



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015

Gram : INDINMAN

Telex : 12 351 IIMA IN

Phone : 450041

PROF. R.S. GANAPATHY
PUBLIC SYSTEMS GROUP

February 7 1983

Dr Elizabeth Mann Borghese
Department of Political Science
Dalbousie University
Halifax N.S., B3H 4H6
CANADA

Dear Dr. Borghese:

Let me introduce myself as a scholar from India working on strategic aspects of ocean development issues. The Government of India has recently set up a Ministry of Ocean Development under the Prime Minister to coordinate the orderly development of ocean resources. The Ministry has invited me and a few others from Public Systems Group of the Indian Institute of Management to help them develop appropriate management systems and longrange planning, capabilities, in their mission. For the past year and half we have been working on the areas of (a) Organisation Design for Ocean Development (b) National Human Resources Development Policy, (c) Strategic Planning of the Deep Sea mining programme and (d) Setting up a technical secretariat for the top management. I am enclosing one report on Organisation Design which has been accepted by the Government and is being implemented. The others are in progress. I am the coordinator for all these sponsored studies.

I am presently planning to write a book titled "Ocean Development: A Strategic Management Perspective" based on our work here and research/interviews yet to be conducted elsewhere. I am enclosing a copy of the outline of the book. The book, planned to be completed over the next eighteen months, is likely to be of major use to policy makers, managers and continuing education programmes, further research as well as for dissemination of ocean related knowledge to a wider public in many Third World Countries. While the book will draw upon Indian experience, it will pay equal attention to developments in industrialised countries and other developing countries as well. The book also intends to develop a conceptual framework for strategic management of ocean development. In the coming decades, the

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resources of the ocean, the last frontier of mankind, are likely to pose a major challenge to all countries.

I have now more or less completed my research for this book in India. I do need to talk to people and research material in UNESCO/IOC Paris; UN Law of the Seas Secretariat, Newyork; NOAA, NAS, and Library of Congress. Washington; and your center. I am writing this letter to explore the possibility of getting a fellowship from your center so that I can spend about two months each in April-June 83 & 84, at your place and visiting the other places for a few days enroute from India or on my return. The book preparation will be considerably benefitted by such visits and work. Is it possible for your center to offer me a fellowship to cover return air travel and a stipend to cover my family living expenses, secretarial help, research assistance etc? The book can be published under the auspices of your Institute. During my residence there, I can also give seminars and interact with other research scholars. Your Institute's excellent work in marine policy and management has prompted me to apply to you. If you need any further information, I would be glad to provide them to you. An early decision is needed to plan my programme.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely

R.S. Ganapathy
R.S. Ganapathy

Encl: Bio-data

Book outline.

OUTLINE OF A BOOK

OCEAN DEVELOPMENT:
A STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

(1) Introduction

Ocean Development in the historical context
 Future possibilities; the emergence of opportunities
 Relevance of Strategic Management to Ocean Development

(2) Historical Context: Environment, Actors and Relationships

Maritime history and ocean consciousness
 Development of sectors; Fisheries, Shipping and Navy
 Institutions, Programmes and Laws since 1945
 UNCLOS & EEZ
 Multinational Corporations
 Development of Technologies and Resource Constraints
 Antarctica
 Development of Plans in the Indian Context
 Department of Ocean Development and other Actors

(3) Ocean Profile

Statement by Government of India
 Potential opportunities
 Priorities in the next 20 years

(4) Analytical and Theoretical Framework

Mutual

Causation

Model

Context

Processes



Policy Variables

Outcomes

Contextual Analysis

History

Political Economy

International Affairs; Third World Capabilities

Institutional Structure

Spatial Variables; International, regional and national

Sectoral Trends; Energy, Food, Transportation, Minerals etc.

Processes

Technological Development

Legal/Administrative/Regulatory processes

Security Issues

Ecological dimensions

Policy Variables

1. Strategic Planning and Policy Analysis

2. Impact Analysis (Environmental and Social Cost-Benefit etc)

3. Stakeholders Analysis

4. Institutions

5. Resource Allocation

6. Technology, (R&D) Choice; Transfer

7. Interorganisational Relations

8. Human Resources Development

9. Regulation

10. Market Processes

11. Organisation Design

Outcomes

Infrastructure

Programmes and Institutions

Knowledge

Manpower

Environmental Impacts

Social Impacts

Distributive Impacts

Economic impacts; Growth

Social-Structural impacts

Political impacts.

(5) Issues in Ocean Development

Role of Government at various levels
Ports, Fisheries and Coastal Zones Management
Enforcement and Coast Guard
Role of Industry; Public and Private Sector
Interest groups and inter-organisational dynamics
Technology choice
Human Resources Development
Security Issues
Commercial Aspects

(6) Analysis of Ocean Management Issues

Instruments of Ocean Management
Application of the Analytical Framework developed in Chapter 4
to the Management of Ocean Development in India.

(7) Conclusion: Towards A Strategic Perspective for Ocean Development

Policy Focus : Multiple use, Yield policy, Dependency, Capability,
Zoning, Regulations etc.
Regimes : Coastal Zone Management, Coordination, Conflict
resolution, Combination of interests
Future work : Programme and Policy review: 'Common Heritage'
Issues. Articulation of a National Ocean Policy.

Appendices

Maritime Zones Act
Extracts from UNCLOS/EEZ Provisions etc
Coast Guard Act
Government resolution setting up the Department of Ocean Development

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DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: July 2, 2015

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

Box-Folder Number: Box 270, Folder 8

Series: Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

Sub-Series: Correspondence

File: Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Indian Officials

Description of items:

R. S. Ganapathy CV

Singh, Manmohan, "Opening Statement."

