Protect and restore endangered marine species.

Preserve rare or fragile ecosystems,...habitats and other ecologically sensitive areas.

*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

*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 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.)

*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?*



**Institutional constraints:** Antiquated sectoralised structures  
**Financial constraints,** Need for new sources of financing projects  
**Intellectual constraints:** Lack of a generally acceptable concept of sustainable development and its implications. Need for policy research

Mobilising new sources of funding.

**Implementation of Programme 6 of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21**

- (6) Strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination.  
 ...Promote institutional arrangements...to support the implementation of programme areas in Chapter 17. (General Objective)  
 Integrate relevant sectoral activities...  
 Promote effective information exchange and...institutional linkages...  
 Promote within the UN system regular intergovernmental review and consideration of environment and development issues with respect to marine and coastal areas.  
 Promote the effective operation of coordinating mechanisms...in the UN system...on environment/development in marine and coastal areas and links with international development bodies.

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

Total annual cost                    13,142,000,000

Dividing these costs among approximately 180 States, the average cost per State would be \$73,000,000.

Funding available from international sources was estimated as follows:

Programme 1	\$ 50,000,000
Programme 2	200,000,000
Programme 3	12,000,000
Programme 4	60,000,000
Programme 5	480,000,000
Programme 6	50,000,000
Programme 7	50,000,000
Total	902,000,000

Divided by approximately 120 developing country, the average annual contribution from international funding sources would be roughly \$7,510,000. Net total annual cost per average developing country would be in the order of \$73,000,000 - \$7,510,000 = \$65,490,000. Clearly, additional international funding, from new sources, must be found.

**P.P.S**

**I think we should send to all the Centres the excellent "tables" on implementing the provisions on Environment of the L.o.S. Convention and Agenda 21, published by IUCN (authors: Douglas Johnston, Peter Payoyo, and a third person). It really shows very clearly the convergence of the two processes.**

**Do you have that document?**





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: ~~344 356 346~~ 356 346 502  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

3 pages

Date: 21 March, 1995

Subject: Trust Fund

Dear Krishan:

Layashi's appointment with Mario Soares has been postponed to March 28 in Lisbon. In the meantime, he is checking with New York whether the famous letter has gone out from the S-G.

In any case, Layashi thinks that we should move ahead with the Trust Fund. We cannot wait any longer. If Soares wants to make changes later on, he may do so. But we don't think he will. Why should he. It really does not make too much difference where the Fund is.

So please go ahead as agreed. The Trust to be in the name of the Independent World Commission for the Oceans [I think we can drop "the Seas and"]; the Trustees to be the Deputy Prime Minister (who has already agreed), the Rector of the University, and the Director-General of the Foundation for International Studies; plus a Chartered Accountant and yourself representing the Initiating organisation.

I don't have the draft letter with me that you sent me. So what I am attaching does not quite correspond to the letter of that letter! But I suppose it is sufficient. If not I shall send you another letter when I get back home.

I have to extend my stay here by one day, to meet with ex-President Oscar Arias tomorrow.

Everything is going well here. I shall send you a full report when I get back home.

Love

Elisabeth



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



21 March, 1995

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director  
International Ocean Institute  
University of Malta  
Gzira, Malta

Dear Dr. Saigal,

This is to authorise you to take all necessary steps, on behalf of the International Ocean Institute, to establish a Trust in the name of the *Independent World Commission for the Oceans*.

The Trustees shall be Dr. Guido de Marco, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Peter Serracino Inglott, Rector, the University of Malta; Dr. Salvino Busuttill, Director-General, Foundation for International Studies; a Chartered Accountant; and yourself on behalf of the International Ocean Institute.

We hope the Trust can be established with a minimum of delay.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr, Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 24 March, 1995

Subject: World Commission

Dear Krishan,

excellent material! I think we are off to a most promising start.

I have of course not checked every line of the budget, or whether there are any mistakes in the sums, I am sure you have done that yourself.

I have only three minor suggestions:

1. on Item 2: list of potential participants. You rightly say "have accepted." In fact they have. But I am told that Soares is very touchy, and nobody is supposed to have accepted before he has invited him/her. So I would suggest: Have indicated they would accept, if invited."
2. The Germans have not earmarked their contribution. Of course, it might facilitate matters if we suggest to have one of the Plenaries in Germany, but at this point we have not done that yet.
3. p. 15, I was a little puzzled by the item of \$15,000 per regional hearing. Subsequently I saw that there was another \$100,000 per hearing, which I think is quite realistic, but I would not like the figures to conflict with our application to UNDP, where we asked for \$30,000 per Centre.

Could you raise the \$15,000 to \$30,000, and then take the amount off the



\$100,000, so that your budget remains the same, but UNDP will not get upset?

Could you refax the three pages with these corrections?

Love,

Elvally



International  
Ocean  
Institute **COPY**

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GZIRA GZR 01  
MALTA

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+356 (-) 346529  
Fax: +356 (-) 346502  
Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date:	27.3.95	No. of Pages:	1+7
To:	Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese International Ocean Institute Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada	Fax:	+1 (902) 868 2455
From:	International Ocean Institute IOI HQ Malta	Fax:	+356 (-) 346 502
Subject:	World Commission and Costa Rica		

My dear Elisabeth

1. I am enclosing 7 pages after making the necessary corrections to the World Commission agenda.
2. I have only received the CV of Fujiko what about the other 2 CVs?
3. The proposal of IOI Costa Rica for equipment was approved by HQ the day it was received. It is now pending in New York.
4. As regards Costa Rica's courses. I agree with your guidelines. But I do not understand how the two Train Seacoast courses (costing \$100,000 each) can possibly be funded as IOI Courses. We don't have that sort of money and besides our main object is to get IOI courses translated into Spanish as is being done by Senegal (into French). Besides I have refused in the case of Madras and Senegal to have Train Seacoast courses in the UNDP Project. They should, as a matter of strategy, be funded seperately.

Can you convey this to Guitierrez in some way?

With love.

Yours sincerely,

Krishan

WORLD  
COMMISSION ✓



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International Ocean  
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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 28 March, 1995

Subject: Various

Dear Krishan,

I tried to call you back, but no answer.

The Minister is out of the country. So I called Salvino. Salvino is going to call the Minister who will be in Madrid tonight. Salvino will let us know tomorrow. The alternatives are either to keep the date and have the meeting of Vice Presidents in Malta, as a preparatory session (agenda unchanged; decisions to be put forward as recommendations to the President); or the meeting is postponed to April 24-25 in Lisbon. What would be your preference? What would be more useful?

Still on the commission, could you please send, by DHL, a copy of your Commission Background paper, to

Dr. Tono Eitel  
Auswaertiges Amt  
Adenauer Allee 86  
5300 Bonn 1  
Germany

- with a note, just saying that here is the document I promised him. The new Environment Minister of Germany does not want to join the Commission, and it has been suggested to us to try to get the German Minister for Development Cooperation instead, and I am working on that, and Dr. Eitel is helping us.



On another matter: I am attaching some funny correspondence with Earthrise Farms.

I also have long fax from Fuse --most of it already taken care of (correspondence with Suzuki), but there is one important point:

On Spirulina Project, DIC formally decided to support it. Therefore, you have to push UNECA and Ethiopian Authority to make precise proposal to be presented to DIC, and Japanese Government if it is necessary to get ODA of Japan. DIC is waiting for next step.

Would it be possible for your to find out what the Ethiopians are doing? Do they want to go ahead with the project? If they are not serious, we should shift it to another African country. But it would be too bad, after having done all this work and mobilized all this support, to let the project die!

That is it for today!

Love,

*Elisabeth*

**FAXED**



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## INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director  
International Ocean Institute  
University of Malta  
Msida, Malta  
FAX 356 346 502

Dear Krishan:

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.

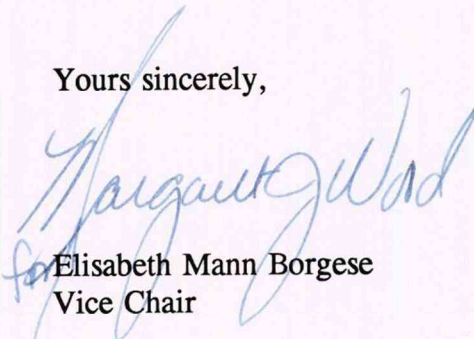
I very much hope it will be possible for you to join us in Tokyo. This first session of the Commission is of fundamental importance for the orientation and organisation of our work, and I am convinced that this Commission has a unique opportunity to offer a "vision" and make a long-term contribution 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', written in a cursive style.

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Vice Chair





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 1 April, 1995

Subject: World Commission

Dear Krishan,

Thank goodness: that is done! Salvino phoned this afternoon, after lunching with de Marco.

So, I'll see you there --right after Monaco.

all the best,

*Elisabeth*

P.S. I think we get \$30,000 from CIDA for the hearings here in Canada; we also may be getting full funding for a training programme in the Philippines, where of course we would have to cooperate with IOI Madras. Strangely enough, with the terrible budget cuts CIDA has suffered, there seems to be more money than before!



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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 26 April, 1995

Subject: **Hearings**

Dear Krishan,

Could you please send, as quickly as possible, a copy of the Background paper each to

H.E. Dr. Najeeb Al Nauimi  
Minister Adviser to HH the Crown Prince  
Doha, Qatar

and

Dr. Amin Meshal  
UNESCO/ IOC  
P.O. Box 3945  
Doha, Qatar  
Fax 974 867 644

I don't have a good copy any more, because I sent mine to CIDA. Could you send me another one, so that we can make good copies here?

I am attaching copy of my faxes to them

*Love*

*Elisabeth*



International  
Ocean  
Institute

COPY

Tel: +356 (-) 346528  
+356 (-) 346529  
Fax: +356 (-) 346502  
Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

H.E. Dr. Najeeb Al Nauimi  
Minister  
Adviser to HH the Crown Prince  
Doha  
QATAR

COPY

28 April, 1995

Dear Dr. Nauimi,

As advised by Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese in her telefax message dated 26 April 1995, please find enclosed a copy of the Background Note on the Independent World Commission for the Seas and the Oceans.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

Enc.

Elisabeth  
For your information  
Love  
Krishan





Dalhousie University

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FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 8 May, 1995

Subject: World Commission, etc.

Dear Krishan,

I just had a call from Layashi, who seems to be rather optimistic, for a change. He had a long talk with Ruivo, who reported that the President is very keen on the Commission and has put together a team (!) to work on the outstanding issues and prepare for the meeting of May 26!.

Mario Ruivo is coming to Paris on May 17, for a three-day IOC meeting, and will work with Layashi to get things ready.

Layashi also has an appointment in Monaco on May 19.

Now, what he needs from you is the following:

1. The paper on the establishment of an IOI operational centre in Monaco, devoted in particular to Environment and Development in the Mediterranean. He also needs your study on the Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology. He also hopes you can join him in Monaco for that meeting (you might fly to Paris, meet with him there, and take the same flight from there to Nice where you will be met by the car of the Minister of State. Layashi gets red-carpet treatment in Monaco!)
2. The meeting in Lisbon, on May 26 coincides with our meetings in Malta. Could

you please fax the exact schedule of all the Malta meetings to Layashi now in Paris? (I hope you have managed to get through to his fax! The voice message, in French, incidentally tells you that you may leave either an oral message or send a fax!). I suspect that Layashi could come first to Malta and proceed from there to Lisbon where he should be on the 25th p.m. Could you see how it fits together?

As to point (1) above, did you ever have time to produce that paper on the Centre for Monaco? I bet you were waiting for that quote from the Prince, and I bet you Layashi never sent it. So we simply have to do without it! Will you have time to write that paper before the 16th? Is there anything I can do to help? Forget about the Science and Technology chapter, at this point. The Dalhousie edition could appear with the chapter such as it is --even if it is now the weakest in the volume --and we put your new version into the international edition which will be far more important. O.k.?

All the best and much love,

Elonahy

WORLD  
COMMISSION



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**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502  
  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2455

Date: 11 May, 1995

Subject: Monaco and other matters

Dearest Krishan,

You have not yet sent me the fax about not doing the proposal for Monaco. Which makes me think that you are thinking about it. I guess you must be thinking about it in any case, to prepare for the meeting, paper or no paper.

If you have written, or are writing, a paper, please ignore this one. This paper is meant merely as a fall-back position, in case you have not had time to do anything about it.

If you have not written anything and want to use this, then it needs to be beefed up - especially the budget is rather fanciful.

So much for that!

I am also enclosing a fax, very very nice, from Suzuki. As to his nominations, I think he got the names a little bit wrong, Ambassador Beedy might be Ambassador Beebe (probably also misspelled!) the one who was so active on the Antarctic Minerals Convention. I suppose he is a very competent man. The Indonesian Minister might be Mochtar and the Ambassador most likely is Djalal.

Nothing else new.

Love,



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**FAXED**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 6 June, 1995

**Subject:** Commission

Dear Krishan,

We found a list. This was Peter Payoyo's first draft for the Proceedings. All the papers are listed. We do have most of them, if you need them.

I called Juan Somavia. He was not there. I am expecting his return call.

The money has already arrived! In one day!

More soon,

*Elisabeth*



Dalhousie University

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FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 10 June, 1995

Subject: Commission

Dear Krishan,

Here is the list. I would like to add your c.v. --abbreviated like the others. Could you fax it to me?

I have some other very interesting news --when you call me next!

Love,

*Elisabeth*



INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION FOR THE OCEANS

PRELIMINARY LIST OF SUGGESTED MEMBERS

*Mario Soares, Chairman*

Dr. Soares is President of the Republic of Portugal.

*Layashi Yaker, Vice Chairman,\* Africa.*

Mr. Yaker has been Minister of Foreign Commerce in the Government of Algeria. He has been Algerian Ambassador to Washington and Moscow, Undersecretary General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. He is President of the Governing Board of the International Ocean Institute and a member of the Club of Rome.

*Yoshio Suzuki\*, Vice Chairman, Asia*

Dr. Suzuki is an economist. He has been associated with the Central Bank of Japan for over 30 years. He is now Chief Counsellor to the Nomura Research Institute.

*Guido de Marco,\* Vice Chairman, Europe*

Professor Guido de Marco is Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta.

*Juan Somavia, Chile, Vice Chairman, Latin America and the Caribbean*

Dr. Somavia has been one of the Group of Eminent Persons advising on Multinational Corporations. He was a member of the Tinbergen Committee on Reshaping the International Order. He is now Chile's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York. He was Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Social Summit.

*Elisabeth Mann Borgese,\* Vice Chairman, North America*

Dr. Borgese is Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie University. She is the founder and Hon. Chairman of the International Ocean Institute. She has been Adviser to the Delegation of Austria throughout UNCLOS III. She is the author of numerous books and essays on the Law of the Sea and ocean affairs

*Alicia Barcena,\* Mexico*

Dr. Barcena was on the staff of the UNCED Secretariat in Geneva. She was responsible for Chapter 17 of Agenda 21. She is now Executive Director of the Earth Council in Costa Rica.

*Mohammed Bedjaoui,\* Algeria*

Dr. Bedjaoui has been Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations in New York. He has been one of the African leaders throughout UNCLOS III. He is the author of numerous books and essays on the New International Economic Order, on the Common Heritage of Mankind. He is President of the International Court of Justice.

*Umberto Colombo,\* Italy*

Dr. Colombo has been Director-General of the Ente Nazionale Energia Alternativa (ENEA) in Italy. He has been Minister for Universities and Scientific Research. He is a member of the Club of Rome.

*Hasjim Djalal, Indonesia*

Dr. Djalal is a diplomat and expert in international law. He has been Indonesia's Ambassador to Canada and to Germany. He was one of the leaders of UNCLOS III and President of the first Session of the Assembly of the International Sea-bed Authority.

*Ren Jean Dupuy,\* France*

Dr. Dupuy is Professor of International Law at the University of Nice and at the College du France in Paris. He is the author of numerous books on international relations, human rights, and the Law of the Sea.

*Jens Evensen, Norway*

Dr. Evensen has been Director General of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway. He acted as Chair for the Norwegian Petroleum Council, the Fishery Limits Committee and many other committees. He was in charge of negotiating the Trade Agreement with the European Communities in 1972; Minister of Commerce, 1973-4, and head of the Norwegian Delegation to UNCLOS



III. He was one of the outstanding leaders of this Conference. From 1985 to 1994 he was a Judge at the ICJ.

*Carl-August Fleischhauer,\* Germany*

Dr. Fleischhauer has been Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office of Germany and Legal Adviser and Under-secretary General of the United Nations. He is now a Judge at the International Court of Justice.

*Moulay Hicham ben Abdallah, Morocco*

Prince Hicham is an expert in international law and relations in which he holds a degree from Princeton University. His thesis supervisor was Professor Richard Falk.

*Koh, Tommy \* Singapore*

Dr. Koh has been President of UNCLOS III, Ambassador to Washington and Chairman of the Prepcom for UNCED (Rio, 1992). He is now Professor at the Law School of the University of Singapore.

*Abdul Koroma,\* Sierra Leone*

Ambassador Koroma has been one of Africa's leaders at UNCLOS III and the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. He is now a Judge at the International Court of Justice.

*Gunnar Kullenberg, Denmark*

Dr. Kullenberg is an oceanographer. He is presently Secretary of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO

*Ruud Lubbers,\* Netherlands*

Dr. Lubbers was Minister of Economic Affairs (1973-77) and Prime Minister of the Netherlands (1982-94). He is a leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

*Ronald St John Macdonald,\* Canada*



Professor Macdonald has been Dean of the Law School of Dalhousie University, Professor of international Law at Toronto University, and Visiting Professor at Peking University. He is a Judge at the European Court for Human Rights in Strasbourg.

*Mircea Malitza, Romania*

Professor Malitza is an expert on education and a Member of the Club of Rome. He is the President of the Black Sea University.