CII News: Journal of Confederation of Indian Industry, January, 1992.

Moller, Hedda, "Law of the Sea."

Reason for separation:

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright and privacy concerns.

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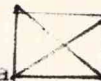
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Dr. K. T. DAMODARAN

M. Sc., Ph. D., F. G. S., F. M. S.,

Reader, Dept. of Marine Sciences

University of Cochin

Fine Arts Avenue, Ernakulam

COCHIN - 682 016

Off. Phone : 36478
31957

Date 15 - 9 - 1984

To

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Department of Political Science,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N.S. Canada,
B3H4H6.

Dear Professor,

I reached home on the 27th, after a very pleasant journey from Halifax to Cochin. On the very next day of my arrival here I had to proceed to Bangalore in connection with a much pent up examination work. After completing the assignment there I could return to Cochin only yesterday. Therefore, I hope you will kindly excuse me for the delay in writing to you. In the mean time, I am afraid that I might take one more weeks time before I send the final copy of my country report to you.

Cause I have no hesitation, what so ever, in asserting that the training on Ocean Management was one of the finest of its kind which I ever attended. The programme has been particularly beneficial to me in that it gave me a complete overview of the problems inherent in Ocean Management. I am optimistic in that the knowledge and experience that I gained through the training programme could be put to excellent use in solving some of the problems which I suppose to confront with, in my department in future. I am overwhelmed and I do not know how I would express my thanks to you for this great favour that you

Dr. K. T. DAMODARAN

M. Sc., Ph. D., F. G. S., F. M. S.,

Reader, Dept. of Marine Sciences

University of Cochin

Fine Arts Avenue, Ernakulam

COCHIN - 682 016

Off. Phone : 36478
31957

Date

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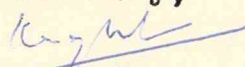
have shown to me. Discussions on the law of the seas, exploration of the manganese nodules, exploration and exploitation of oil and gas and above all that on the simulation exercise were indeed quite stimulating to me.

After fully taking in to account the infrastructure of the IOI, I strongly feel that the Institution ^{can} very well start a few full time courses on the possible impact of the exploration and exploitation of the marine resources within and without the EEZ.

I would further look forward to have a continued and fruitful co-operation with the IOI.

Thanking you once again and with high regards,

Yours Sincerely,


(K.T.DAMODARAN)

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
MALTA

October 19, 1984

Dr. V.V.R. Varadachari
NIO
Dona Paula, Goa
403004 India

Dear Dr. Varadachari:

Thank you for your letter of September 26, which reached me in Trinidad. I have written to Dr. Qasim in this matter, and am enclosing copy of my letter. I fervently hope he can resolve the matter, as he indicated when we met in Jamaica.

Should his reply be negative, I would certainly do my best, but, as indicated in my letter, it would take time. CIDA's funds are practically frozen, since the change of Government in Canada and the subsequent re-examination of all development policies and projects. I am sure nothing could happen before next year. So I do hope Dr. Qasim can resolve the question quickly.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor



मेटलर्जिकल एण्ड इंजिनियरिंग कन्सल्टेन्ट्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड
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Dated: 21.6.1985

DR. H.L. KAUL
ENGINEERING MANAGER
OCEAN ENGG. & PIPELINE SECTION

Dear Madam Borgese,

Hope you have reached Halifax safe and sound ? You have had a very hectic time all along PACEM IN MARIBUS - XIV conference. It was a great pleasure meeting you in the Soviet Union and I enjoyed talking to you on various issues of mutual interest. I want to express my gratefulness to you for your efforts which eventually provided me with an opportunity to attend the PACEM IN MARIBUS-XIV. Your concern for the developing world is highly appreciated.

I have not had the opportunity to discuss on the various points that arose during our discussions in Moscow. I hope to discuss the same whenever Dr. Qasim returns from abroad. I shall keep you apprised about the outcome.

May you kindly convey my sincere thanks to Ms. Vanderbilt for all the work done by her.

Thanking you once again and with regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Department of Political Science
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3H 4 H6
CANADA

भारत सरकार का संस्थान

पंजीकृत कार्यालय : डोरंडा, राँची-834002

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July 7, 1985

Dr. B. Sen
Secretary General
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
27 Ring Road Lajpat Nagar-IV
New Delhi 110024
India .

Dear Dr. Sen:

The Chairman of the Second Special Commission, Mr. Lennox Ballah, has asked the Austrian Delegation to conduct a "colloquium" for Delegates during the first week of the resumed Prep.Comm. Session in Geneva beginning August 12, on the many questions arising from the JEFERAD proposal.

You are undoubtedly aware that the proposal was discussed extensively during the Jamaica portion of the session. A number of important countries, above all, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, Mexico, and others, expressed strong support for the idea. Others were cautious to highly critical, their criticism, in some cases, based on a misreading of our proposal. There can be no doubt that your memorandum of last year had a very strong influence on many Asian and African countries, and we intend to deal with it in depth during the coming session.

Many things have changed during these last 12 months, and in the new situation I think your own approach has particularly important merits. I think, however, that even more of the advantages of JEFERAD could be saved by a judicious merger of our ideas. In particular, I am referring to (a) financial incentives for the pioneer investors; (b) direct participation by developing countries, on the basis of public international funding. I raised these points in my letter of a year ago. For your convenience, I am enclosing a copy of that letter.

The most important change that has taken place is that there is not, and there will not be, any progress towards the enactment of the regime prescribed by Resolution II. After the Notes received from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, FRG, UK, and Canada, this is now quite clear. It is now entirely up to the consortia to decide if and when the PIP regime can get off the ground.

To my mind, this is terribly important. The PIP regime, it will be argued, is in many ways, a trial run for the regime to be established under the Authority. If the PIP regime cannot get off the ground, the Authority cannot function either; if the Authority cannot function, let us not establish it. If we do not want to establish the Authority, we better not ratify the Convention.

The conclusion of UNCLOS III and the signing of the Convention by 159 States signified a unique success for the developing countries and their struggle for a New International Economic Order. The stalemate at the Prep.Com. would signify the loss of much of what we had gained. We had won a war, and we are losing the peace if we are unable to implement the Convention.

The stalemate of the Prep.Com. calls for radical new strategies.

JEFERAD had been conceived as one of two parallel ways of implementing Resolution II. There would have been the pioneer investors, or future "contractors," and there would have been JEFERAD, a precursor to the future Enterprise. JEFERAD would have been the "operational arm" of the Prep.Com., which the Prep.Com. needs to discharge effectively its operational responsibilities under Art. 12 of Resolution II.

This scenario has now vanished.

What can be done?

I could envisage a strategy, consisting of a number of interlinking steps:

1. The Prep.Com. should discuss, and, if agreement can be reached, abandon, the notion that either we register all four pioneer investors, or we register none at all. We need a falll-back position, somewhere beteen total victory and total defeat. The only fall-back position I can see at this date is to make it possible, and desirable, for India to register its claim, which is noncontroversial, and, in theory, there should not be any objection against the registration of the Indian claim.

The registration of the Indian claim would have an enormous importance. It would establish a fait accompli. It would get the PIP regime going, even if on a small scale, to begin with.

If we do not establish a fait accompli, if we fail to get the PIP regime going as the only legitimate regime under international law, we thereby legitimize the mini-treaty. If we fail, the mini-treaty becomes the only existing international treaty regulating deep seabed mining.

2. If the Prep.Com decides to register the Indian claim, it should, with all expeditiousness, complete the rulse and regulations for the registration. If the political will to do this can be mustered, this could be accomplished during the forthcoming Geneva session.

3. I now come to your memorandum. India should be encouraged to form a registered partnership or company, composed of by two ore more pioneer investors whether states or entities...

What I could practically, and in concrete terms, envisage in the present situation is a Joint Enterprise between India, The Red Sea Authority, which has been entrusted by the Arab League with the conduct of all affairs

relating to seabed mining, and, perhaps, the Soviet Union. Others might join. Why not Japan and France.

As I see it, such a venture would be much more important than seabed mining: It would be, not a North-North, but a North-South ESPRIT or EUREKA, the first and, therefore a most important precedent for a new form of industrial/scientific cooperation between North and South: an instrument for joint R&D in high technology.

This is what should make it attractive to India to launch such an initiative, and only India can do it at this juncture.

4. I now come to point 5 of your memorandum: The Prep.Com. should make arrangement with this Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research, and Development, for the exploration of the reserved area accruing to it from the registration of the Indian claim, for training programmes and for participation, on fair commercial terms, in the R&D which would assure the availability of this technology for the future Enterprise, if it chooses to avail itself of it.

Now what I would think would be ideal at this point, would be for the Commission to join this established entity, whether on a 50/50 or any other basis. Whether it can do that depends on the interpretation of the powers of the Commission: Does it have the power to sign contracts and enter a joint venture or not? The injection of public international funding as suggested in our original proposal would have the twofold advantages mentioned above. The alternative would be

5. your suggestion to establish a Committee to oversee the fulfilment of the objectives under para 12 of Resolution II. This Committee should be composed of representatives of the pioneer investors members of JEFERAD together with an equal number of members chosen by the Special Commission on the Enterprise, the Chairman of the Committee being the Chairman of the Special Commission on the Enterprise or in

his absence a vice-Chairman. In selecting its members for this Committee, the Prep.Com. should give precedence to developing countries and small and medium-sized industrialized States.

On what basis these countries, especially the developing ones, could directly benefit from the joint R&D or co-development of technologies, is a point that would require further study.

I am working on a more detailed and technical memorandum, which should be the basis for our discussion during the "colloquium" in Geneva. In the meantime I did want to share these thoughts with you. I do believe that developments during this last year have brought us together much closer, and I would be deeply grateful if you could take some more time to study the problem and to let me have your counsel before August 12.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

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DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
MALTA

PEARSON INSTITUTE
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

July 10, 1985

The Hon. Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister of India
Government House
New Delhi, India

My dear Mr. Gandhi:

Permit me to turn to you personally in a matter that I think of the utmost importance: not only for the Law of the Sea, which is important enough by itself, but, more generally, for technology development, international cooperation and peace.

May I first introduce myself. I am Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie University in Canada; Chairman of the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute (Malta) and Adviser to the Delegation of Austria on the Law of the Sea matters and a member of that Delegation. I have had the privilege of knowing personally both your mother and your grandfather.

Now, to the matter of my deep concern:

Let me stress that I am writing to you in a personal capacity.

You are of course aware of the fact that the work of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is stalemated. After receipt of the notes from the Western industrialized States with regard to the possible USSR/French agreement, it is now quite clear that there will be no registration of the claims of the four "pioneer investors" (France, India, Japan, USSR) -- not this year, not next year, not in the foreseeable future. It is entirely up to the consortia to decide if and when the regime prescribed by Resolution II can get off the ground.