*Federico Mayor,\* Spain*

Dr. Mayor has been Professor Molecular Biology at the University of Barcelona and Minister of Education of Spain. He is Director-General of UNESCO.

*Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja, Indonesia*

Dr. Mochtar is Professor of Law at Padjadjaran University Law School and University of Indonesia Law School in Djakarta, as well as Advisor to the Minister of Justice, Minister of Mines and Energy, and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia. He was a member of the Indonesian Delegation to UNCLOS III. He was Minister of Justice from 1974 to 1978. From 1978 to 1988 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1990 he was appointed to the Panel of Conciliators and Arbitrators of the ICSID, World Bank. He is the author of numerous books and articles.

*Robert Muller,\* France*

Dr. Muller has been Undersecretary-General, U.N. He is now Chancellor of the University for Peace, Costa Rica. He is the author of numerous books on human affairs and education for peace.

*Osmal, Kader, South Africa*

Dr. Osmal is Minister of Forests & Water, of the Government of South Africa. He is a close associate of President Mandela.

*Arvid Pardo,\* Malta*

Dr. Pardo has been Ambassador of Malta to U.N., USA, USSR, and High Commissioner to Canada; It was his address to the First Committee of the General Assembly (1967) that led to the establishment of UNCLOS III. He is widely known as "Father of the Law of the Sea"

*Christopher Pinto,\* Sri Lanka*

Dr. Pinto has been one of Asia's leaders at UNCLOS III. He is now Secretary-General Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal.

*James Gustave Speth,\* USA*

Dr. Speth has been a Professor of Law at Georgetown University. He is the founder and was the President of the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C. Since 1993 he has been Administrator of the UNDP and Under-secretary-General of the United Nations He organised the Western Hemisphere Dialogue on Environment and Development (1990) and chaired the U.S. Task Force on International Development and Environmental Security.

*Danielle de St Jorre,\* Seychelles*

Mme de St Jorre is Minister for Foreign Affairs, Environment and Tourism of the Government of the Seychelles. She was a Member of the Board of Directors of the International Centre for Ocean Development (ICOD) and is a member of the Governing Board of IOI.

*Su Jilan\*, China*

Professor Su is an oceanographer. He is Chief Scientist of the State Oceanic Administration (SOA), a Member of the Academia Sinica and the Director of the Second Institute of Oceanography of SOA. From 1988 to 1992 he was a Co-opted Member of the Executive Committee of ICSU/SCOR, and since 1993 he has been Vice-Chairman of IOC. He is an expert on climate change and is a Member of the Advisory Panel on Integrated Proposal on Climate Related Programmes of International Organizations/ World Climate Programme. He has published over 70 research papers since 1980 (40 in English).



*M.S. Swaminathan,\* India*

Professor Swaminathan is a biologist. He has been the Chairman of the International Commission for Peace and Food, and main author of its report *Uncommon Opportunities*.

*Ted Turner, USA*

Mr. Turner has been the Chairman of the Board of Turner Broadcasting Inc. since 1970. From 1985 to 1990 he was chairman of the Board of the Better World Society. and a member of the Martin Luther King Center in Atlanta. He has a special relationship to the oceans as a Yachtsman and winner of the America's Cup in 1977 . He received an Honourary Degree from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy and a great number of other awards for broadcasting, journalism, communication, etc. He serves on the Boards of numerous philanthropic organisations. He is the head of Turner Broadcasting System 1 at CNN Center in Atlanta, Georgia.

*Alexander Yankov,\* Bulgaria*

Professor Yankov was one of the leaders of UNCLOS III. He was the Chairman of the Third Committee, responsible for Parts XII, XIII, and XIV of the Convention, dealing with Marine Scientific Research, the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Development and Transfer of Technology. He is a Member of the International Law Commission, a member of the Council of IOC, and of the Governing Board of IOI, and Professor at the Law School of the University of Sophia.

*Joseph Warioba,\* Tanzania*

Dr. Warioba was President of the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea; he left the Prepcom when he became Prime Minister of Tanzania. His now a Member of Parliament and a member of the Governing Board of IOI.



COMMISSION



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute

**FAXED**



**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 12 June, 1995

**Subject:** Reynolds

Dear Krishan,

here it is.

Don't forget to send me your 4-line c.v.!

Love,

*Elisabeth*



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Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

12 June, 1995

COPY

My dear Elisabeth,

A four line CV.

Krishan Saigal, Executive Director, IOI.

Was the first head of the Indian Department of Ocean Development and leader of the Indian delegation to Prepcom. Executive Director from 1 January, 1993.

Also the minutes of the Directors/Vcs meeting for approval.

Love

Krishan

Also enclosed is Dr Hoi's proposal. Would be good for Leivo!

Krishan

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Representatives  
of the Operational Centres of  
the  
International Ocean Institute  
held at  
The University of Malta  
on  
25 and 26 May, 1995

Present:

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Honorary Chairman, IOI  
Dr. Anton Vratusa, Vice Chairman, IOI  
Mr. Maxwell Bruce, Interim Chairman, Planning Council, IOI  
Prof. Salvino Busuttil, Treasurer, IOI  
Fr. Peter Serracino Inglott, IOI Malta  
Mr. Philip Reynolds, STAPS/UNDP, New York  
Dr. Hou Wenfeng, IOI China  
Prof. Alejandro Gutierrez, IOI Costa Rica  
Prof. N.V.C. Swamy, IOI India  
Prof. R. Rajagopalan, IOI India  
Prof. M.R. Pranesh, IOI India  
Prof. Tsutomu Fuse, IOI Japan  
Prof. Robin South, IOI South Pacific  
Dr. Krishan Saigal, Executive Director, IOI.

Also Present:

Dr. Danny Elder, UNDP Consultant  
Ms. Margaret Wood, IOI Halifax  
Ms. Bella Hili, IOI Malta  
Ms. Anna Micallef Trigona, IOI HQ  
Ms. Natasha Ralston, IOI HQ

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese took the chair.

Item 1: Adoption of agenda

The agenda as circulated was adopted.

Item 2: Tripartite review of the UNDP Project GLO/91/G33 by  
IOI, UNDP(OPS) and UNDP(STAPS)

The Meeting had before it the following documents:

- (i) the Project Performance Evaluation Report (PPER) for the period 21 January 1992 to 31 March, 1995 prepared by the Executive Director, IOI;
- (ii) the terms of reference for the mid-term evaluation of GLO/93/G33 as laid down by UNDP (Attachment 1).

On being asked to introduce the PPER, the Executive Director of IOI stated that he had collated all the facts and thereafter made an evaluation of the project. In his view the main successes of



Page 2

the project were that:

- dependency on UNDP funds required for conducting courses decreased from 47% in 1993 to 38% in 1994 thereby indicating that the IOI System had been successful in arranging for non-UNDP funding;
- the cost per trainee-week had shown a declining tendency due to the following of a better curriculum development strategy based on the TRAIN-X System;
- the cost per course had gone down by as much as 40% because the earlier 10-week courses were now being conducted in 6 or 7 weeks due to elimination of overlaps and duplication; this was also due to more efficient curriculum development, regionalisation and upgrading of the training programmes;
- the number of new courses developed was greater than what was stated in the project document;
- regarding course materials development, a lot of work had been done but more was necessary and would be completed before the project ended; the development of the training material had been cost-effective and helped to shorten the duration of courses;
- the in-kind inputs of IOI and the collaborating institutions had been higher than what was promised in the Project Document;
- the networking system including preparation and distribution of PR brochures, the alumni newsletter etc. had helped in making the IOI more visible regionally so that the demand for IOI courses was on the rise.

Also the immediate objective of the project had been to:

- (i) develop an institutional infrastructure of 4 new centres;
- (ii) implement training programmes through these centres; and
- (iii) initiate research proposals to tackle local and regional problems.

While (i) and (ii) had been very successful as mentioned earlier (there were, in fact, 6 new centres instead of 4) there was a shortfall regarding (iii). Also the library networking system developed by IOI India (CLAM/DOS) had yet to become operational.

Thereafter the Chairman asked the representatives of all IOI operational centres to evaluate the project and to state the present position.

IOI India

The representative of IOI India stated that:

- IOI India had access to all the facilities of IIT Madras and the National Institute of Ocean Technology established on the IIT Campus by the Department of Ocean Development, Government of India. IOI India also had links with the Anna University, Bay of Bengal Fisheries Project of FAO, MS Swaminathan Centre, Muruguppa Chettiar Research Centre etc. This had made for a very effective functioning of IOI India;
- IOI India had the advantage of the IIT Madras having conducted IOI programmes earlier and therefore it facilitated the stabilisation of the centre;
- For Course Development work, the retreat in Rolle regarding the TRAIN-X system was very useful as it gave a definite shape to the system. The modules developed by IOI involved 20 persons and IOI India would have occasion to discuss about these later;
- IOI India had developed the Library Information Management System (CLAM/DOS) including a management manual and a user's manual;
- IOI India had developed a new way of running short courses in other countries whereby IOI India was responsible for the travel costs of external faculty and for providing reading material while the local government met the costs of travel, accomodation etc. of the participants. This had happened in the case of Malaysia and he was hopeful of IOI India being able to conduct more courses in this manner;
- the visibility profile of IOI India had improved and for the course in June they had 80 applications for 20 seats, with more than half being from outside India. In the recent alumni course for Indian alumni held in Madras, two foreign participants (one from Philippines, and one from Sri Lanka) paid their own travel fare. This was a good indication of how participants valued IOI courses;
- IOI India had been able to conduct a research-cum-experts meeting on how to have cooperation in Marine Technology in the Indian Ocean Region. UNDP/TCDC had funded the experts meeting;
- as regards future sustainability, he was of the view that IOI India was sustainable regarding Indian programmes as both the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu were prepared to fund courses in integrated coastal zone management. For conducting regional and international course, however, foreign funding would be necessary.



### IOI Costa Rica

The representative of IOI Costa Rica stated that IOI Costa Rica had only been operating for a few months. During that time it had conducted a sensitisation programme for leaders from Central America, their curriculum developers had attended a TRAIN-SEA-COAST (TSC) Workshop and IOI Costa was now gearing itself for designing curricula, conducting research and holding training programmes. From the next academic year, IOI Costa Rica will be integrated into the academic programme of the University and would have the full support of the Faculties of Science, Foreign Studies and Economic Policy.

IOI Costa Rica had also been able to appoint a bilingual assistant from January and this had been of great help in administrative work. IOI Costa Rica would be able to conduct a 2-week course on Sea Law and Policy in 1995 and 2 IOI Courses and 1 TSC Course in 1996.

### IOI South Pacific

The representative of IOI South Pacific stated that evaluation of the last year and a half of the UNDP Project showed that:

- (i) IOI South Pacific had fulfilled more than they set out to do except in the sphere of preparation of research proposals;
- (ii) the UNDP Project had added to the visibility of IOI in the region and enabled IOI South Pacific to raise \$ 10 million from the ODA of Japan for residential accomodation, laboratories etc. of the Marine Studies programme. IOI South Pacific was greatly helped in this regard by Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, who made the initial contacts in Japan, and Mr. Philip Reynolds who had the support of UNDP to the Project conveyed to the Japanese authorities;
- (iii) IOI South Pacific had established good networking arrangements with institutions in the South Pacific and other IOI Centres and this had generated a lot of synergy and brought a global outlook to bear on the work being done in Fiji;
- (iv) IOI South Pacific had been able to produce modules for a number of new courses e.g. Resource Economics, Fisheries Economics and Management, Management and Development of Coastal Fisheries in the Tropics. They had also produced a monograph on Traditional Marine Tenure and Sustainable Management of Marine Resources in Asia and the Pacific;
- (v) as regards future sustainability of IOI South Pacific after the ending of the UNDP Project, he stated that:



Page 5

it had already been decided by the USP that in the post-UNDP project period the IOI South Pacific would be regarded as an international institution attached to the University. This would ensure continuity;

also sustainability depended on quality which would be ensured as IOI South Pacific would be a member of the TSC Network.

### IOI China

IOI China's representative stated that IOI China had been established in October 1994 at the National Marine Data Information Service (NMDIS) Centre in Tianjin. The host institution was engaged in the preparation of:

- . the Chinese Agenda 21;
- . national law and regulations for the seas around China;
- . administrative and other measures necessary for implementing the 1982 Convention.

Thus the establishment of IOI China in Tianjin would be very beneficial both for NMDIS and IOI China. In 1995, IOI China would conduct a 5-week programme in Deep-sea Mining and do work connected with the Independent World Commission on the Oceans (WCO). In 1996, IOI China would be constructing a residential building, doing work for WCO and networking with the IOI System.

### IOI Halifax

The representative of IOI Halifax stated that their workplan during 1995 was to:

- . formalise the arrangement with Dalhousie through a Memorandum of Understanding as had been the case with all other IOI Centres;
- . conduct a 10-week international programme in Sustainable Development and EEZ Management;
- . arrange for funding for a 5-week programme to be held in Cuba in association with IOI Costa Rica;
- . conduct hearings in Canada for the WCO. Funding for this would be made available by CIDA/IDRC.

### IOI Japan

The representative of IOI stated that IOI Japan was established in October, 1994 at the Yokohama City University. Since then:

Page 6

- . the Yokohama City Government had made a budget for IOI Japan for 1996;
- . a National Commission for the Seas and Oceans is being established in Japan with IOI Japan acting as its secretariat;
- . regional hearings for the WCO will be conducted in 1995 and international hearings in 1996;
- . a trainer had been sent by IOI Japan to the Halifax course so as to enable IOI Japan to organise IOI courses from 1996 onwards.

### IOI Malta

The representative of IOI Malta stated that the programme of IOI Malta/University of Malta was to:

- . conduct an MBA programme in Coastal Zone Management from 1996 onwards;
- . create a world depository in Malta on Common Heritage of Mankind by November 1995;
- . prepare a 5-year operational plan for submission to the European Union for funding;
- . to hold regional hearings for the WCO.

### Discussions with Dr. Elder, UNDP Consultant

The presentations by the IOI representatives were followed by discussions with Dr. Danny Elder, the UNDP Consultant appointed to evaluate the Project. The discussions fell into the following broad clusters:

- . the impact of the project on the overall effectiveness of IOI training activities;
- . the quality of training material;
- . the likelihood of IOI Centres continuing their training and course development activities after the termination of the project.

### Impact of project on overall effectiveness of IOI programmes

There were in-depth and wide ranging discussions by the Meeting. The conclusions that emerged were as below:

- . the project especially its networking through bi-annual meetings of representatives of the IOI Centres,



Page 7

alumni refresher courses, leadership seminars, involvement in TRAIN-SEA-COAST, development of new courses etc. had qualitatively opened up new opportunities for the IOI System;

- . the effectiveness of IOI training programmes had been greatly augmented by the 5-day retreat in Rolle, Switzerland with the TRAIN-X Co-ordinator, Mr. Michel Couroux, as that had given a definite structure to the training activities of IOI;
- . as a result of the follow-up of the Rolle retreat, IOI training programmes had become more cost-effective by becoming:
  - \* shorter through elimination of overlapping and duplication between lecturers;
  - \* more focused.
- . IOI training programmes had become more relevant to the issues arising out of Rio, 1992 as they had progressed from deep-sea mining through EEZ management to integrated coastal zone management;
- . the effectiveness of the new programmes was also evident from the fact that great value was being attached to them by participants: persons paid their own travel costs to attend IOI refresher courses, while the Governments of India and Malaysia were prepared to bear all local costs for the training of their officials;
- . some new and highly specialised and region-specific courses like the crustal coralline course had been developed;
- . the reach of IOI courses was being broadened to non-English areas by the development of courses in French and Spanish. This added to the overall global effectiveness of the programmes.

Some cautionary notes were also sounded. There was an emerging danger of IOI spreading itself too thin if it took on more varied types of courses not attached firmly to its core courses. Also cost-effectiveness would lie in being selective in producing transferable material as otherwise most such material would only remain on file.

#### Quality of training material

The consensus was that though the training material had improved considerably there was some way to go before it met TRAIN-SEA-COAST standards. The Meeting was heartened by the fact that the representatives of IOI Centres were aware of this and were taking



steps to bring the course materials up to the required standards and format.

Likelihood of IOI Centres continuing their work in the post-project period

While it was too early to say anything at this stage about IOIs Costa Rica and Senegal, the Meeting was of the view that due to the likely support of the Governments of India and Tamil Nadu in the case of IOI India, and the very close link that IOI South Pacific had with USP, it was highly probable that the training activities based on the course materials prepared would be continued.

The fact that the IOI Centres would be working as the Regional Secretariat of the World Commission on the Oceans would not only help in enhancing the visibility of the Centres but also in getting research material during the regional hearings which would be of immense benefit to the Centres in assessing needs and tailoring future programmes to the needs of the countries of their respective regions. One of the recommendations of the Meeting to the Centres was to get the IOI programmes integrated into the relevant UNEPs Regional Seas Programmes, as well as concerned regional or country-specific programmes, as that would strengthen IOI's position in the regional networks.

Item 3: The TRAIN-SEA-COAST Network

The Meeting had before it the reports of Prof. Robin South on behalf of all the IOI participants and the progress reports prepared by Ms. Stella Maris Vallejo, the Co-ordinator of the TSC Network.

After discussions the Meeting came to the following conclusions:

- the TSC network offered a good opportunity to the IOI System to spread its "philosophy" globally through the TSC network;
- there were differing responses from the IOI Centres to TSC. While all the centres agreed on the desirability of switching to the TSC System, IOIs India, South Pacific and Senegal felt they needed extra funding while IOI Costa Rica was prepared to raise money locally as in their view the University, IOI and Train-Sea-Coast courses all needed to be integrated;
- the view of IOI HQ was that it would help raise extra resources for the TSC courses;
- IOI India, who was preparing modules according to TRAIN-X, was requested by the Meeting to have one module (that of Dr. S.P.S. Subramanian) prepared according to TSC so as to enable the difference

between the two to be appreciated.

**Item 4: World Commission on the Oceans**

The matter of the World Commission on the Oceans (WCO) was generally discussed. The Meeting noted that:

- the Preparatory Committee of WCO was meeting on 30 June - 3 July after which detailed instructions would be issued;
- Japan was considering holding international hearings in association with S. Korea or China;
- the WCO hearings would help in enhancing the visibility of the IOI System and in collecting material which would help in future research, training and regional networking.

**Item 5: Suggestions for funding from second tranche of GEF including proposals for research**

The Meeting discussed the question of getting funding from the second tranche of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF II). The Meeting was advised that the preconditions for the GEF II would be:

- successful completion of the present project;
- the proposal for GEF II being complementary to, and building on, the present project;
- there being no staff costs in the proposal for GEF II;
- there being a clear indication as to how the proposal for the IOI Global Project would create a framework in which national projects could come up;
- the establishment of clear interlinkages between the IOIs global and regional projects e.g. UNEP's Regional Seas Programme, World Bank Project in the Caribbean on ICZM, as well as between the IOI's global project and national projects of a similar nature;
- how IOI's project could contribute to capacity building.

The IOI Centres were advised to:

- get in immediate contact with the coordinators of the UNEP Regional Seas Programme in their areas of operation;



Page 10

- prepare a list of national/regional projects connected with IOI's project and activities. This would also be useful for the work related to the WCO;
- explore possibilities of non-UNDP funding.

The meeting was of the view that GEF II needed to:

- cover new centres;
- arrange funding for TSC courses covering "international waters";
- deepen the work of GEF I e.g. distance learning etc.

**Item 6: Proposed management structure of IOI**

In discussions on the management structure of IOI the following points were made:

- the IOI faced a challenging situation in establishing a global network. In addition to the bi-annual meetings of Directors/Vice Chancellors IOI could use the facilities of E-Mail, teleconferencing etc. to strengthen the network;
- to prevent the network from disintegrating due to centrifugal tendencies it was suggested that:
  - . IOI HQ issue a certificate of acceptance to IOI Centres laying down the framework within which the Centres had to function;
  - . have a user's agreement with the Centres regarding use of IOI's name and logo;
  - . copyright IOI's logo;
- the functioning of the IOI System needed to be kept flexible and adaptive;
- IOI should have a well recognised niche and function in areas where others were not acting.

**Item 7: Suggestions for professional services to be offered by IOI**

IOI India stated that the IIT Madras had certain High Technology projects e.g. wave energy, disaster mitigation etc. which it wanted to be made available to the countries of the South. In this connection IOI could act as a catalyst and help the Ocean Engineering Centre of IIT Madras to globalise its projects.



Page 11

It was pointed out to IOI Madras that though IOI HQ would do all it could to help in this regard, UNDP New Delhi had about 10% of its budget for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) and that they should try to tap this source also.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

---

**Dr. Krishan Saigal**  
**Executive Director**



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 19 June, 1995

Subject: Commission

Dear krishan,

Thanks for the bibliographical data, as well as for the list of PIM pieces. Where did you find PIM XX? It looks good.

The Information Report to UNGA-50 did not come through. Could you send it again?

Also, should we have a little bibliography of outside documents that the Commission should consider, such as the Uncommon Opportunities, the Global Neighbourhood, the issues of *Futures* which I am sending by DHL, a couple of UNDP and World Bank Reports, the Agenda for Peace, the Agenda for Development, the Childers-Urquard stuff, the latest report of the SG on the Law of the Sea; the latest GA Resolution on the Law of the Sea; the revision of the Barcelona Convention --a couple of national ocean developments (in Canada, there is the recent speech by Minister Tobin, which is quite important: It says exactly the things we have been saying all along!)

I am attaching copy of my fax to Alicia. I have sent it also to Ron Leger, asking for his help.

More soon,

Love,

*Elisabeth*



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Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

No of pages: 15

19 June, 1995

Dear Elisabeth,

The details are as below.

1. Bruijn and Heuvelhof, Management of environmental policy networks, The Transformation to a Sustainable Future, CLTM, Kerkebosch, Zeist, 1994, pages 85-111.
2. J.G. Speth, Can the world be saved? Ecological Economics, Vol. 1, 1989, pages 289-302.

I am also attaching a note for the Preparatory Committee with all details of work done by IOI. Please see if you can add to it.

Also a first draft of the Information Report to UNGA-50. I have only slightly amended your draft.

Love.

Kushan

③ United Nations A/48/935, 48<sup>th</sup> Session, Agenda Item  
91 Development and Internat. Economic Cooperation,  
a Report of the Sec. Gen.



**FAXED**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 20 June, 1995

**Subject:** Information Report

Dear Krishan,

I think it is a great improvement!

I have two little suggestions:

1. Should we perhaps address it throughout to "Mr. President and distinguished Delegates"? That thought occurred to me just now!
2. at the very end you have "a happy and prosperous world". Will there ever be such a thing? Should we say "a happier and more prosperous world" -- relativising it?

Love,

*Elisabeth*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 22 June, 1995

Subject: "Report"

Dear Krishan,

I would *add*:

p.1, at the end of third-to-last para., after "...and also agreed to consider favourably the question of being the Chairman." He asked for clarifications on three points. (a) There should be a clear, positive reaction to the proposal from the Secretary-General of the United Nations; (b) funds for at least the first year should be assured; (c) 5-6 potential Vice Chairmen should be selected and their readiness to accept an invitation should be ascertained."

And replace the next para. as follows: "Thereafter the International Ocean Institute got down to meeting these requests. A letter of support was received from the Secretary - General, as well as from the Director General of UNESCO, funding of well over \$1 million was assured for the first year, covering the costs of 2 Plenary Sessions, global hearings, and general staff support. 4 of the 5 Vice Chairmen were ready to serve (the fifth, for Latin America, was to be approached by President Soares). In preparation for the establishment of the Commission, the IOI also drafted an action calendar as well as a detailed budget and established a Trust Fund in the name of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans."

That is in line with the letter I drafted for Pronk.

Love,

*Elisabeth*



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TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

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Date: 23 June, 1995 No. of pages: 6

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To: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Halifax, Canada Fax: +1 (902) 868 2455

From: International Ocean Institute  
Headquarters  
Malta Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

---

My dear Elisabeth,

The Report has been corrected and is attached. Do I send it to Layashi or will you?

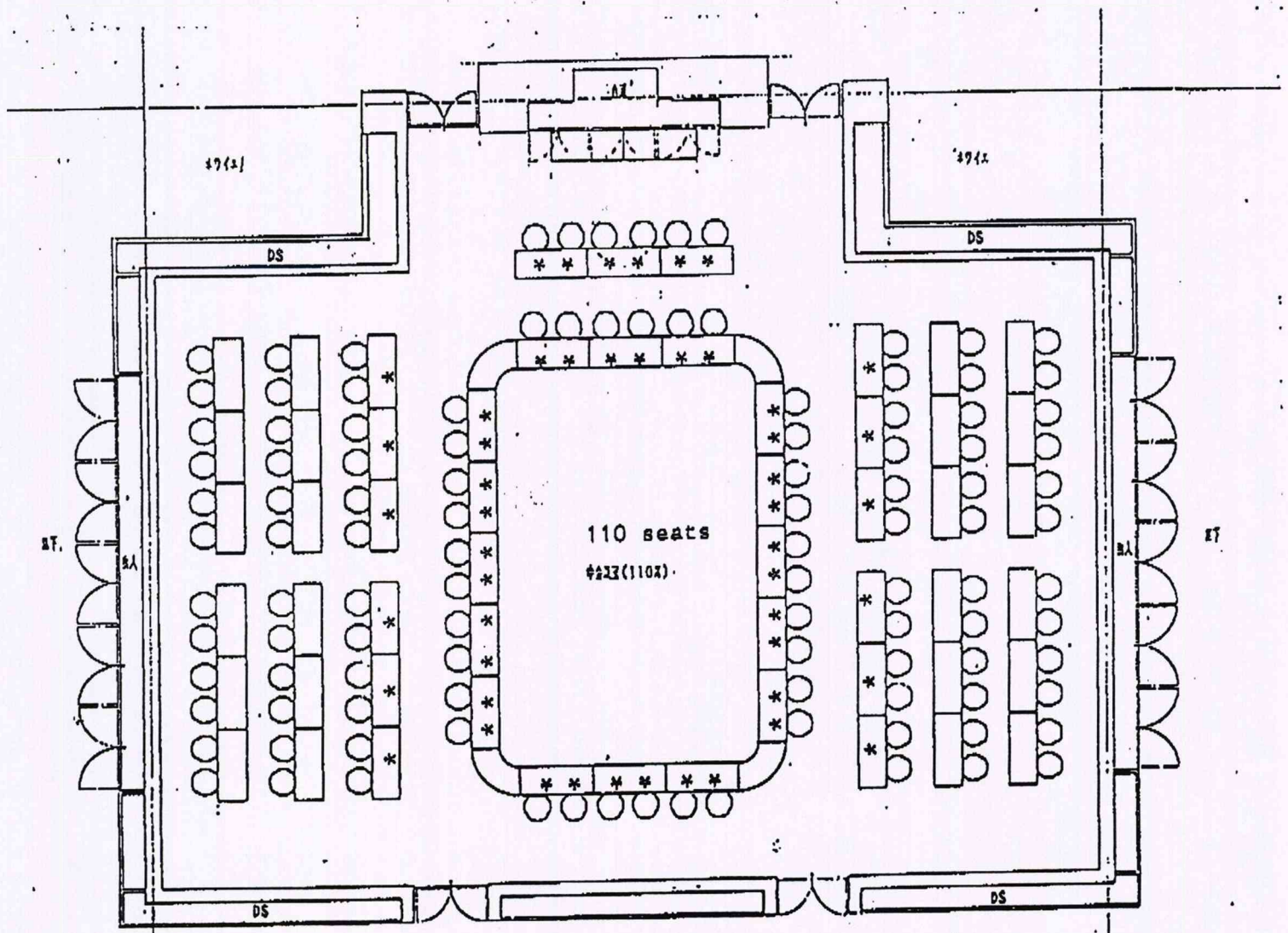
I am also attaching a fax from Fuse and an application for the reservation of UNU facilities in Tokyo. I think it may be better if you send it in along with an invitation to Dr. Souza to attend the Plenary.

Love.

Kishan



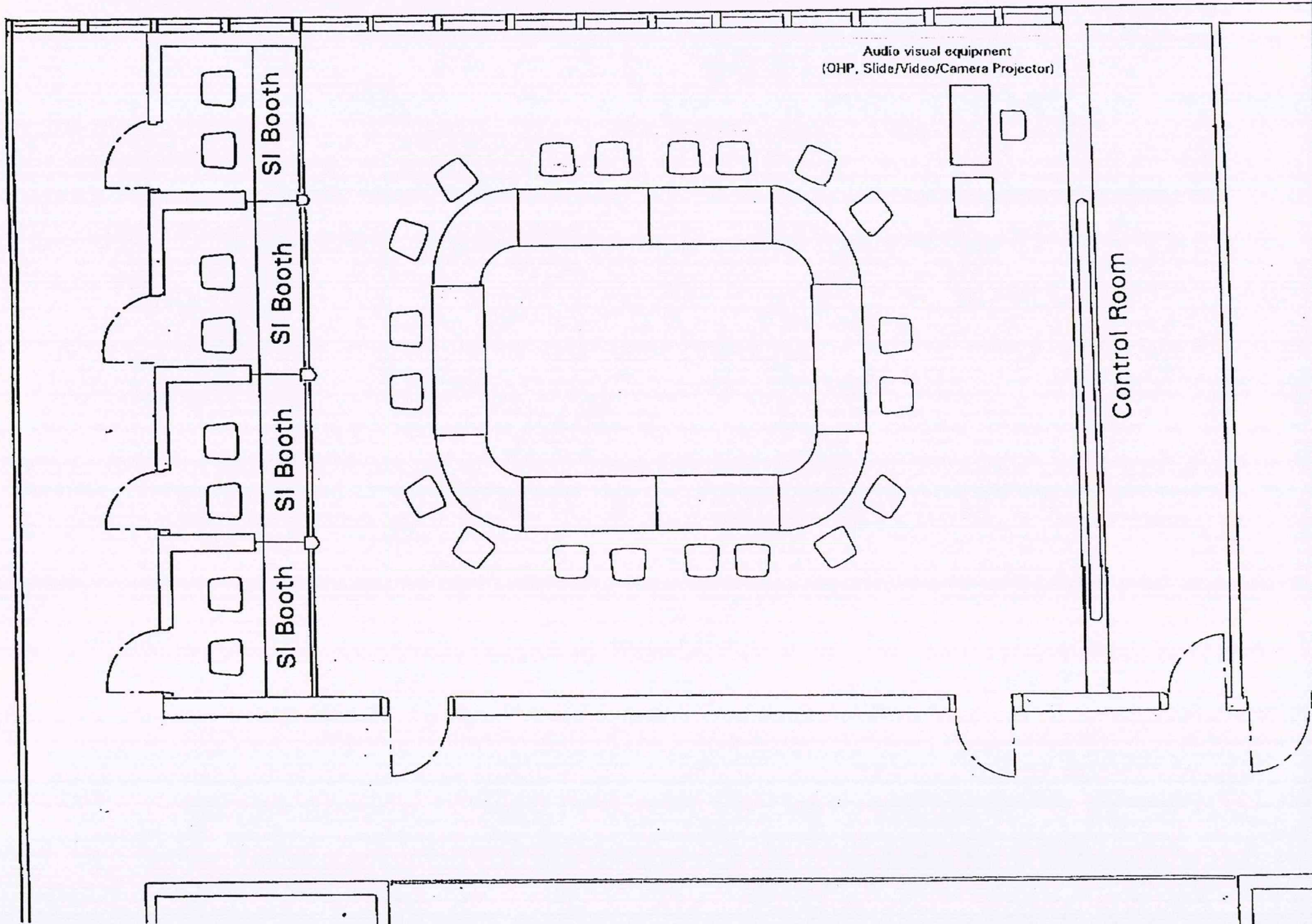
# LAYOUT OF THE HALL (UNU Conference Hall, 5F)



\* microphones (50)

# COMMITTEE ROOM I(5F)

--- Capacity(20 persons) ---





Dalhousie University

World Commission  
International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** dR. KRISHAN SAIGAL  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 5 July, 1995

**Subject:** Various

Dear Krishan,

I hope you have recovered. Such matters leave a long lingering nasty taste! I thought a lot more about it, and I actually believe that, after Tokyo, we might yet get it together. I would be ready to drop that salary offer without any qualms whatsoever.

I have tried to get in touch with Minister de Marco, but not succeeded thus far.

More soonest.

Love,

*Elisabeth*



I N T E R C O M I N C .

407 Akasaka Park House. 7-5-1 Akasaka  
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107  
TEL : 03-3586-4702  
FAX : 03-3586-4706

*Elisabeth*  
*Just received from*  
*Masako. Will talk*  
*to you later.*  
*Krishan*

TO: Dr. Krishan Saigal

CC: Dr. Suzuki

FROM: Masako Otsuka

RECIPIENT'S TELECOPIER NUMBER: 356-346-502

DATE: July 12, 1995

RE: the Tokyo Meeting of the World Commission

COPY

Dear Dr. Saigal,

It was very nice talking to you on the telephone the other day. Now I have you at Malta and Dr. Suzuki here in Tokyo. I feel much more comfortable. Thank you very much.

Arrangements for the Tokyo Meeting of the World Commission have been started, and you ~~are~~ <sup>will be</sup> very much appreciated if you could kindly give us answers for the following questions.

I. First of all. I would like you to give us tentative lists of names who may possibly attend the following meetings, preferably very close to the final lists, may I ask.

1. a list of attendants of the Executive Committee on Sep. 4th.
2. a list of attendants of the Plenary Meetings from Sep. 5th to 8th.
3. members who will attend for the Yokohama Hearing on Sep. 11th.
4. members who will attend for the Takaoka Hearing on Sep. 13th.

note: I guess you have received a fax from Prof. Fuse telling that the number of the International Committee Members for the hearings be limited to 5 in stead of 5-10.

II. Could you give us tentative time schedules for the Executive Committee and the Plenary Meetings?

III. As for the hotels in Tokyo, 35 rooms are reserved for the Committee Members at a super special discount rate of ¥23,000.- including breakfast, which we owe many thanks to the Nomura Tourist.

1. Those who need additional rooms reserved, let us know as soon as possible, before it is fully booked. Additional reservations for the rooms at the Westin hotel could be made at the special discount rate of ¥25,000 including breakfast only through the agent. We understand the payment for the additional rooms will NOT be covered by the budget of the Tokyo Meeting of the World Commission.

note: For those who are obliged to stay at the hotel for the Hearings, the room charge will be covered by the following Committee:

- 9th; the Committee for the Tokyo Meeting of the World Commission
- 10th, 11th; the Committee for the Yokohama Hearing
- 12th, 13th; the Committee for the Takaoka Hearing

2. Regarding Ms. Borgese and you, I guess you come earlier and/or leave later than any other Committee Members as usual. And we understand that your activities for the World Commission should be covered by the Committee for the Tokyo Meeting and those for IOI be covered by IOI. Frankly speaking, to what extent should, or do you expect to, your expenses be covered by the Committee for the Tokyo Meeting of the World Commission?



IV. As I understand that the circulation and invitation to the Tokyo Meeting for the international participants will be sent out from Malta, could you please ask about following items at you getting the information from the participants?

1. information on flights
2. hotels; whether they'd stay at Westin Hotel or not  
Check in Date and Check out Date
3. food preference

Looking forward to hearing from you soon,  
and many thanks in advance.