PEARSON INSTITUTE
1321 EDWARD STREET
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B3H 3H5
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This creates a very grave situation: Graver than most Delegations appear to be aware of. The Regime prescribed by Resolution II, it can be argued most logically, is in many ways a trial run for the regime to be established under the Authority. If the PIP regime cannot get off the ground, the Authority cannot function either; if the Authority cannot function, let us not establish it. If we do not want to establish the Authority, we better not ratify the Convention.'

The conclusion of UNCLOS III and the signing of the Convention by 159 States signified a unique success for the developing countries and their struggle for a New International Economic Order. The stalemate at the Prep.Com. would signify the loss of much of what had been gained. We had won a war, and we are losing the peace if we are unable to implement the Convention.

We need a fait accompli. If we fail to get the PIP regime going as the only legitimate regime under international law, we thereby legitimize the mini-treaty. If we fail, the mini-treaty becomes the only existing international treaty regulating deep sea-bed mining.

Our colleagues from the Soviet Union will make an all-out attempt during the coming session of the Prep.Com (August 12) to break the deadlock and to have the four pioneers registered. While this effort should be supported in every way, I am convinced that it is bound to fail.

We need a fall-back position: a new strategy to break the deadlock.

As I see it, India could play a leading role in this, and only India is in a position to do so.

The Prep.Com. should be induced to abandon the notion that either all four pioneers are registered, or none. If India made it known that it wishes to register its claim, even if

the other three cannot be registered for the time being, this would be the fait accompli that is needed. A mine site would accrue to the Commission for the future Enterprise, and even if on a small scale to begin with, the regime would effectively be established, and exploration, training, and transfer of technology could be undertaken within the framework of the Convention.

But India could do even more.

Two years ago, the Delegation of Austria introduced a proposal for the establishment of a Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development (JEFERAD) under the auspices of the Prep. Com. I will not annoy you with the details of the Austrian proposal in this letter: a copy of its latest version is enclosed.

The proposal aroused considerable attention. During the last session in Jamaica, it was explicitly endorsed by Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, and Mexico, among others. There also was strong criticism, based, above all, on a memorandum circulated by the AALCC.

The AALCC looked upon our proposal in a spirit of sympathy and collaboration, but took the cautious position that the Prep. Com. had no power to sign contracts or enter into joint ventures.

Again, let me not enter into the details of this debate. Suffice it to state that the AALCC came forward with a modified version of our proposal. While it lacked certain basic advantages of our proposal, it certainly had advantages of its own, and, in the light of the events as they have unfolded during the past 12 months, I do think that the AALCC proposal should be looked at again. I am enclosing a copy of my recent letter to Dr. Sen in this sense. I am sure there would be a possibility, in the present situation, to merge the Austrian proposal and the AALCC version.

What it comes down to, Mr. Prime Minister, is the

establishment -- for the first time -- of a joint enterprise in the R&D of high technology between North and South. There are Eureka's, Esprits, etc., but they are all North-North. This one would be North-South, and I think it might set a tremendously important precedent, and I think India is the one country that could play a crucial role in this development: it could be the catalyst.

The steps to be taken would be those outlined in my letter to Dr. Sen:

1. The Prep.Com should discuss, and, if agreement can be reached, abandon the notion that either we register all four pioneer investors, or we register none at all. The Prep.Com should come to the conclusion that, in the present situation it should make it possible, and desirable, for India to register its claim which is noncontroversial.
2. The Prep.Com should, with all expeditiousness, complete the rules and regulations for the registration. If the political will to do this can be mustered -- and this depends on the G77 -- this could be accomplished during the forthcoming Geneva session.
3. A Partnership should be formed, between India, and, most likely, the Red Sea Authority (which has been authorized by the Arab League to take care of all its ocean mining interests), and, conceivably the other pioneer investors: most likely, the USSR, and, quite conceivably, Japan and France: a Joint Enterprise for Exploration, Research and Development (JEFERAD).
4. Arrangements should be made between this entity (JEFERAD) and the Prep.Com., (a) for the exploration of the mine site accruing to the Prep. Com. from the registration of the Indian claim, for the future enterprise; (b) for training; (c) for the joint development (R&D) of exploration, mining, and processing technologies.

This would signify to the world that the Prep.Com is serious

about fulfilling its operational responsibilities, and that the Convention regime is the only legitimate and active regime for deep-sea mineral mining.

The Delegation of Austria has been asked by the Chairman of the Special Commission for the Enterprise to organise a colloquium for the delegates during the first week of the resumed session in Geneva. It would be splendid if the Delegation of India could support our initiative.

We are not fixed in our ideas. We are quite flexible. If a better idea comes up to get the Prep.Com going, we shall be the first to embrace it. At the moment, there is no other proposal on the table. A merger of the Austrian and AALCC ideas could save the situation. And India should be the catalyst.

I apologise for the length of this letter and for the frankness of the ideas expressed. Time is pressing -- and it works against us. We have a unique opportunity. Let us not waste it.

With all good wishes,

Respectfully yours,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor



S. Z. QASIM
SECRETARY

AIR MAIL

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DO. NO. DOD/SPS-13/85
8 August 1985

Dear Professor Borgese,

I am writing this letter in response to your personal letter dated July 10, 1985, addressed to the Prime Minister.

We fully share your concern regarding the stalemate in the work of the Preparatory Commission and that there is a need to devise a new strategy to break the deadlock. The pioneer investors regime prescribed by Resolution II, as you have rightly pointed out, is in many ways a trial run for the regime to be established under the International Sea-bed Authority. If the pioneer regime cannot get off the ground, the deep sea-bed mining regime (Part XI of the Convention), as we all know, will not become effective.

There is no clear indication that the Applications already filed with the Preparatory Commission will be taken up for registration pending resolution of overlapping sea-bed mine site claims and the completion of rules for the registration of pioneer investors.

You are aware that France, the USSR and Japan reported to the Chairman of the PREPCOM at the Kingston meeting that because of the magnitude of the overlap in the application areas it was not possible to fulfil the requirements of Resolution II, Para 3 which provides that each application shall cover a total area sufficiently large and have sufficiently estimated commercial value to allow the two mining operations. Evidently the large French-Soviet overlap makes it difficult to carve out four full sites and allow two for the Enterprise.

Yet another complicating factor is the position taken by certain signatory States, whose companies form part of the four multinational consortia also identified as potential pioneers in Resolution II.

Outside the PREPCOM, attempts are being made to impart legitimacy to the Mini Treaty. You are fully aware of the position of Group 77 on this issue.

...../-

: 2 :

Under these circumstances, unless all delegations committed to the Convention make serious efforts to resolve the question of overlap and finalise the rules for the registration, the stalemate is likely to continue. I am sure the collective wisdom and concerted action will bring positive results during the Geneva session.

I am sure that distinguished persons like you will exert your influence and strength in convincing the Preparatory Commission of the urgent need to complete the rules for registration of pioneer investors and set the process of registration in motion.

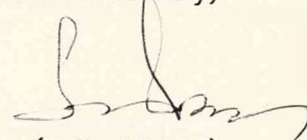
Since the work of the Special Commission 2 which deals with the Enterprise is largely dependent on the registration of pioneer investors, their level of deep sea-bed mining activities, and their readiness to fulfil the obligations under Resolution II, the rules for registration must be accorded priority. It is also necessary to direct our energies and efforts to find an acceptable solution to the problem of overlap within the framework of the Convention and Resolution II.

I can only hope that in the light of the events, as they have unfolded during the past few months, the PREPCOM can be persuaded to adopt new strategies.

The Indian delegation will be glad to discuss the issues raised in your letter during the Geneva session.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,



(S.Z. QASIM)

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Centre for Foreign Policy Studies,
Pearson Institute,
1321 Edward Street,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax,
N.S. CANADA B3H 3H5.

Delegation of Austria

Zurich, September 6, 1985.

Dearest Sat:

I wanted to give a letter for you to Mr. Malik, but had no time to write it. But it is just as well, because this way I can write a little more freely.

All in all, the session can be summarized as follows: We won a victory of words and lost a battle of facts. The issue of the "Declaration" was blown up out of all proportions. Fine, everybody agreed in the end, and that was good; and, morally, of course, it was 100 percent right that we adopted such a Declaration; but you can imagine how impressed the consortia and the U.S. will be by our Declaration, especially in view of the fact that we are not getting our own act together, and are moving into the fourth year and the fifth year of our existence without registering any pioneer! The situation is beginning to become very very serious.

However, a tiny little bit of progress was made, even in this respect: A date was adopted for the taking of a decision on registration: i.e., if the issue of the "overlap" is not solved between now and Kingston, a new decision will be taken in Kingston, at the end of the first week: i.e., we may decide to register the noncontroversial claims, and proceed, in the second week, with the completion of the rules and regulations. This means, that we can register the noncontroversial claims in 1987. But, at least, that would seem to be a firm date.

Technical work in the special Commissions proceeded smoothly if slowly.

Mr. Jhingran behaved rather strangely.

I showed him, the first day, a new working paper I prepared for the "Colloquium" I was to direct for Special Commission II. The paper was based on the "scenario" that the "non-controversial" claim was registered, and the focus of activities moved into the Indian Ocean. All three Indian Delegates, in my presence, read the paper, and Mr. Jhingran said, that India certainly would do everything it could do to help the implementation of the Convention. I told him that if the proposal in any way embarrassed his Delegation at this time, we would not introduce it.

The next day, he was slightly more aloof. I repeated that we would be willing to postpone the colloquium if he thought this was appropriate. He said "I know, you told me that yesterday -- I'll tell you, I'll let you know."

He let me know nothing, but the next day, he requested in Commission II that the paper be distributed prior to the colloquium so that everybody had a chance to study it.

There was no time to get the paper produced in all languages, so I made a two-page summary. I did this also in response to a suggestion by Algeria. They said: nobody is going to read the long paper anyway and he needed a two-page summary for the G77.

The summary was received extremely well. Many delegates, who had opposed our earlier proposal, now endorsed it (Madagascar, Kenya) and the deputy Secretary of the AALCC seemed happy.

But Mr. Jhingran got up and said he was quite amazed that India was mentioned, when he did not know anything about the proposal, he had not been consulted, nor had his Government, and that he had nothing to do with the whole matter. "It was really quite astonishing."

The next week, in discussing "operational options" in Commission 2, he made an absolutely beautiful statement, of the highest level, really first-rate. It had many echoes of my letter to the PM and he repeated twice that India was ready to do anything it might be told to do, and ready to share its technology, etc. The statement was in striking contrast to his statement at the "colloquium," and the Swedish Delegate told me the Indian Delegation had received new instruction from the PM.

Then, nothing new, but, on the very last day, discussing the Report of the Chairman of Commission II, he got up in plenary and repeated his statement for the record that he had nothing whatever to do with this proposal.

The other G77 friends told me not to worry about this: developments were going this way anyway. In fact, the G77 by consensus adopted the line that top priority must be given to the completion of rules and regulations and that non-controversial claims should be registered immediately upon completion of the regulations.

I would like to have your opinion on the whole matter, and am looking forward to discussing it with you in October.