Yours always,

*M. S. K.*





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Ocean  
Institute

COPY

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MALTA

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+356 (-) 346529  
Fax: +356 (-) 346502  
Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date:	12 July, 1995	No. of pages:
To:	Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese IOI Halifax Canada	Fax: +1 (902) 868 2455
From:	International Ocean Institute Headquarters Malta	Fax: +356 (-) 346 502
Subject:	Papers for World Commission	

My dear Elisabeth,

1. Draft for INTRODUCTION. All the suggested writers are from the North. Would suggest Juan Somavia, Swaminathan and a good person from Africa (maybe Layashi).
- 2(a). Sustainability - factual information. Would suggest Director Tanzanian Oceanographic Institute for the Indian Ocean; A person from Brazil or Caribbean for the South Atlantic; Robin South for the South Pacific.
- 2(b). Environmental accounting. The World Bank expert Munasinghe et al have done good work in this regard.
3. Science and Technology. Combined paper by IIT, NIOT, NIOGoa and CMFRI Cochin from India in place of only IIT. Also a paper from China and maybe South Korea.
4. Antartica. One of our alumni, Sanjay Chaturvedi, has done work on both Antartica and Arctic especially the geopolitical aspects. We could consider him.
6. Ocean Governance. PIMs XIX to XXII deal with this.

Love,

*Kuskau*

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COPY

*Elisabeth*  
A copy of the  
tentative programme for plenary  
as drawn up in Lisbon and  
the administrative arrangements paper  
given to us by Suzuki  
Kishan

WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS

FIRST PLENARY

TOKYO, UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

SEPTEMBER 6 - 8, 1995

*Monday, September 6*

09:30 - 13:00

Inauguration

Speakers:

Rector, UNU  
Chairman of Commission  
President, IOI  
Honourary President of First Plenary (Mr. Takeshita)  
Keynote address

General Debate

15:00 - 18:30

Discussion on mandate of Commission and issues to be considered by it.

*Tuesday, September 7*

09:30 - 13:00

Discussion on contents of final report, papers to be commissioned, and work-plan for 1995, 1996, and 1997.

15:00 - 18:30

Budget of Commission. Election of Treasurer.  
Approval of Information Message to UNGA 50

*Wednesday, September 8*

09:30 - 13:00

Approval of guide lines for Interim Report to GDS, April, 1996

15:00 - 18:30

Adoption of final report of First Plenary





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Cables: INTEROCEAN

---

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

---

Date: 14 July, 1995

No. of pages:

To: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
IOI Halifax  
Halifax, Canada

Fax: +1 (902) 868 2455

From: International Ocean Institute  
Headquarters  
Malta

Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

Subject: Alejandro.

---

My dear Elisabeth,

1. I think Alejandro needs to be asked to contact Dr. Vaorgas and act according to his advice.
2. Alejandro has to understand that the procedure to be followed is:
  - (i) wide dissemination of the questionnaire in Latin America and the Caribbean inviting memodranda;
  - (ii) dialogue with some of the more critical respondents e.g. ECLAC, Regional Seas Programme, Governments of the Region, AOSIS Chapter of the Caribbean etc.;
  - (iii) if some of those in (ii) are in Costa Rica for PIM, then his proposal makes sense.
3. I got copy of the paper on Economics. Pages 104-109 are missing.

Love,

*Krishan*



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Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date: 14 July, 1995

No. of pages:

To: Prof. Alejandro Gutierrez  
Director - IOI Costa Rica  
Laboratorio de Oceanografia  
Universidad Nacional  
Heredia, COSTA RICA

Fax: +506 (-) 260 2546

From: International Ocean Institute  
Headquarters  
Malta

Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

Subject: World Commission and Commission on Sustainable  
Development.

My dear Alejandro,

As you are aware the Regional Centres of IOI are to conduct the regional hearings of the World Commission. The plenary meeting of the Commission would be held in Tokyo from 5-8 September, 1995. I hope that it would be possible for you to be there. I will let you know the administrative details about ticket, stay in Tokyo etc. soon.

I am seperately mailing you the draft evaluation report of Dr. Danny Elder for your comments. IOI is also making a submission to the Commission on Sustainable Development in October, 1995. I have written to CSD for the necessary guidelines which will be sent to you as soon as we have them. I would be grateful if you develop ideas in this regard and we can, perhaps, also discuss in Tokyo in addition to our correspondence by fax.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

cc EMB. This is copy of the fax sent to all  
Directors: Fune, Hsu, Tane, Rajagopalan, Robin.

COMMISSION



MÖVENPICK HOTELS INTERNATIONAL

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

MÖVENPICK HOTEL · BEIM HOLSTENTOR · D-2400 LÜBECK 1

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 FAX No: + 356 346 502

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 FAX No.: 46 40 12 84 42

Date: 31 July, 1995

Subject: Communication

Dear Krishan,

I suppose you have safely returned. I arrived yesterday here in Malmö, where I am a little hard to reach by phone (no long-distance phone in the hostel).  
 However, my fax number is as above, and I am anxiously waiting to hear from you.

I have heard nothing at all from Lisbon. Layashi is in Addis. We have sent out letters, with the Japanese instructions and the provisional agenda to everybody on our list and, thus far, we have received quite a few negative replies: persons who cannot attend. No wonder, at such short notice!

I think by tomorrow I should have all replies and will fax them to you.

Are you making progress with the paper for the CSD?

Much love.

*Elisabeth*

*P.S. My travel printer has decided to scramble the lines. Sorry!*



RECEIVED AUG 01 1995

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Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

**Date:** 1.8.95

**No. of Pages:** 2

**To:** Ms. Nicole Hedegus  
IOI - Halifax  
Nova Scotia, Canada

**Fax:** +1 (902) 494 2034

**From:** International Ocean Institute  
IOI HQ  
Malta

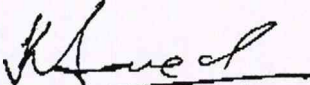
**Fax:** +356 (-) 346 502

Dear Nicole

I am enclosing herewith a fax from Ms. Masako Otsuka from Japan which is self explanatory. Can you kindly send me the list of members along with their contact, fax and telephone numbers as soon as possible.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director





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Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

---

Date: 1.8.95 No. of Pages: 1

---

To: Y. Masako Otsuka  
407 Akasaka Park House  
7-5-1 Akasaka, Minato-ku  
Tokyo 107 Fax: +81 (3) 3586 4706

From: International Ocean Institute  
IOI HQ  
Malta Fax: +356 (-) 346 502

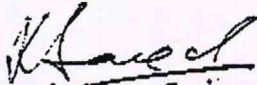
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My dear Masako

I have written to Halifax for the list of members of the World Commission, their titles addresses and fax and phone numbers. I'll send them to you as soon as I have it.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 29, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 244, Folder 1

**Series:** United Nations

**Sub-Series:** IWCO : correspondence

**File:** Correspondence with Krishan Saigal

**Description of item:**

File contains a photocopy of the following news article:

Jhunjhunwala, Bharat. "The Threat of Global Governance." *Indian Express*, July 22, 1995.

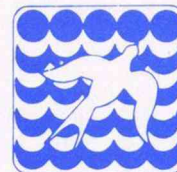
**Reason for separation:**

1 page removed from digital copy due to copyright concerns.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 3 August, 1995

Subject: World Commission

Dearest Krishan,

It is good to be in touch with the world again. Lithuania and Germany were very interesting, though; a lot of new openings for fund raising in Germany, etc., and the course at the WMU went extremely well. I am sorry I had to abandon it early because of Claudio's illness. But I am glad to be home.

I attach information that explains everything.

About the Reynolds thing, I shall send another fax a little later today.

Much love,

*Elisabeth*



COMMISSION

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Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date:	10 August, 1995	No. of pages:
To:	Prof. Rajagopalan Prof. Alejandro Gutierrez Dr. Diafara Toure Dr. Hou Wenfeng Prof. Robin South	
From:	International Ocean Institute Headquarters Malta	Fax: +356 (-) 346 502
Subject:	Meeting in Japan	

Dear

Elisabeth has already informed you that your stay in Tokyo will be hosted by the Japanese Commission on the Oceans. It now appears that due to shortage of time not everyone is in a position to attend the Plenary. I have discussed the matter with Elisabeth and we suggest the following so that the time in Tokyo is fully utilised by us.

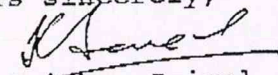
- (i) An IOI Directors Meeting to discuss Danny Elder's evaluation, likely changes in Workplan for 1996 and conduct of regional hearings on 4 September.
- (ii) Meeting of IOI Director's with Vice-Chairmen of the Commission on 5 September.
- (iii) Attend Opening Ceremony of Plenary on 6 September.

You may plan to arrive in Tokyo on 3rd evening or early morning of 4th and leave 6th evening or 7th as may be convenient for you.

Looking forward to meeting you in Tokyo.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

  
Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

c.c. Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Ms. Masako Otsuka  
Prof. Tsutomu Fuse

COMMISSION ✓



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute

**FAXED**



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 16 August, 1995

**Subject:** Suzuki, etc.

Dear Krishan,

Here is a copy of my fax to Suzuki. The Soares correspondence is being faxed from the office.

More soon,

Love,

*Elisabeth*

*I am going to arrive in the late afternoon of Aug. 31,  
 so I am available on the morning of the 1st Sept.  
 Shall wait for you at the hotel!*

COMMISSION



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 17 August, 1995

Subject: Singapore

Dear krishan,

Here is the letter we faxed to Tommy Koh. Could you send him the background paper right away? I think that will help him to make up his mind about the hearings.

Love,

Tommy Koh's full address: Institute of Policy Studies  
Kent Ridge, P.O. Box 1088  
Singapore 9111.

FAX \_\_\_\_\_

*Elisabeth*





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Ocean  
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Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

ESSENTIAL ITEMS FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN TOKYO

- Item 1: Adoption of Agenda
- Item 2: Consideration and approval of procedures to be followed by the Commission.
- Item 3: Approval of workplan for 1995 and 1996.
- Item 4: Approval of table of contents of final report (mandate of Commission)
- Item 5: Decision on secretariat of the Commission.
- Item 6: Approval of budget for 1995 and 1996.
- Item 7: Approval of Agenda of Plenary.
- Item 8: Any other matters with the approval of the Chair.

Elisabeth  
We discussed on the phone

Love

Kruskauer

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 23 August, 1995

Subject: Tokyo

Dear Krishan,

Layashi called today and said that President Soares would decide tomorrow or the day after whether to postpone the meeting...In the meantime I received this material from President Soares. I have faxed to Suzuki, for advice. Then we shall have to take further decisions...

Love,

*Elisabeth*



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 25 August, 1995

Subject: Alan Simcock

Dear Krishan,

I called Mr. Simcock. He was a little confused and did not remember who Phil Reynolds was or anything else. He said he was drowning in work on the drought...

Gradually he remembered. But, due to the work on the drought and a trip to Washington in that connection, he could see you only after September 15. Then, however, he would love to see you.

Could you stop in London on the way back from Japan rather than on the way to Japan?

At any rate, you have his fax number and can start to put things together.

Love,

*Elisabeth*





Dalhousie University

**FAXED**

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
FAX No: 356 346 502

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

Date: 28 August, 1995

Subject: **World Commission**

Dear Krishan,

here it is!

I just got a call from CIDA: The \$30,000 for the hearings in Canada have been officially approved. So, there is some good news too!

The Lord Lindsey Commission is after the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and after CIDA support. It is a good and timely thing that you are going to see Alan Simcock!

Love,

*Elisabeth*



横浜市立大学  
YOKOHAMA CITY UNIVERSITY  
Y. C. U.

22-2, Seto, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama 236, Japan  
Phone: 045-787-2311 Fax: 045-787-2316

Japan



WORLD  
COMMISSION

COPY

COPY

August, 30, 1995

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director of IOF, Malta  
Fax: 356-846502

From: Prof. Tsutomu Fuse  
Director of IOI-Japan  
Fax: 81-45-787-2316

Dear Dr. Saigal,

I do not understand really what was happened in backyard of international politics. But whatever it is, it is the betray of our trust, isn't it? Yokohama regional hearing should be taken place as it was decided. I do not like to betray Yokohama people. So, please come to Yokohama at that day. One of the problems for us is the budget. Because of the postponement of Plenary Meeting of IWC0 the budget for our hearing nesararily should be limited strictly to \$30000. Therefore it is desirous that IOI could fund for air fair of the guest from overseas, if it is possible. Please understand the difficulties I am facing.

I wish we could meet in Yokohama soon.

Sincerely yours,

Tsutomu Fuse

T. Fuse

YOKOHAMA CITY UNIVERSITY

WC



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute

**FAXED**



**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 2 September, 1995

**Subject:** Soares

Dear Krishan,

Four your information! I hope you find it ok!

Love,

*Elisabeth*





Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 3346 502

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

**Date:** 26 September, 1995

**Subject:** Centre Directors

Dear Krishan,

I would be grateful if you could transmit to the Centre Directors the following note:

Dear Colleagues,

I have just returned from Lisbon where we had a staff meeting in preparation of the first Plenary in Tokyo.

As you know, there have been delays for all sorts of reasons, and the agenda for Tokyo has been considerably modified. There are quite a few difficulties to be resolved. The agenda will now be restricted to internal Commission matters --rules of procedure, terms of reference, etc. President Soares wishes to restrict these discussions to the members of the Commission. The IOI as such will not be involved. The Directors of the Regional Centres will be invited to the subsequent meetings in 1996 when regional hearings will be on the agenda.

I am looking forward to seeing you all in Costa Rica where we can fully discuss this and other matters.

With warm regards,

Yours as ever,



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

**FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

**To:** Dr. Krishan Saigal  
**FAX No:** 356 346 502

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

**Date:** 21 December, 1995

**Subject:** attachment

Dear Krishan,

here it is. I know Soares has a meeting with Layashi and Jan van Ettinger on January 4 --still in good time before your departure. So I do hope I will have an answer before you leave.

Love,

*Elisabeth*



Elizabeth  
A "quiche"  
Kushan

## The Economics of the Oceans

COPY

The Oceans are an integrated part of the biosphere which makes life on earth possible. They take up 70% of the energy coming to the earth from the sun, act as a flywheel for the world's weather, are an essential part of the hydrological cycle and absorb most of the waste generated by anthropogenic activities. The value of the oceans to humanity, like that of fresh air, good soils and energy, thus is as valuable as life itself.

When we look at the oceanic activities as a flow, as is done in all GNP computations, what do we look at? Is it only fishing, shipping, petroleum, oil and gas, tourism etc. which take place on the sea that we take note of or do we also consider activities on land which are dependent on the ocean? And if the latter, where do we draw the line? As noted earlier, life itself is dependent on the oceans. But obviously we cannot consider all activities as ocean activities. So where do we draw the line? A zone 10 km from the coast, 20 km from the coast? Is there any criteria that can be developed in this regard? Any linkages that can be considered as constituting dependence on the oceans?

CM

As a stock, the oceans contain potentially 70% of the available energy resources, 80% of biodiversity and huge quantities of salts and minerals. Biotechnology opens up vistas of drugs, chemicals and food from the seas which can be farmed from the sea much as what is done on land. How do we value this in the context of sustainable development with its three prongs of economics, equity and environment. What do we leave for future generations and how much is it wise to use/destroy today. Is there a way in which ecological economics could give an answer?

done

This takes us to the next point. Technology as it is largely developing in the industrialised nations with its high capital intensities is creating inequities relative to the developing nations - and thus does not meet the criteria of sustainability. Are there lessons to be learnt in this regard from the shipping, fishing and petroleum industries (the three industries most active in the oceans today). And do these lessons give a guidepost of what sort of technology needs to be developed in the future and how a "new" economics can help bring this about. In other words, can economic tools (benefit cost analysis etc.) be designed which can be utilised by decision makers to take us into a sustainable future. Can such tools take care of environmental considerations both at the macro and micro-levels and ensure that "proper" R & D takes place while taking care of vulnerability and uncertainty.

It is also necessary to delineate what data - scientific, technological, socio-cultural - the "new" economics would require to be able to make "proper" economic analysis, both at macro- and micro-levels for decision makers.

In the context of the above the Sessions could perhaps be as follows:

**Session I:** Oceanic activities: definition, analysis, and equity considerations;



- Session II:** Value of oceans as a resource - biodiversity, as a waste sink, energy, food, minerals - based on advancing technology and equity, both temporal and inter-generational;
- Session III:** Application of new environmental economics: benefit cost analysis, risk analysis, vulnerability indices etc.;
- Session IV:** Data requirements for the new environmental economics: scientific, technological, socio-cultural;
- Session V:** Concluding session.



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
OPERATIONAL CENTRE (INDIA)



RES/IWCO

Prof. R. RAJAGOPALAN  
Centre Director

To

26.6.96

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director  
International Ocean Institute  
P.O.Box.3  
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COPY

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Dear Dr. Saigal,

1. NIO Goa, has confirmed that the hearing there will be on 6th August 1996. They have invited Mr. Eduardo Faleiro as well as Mr. Pratap Singh Rane, Chief Minister, Goa. They are planning to invite about 50 to 60 participants. At their request, I have agreed to provide funds for lunch, tea, local transport, etc. I have also asked them to arrange accommodation for two of us from 5th to 7th August 1996.
2. Please make your travel arrangements such that you will be able to attend the hearing in Madras on 3rd August and the one in Goa on 6th August.
3. Dr. Abidi spoke to me over telephone yesterday. Apparently he has to take permission from ICAR for organising the hearing but he is on the job. He too wants money from us for the expenses. I have requested them to invite people only from Bombay area.
4. There is no word from Prof. Warioba yet. In case he is unable to come even for a week, I would request you to be here from 20th or 27th July so that you can direct at least one week of the course before the hearings.
5. I have sent a suitable long reply to Prasada Rao. He is definitely leaving DOD this week. I was not invited to the ICWO meeting organised by DOD last week. I hear from Prof. Ravindran who was there that it was a flop. DOD is still deferential towards Mr. Faleiro. (The Congress Party still has some power!)
6. I have sent all the IWCO material to Mr. Faleiro and have requested him to chair the hearings in Madras and Goa.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

*R. Rajagopalan*

(R. RAJAGOPALAN)



Date: Thu, 05 Sep 1996 12:04:43 +0200 (MET DST)  
From: ioimla@kemmnet.net.mt  
To: ioihfx@ac.dal.ca  
Cc: ioi@iitm.ernet.in  
Subject: IWCO Hearings in India  
Resent-Date: Thu, 5 Sep 1996 07:01:03 -0300  
Resent-From: ioimla@kemmnet.net.mt  
Resent-To: ioihfx@is.dal.ca

TO: Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
IOI Halifax  
Canada

Date: 5 September, 1996

My dear Elisabeth,

Please find attached documents on the Hearings in India, one being the Summary of Issues and Recommendations arising from the Hearings conducted at Madras, Bombay, Goa and Delhi and the other being an Editors Report which is an overview.