Incidentally, when introducing the paper at the "colloquium" I said: There is one point I want to make quite clear: It is not that little Austria is trying to tell big India what to do or what not to do, or that we think this great Com-

mission can tell a sovereign State what to do or not to do: what we are presenting is a SCENARIO based on the assumption that the Commission proceeds with the decision to register noncontroversial claims."

I think there is no doubt that this decision WILL be taken next year.

We also made a statement on training of which I am enclosing a copy. it was extremely well received.

So you see: not a dull moment!

Much love to Pavitra and the whole family.

Yours as ever,



Elisabeth Mann Borgese



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380 015

Gram : INDINMAN Telex : 121 351 IIMA IN Phone : 407241

Prof. RS Ganapathy
Public Systems Group

February 15, 1986

Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borghese
Deptt. of Political Science
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S.
Canada.

Dear Prof. Borghese:

I am enclosing a draft report of a recently completed study "Cooperation for Marine Resources Development in the Indian Ocean Region". Within the emerging Law of the Seas framework, the potential marine resources hold for meeting the development needs of the countries in the Indian Ocean Region is very significant. The need for cooperation among these countries to fully benefit from this historic opportunity is abundantly clear. The regional system in the Indian Ocean Region simultaneously manifests the pull towards interdependence and tendencies of interdependence among the countries. This study reviews the overall context for marine cooperation in the region, develops alternative strategies and identifies priorities within the short and long term. Knowing your deep interest in this area, I am sending this copy to you. You had helped us considerably in the early stages of this project and provided encouragement. Let me thank you for the assistance. It would be very helpful if you can send me comments on this draft before we finalise the report shortly, for wider dissemination. If your organization is supporting or undertaking any project related to the theme of this paper, please send details of the same to me.

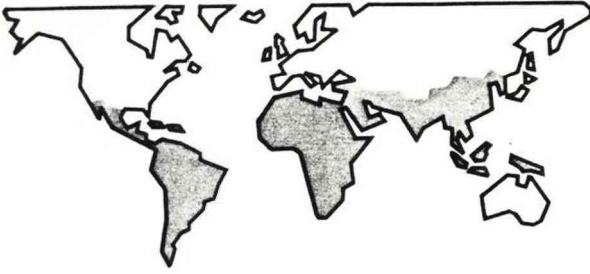
I look forward to your comments, reactions and suggestions for follow up.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

RS Ganapathy
RS Ganapathy.

encl:



Lester **Pearson Institute**
for International Development

Dalhousie University
Canada

1325 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3J5

(902) 424-2142
Telex 019-21863

March 20, 1986

Professor R.S. Ganapathy
Indian Institute of Management
Vatrapur, Ahmedabad - 380 015
India

Dear Professor Ganapathy:

Thank you very much for your circular letter of February 15 and the copy of Cooperation for Marine Resources Development in the Indian Ocean Region.

This is an extremely useful and timely document, and I intend to use it on several occasions. We shall make it available to the participants in our upcoming B86 training programme here at Dalhousie University; and, of course, we we use it as text for the upcoming training programme in the Indian Ocean Area which we shall initiate this coming fall in East Africa.

In 1987, we shall have Pacem in Maribus XV which will take place in Malta, co-sponsored by the IOI, the UNU, and the Government of Malta. This is going to be a major event, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the "Maltese initiative" in the UN General Assembly, and looking forward over the next twenty years.

In this context we are commissioning a number of research projects. One of them will deal with the "nodal points" of marine policy making, at the national, the regional, and global level. Who is responsible for marine policy and ocean management? What government departments are involved? How co-ordinated? How do they interact with the private sector? With regional and international organizations? What can be done to improve harmonisation of the positions taken by representatives of different government departments to different U.N. bodies -- positions which often conflict with one another?

Do you think your Institute could undertake a survey on these issues for the Indian Ocean countries? It would be, in a way, a logical follow-up to your study. A first draft should be completed before February, 1987.

I am trying to raise some funds for this and a couple of other research projects, but as yet I cannot promise financial support, and we would simply invite you to cooperate with Pacem in Maribus and contribute this research effort.

I would be most grateful if you could let me hear from you as soon as possible.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor
Chairman, IOI
Chairman, ICOD

No.F.7-19/75-ES.III
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Deptt. of Education)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING FOR "NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE" TO
ACCEPT A FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP/FELLOWSHIP ETC. AWARD DIRECTLY

1. An application for a "No Objection" Certificate should be forwarded through and with the comments of the employers where the applicant is employed. In the case of Government servant, it should be recommended by the Head of the Department, where the applicant is employed.

2. The application should include the following documents :-

i) An attested copy of the offer of fellowship/scholarship or any other kind of financial assistance granted.

✓ ii) A certificate from the competent authority (Head of the University/Faculty/Institute/Department etc.) to the effect that

a) Adequate facilities for higher studies/research/training in the proposed course of study do not exist in India, or that manifest superior facilities are available in that country of study, and that

b) The applicant's study/training will be useful, from the country's point of view.

Such a certificate may not, unless specifically asked for be furnished in a case where the applicant has been offered :

a) A fellowship by a foreign University, Institute or Organisation other than the foreign Government, for doing doctoral or post-doctoral research.

3. Each application should contain precise information on the following points :-

i) The course of study/research/training under the fellowship/scholarship, the specific field of specialisation and approximate duration.

ii) Details of educational qualifications obtained applicant from graduation onwards, indicating case, the Marks/Division/Class/Grade obtained w. rank, if any and the subjects taken.

iii) A confirmation that the applicant has not been abroad for 3 consecutive years preceding the date of application for study/research/training abroad. If he had been abroad earlier than these 3 years purpose, period and dates must be given.

iv) If the cost of travel/passage from India and back is not included in the award of fellowship/scholarship, or is partly provided, it may be indicated how the cost is proposed to be met by the applicant.

v) Whether the applicant has obtained any loan and is, therefore, or otherwise under bond to the Government of India or a State Government or his/her employers.