Both documents are to be retrieved through word perfect 5.1 (WP 5.1).

Please acknowledge receipt of this message plus the attachments.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Krishan

c.c. Prof. R. Rajagopalan, IOI Madras, India.



## **EDITORS REPORT**

### **Introduction**

This report analyses the issues arising out of the Hearings held in Madras, Bombay, Goa and Delhi, the responses to the questionnaire issued to over 1400 persons in the Indian Ocean Region, the recommendations of a Seminar held in Delhi, the expert presentations made in the Hearings, the discussions on various issues and the conclusions and recommendations emerging therefrom.

The survey of the Indian Ocean Region and the Hearings were held under the overall guidance of Mr. Eduardo Faliero, Vice-Chairman of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans (IWCO) and former Minister Chemicals, Fertilizers and Ocean Development to the Government of India.

The responses to the questionnaire and the discussions in the Hearings stressed the need to sustainably manage the coastal zone, including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has given to each member country a 200 nautical mile EEZ for exploration and exploitation of resources and conservation and protection of the marine environment. In view of the increasing population pressure on the coastal zone, sustainable development and management of this zone, and which consists of important ecosystems and biodiversity of fauna and flora, was considered to be of great importance to the developing countries.

The means of exploring and exploiting the vast ocean spaces were largely with the developed nations because of the availability of capital and superior technology. The Law of the Sea Convention had sought to make significant changes in this situation by articulating the concept of the common heritage of mankind. But unless this is followed up with the building of adequate capacity in the developing countries to explore, exploit and sustainably manage the resources of the ocean the benefits would continue to flow to the advanced nations.

It was noted that though all nations, big and small, have been given exclusive rights for exploration and exploitation of resources in the EEZ there is inadequate knowledge in developing countries including India, about the living and nonliving resources available in the EEZ. The human resources necessary for attaining such knowledge are also inadequate.

Besides at the national level adequate concentrated and coordinated focus on ocean development is lacking because of dispersal of subjects under various government ministries and departments, both at the central and state level. There was need to tackle this problem by having an integrated institutional structure, a coordinated policy and steps to acquire knowledge of ocean resources as well as the technology to exploit them. There was also need to make decision makers of the Indian Ocean region aware of the importance of the oceans as a resource as well as of its intimate links with the climate.

### Globalisation

The question of economic globalisation and its impacts generated a lot of discussion. While the consensus was that the process of globalisation could not be halted or slowed down, an urgent need was expressed for ensuring that adverse impacts of such globalisation were minimised.

Globalisation was impacting on the coastal zone and the coastal sea by leading to intense industrial activities, increasing multinational investments, novel industries in unusual places, rural areas getting urbanised and/or depopulated and the supersaturation of urban areas or the growth of megacities.

The concentration of industries in the coastal zone was due to the availability of cheap water transport for building materials, raw materials and finished products. Besides the sea provided unlimited supplies of water and a dynamic medium for disposal of waste material.

But while the concentration of industries and the growth of urban sprawls was beneficial from the individual industrialists' point of view its effects on the local population was adverse, inter alia due to their:

- \* competing for scarce groundwater resources with the local populations; this led to adverse impacts on the vulnerable and poor sections of the community;
- \* discharging sewage and industrial wastes into the ocean leading to declining fish stocks and disruptions of the economies and livelihoods of traditional fisherfolk;
- \* leading to the depopulation of villages and drift of population into the urban slums and shanty towns;
- \* leading to the building of coastal highways having adverse effects on sand dunes etc.

Globalisation has also led to conflicts between the modern and traditional sectors, e.g. those in favour of aquaculture and fisherfolk, between deepsea fishermen and coastal fishermen, between growth enthusiasts and environmentalists. Many of these conflicts have ended up in the courts. All this can be avoided if:

- an integrated view is taken;
- decision-making is made transparent;
- posts of Independent Environmental Ombudsmen are created to arbitrate disputes.

Another area of concern was the draw-off of water from the ground water aquifers by industries and urban conglomerations created



by globalisation. This was leading to intrusion of seawater into aquifers and to the possibility of buildings sinking (as had been the case in Shanghai). There was obvious need for having an integrated water management policy for the coastal zone including the desalination of ocean water by using renewable energy sources--wind, wave and solar for example.

In India, globalisation was not only exerting tremendous pressure on ocean resources and the coastal infrastructure but also on oceanic biodiversity. Systematic inventories of ocean biodiversity are yet to be made. It is however known that unique coastal and ocean genetic wealth such as mangroves, sea grasses, coral reefs, dugongs and whales are in various degrees of threat. Besides damage to oceanic biodiversity there was also a national loss as transnational corporations were patenting much of the knowledge of indigenous people in the area of biodiversity.

An integrated programme is therefore necessary so that the ecological security of the coastal zone and the livelihood security of coastal communities can not only be protected but also become mutually reinforcing.

A multi-pronged strategy to safeguard the biodiversity-rich areas would have the following elements.

- \* The genuine livelihood needs of the people in coastal areas including fisherfolk will have to be addressed. The conservation strategy would be people-centred, so that the concerned human population develops an economic stake in conservation.
- \* Captive breeding of endangered fauna and flora would be initiated where necessary.
- \* Anticipatory research centres should be developed in the Indian Ocean area for the purpose of generating novel genetic combinations capable of conferring tolerance to sea water intrusion. These should be fused with the traditional wisdom of local communities and thereafter operationalised.
- \* A cadre of Conservation Promoters would be trained from among the youth of fisher families and from other coastal communities. Such young women and men can help to spread awareness among their own people about the vital importance of preserving coastal biodiversity and utilising genetic resources in a sustainable manner.
- \* An integrated coastal area conservation and development strategy needs to be developed and implemented.



### **Coastal zone management - institutional requirements**

In the context of the large and increasing population living in the coastal zone, and the addition of an area equal to two-thirds of India's land area in the form of the EEZ, there was obvious need for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM).

However, many authorities had jurisdiction in the coastal zone including the EEZ. There was the Central Government, 10 States (Gujrat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West bengal), 2 island territories (Andaman and Nicobar, and Lakshadweep) and a host of local authorities including panchayats, municipal corporations and port authorities. Besides functionally the work in all these authorities was fragmented into various ministries and departments.

ICZM thus faced many problems of an institutional nature. It was the view that to meet this problem:

- \* A Commission or Task Force be established by the Central Government in consultation with the concerned States to hold dialogue with all concerned and thereafter make recommendations regarding the institutional and other steps necessary to optimise development of the coastal zone and the EEZ. The recommendations of the Commission could thereafter be considered by the National Development Council.
- \* Set up a National Institute for Coastal Zone Management to continuously develop ideas based on the oceanic, technological, managerial and other research being carried out in the country.
- \* Place long stretches of the coast under one authority so that strategic planning for the concerned zone takes place.
- \* Set up a National Coastal Mapping Agency to bring out standard maps of coastal zones, including EEZ, regarding topography, resources etc. his Agency should coordinate the work of Survey of India, Geological Survey of India, National Institute of Oceanography etc.

### **Ocean development**

The need was for awareness of the oceans as an opportunity, a challenge and a threat to development. The inherent conflicts in the use of oceans and its resources are between the environment and human activity, and between the users for the limited ocean resources available within the same sector as in the case of traditional and modern fishermen. The basic problem is thus one of allocating scarce coastal oceanic resources among

competing ends or demands. As economies liberalise and attract private investment powerful economic forces are unleashed. There are implications of such developments for the coastal areas.

The possible sea level rise and its impact on the coastal zone and its economic activity needs to be considered and the physical, ecological, socio-economic and legal/institutional effect of sea level rise and its impact on coastal zone activity evaluated.

There was, however, difference of opinion about the degree of sea level rise in a fixed time span and its immediate threat to the coastal population. The threat posed by human activities in the coastal and marine areas was considered to be much more immediate than a possible sea level rise, the latter being long term in nature.

### **Living and nonliving resources**

In a recent study made by the International Centre for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM) regarding the likely global food scenario in 2020 the need was expressed for marine resources being exploited on an urgent basis if a major crisis was to be avoided. Thus tapping of food resources of the oceans had to be one of the major parameters of integrated coastal zone management. CZM had also to provide adequate livelihood patterns to the coastal communities.

Regarding living resources in India, the point was made that as against an MSY of 2.6 million tonnes only 1.7 million tonnes of fish were being caught. The declining stocks were thus more due to pollution than any overfishing. As at present, 90% of the fish upto depths of 50 mts was being fished. Attempts had been made to encourage deepsea fishing through joint ventures, charters and licensing.

But there has recently been organised opposition from the coastal fishermen, putting the deep sea fishing industry in a state of turmoil. A role has to be found for both traditional and deep sea fishing industry in view of the globalisation of the economy and the advancement in technology in various areas of fishing. There is need for a comprehensive deep sea fishing regulation. At the same time the interests of coastal fishermen and their employment in the fishing industry have to be protected.

There was poaching by foreign vessels in important fishing grounds like sandheads and so the legal provisions with regard to poaching should be made fool proof. The need to develop modern technologies for storage, processing and marketing of fish was also discussed in great detail. Inadequate infrastructure like roads from fish landing centres to major marketing centres in the country is one of the factors responsible for the fishermen not getting a proper price for their catch.

The importance of remote sensing technologies for identifying



potential fishing zones and dissemination of such information to the coastal fishermen was also highlighted. Provision of adequate financial credit and banking facilities for fishermen is also necessary for upgrading their technology and improving their economic position. Not much has been done in this area even though similar efforts have successfully been undertaken in the areas of agriculture, dairy, poultry and animal husbandry.

It is also necessary to provide alternative means of livelihood to the family members of fisherfolk so that the pressure on coastal fishing does not further increase.

It was also brought out that whatever effort was now being made towards exploration and exploitation of fish is only confined to available resources. There is a great need to develop the resources through mariculture in enclosed and semi-enclosed water bodies and sea ranching. Unless the net harvestable potential is increased by increasing the biomass and the fish stock through modern technologies, the attempts at exploitation of the existing resources would meet a dead and very soon.

Modern technologies are available for exploration and exploitation of living and non-living resources and energy from the oceans. The need to indigenously develop these technologies was highlighted. This would make the technologies developed socio-economically relevant, unlike the technologies imported for aquaculture which had produced disastrous impacts on traditional fishermen.

The most important fields in which technology development was considered essential are offshore oil exploration and exploitation, exploration of mineral resources in the EEZ and deep sea, and generation of power from wave energy, tidal energy and thermal gradients in oceanic water. India which has rich mineral resources in the offshore and in the deep sea has initiated various technology development programmes for exploration and exploitation of these resources. The experience of restricted regimes emerging in the world for protecting critical technologies in the areas of atomic energy and space should lead to India increasing its efforts in indigenisation of important and critical ocean technologies for the country's benefit.

Apart from exploitation of resources, technology development is essential for proper management of the coastal zone by undertaking proper anti-erosion measures, tranquility for harbours, pollution control and creation of a proper disaster warning system. Development of mathematical models to predict the degree of inundation due to storm surges is another important aspect of technology development.

### **Research and development**

Research and development (R & D) would need to underpin ocean development. Research in the oceans tends to be costly and so it should be integrated and interdisciplinary, involve networks of institutions, be focussed and in mission mode. Research also needed to be relevant to the real needs of the people and its results needed to be widely disseminated.



There was a difference of view as to whether research funds should be drawn from private industry. One view was that such a linkage was necessary for technologies to be operationalised.

The counter to this was this might bias the view of research institutions regarding environmental impacts in favour of industries. Besides technologies suitable for the poor would not be generated.

To have a good quantitative understanding of the oceanic processes within the coastal zone so as have sustainable exploitation it was necessary to do research on:

- \* the system of coastal currents and its link with large-scale circulation;
- \* sediment transport and its impacts;
- \* the transport of carbon and other biogenic elements in the coastal water column and sediments;
- \* exchange of matter between the coastal zone and the open ocean;
- \* role of the coastal zone in regulating chemical composition of the atmosphere;
- \* impact of human activities on the natural biogeochemical cycles;
- \* ways of increasing marine food production to its optimum capacity through mariculture;
- \* prediction of future trends.

For optimal utilization of the coastal zone appropriate technology would be necessary. Technologies need to be developed in the following areas:

- . offshore oil exploration and exploitation
- . extraction of renewable energy from the oceans -- wave, tidal, OTEC, wind
- . exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the EEZ
- . improving fish, algae and seaweeds genetically
- . being able to predict oceanic parameters including sediment transportation
- . controlling pollution.

### **Marine environment protection**

The coastal zone, which constitutes some of the world's most productive areas providing valuable marine resources is very important to the national economy. The increasing population is imposing considerable stress on the coastal and marine environment. A proper approach to effectively manage the coastal and marine environment requires detailed information with regard to water quality, sediment quality and biological characteristics of the intertidal and nearshore coastal waters.

The Coastal Zone Regulations issued under the Environmental Protection Act by the Ministry of Environment & Forests have not proved to be adequate to address the problem of marine environment management. There is an immediate necessity to have long term ecosystems monitoring and an evaluation of the assimilative capacity of the coastal seas in various areas of the Indian Ocean.

The environment in developing countries has to be understood in the context of overall development and well being of the people. Development should not be viewed as being anti-environment. A proper symbiotic relationship should be built between environment and development. If a development scheme does not meet the environmental standards, the proper answer is to look for alternative approaches and not to give up the scheme altogether.

While it was recognised that the organised industry is slowly disciplining itself in following proper environmental standards, it is the effluents from unorganised and small scale industry in selected sectors like chemicals, leather, textiles, etc. and the huge quantity of domestic wastes from municipal corporations and other local bodies which are posing a threat to the coastal and marine areas. There is need for adequate political and administrative will to enforce discipline in these sectors.

Effluent treatment should not be regarded as an isolated activity taken at the end of the production chain. Instead it should be integrated into the protection technology itself so that the generation of effluents can itself be properly addressed. It was noticed that some of the technologies are not suitable for small scale industries. Such industries need to be removed from the small scale sector list.

The Pollution Control Boards have raised the issue of public interest litigation and pointed out the serious flaw in the legal framework which makes them unable to directly approach the High Courts or the Supreme Court. Trial of environment related offenses, therefore, takes a long time and the Boards have to go through the entire hierarchy of the judicial system to get justice. There should be provision for compounding of cases by payment of heavy penalties instead of only resorting to conviction and imprisonment.



### **Public cooperation**

The coastal zone is inhabited by a large number of coastal communities practising fishing, agriculture, arts and crafts etc. No sustainable development would be possible without involving such communities and getting their cooperation. Laws, regulations, EIAs et. al. only impact organised sectors. But unless the masses understand the importance of sustainable development, and their stake in it, environmental degradation will continue.

For the public in any area to be induced to cooperate, there has to be awareness of what is going on in the area and how the proposed measures will benefit the people. The measures have to be presented in the language and idiom of the masses and has to show how it solves the problems of the area. The benefits to the people have to be tangible and not be seen as just leading to environmental stabilisation. They have to provide feasible alternative solutions regarding livelihood and resources like firewood (if you are protecting mangroves).

For cooperation of the public to be genuine and sustainable there is need for:

- \* there being a bridge between the administration and the people -- NGOs and voluntary agencies could play this role;
- \* local communities being involved in decision making;
- \* transparency in the making of administrative decisions.



**Summary of Issues and Recommendations**  
**Arising from the Hearings Conducted**  
**at**  
**Madras, Bombay, Goa and Delhi**

**Globalisation**

General

1. It must be remembered that human beings are not the creators of the oceans, but are mere users of this resource.
2. The Oceans are said to be the last frontier. If present trends continue, the rich and the powerful will appropriate this "Global Commons". The poorer countries have to be provided with the means to exploit the Oceans if equity is to result.
3. Globalisation puts pressure on ocean resources. It can lead to intra-national and international conflicts, also between supporters of development and environment; there is need for an institutional mechanism for conflict resolution intra-nationally -- maybe Independent Environmental Ombudsmen.
4. Globalisation is not entirely a benign process. Capital movement is short-term and transitory. Global capital is rapacious, interested in quick gains, undermines environmental regulations.
5. There is no level playing field in globalisation. Today 223 billionaires have more money than 2.5 billion people. Globalisation has thus led not only to equity but inhumanity.
6. Globalisation is not a panacea to the problems of developing countries who are being dragged into it through compulsion. In globalisation, the development options are decided by the rich and powerful.
7. The impact of globalisation can be seen not only on the coastal zones but also on the seaward side where pollution has led to declining fish stocks thereby disrupting the economies of fisherfolk.
8. The activities of transnational corporations are shrouded in mystery. Unless there is more transparency in their actions, suspicions about them would remain.

Regionalisation

1. In recent years a large number of regional economic arrangements have emerged. There are 80 regional groups in the world and 60 of them were formed between 1990 and 1994. Some of these arrangements have worked and some have not.