4. Whether the character and antecedents of the applicant have been got verified by the employers through police authorities.

5. Is the offer from a foreign Government/International Organisation/Institution which offers scholarships/fellowships to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education)?

If so, please attach a certificate from the donor Government (or their Mission in India) that their offer to the candidate will not affect the annual quota of their scholarships/fellowships to this Ministry.

CARNEGIE HALL

CARNEGIE HALL
ADVERTISING
(212) 903-9760

New York, August 2, 1987.

Mr. Asim Kumar Mazumdar
31-D Ramesh Mitra Road
Bhowanipore
Calcutta 700 025, India

Dear Mr. Mazumdar:

I am sorry your letter of March 21 has remained unanswered. The fact is that I have been constantly travelling and away from my office, and my correspondence has fallen shamefully behind.

I was much impressed with your achievements as well as with your aspirations and only wish I could help you.

I would suggest that you write to the Office of the Registrar, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4H6, Canada, and ask for admittance to a Ph.D. programme in Political Science. But I have to tell you right away that it is very difficult to be admitted to such a programme. It is even more difficult to get a scholarship. It would be best if you tried to get a scholarship from the Commonwealth Secretariat, or through some official bilateral Canadian-Indian cultural relations.

In any case, the Registrar will send you the necessary forms to fill out and all the information you need.

So: Do try, and you have all my warmest wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese

P.S. I happen to be temporarily in New York, to attend the current session of the U.N. Preparatory Commission on the Law of the Sea.

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



To
Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada 83H 3H5

भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण
अन्तराष्ट्रीय कक्ष
27, जवाहरलाल नेहरू रोड
कलकत्ता-700 016
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
International Wing
27 Jawaharlal Nehru Road
Calcutta-700 016

No. 3361 B /157/IW/87

Dated, 20th July, 1987.
222d

Sub: Training Programme in the Management
and Conservation of Marine Resources,
Class B and Class B2: The Exclusive
Economic Zone.

Madam,

The information Circular on the above training programme was received in this office rather late. This Department is interested to get associated with the above training programme, but due to shortage of time (deadlines being April 30 and June 30, 1987 respectively), the papers could not be processed in time at this end.

We would, however, like to request you to kindly send the copy of the 1988 Calendar for similar training programme, so that we can initiate necessary action in time.

Yours faithfully,
V. K. Raina
(V. K. RAINA) 21/7
Director
International Wing

LANGKAWI AWARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

**INTERNATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME
IN
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING
MADRAS, INDIA
1 MARCH TO 25 APRIL 1991**

**Sponsored by
Fellowships and Training Programme
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation
Commonwealth Secretariat, London**

**At the
Central Leather Research Institute
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research
Madras 600 020, India**



ANNOUNCEMENT



LANGKAWI AWARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia during 18-24, October 1989 accorded special attention to the serious deterioration in environment in the atmosphere, the land and the sea and the threat this poses to the well-being of present and future generations. The leaders issued a declaration known as the Langkawi Declaration on the Environment and warned that any delay in taking action to halt this progressive deterioration will result in permanent and irreversible damage. It is apparent that many environmental problems transcend national boundaries and interests, necessitating a co-ordinated global effort and, therefore, the success of global and national environmental programmes requires mutually reinforcing strategies and the participation and commitment of all levels of society - government, individuals and organisations, industry and the scientific community.

In recognition of the adoption of the Langkawi Declaration and, further, to mark the Fortieth Anniversary of the modern Commonwealth, the Prime Minister of Canada offered special scholarships dedicated to environmental studies for a period of five years as additional contribution to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC). The awards will essentially focus on areas related to advancing policies and programmes which help achieve sustainable development, including the development of new and better techniques in integrating the environmental dimension in economic decision-making.

The purpose of this programme is to impart experience-based knowledge and update skills of individuals with adequate background and professional experience. The programme has been specially designed to cater to the needs of the developing countries in the field of Environmental Studies. The details of the programme follow.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

To strengthen skills in assessing and analysing the major impact on environment by a selective range of developmental activities and to promote the ability to formulate guidelines on siting of industries and such other developmental activities with due considerations for environmental and ecological compatibility. To share experience in environmental monitoring and regulatory policies and legislations

PROGRAMME CONTENT

The Environment.

- * Environmental perspectives
- * Environment and development
- * Agencies and information sources

Environmental Monitoring

- * Sampling and analysis of water sources and ambient air for assessing levels of pollutants
- * Environmental residues
- * Environmental toxicology

Environmental Assessment

- * Environmental impact assessment
- * Industrial zoning aspects
- * Industrial safety and risk analysis
- * Hazardous wastes

Environmental Legislations

- * National policies
- * Legislations governing prevention and control of air and water pollution, and toxic wastes.
- * Legislative drafting exercise

Case Studies/Field Visits

- * Tanneries
- * Thermal power plants
- * Fertilisers and pesticides
- * Cement plants
- * Mining and metallurgical industries
- * Refineries and petrochemical units

TRAINING METHODOLOGY

Training will comprise:

- * Lectures on theory and practice of pollution control technology and principles and guidelines adopted in environmental impact assessment and monitoring, contemporary regulatory policies and legislations.
- * Practice sessions on laboratory analyses of wastewater, air and solid effluent samples.
- * Monitoring of ambient air and source emissions (stack monitoring).
- * Field trips to major industrial establishments for inspection of treatment facilities for controlling environmental pollution.