2. There is scope for a trading bloc in the India Ocean region. This region is rich in resources like oil, diamonds and gold. The transportation costs are low and there is also skilled labour available. For India, one advantage is the presence of Indian ethnic population in many of the countries of the region with such groups engaged in trade, manufacturing and services. But political will is necessary to bring together the differing systems of the region. The primary objective of joining in a regional grouping has to be the furtherance of national interests.
3. If a country is strong, every bloc in the region would invite it. But no one wants any weak country as a member. Hence a country like India should develop dynamism, confidence and credibility.
4. For a regional group to be successful, the countries should have similarities in trade and GNP figures. Proximity and political commitment are also important.
5. It is said that in 20 years there will exist only 3 conflicting blocs: United States, European Union and Asia. There is regional integration going on in East and South-East Asia. It will next expand to the Indian Ocean Rim. Ultimately, this Asianization will reach India in about 10 years. The question is whether we are ready for this situation.
6. The question arises as to how Regional Seas Programmes can be integrated into these multifarious regional economic organisations.

#### Megacities

1. Regionalisation has led to the urbanisation of the coastal zone and the growth of megacities. It has in many cases led to reversal of earlier attempts at decongesting urban areas. In Bombay, for example earlier plans for Bombay emphasized relocation of industries and factories to new areas. But the new plan for 1996 - 2011 focusses on the development of Bombay as a financial centre on the model of Hongkong.

This total reversal of approach is placing a tremendous pressure on the coastal zone. For example, for the sake of reclamations for the Bandra-Kurla complex, mangroves are being destroyed. All along the Bombay coast there is large scale illegal clearing of mangroves. Power projects are coming up along the coast without any proper EIA. These projects cover areas rich in fishery resources where thousands of families are engaged in fishing. The impact on the fisherfolk would be adverse with consequent socio-economic disruptions.



2. 95 per cent of Bombay sewage is discharged untreated into the sea. A new World Bank project proposes to shift the point of discharge 3.5 kms into the sea but again without any treatment. This will not mitigate the adverse consequences of releasing untreated sewage into the sea.
3. Providing drinking water to cities like Bombay is already becoming difficult. Bombay gets some of its water from a distance of 120 kms. To feed megacities, new dams are being constructed at the cost of local communities.
4. Sealevel rise may have a major impact on Bombay considering that even 6 inches of rain paralyses the city.
5. Tremendous investments are being made in the coastal urban conglomerations. Madras alone expects an investment of Rs. 4000-5000 crores during the next 5 years. This would put pressure on the system. A project on "Sustainable Madras" has been taken up. This should be extended to other cities too.
6. Highways and roads linking coastal cities to nearby places/tourist spots are affecting the coastline near Madras, e.g., sand dunes have been levelled on the Madras-Mahabalipuram Road.
7. Water table is going down in the megacities and seawater ingress is taking place. This is important since it is an irreversible process. Cities like Shanghai in China are sinking and large volumes of water are now being pumped into the aquifers. One solution is to tax anyone taking ground water. There is need to have an integrated water management system.
8. Sewerage discharge is the main problem in megacities. But surprisingly there is no availability of data on sewerage.
9. We have to find ways of reducing/redirecting the migration to the cities. This could be done by increasing the income and employment levels in the rural areas.
10. There is need for greater public awareness of the problems of megacities.
11. New urban conglomerations are coming up and there are no laws to control them. How many cities the coastline can support/sustain needs to be determined.
12. We have to examine the viability of converting sea water into potable water.



### Capacity building

#### General

For R & D to be pro-poor, pro-women and pro-environment, the present economic and development paradigm needs to be transformed. To make the new model of development acceptable to the common people it is necessary to go back to the holistic ideas propounded in the distant past and use some of the idiom used there. The people of India still being very religious, idioms based on ancient thought would be more readily assimilated by them.

#### R & D

1. Scientists can achieve a lot but they have to be motivated. They must be given proper incentives and the current administrative systems improved.
2. The government and the R & D laboratories are generally unwilling to share the data which would help the people and NGOs to argue their cases. There is need for improving the system for information dissemination.
3. While there are many R & D institutions, there is hardly any work being done on pollution research. We need many more labs to work on environmental problems. We have to do relevant research.
4. Research has to be made relevant to the socio-economic needs of the people.
5. There is need for using biotechnology for maintaining biodiversity and sustainable fisheries.
6. Issues of intellectual property rights need to be carefully studied and the rights of indigenous communities protected.
7. International/regional cooperation in ocean resources development is very poor due to stress on security issues; cooperation needed in economic and R & D terms.
8. Regional R & D is necessary otherwise the developing countries will be exploited by the richer ones. This can be done by networking the existing coastal institutions in the Indian Ocean.
9. There is an urgent need for interdisciplinary and integrated R & D programmes involving physical and social scientists.
10. R & D should not only be for carrying out research activities related to technology development but also for tackling socio-economic problems.

11. Ocean research being costly there is need for different institutions pooling their resources to carry out concurrent research and exchange data.
12. There is no dearth of funds to R & D. What we need is proper direction and thrust.
13. There was a view that funds for R & D could be drawn from private industry. However there is a disadvantage in getting funds from industries for research activities, for that might lead to favouring of the sponsoring industry by the R & D institution regarding environmental impact assessment. Funding for research activities must be drawn from Public Funds.
14. Collective effort is needed for documenting the resources of the Indian Ocean.
15. Research has to be conducted regarding Global Warming and Sea level rise and share the results.
16. There is need to conduct research on the following:
  - \* How does the system of coastal currents operate and what are its links with the large-scale circulation?
  - \* How is the suspended matter mobilised in the coastal zone (erosion, movement of dredged material, effect of structures on stability of shoreline, etc.)?
  - \* How are carbon and other biogenic elements (nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur, etc.) processed within the coastal zone (water column & sediments)?
  - \* How does the coastal zone exchange matter with the open ocean?
  - \* What is the role of coastal zone in regulating chemical composition (CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub> & DMS) of the atmosphere?
  - \* How are the natural biogeochemical cycles being affected by human activities (sea level rise, modified fluxes of dissolved and suspended materials, etc.)?
  - \* What is the role of coastal ecosystems in determining coastal morphodynamics and how will they respond to global change? (present status of mangrove and coral reef ecosystems and measures for conservation).
  - \* How can the marine food production be increased to its full potential through mariculture with minimal damage to the environment?
  - \* Can we predict future trends by deciphering records of paleo-environmental changes preserved in coastal sediments?



- \* How can we contribute to the development along coastal zone (harbours, single point moorings, submarine pipelines, diffusers for industrial effluent, etc.) through improved engineering designs?
17. There is need to develop technologies for:
    - . offshore oil exploration and exploitation
    - . extraction of renewable energy from the oceans -- wave, tidal, OTEC, wind
    - . exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the EEZ
    - . improving fish, algae and seaweeds genetically
    - . being able to predict oceanic parameters including sediment transportation
    - . controlling pollution.
  18. There is need to continuously monitor the water quality, sediment quality and biological characteristics of the intertidal and nearshore waters.
  19. The shift to an environmentally-driven sustainable development paradigm creates a great opportunity for developing countries to develop conceptually novel environmentally friendly and low resource use technologies (low in energy and draft on the environment).

#### Education and training

1. In India, there are very few degree programmes in ecology and environment.
2. There is also no Ocean University in India or even in Asia. We can think of setting up one in Goa.
3. Oceans do not figure in the school curriculum. This is necessary to change awareness of the youth and to build a symbiotic relationship with the oceans.
4. Training of trainers is a must to effect the required changes.

#### Coastal Zone Management

1. We have laws but these are not implemented and the government agencies themselves violate the rules. We cannot implement any regulation unless we get rid of corruption. The result non-implementation has been an increase in litigation with courts taking the major pro-active role.



2. Many committees to protect the Oceans and the environment have been set up by Government and other agencies. The membership of these committees keep changing often and as a result they become ineffective.
3. Instead of individual coastal regions, the unit of study should be the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea (like studies on the Mediterranean and the Baltic). The carrying capacity of such areas must be worked out. This would also encourage regional cooperation.
4. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a distance of 500 meters from the coastline as a 'no development' area. This directive was generally ignored and unregulated development was allowed all along the coast. In 1991, the Ministry of Environment issued the Coastal Regulation Notification and all the States were required to submit their coastal zone management plans by February 1992. However, no State did so.

One view is that the restriction on setting up of industries in the coastal zone mentioned in the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) is negative. In fact, all the States feel the CRZ itself is negative. Its focus should be more on planning and development. However, environmentalists and others feel that negative laws are also essential.

5. The Coastal Zone Regulation is nothing more than a piece of legislation passed in the year 1991. There is lack of commitment on the part of the government agencies to implement it. The Amendment made in 1994 is not effective. It has been watered down. In April 1996 the Supreme Court has struck down some of the amendments.
6. Types (and not just the size) of industries coming up on the coastal zone are important. Even small industries can pollute (eg. Tuticorin coral belts affected by small units).
7. Current coastal zone erosion is catastrophic and this is different from the natural, cyclic erosion. Destruction and levelling of sand dunes affect the coastal ecosystem.
8. To meet the needs of coastal zone management
  - An institute for Coastal Zone Management needs to be set up.
  - There is need for a coastal maritime board.
  - We should have a national registry of events like accidents which happen on the Oceans and the Coastal Zone.
  - A long stretch of coast should be placed under one authority.

- Strategic planning is necessary for coastal zone as a unit. Projects should be considered together for a zone and not individually.
- There is need for an integrated framework for coastal zone.
- There is need for a coastal mapping agency to bring out standard maps of coastal zones.

### **Activities in the coastal zone and their impacts**

#### Ports and shipping

1. 89% of international trade is by shipping. The cost of shipping varies from 4 to 20% of the total. Thus it is essential to reduce shipping costs.
2. While the load-discharge rates are very high in many foreign ports, the opposite is true in India. There is enormous waste due to these delays. Our ports must be professionally managed. We lose hundreds and crores of rupees on demurrage. The Port Trusts in India have no freedom of action and cannot increase their charges without getting the approval of the Government.
4. Port-State Control for preventing pollution is very important. There are already four arrangements (Paris, Chilean, Asia-Pacific and Caribbean MOUs). Yet there has been no initiative in the Indian Ocean region. Since India did not join the Asia-Pacific group we now stand isolated. It is the aim of IMO to have port-state control in the whole world by the year 2000.
5. Millions of tonnes of oil moves through the Indian Ocean and we have no resources to tackle the possible disasters. We must have a proper agreement with all the neighbouring countries.

#### Fishing

1. The question of overfishing is a complex subject and needs careful study. Some species are underexploited, some are overexploited. Statistics are not collected properly, there is no time series data and hence we come to wrong conclusions.
2. The annual catch of 1.76 m tonnes in India is less than the MSY of 2.6 m tonnes. Thus it is not overfishing but coastal pollution is the problem.
3. The ocean system is dynamic. Topographical changes lead to changes in the currents and in turn to the disappearance of species from an area. The same species may then turn up elsewhere.



4. Instead of dumping unwanted bycatch, it should be brought to the shore and converted into fish feed for aquaculture, etc. It can also be processed as human food. Such processes are available but they have not been exploited. The extension work in this regard is poor. There is also need to build up consumer acceptance of the products.
5. Our fisherfolk use obsolete technology. We have to upgrade their boats and other technology used by them. Modern Taiwanese boats can stay in the ocean for six months at a time whereas our boats have to return the same day.
6. Fish production has been stagnant for the past five years and we have to examine the reasons. Change in fish behaviour, the technology used for fishing, species extinctions, etc., are all possible reasons. We have to ask ourselves whether we made any efforts to increase production.
7. The Deep Sea Fishing Policy should be reviewed and all joint ventures be cancelled.
8. There are 25000 idle fishing vessels in the world due to dwindling fish stocks.

#### Aquaculture

1. Considerable work on aquaculture has been done in India, but that has been ignored and technology has been brought in from abroad. This has had disastrous socio-economic impacts.
2. Aquaculture has been declared 'still born', but that is not fair. It is capital intensive, hence cooperatives are needed.
3. The problems of aquaculture are not only due to Transnational Corporations. There is no regulatory authority and our own entrepreneurs have spoiled the system.

#### Management

1. We have enough knowledge but we do not know how to use it or how to manage things. Our decision making is very poor. We are finally forced to go to the judiciary.
2. There are 7 ministries in India looking after different aspects of the Oceans and 7 other ministries are concerned with Ocean affairs. There are also 10 States, 2 island administrations and a large number of local authorities (panchayats, municipal authorities, ports) involved. There is thus an urgent need for a National council for Ocean affairs.



### Environmental impact assessments

1. There is no authenticated data even about levels of degradation of the coastal environment.
2. The statutory environmental audit is often done by ignorant persons. Any audit should also point out why a given practice is wrong.
3. EIA must be mandatory for any development in the coastal zone.
4. ISO 9000 type of certification should be insisted upon so that clean and pure industries are set up in the coastal zone.
5. The pollution control boards are ineffective and the EIA done through Ministry of Environment is also unsatisfactory. There is distortion in development. When the EIA is against the setting up of an industry, the industry simply moves to another state.
6. We need common effluent treatment plants. These plants can also monitor whether the factories follow the rules.
7. Industries should be made to internalise the costs of the environment. In all projects, the social and environmental costs must be included at the initial planning stage itself.
8. Nuclear submarines, nuclear waste and reprocessed fuel pose great dangers in the Oceans.
9. Environmental impact assessments need to be interdisciplinary with the term "green" covering both the physical and socio-economic parameters.

### **Public Cooperation**

1. The role of NGOs is important. The scientist - NGO - people combination is vital for Coastal Zone Management. There is also a need for the education of scientists by the NGOs and the public.
2. Community involvement in projects is essential from the beginning. Methodology has to be formulated for community participation. Importance should be given to local problems. There is need for interaction between communities and scientists.
3. There should be no secrecy whatsoever. Information should be made available to all. In Goa, the CZM plan is not available to the public, though the developers have copies!
4. NGOs may be encouraged to carry out research activities and to look into the environmental issues.

5. Campaigning for public awareness through NGOs and government is necessary. For example, the education of the public with regard to the importance of the mangroves is needed.
6. There should be a database on coastal regulation zones, Law of the Sea, Agenda 21 etc. We can then create an awareness of the intricacies of coastal zone management and disseminate the information to proposers of new projects and to the policy makers.
7. Local populace should be made aware of the results of R & D institutions and the data should be available to the public for reference purposes.
8. Research needs to be demystified and brought to a common level to change the common man's concept of R & D. Results of research activities should use the local idioms, be published in regional languages and distributed to the common public.
9. One has to be aware of the problems experienced by a particular community in a particular area to seek public cooperation. One should be able to explain the existing problems to the local populace.
10. Viable alternatives have to be proposed to meet the basic requirements of the people. This in turn will stimulate public cooperation to solve any type of problem.

NEB/ IWCW



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



FAXED

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 Fax: 356 346 502

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 Fax: 902 868 2455

Date: September 8, 1996

Subject: Technology cooperation

Dear Krishan,

here it is. I am not sending it yet to the Commission.

It is not news to you, but I am sure it is news to the Commission.

Could you improve it a little? Even if you could get the name of the organisation in Athens that deals with the private sector, or the name of the new Centre in Spain, it would help. And maybe you find some mistakes, or you could add an idea or two...

All the very best and much love,



IWCO



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 Fax: 356 346 502

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 Fax: 902 868 2455

Date: September 25, 1996

Subject: Regional development, China

Here is that little piece. Also, everybody is welcome on Tienjin!

I am still sorry that Micallef cannot come to Tienjin. I think it is so important to have all Directors together. That is the way Anton would learn a lot.

I have to send a lot of tickets. Shall I send one more? Have you talk Tienjin?

Love,

## SOME NOTES ON REGIONAL ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

1. The Regional Seas Programme provides the most comprehensive institutional framework for regional cooperation in the seas and oceans. Initiated by UNEP following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, it was one of the success stories of the United Nations system.

2. However, it necessarily reflected the sectoral approach which still prevailed in the early 'seventies. Stockholm generated the establishment of sectoral Ministries of the Environment at the national level, the Regional Seas Programme for the Protection of the Environment at the regional level, and UNEP, as a sectoral programme, at the global level.

3. Between 1972 (Stockholm) and 1992 (Rio) global awareness moved from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach, from the protection of the environment to sustainable development.

4. This change has a number of institutional implications which the parties to Regional Seas Conventions, Protocols, and Action Plans have now to face. A most promising beginning has already been made with the revision of the Barcelona Convention and Action Plan in 1995.

5. The major institutional implications are seven, and they are interconnected: They affect: (i) The mandate of the Conventions; (ii) the geographical scope of the Conventions; (iii) integrated coastal management including water management; megacities and coastal villages; (iv) the basis of representation at the Convention organs; (v) the executive bodies of the Convention regimes; (vi) the establishment of regional commissions for sustainable development; (vii) linkages (local-national-regional-global).

6. The change from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach, the new tasks arising from the implementation of Chapter 17 (and others) of Agenda 21, as well as the new emphasis on integrated coastal management, clearly broadens the

mandate of the Conventions. This mandate now must cover all peaceful uses of the regional sea, including fisheries management, surveillance and enforcement; shipping, minerals and offshore oil, as well as coastal management, tourism, port management, etc.

7. The bi-annual meeting of parties of the Convention must be restructured so as to reflect this changed mandate and represent all these sectors, both intranationally (all ministries or departments concerned) and internationally/regionally (e.g., regional offices of FAO, IOC, etc.) The UN Regional Commissions and regional banks, as well as the nongovernmental sector, should also be included. The Parties to the Barcelona Convention have already initiated this development.

8. Integrated coastal management covers an eco-system including the EEZ on the seaward side and the watershed on the landward side. It necessarily includes the management of rivers which may originate in land-locked countries. It will therefore become necessary to include land-locked countries of the hinterland in the membership of regional seas programmes.

9. Integrated coastal management necessarily includes integrated water management. Fresh-water and sea-water systems in the coastal zone interact. The recent reorganisation of these systems within UNEP is a promising first step in this direction.

10. Coastal management must be people oriented. Most people in the coastal areas live in megacities; a shrinking number lives in poor coastal villages, mostly fishing villages.. The problems of urban sprawl and megacities and the problem of poverty in coastal villages must be tackled together. One cannot be solved without the other.

11. The problems of megacities are threefold: (a) the environmental impact of the cities on the marine environment; (b) the impact of possible sea-level rise on coastal megacities, especially on the poor living in shanty towns; (c) ways and means of including the megacity people in planning and decision making for sustainable development in the coastal area.



12. The problems of poor coastal villages are development of human resources and access to technologies that must be environmentally, socially, and culturally sustainable. The so-called ecotechnologies introduced in the so called biovillages are a good example.

13. Integrated coastal management requires, as a complement, integrated regional management. A comprehensive, integrated system at the national level and a sectoral system at the regional level cannot interact effectively.

14. The broadened mandate of regional seas conventions must include the establishment of regional systems for technology cooperation, in line with the mandates of the Law of the Sea Convention, the Biodiversity Convention, the Climate Convention and other recent Conventions and Agreements.

15. The identification of “new sources of funding” is a requirement for effective regional development; the establishment of a small tax on tourists, and the possibilities of generating synergisms between public and private funding at the regional level should be seriously investigated.

16. The broadened mandate of the Regional Seas Conventions requires the establishment of stronger Executive bodies. “Bureaus” with a membership *elected* on the basis of fair geographic representation by the meetings of States Parties -- as already provided for by the revised Barcelona Convention -- could be one solution. An elected *Regional Commission for Sustainable Development* might be another approach. The approach taken by the parties to the Barcelona Convention, an elected Bureau as executive body plus the establishment of a Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development raises the risk of duplication of efforts. A Regional Commission for Sustainable Development would seem to be a most suitable Executive Body for a broadened Regional Seas Programme.

17. Compatibility between national and regional laws, regulations, and management plans are essential for the functioning of the whole systems. This has been stressed in the case of straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks in the high seas; it applies to the making of an integrated policy as a whole. This requires *appropriate linkages between national and regional decision-making*.

Such linkages are equally required between the regional level and the global level of the United Nations (UN Commission for Sustainable Development, General Assembly), as recently stressed by Dr. Nitin Desai.

18. Regional development from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach is a necessity for the implementation of all the decisions taken at the Rio Conference. It is essential for the implementation of Agenda 21; for the implementation of the decisions taken at the Barbados Conference on Small Island Development States (SIDS); for the implementation of the Agreement on Straddling Stocks and Highly Migratory Stocks in the High Seas; for the implementation of the Global Action Plan of the Washington Conference on land-based sources of pollution; it is equally essential for the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Peace.

19. Regional Seas differ greatly among them, with regard to resource bases, social and economic development, cultures, and institutional infrastructures. Different regions therefore will adopt different development strategies and institutional arrangements. The seven points raised at the beginning of these notes, however, may be globally applicable.

20. Given this central importance of regional development, the Independent World Commission on the Ocean might include in its recommendations the calling of a series of regional meetings on the question of moving regional seas programmes from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach -- culminating in a global conference on regional cooperation and development.



RECEIVED OCT 17 1995

P.O. Box 3  
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MALTA



International  
Ocean  
Institute

COPY

Tel: +356 (-) 346528  
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Fax: +356 (-) 346502  
Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

Ambassador Layashi Yaker  
Secretar General  
Independent World Commission on the Oceans (WCO)  
128 Avenue du Maine  
75014 Paris  
FRANCE

5 October, 1995

Re: Money spent by IOI and its office bearers

Dear Amb. Yaker,

As you are aware, IOI, yourself and Elisabeth have spent a lot of money as preparatory expenses regarding the **World Commission**. I give below the details as available with me:

Elisabeth Mann Borgese (documents with me but no payment made)	US\$ 41,094
----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

Amounts expended by IOI:

Travel & meeting expenses	US\$ 4,267
Administration	US\$ 5,813
Establishing Trust Fund	US\$ 2,611
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$ 53,785</b>

For the amounts expended by IOI auditor's certificate can be provided.

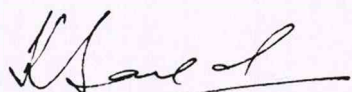
I would be obliged if you could kindly include the above in the budget of the Commission and reimburse IOI and Elisabeth as soon as possible.



I also enclose a copy of the Trust Deed set up for the Commission. Please advise as to whether this is to be continued.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

Enc.

c.c. Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese ✓



**COPY**

*5th June 1995*

Dr. Krishan Saigal  
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
P.O. Box 3,  
Gzira

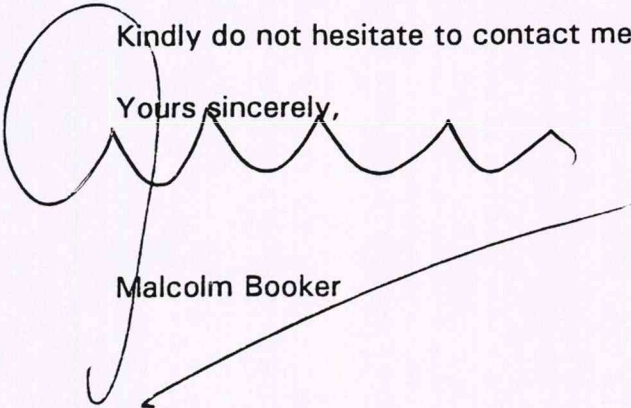
Dear Dr. Saigal,

**TRUST FOR THE INDEPENDENT WORLD COMMISSION ON THE OCEANS**

With reference to the formation of the above-named trust, kindly find enclosed a Copy of the Trust Deed.

Kindly do not hesitate to contact me should you require anything further.

Yours sincerely,

  
Malcolm Booker

**DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET**

**Separation Date:** July 29, 2016

**Fonds Title:** Elisabeth Mann Borgese

**Fonds #:** MS-2-744

**Box-Folder Number:** Box 244, Folder 1

**Series:** United Nations

**Sub-Series:** IWCO : correspondence

**File:** Correspondence with Krishan Saigal

**Description of item:**

File contains a copy of the Trust Deed for the Independent World Commission on the Oceans.  
Contains some private material (including passport numbers).

**Reason for separation:**

10 pages removed from digital copy due to privacy concerns.





# International Ocean Institute

MALTA  
Tel: +356 (-) 346528  
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Tlx: 1407 HIEDUC MW  
Attention: IOI  
Cables: INTEROCEAN

COPY

## TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

---

Date: 01.11.96 no of pages: 10

---

To: Dr. Toure  
Director Fax: +221 (-) 324 307  
IOI Senegal Fax: +221 (-) 342 792

From: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director Fax: +356 (-) 346 502  
IOI HQ - Malta

---

Dear Dr. Toure,

1. Your fax of today and our telephonic discussions.
2. I got in touch with Prof. Borgese who contacted the World Commission Secretariat. It seems that the meeting in Dakar on 4 November is probably to arrange for a Regional Hearing to be held in Francophone West Africa.
3. As you are aware, IOI has been very much involved in Hearings in Canada, China, India, Japan and the South Pacific which were held under the direction of the concerned Vice Chairman/Member of the World Commission.
4. The procedure followed in these cases was as follows:
  - i the Vice Chairman/Member involved made the concerned IOI Centre the secretariat/organiser of the Hearings;
  - ii the IOI system then devised a background paper and a questionnaire (copies should be with IOI Senegal also);
  - iii the background paper and questionnaire were issued to 1000-1500 experts in the regions as available from IOI's extensive data base;
  - iv the replies were then synthesized by the IOI Centre and used in the public Hearings;
  - v papers submitted by experts were also synthesized and discussed in the Hearings.

Elisabeth

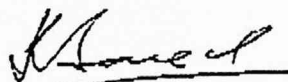
The fax to Toure

Krishan

5. The IOI Centres have published voluminous reports (Canada 650 pages, India 250 pages, China (summary) 50 pages, South Pacific 75 pages, Japan (summary) 25 pages which will be distributed in the Rotterdam Meeting of the World Commission. You will get copies in China.
6. I enclose a very brief overview which will give some idea of the issues which arose from the Hearings.
7. The IOI System would be very happy to help IOI Senegal (including Dakar) with all information and details both in China and later on.
8. I hope the above will help you.

With best wishes.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Executive Director

103/1W60



Dalhousie University

International Ocean  
Institute



**FAXED**

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Fax: 356 346 502  
  
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax: 1 902 868 2455  
  
Date: December 5, 1996  
  
Subject: Stepjan Keckes

Dear Krishan,

Could you please send the big IOI Work Plan to Mr. Keckes?

Thanks.

Love,

*Elisabeth*



Res/IWCO  
p/c pp. 1-2  
only  
12 pages

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
Fax: 91 11 64 60 816

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Fax: 1 902 868 2455

Date: February 26, 1997

Subject: **World Commission**

Dear Krishan,

I have a fax (hand-written, almost illegible) from Salvino, which says:

Dear Elisabeth

As I left Lisbon unexpectedly for Barcelona on Wednesday night, I did not have the chance to tell you that agreement was reached with Mario Ruivo and Mario Baptista Cuelho to offer you \$25,000 in final settlement of I.O.I. "Claims" vis-a-vis IWCO. It was not, believe me, an easy task.

Since I assume the funds will be transferred to me as treasurer, do you wish me to deposit them with the I.O.I. account in Malta?

I hope you retrieved your luggage before leaving Lisbon...

All the best,

Salvino

What shall we do?? One could either reject it. Saying this is an insolence. Keep your dirty money. Or one could say. Well, I know, you have financial problems. We accept this as a first instalment, with the understanding that the rest will come at the end...Or one could simply accept it and forget it. Which solution do you prefer? Do you have any other?



The Swiss Leading Hotels



Otherwise everything is fine. The film, with the German television is going ahead. I am attaching the project outline (very rudimentary, but as accepted by the German television). Perhaps your brother could start making arrangements. Germany intends to put in one million DM. We would expect India to make a contribution in kind, such as providing a team and machinery for the filming. We would also like to leave your brother free to show what you all think best and most relevant in the Indian Ocean region in this broader context. The Indian Ocean part would run 20 minutes. I hope we can get the fishing villages in!

All the best, and much love to both of you.

As ever,

Elroy

FROM FOUN INTL STUD

FAX NO 356 240353

FEB 24 1997 11:12

P 3

# COPY

Professor Salvino Muscatil

TEL 356 523 959  
FAX 356 524 471

RECEIVED FEB 25 1997

11-Palms,  
Palma Road,  
St Paul's Bay SP1907,  
Malta

22 February 1997

For Elisabeth Mpanou Banko ESG  
Fax 001 9028 6824 55

Dear Elisabeth,

As I left Lisbon unexpectedly for Barcelona on Wednesday night, I did not have the chance to tell you that agreement was reached with Massimo & Maria Poyatos Cuello to offer you \$2500 in final settlement of I.O.I. "claims" vs. I.W.C.O. It was not, believe me, an easy task.

Since I assume the funds will be transferred to me here as Treasurer, do you wish me to deposit them in the I.O.I. account in Malta?

I hope you retrieved your luggage before leaving Lisbon...

All the best

Salvino



## ***Four Oceans***

*Project outline for a two-hour feature film*

*by*

*Elisabeth Mann Borgese*

### INTRODUCTION

The world ocean, covering three-quarters of our planet, is one and indivisible. It is traversed by a system of immense rivers. Driven by winds, listing to the earth's rotation, acted on by chemical properties of the water at particular times and places, these rivers, meandering without river-beds or fixed boundaries, carry their water masses around the world: the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic; the Japan Current in the North Pacific; the Brazil Current in the South Atlantic; the Agulhas in the Indian Ocean, and the East Australia Current in the South Pacific, to name some of the most important. *Panta rhei* -- everything flows, and an object thrown into the Antarctic may circle awhile in the Southern Ocean, be caught up by the South Equatorial Current, float into the Gulf Stream, pick up the North Atlantic Drift, and end up at the North Pole.

*This process might be demonstrated by some beautiful opening ocean scenes (storm; waves; sun-set); and a sequence of animations.*

The world Ocean is also traversed by an immense mountain range. The awesome spectacle of the Alps or even the Himalayas is puny by comparison. The Alps measure 680 miles in length and 80 to 140 miles in width. The highest peak, Mont Blanc, rises 15,781 feet from a ground elevation of 3,400 feet. But there is almost 40,000 miles of mid-ocean ridge system, and it averages 1,250 miles in width. The peaks rise 15,000 feet from the ocean floor.

It seems another planet -- a planet much larger than Earth, judging by the dimensions of this gigantic panorama. Its texture and shape are different: It is made of sheer volcanic basalt, and there are no such mountains on earth.



The ridge system's rugged crest is about 125 miles wide and lies at some points only about 10,000 feet below sea level.

Right through the middle of the entire ridge system runs a valley, eight miles wide at its narrowest, 130 miles at its widest. The Grand Canyon, one mile deep, four to eighteen miles wide, and 280 miles long, is modest in comparison.

Every forty miles or so the ridge is cut almost at right angles by a fracture line, or canyon, extending for thousands of miles on both sides of the ridge. With astounding regularity, each block of the ridge is displaced slightly to one side. The crest is covered by strange glass-encrusted pillows that are formed as the hot lava, welling up into the floor of the rift valley, is suddenly quenched by the chilling waters.

Around lies a landscape of seamounts, submarine mountains rising three miles above the abyssal plain.

The plain is smooth and even, covered with fine sediments such as red clay, of a type unknown on earth. It is, in fact, partly of unearthly origin, containing meteoric iron, nickel, and silicon, of which eight to ten tons arrive from outer space every year. Another component of the sediments consists of an accumulation of minute animal skeletons, the radiolarians, which represent a record of life on this planet during past geological ages. The abyssal plain covers about half the planet's surface and is its flattest plain.

The seamounts jut up incredibly steep and ragged, like the worn teeth of a gigantic carnivore. They reach to about 120 feet below sea level and are capped by coral reef and sands. Sometimes they break the water surface and appear as islands, as, for instance, in Bermuda.

Geological history, interacting with biological evolution, has generated different, interconnected ocean basins or seas and oceans, which are born and die. According to discoveries in the 1950s and '60s, which gave rise to the theory of plate tectonics and continental drift, oceans and continents are created and re-created in a continuous process. The whole ocean is virtually swept clean every 300 to 400 million years. The drama begins in the deep rift that halves the mid-



ocean ridges and from which molten basalt pours forth from the earth's mantle, enlarging the earth's crust on a spreading ocean floor. During a human lifetime the sea floor moves, roughly speaking, the length of a human body. Thus, oceans grow as continents are forced apart. The continents, whose granitic rock is lighter than that of the basaltic ocean floor, are forced apart, sliding on vast tectonic plates on the basalt ground. At present there are twelve major plates, some without continents on them. They separate, they clash. When continents clash, mountains rise, pushing submarine surfaces high up into the sky. Hence we find seashell fossils in the rocks of the Himalayas and reliefs of fish impressed into the walls of the Matterhorn.

We can trace the odyssey of continents for almost 200 million years.

About 190 million years ago, the Atlantic began to open in the Gulf of Mexico, and what is contemporary North America and Africa began to part. As the Atlantic rift expanded, South America, too moved away from Africa about 135 million years ago, and Antarctica, still joined to Australia, detached itself from the south. The separation of North America from Europe came later, followed yet more recently by the splitting of Antarctic from Australia. The Indian subcontinent traversed -- and destroyed -- the Tethys Sea, opening the Indian Ocean in its wake, about 90 million years ago and ran into Asia about 50 million years ago. So violent was the collision that it caused the Himalayas to splash high heavenward.

North America is still moving away from Europe and South America from western Africa. California is apparently approaching Alaska, and France and Italy will merge with North Africa. As North America slides away from Europe, it moves toward Asia. In this shifting of land masses some oceans, such as the Atlantic, are expanding; others, such as the Pacific and the Mediterranean Sea, are slowly disappearing, like the Tethys Sea. The expanding oceans do so from the centre, their floors spreading from the magma-spewing mid-ocean rift; the shrinking oceans shrink from the margins, where a system of deep trenches devours ocean floor faster than it is produced at the centre. It sinks into these maws, the earth quakes, and its molten core slaps over the rims of volcanoes all along island arches that accompany the deep trenches



*A brief submarine journey along and over a portion of the Mid-ocean ridge system, over seamounts and the abyssal plain, amidst smokers and their unearthly fauna and flora could be combined out of scientific films and some animation.*

The importance of the world ocean as a potential supplier of goods (food, fibre, metals, minerals) and services (trade routes, tourism), and energy, as a repository of national, regional and global security cannot be overrated. Above all, however, the world ocean is an essential part of the biosphere; it is a crucial element in the carbon cycle and a determinant of the planet's climate. It is a medium different from the earth: so different, in fact, that it forces us to think differently. Fundamental concepts evolved over the millennia on land, like sovereignty, geographic boundaries, or ownership, simply will not work in the ocean medium where new political and economic concepts are emerging which eventually will act on the social, economic, and political order of the next century.

All these issues will come to the fore in 1998, the year declared by the United Nations as the Year of the Ocean. This film should be a contribution to a better understanding of the importance of the ocean during the Year of the Ocean.

## I. THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

The Atlantic Ocean is a relatively narrow basin, separating Europe and Africa, on the one side, from the Americas on the other and linking the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. Its length, from the Bering Strait in the north to Coats Land in the South is 12,810 miles. The breadth, from Newfoundland to Ireland is 2,059 miles and from Capo Sao Roque in Brazil to Capo Palmas, Africa, is only 1,769 miles. The East-West distance continues to widen as the Americas continue to drift closer to Asia. Without its marginal seas, the Atlantic Ocean now covers an area of 31,814,640 square miles; including the marginal seas, this area is around 41,000,000 square miles. Although it thus is a relatively small ocean, and also relatively shallow (average depth, 3,310 m) it has the largest drainage area of all oceans..and receives large amounts of fresh water and sediment from rivers. The Amazon and Congo Rivers flow into the equatorial Atlantic. Together they

discharge about one-quarter of the world's river flow to the ocean. Other large rivers, the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the Orinoco, the rivers of La Plata, the Niger, the Loire, the Rhine, the Elbe and the great rivers of the Mediterranean and the Baltic flow into marginal seas in the Atlantic and into the Arctic Ocean. The total area of land draining into the Atlantic has been estimated as 13,432,000 square miles, or, with the Arctic area, over 16,000,000 square miles, nearly four times the area draining to the much vaster Pacific Ocean and almost precisely four times the area draining to the Indian Ocean. The rivers carry pollution from the lands into the oceans. In marginal and coastal seas this has reached critical dimensions.

The North Atlantic is bordered exclusively by industrialised countries, the South Atlantic, by developing countries

The Atlantic and its marginal seas have seen much warfare and conquest, and the rise and fall of great civilisations. Its trade routes generated wealth; its living resources, including some of the richest fishing grounds in the world, nourished growing coastal populations. The film might give some back-flashes of this history: Viking ships; the Hanseatic league; Pax Britannica the colonization of South America by Spain and Portugal. The focus of this part of the film, however, should be on the current crisis of the Atlantic fisheries: the exhaustion of practically all commercial species in the North Atlantic due to overfishing, pollution, and destruction of breeding grounds; the bleaching of coral reefs, the destruction of mangroves and sea-grass beds in the south. Distant-water fishing fleets, displaced from "Exclusive Economic Zones" now under the jurisdiction of coastal states and resource depletion in the North, turn to the South and exploit the resources near the coasts of developing countries. Impoverished coastal villages in Senegal see their fishing boats return home empty while factory ships, anchored at the border line of their coastal sea, suck up and grind into fish meal for their far away markets what should have nourished the coastal population. A few sequences might illustrate the recent "fish war" between Canada and Spain. Oil pollution on tanker routes; the ruinous impact of coastal megacities ports and shanty towns; the ravages of drift-net or dynamite fishing, the impoverishment of fishing villages and their cultures; nuclear waste in the Arctic, might be shown

*Historic scenes might alternate with expert discussions on the problems*



*and how they would have to be solved. A part of the solution -- and an inevitable trend -- would be the passage from an economy of hunting and gathering in the oceans to an economy of cultivating marine plants and husbanding marine animals (see farming): a process similar to the one that occurred ten thousand years ago on land, with the emergence of agriculture. Some illustrative parallel scenes might be shown.*

## II. THE PACIFIC OCEAN

Twice as large as the Atlantic and covering an area bigger than the whole land surface of the planet, the Pacific is, nonetheless, an ocean in decline in geological time. Ocean floor is being devoured at its volcanic rims faster than it is produced at the mid-oceanic ridge, and the ocean is shrinking. In human time, however, the Pacific may well be the ocean of the twenty-first century. While the sparse populations of the small islands in the South Pacific remind us of the difficulties of surviving in a modern world where a ruthlessly competitive and self-serving economy is destroying their traditional ways of living with the ocean and managing and conserving its resources, the so-called "Pacific Rim Countries" boast the fastest growing economies in the world, including the most advanced technologies for the exploration and exploitation of their ocean, not only the largest but also the deepest in richest in mineral resources.

This part of the film might start with an interview with Jacques Piccard who, back in 1960, pioneered in exploring, in his bathyscaphe *Trieste*, the Marianas Trench in the Eastern Pacific, reaching a depth of 36,198 feet, the greatest depth ever reached by a human being, until that time.

From there, the film might move to Japan where the most modern submarines are being built, capable of exploring and exploiting the ocean at any depth.

The famous Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone, which contains the much discussed manganese or polymetallic nodules, is located in the North-Central Pacific Ocean. Trillions of these mysterious nodules cover the ocean floor, and they contain commercially valuable quantities of nickel, copper, cobalt, and



manganese. International Law has declared these to be the Common Heritage of Mankind, to be managed by an International Seabed Authority for the benefit of all people of the world, especially the poor. This Authority has been established in Jamaica, and although commercial mining may be some decades in the future, exploration and technology development are going ahead. Other metals and minerals, such as polymetallic sulphides and cobalt crusts are continuously being discovered on the deep sea-bed. Recently attention has also focused on the deep-sea microbes. Existing in a unique environment of extremely hot temperatures and high pressure, they appear to have unique qualities of great commercial value to the bio-industries and pharmacological companies. Some of the microbes, the methanococci, produce methane and have a major, though little understood, effect on the respiratory cycle of the planet. They might be cultured in laboratory/factories in the future and become an alternative renewable energy source.

Japan is also a leader in the design and construction of artificial islands and ocean cities. A segment of this part of the film could be devoted to this subject.

*Thus, while the Part on the Atlantic Ocean would focus on fisheries, their history, their future, the Part on the Pacific might focus on science, technology, and the exploration of the deep sea. Interviews should alternate with scenes in laboratories and clips of scientific videos. Professor Alexander Malahoff at the University of Hawaii is an excellent source for such videos. Japan would be the place for filming the submarines and related technologies as well as of ocean cities..*

### III. THE INDIAN OCEAN

The Indian Ocean, filling the smallest of the three major ocean basins, lies primarily in the Southern Hemisphere and is bordered almost exclusively by developing countries. Until the arrival of the Europeans, the Indian Ocean was a sea of peace, traversed by trade routes from earliest historical times. Now that the time of empire building is over, the people living in and around the Indian Ocean would like to see that peace restored. A number of United Nations Resolutions

have declared the Indian Ocean to be a Zone of Peace, a concept that has been carried over to other seas and oceans and deserves further study and implementation.

After a brief survey of ocean uses within the cultural context of the Indian Ocean peoples, and the problems they are encountering, e.g., in coastal management, such as flooding of low-lying planes, environmental impacts of coastal megacities or of ill conceived commercial shrimp farming by multinational companies (now prohibited by the Indian Supreme Court), or river-borne pollution -- three of the world's largest rivers, Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus -- discharge into the northern Indian Ocean which thus is the ocean most affected by nearby lands, -- this part of the film could concentrate on the military uses of the oceans, in "Beelzebub's grand Arsenal, where you meet so much Tumult, Thunder, Fire and Smoak, sometimes, that Old Nick himself cannot know which way to turn himself" (quoted by Oliver Warner, *Great Sea Battles*) Nations now can destroy the earth from the depth of the ocean. The film might take a look at the Diego Garcia naval base and the US Navy, its MIRV Missile equipped Posidons or the Vikings with their Mark 46 homing torpedo, or the huge arrays of listening devices, "pumping megawatts of acoustic energy into the ocean so as to make the whole ocean basin ring like a bell and thereby betray the presence of submarines..."

The end of the cold war, together with economic recession, has changed all that. Navies are seeking new justifications for their survival. *The peaceful uses of navies* -- regional joint surveillance and enforcement of international law e.g., for the protection of the environment or the conservation of fish stocks; search and rescue operations, disaster relief with the help of the marvellously equipped Navy Hospital Ships, and, above all peace keeping may be the navies new "missions" in seas and oceans declared to be Zones of Peace.

There is now a global network of hundreds of undersea microphones (or hydrophones), known as Sosus (sound surveillance system), originally deployed by the United States Navy in the early 1990s. During the past year, many more institutions and private companies have gained access to the system, which can "hear" noises over distances of hundreds, even thousands of miles. Expectations of the system are high, e.g., to study



seaquakes and volcanic activities, monitor distant nuclear tests, track ships involved in drift-net fishing, as well as movements of marine mammals, and to avoid maritime collisions... (*Law of the Sea, Report of the Secretary-General*, 1 November 1996)

As our concept of “security” changes, including now “economic” as well as “environmental” security, the functions of navies must change accordingly.. Evolving systems of regional cooperation in the oceans in “regional seas programmes” for the sustainable development of marine resources, in the Indian Ocean as elsewhere, can be successful only if they are part and parcels of regimes of regional security in zones of peace.

*Alternating with the horror show of naval weaponry and interviews with the military as well as with U.N. personnel in charge of Peace keeping, preferably even the outgoing Secretary-General, Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the author of the U.N. Agenda for Peace,, the film might also show shrines of the Buddhist and Gandian culture of peace.*

#### IV. THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

The three major ocean basins connect on their southern end in the Southern Ocean This ocean has special importance in ocean circulation and other processes.

The embayments on the margins of Antarctica, especially the Weddell Sea, are especially important to the rest of the ocean system. Here the coldest and most dense waters form and flow northward into all three major ocean basins.

Thick ice sheets flow of Antarctica, forming ice shelves 100 to 200 metres thick. Large pieces of ice break off intermittently, forming icebergs that are then carried northward into the ocean basins.

A large part of the Southern Ocean, together with the landmass of Antarctica, are governed by the Antarctic Treaty system, reserving that part of the world for exclusively peaceful purposes, cooperative scientific research, and the



protection and conservation of this pristine nature park. *The film should show some of the splendours of Antarctica, e.g., a colony of Empire Penguins, which truly arrange themselves like a solemn assembly of courtiers at an imperial court. The film should also discuss the dangers threatening the integrity of the Antarctic Ecosystem, arising from air and sea traffic, landing strips, garbage disposal and tourism.*

*The Southern Ocean has been declared a sanctuary for the great whales. Their Magnificent movements, their sounds and systems of communication might provide a beautiful ending for this film.*

#### EPILOGUE

A brief round-table discussion on the future of the ocean: cultural impacts; the emergence of an “ecological world-view” with new ethical implications, the role of oceans in mythology, the arts, literature, music; some technology future-casting; and some concluding thoughts on the new world order emerging from the oceans. Participants in the discussion should come from Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, and Europe. The round-table might be conducted by satellite teleconferencing.

\* \* \* SENDEBERICHT ( 27.FEB.1997 7:49 ) \* \* \*

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P : ABRUF  
E : ECM-FEHLERKORREKTUR

M : SPEICHER  
S : STANDARD-AUFLÖSUNG



Dalhousie University

FAXED

International Ocean  
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Krishan Saigal  
 Fax: 91 44 235 2545

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
 Fax: 1 902 868 2455

Date: September 17, 1997

Subject: World Commission

Dear Krishan,

The interests of developing countries were neglected starting with the first session of the Commission in Tokyo. It was clearly the perspective of the "North" that prevailed. Among the Commissioners, there were excellent people from the "South," but I do not think they appreciated the importance of ocean development for the developing countries, and what the benefits of the new ocean regime for them should and could be.

The experts from whom background papers were commissioned, as well as the rapporteurs responsible for the texts that were to emerge from the working group sessions were, without exception, from the "North," and these were then used as basis for the discussions which thus were biased from the outset.

I raised the issue during a meeting of the Executive Committee, and my remarks were endorsed by several of the Vice Chairmen. But nothing was done to change course and correct the situation.

Subsequently I raised the issue again, in a letter to President Soares. It had been decided that the background papers were to be published as a volume, and I pointed out that it would look very bad indeed if all contributors came from the North. More than that: I had just donated \$40,000 to the Commission and thus recommended to Soares to use this money to commission papers from experts from developing countries. He replied that the situation was "delicate" and that



there was no money for commissioning more papers.

I have now received a bulky volume, entitled

## **The Ocean... Our Future**

### **Introductory Chapter Reports of six Study Groups Background Papers**

The Table of contents is as follows:

Introductory chapter: Sylvia Earle, Peaceful Uses of the Ocean,

Security and Sovereignty. Draft Report Rapporteur: Richard Falk

“On the Peaceful Uses of the Oceans, revised version, by Richard Falk, with grateful acknowledgment of assistance from Hilal Elver, Jean-Pierre Levy and Jan van Ettinger.”. Any reference to the U.S. Navy has been cancelled. The chapter, nevertheless, is not bad. This is followed by four studies on the Aegean Sea and the South and East China Seas, by Katia Katsigera, Hilal Elver Zhiguo Gao and Kaoru Okuzumi. They are well done, but, of course, the North-South issue does not enter

Next comes the Study Group on Legal and Institutional Framework for the Use and Protection of the Oceans.. The Rapporteur was Lee Kimball, and the report of the working group is extremely weak. Interests of developing countries are not mentioned.

This is followed by Stjepan Keckes very comprehensive Review of International Programmes relevant to the work of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans. This is the best and most thorough paper in the volume, but the North south issue is not touched on.

Reference is made to three other studies, by Ulf Lie, Peter Bridgewater, and a report of Working Group 4, but these are not included..

This is followed by a very poor paper by Lee Kimball. "The Legal and Institutional Framework for Use and Protection of the Oceans. The emphasis always is on "Protection," not on "Development."

This is followed by a "Draft Chapter 3: Ocean Governance: Legal and Institutional Framework," by Peter Sand. Peter Sand is an extremely competent expert in international environmental law. The draft chapter is well done and well written, but the emphasis is on the protection of the environment. The chapter reflects a purely Northern orientation.

Next comes "Economic Uses of the Ocean in the Context of Sustainability

The draft report does touch on Poverty -- "relative rather than absolute" and "aggravated by globalization and the existence of markets subject to monopolistic control or dominated by suppliers 'authorized' through property rights to ignore the *environmental* consequences of their actions." [emphasis added]

Regarding the role of economics in understanding ocean issues, there is no basis for saying that we need to create a new economics for this purpose..."

Really, nothing reflecting the views or interests of the South. Developing countries should be wary of the following paragraph (p.4 of this working group report):

The CO<sub>2</sub> balancing capacity of the EEZs and territorial waters have to be safeguarded and, where possible, reinforced. Global warming leads to rise of the sea level but oceans (EEZs plus high seas) can contribute to mastering the CO<sub>2</sub> problem as well

It is the well known idea of interfering with the EEZs of tropical States, because these EEZs are "carbon sinks."

This is followed by a background paper by Scott Barrett, London Business School, a good paper by Anthony Charles on sustainable fisheries, Robert



Costanza on "The Ecological, Economic, and Social Importance of the Oceans; a paper by Charles Perrings, Environment Department, University of York, on "The Economics of Ocean Resources," and a second paper by Perrings, "The economic uses of the ocean for sustainable development". He is good, but remains within the market system and reflects a northern perspective.

This is followed by a Secretariat piece, "The economic uses of the ocean for sustainable development, Third Draft (April/May 1997) It is a bit of a hodge-podge, largely incorporating Streeten's original paper, Prisoner's dilemma, etc.

Then comes Science and Technology. Report of the Working Group.

Followed by "Ocean Science and its technology, by W. Andahazy and P.J. Cook It contains a lot of interesting information, and makes some useful recommendations -- reflects mostly northern perspectives; relations with developing countries are treated in a very generic way. The chief recommendation is

"Specific steps relating to data and databases may include

- ◆ Facilitating partnering agreements with developed and lesser developed [*sic*] states to assist in knowledge-management frameworks and information exchange.

The next section of the volume deals with "Partnership and Solidarity: North South Issues.

First, the: Report of the Study Group, followed by an "Outline of the chapter, by Nazli Choucri of the MIT, which is terrible Very poor.

Followed by a "draft note by the Secretariat". It is a valid attempt.

The final section is on public awareness, etc. by Holt and Sand. Not bad, but certainly not reflecting the interests of the South.

The worst and most alarming part is the Introductory Chapter by Sylvia Earle,



which is supposed to set the tone for the whole report -- which, we are informed, is not to be longer than 150 pages and should be "pretty."

She starts with Vasco da Gama, who remains the "Leitmotif" of the entire chapter.. She goes on to modern science and technology and its inherent dangers - - overfishing, pollution, etc. Her ignorance of Law of the Sea developments appears to be rather profound. This is what she has to say:

By the middle of the 20th century, the need for a stable, legal framework to guide the actions of individuals and nations with respect to the sea became increasingly obvious. In the decade of the seventies, claims to areas as much as 200 miles offshore had been established by many countries. In 1975, US. Secretary of State Henry Kissenger [*sic!*] described attempts by representatives of more than 130 nations to develop a universally acceptable United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as 'the world's last chance' to avoid mounting oceanic conflicts.

Agreement was not immediately forthcoming, however, largely because of concerns raised by the United States and other countries with advanced technology that gave them an edge on access to valuable mineral resources in the deep sea. The treaty's framers anticipated that the vast area encompassed by the deep sea would someday be developed and made provision for this to occur under the authority of the United Nations. Industrialized countries would be required to share their technology -- and claims -- with other nations to exploit what the treaty proclaimed to be the "common heritage of mankind."

On November 16, 1993, Guyana became the sixtieth country to sign [*sic!*] the Law of the Sea Treaty, thereby triggering the minimum number required for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to go into effect and become binding to all signatories [*sic!*]. Not all nations who do extensive business in the sea have signed [*sic!*], but like it or not [!!!], the provisions are being widely adopted and will forevermore profoundly influence ocean policies globally.

Some provisions have already been adopted (!!!) Such as the recognition

that coastal states have jurisdiction over the waters within a zone of 200 nautical miles...etc. etc.

Then it goes to Robert White, the first Administrator of the US NOAA, who said, "We are all dependent on maintaining the habitability of the planet...this is the quintessential challenge for mankind in the next century."

And then, in conclusion, we are back to Vasco da Gama.

For ages, the sea has taken care of us. For ourselves and for all who follow, the time has clearly come for us to take care of the sea. If Vasco da Gama could advise us, chances are he would agree

-----end-----

PS. The numerous papers written and introduced by Bedjaoui and myself are not included in the volume.

Elrady