FACULTY.

Expertise is drawn for the training programme from:

- Centre for Environmental Studies, Anna University, Madras;
- Central Leather Research Institute (CSIR), Madras;
- Indian Institute of Technology, Madras;
- National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (CSIR), Nagpur;
- National Institute of Oceanography (CSIR), Goa;
- Industrial Toxicology Research Centres (CSIR), Lucknow;
- Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras.

Additional experts will be invited from industry, regulatory agencies and if possible, also from abroad.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS 20

COMMENCEMENT DATE 1, March 1991

DURATION 8 weeks, concluding on
25 April 1991.

TARGET GROUP

The Programme is intended for middle and senior level persons with adequate technical background in environmental sciences/engineering from government departments, regulatory agencies, educational and research institutions or industrial enterprises. It is expected that they would already be involved in operational, regulatory, training or policymaking responsibility concerning environmental issues in their respective countries.

VENUE

Central Leather Research Institute,
Adyar, Madras 600 020

This is a fully residential programme. Selected participants will be accommodated in the Institute's guest house-cum-hostel which has all the reasonable living facilities. CLRI is located in an institutional area, with easy access to other areas of the city.

Contact Persons at the Venue

Dr M Mariappan & Ir S Rajamani
Central Leather Research Institute

Madras - 600 020, India

Tel : 044 - 412 616

Telex : 031 - 21014

Fax : 044 - 411 589

Cable : LESERCH, MADRAS

For Margaret

are we doing it this way?

FEES

Full financial support to the selected candidates to cover cost of return air travel, boarding and lodging expenses as well as training fees will be provided by the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) under the **LANGKAWI AWARDS PROGRAMME** Fellowships and Training Programme.

HOW TO APPLY

Nominations for the programme should be forwarded to:

Director, Fellowships and Training Programme

Attn: Dr V Nagarajan, Chief Project Officer
Commonwealth Secretariat

Marlborough House, Pall Mall

London SW1Y 5HX

Tel : 071-839 3411

Telex : 27678

Fax : 071-930 0827

Cable : COMSECGEN LONDON SW1

through the Point of Contact for the Programme in the respective governments. **Nominations should be received at the Commonwealth Secretariat not later than 30 Nov 1990.** Please complete enclosed bio-data form and attach it to the official nomination form. If available please provide telex, cable, facsimile and telephone numbers to facilitate better communication.

Selected participants should comply with the necessary formalities for entry into India.

THE FELLOWSHIPS AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

The Commonwealth Secretariat's Fellowships and Training Programme helps Commonwealth developing countries increase their pool of skilled manpower in areas important to national development.

Each year, some 2500 persons, most of them middle level technologists, managers or officials, pursue courses or work attachments on training awards made under the programme. The great majority of awards are given for study or training in a developing Commonwealth country. A small amount of very specialised training is provided in the industrialised countries.

This Programme's financial resources come from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), the Commonwealth's own multinational development agency, which is financed and directed by all the countries of the Commonwealth. In 1983, the Programme joined other divisions of the Secretariat concerned with the development of skills in the Human Resource Development Group (HRDG).

ABOUT THE HOST INSTITUTION

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), constituted in 1942, is an autonomous body whose main function is to promote, guide and coordinate scientific and industrial research in India. The Prime Minister of India is the President of the CSIR. With 39 National Laboratories, two research associations and numerous extensions centres, the CSIR promotes human resource in frontier areas of S & T, in areas of social relevance and through international scientific collaboration.

Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras, one of the CSIR Laboratories, is devoted to research and development and academic programmes in leather science and technology and allied disciplines. The Environmental Technology Department in CLRI carries out R & D work and consultancy services in environmental pollution control.

pollution control.

COOPERATING INSTITUTIONS

The **National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI /CSIR)** based in Nagpur specialises in environmental monitoring, systems design, systems modelling and optimisation, impact and risk assessment and hazardous waste management.

The **National Institute of Oceanography (NIO/CSIR)** located in Goa is engaged in major R&D programmes in oceanography, marine pollution monitoring, biodeterioration of materials and coastal zone management. NIO offers extensive analytical testing and evaluation, survey and data processing services.

The Lucknow based **Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC/CSIR)** offers wideranging R&D, training and consultancy services related to environmental monitoring, assessment and toxicology. ITRC is a referral and certifying centre on occupational diseases.

Centre for Environmental Studies (CES) of Anna University, Madras established in collaboration with the **World Health organisation (WHO)** offers education and training at post-graduate levels in the area of Environmental Engineering and Sciences.

Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation (SPIC) is a leading Madras board industrial group manufacturing a wide range of petrochemicals and fertilizers. SPIC's R&D centre is dedicated to researches that include Environmental Pollution Control and Biotechnology.

Indian Institute of technology (IIT) Madras was established by the Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The Institute awards undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral degrees in various branches of engineering sciences including environmental engineering.

IOMAC-II



**Second Conference on Economic Scientific and Technical Co-operation
in the Indian Ocean in the field of Marine Affairs in the
context of the new ocean regime.**

ARUSHA, TANZANIA. SEPT 3-7, 1990

**HOSTED BY:
THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.**

The first Indian Ocean Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in the field of Marine Affairs in the context of the New Ocean Regime - IOMAC-I (1985-87) represented an unique undertaking and opportunity for maritime co-operation, in respect of the Indian Ocean as a whole, in an endeavour hitherto unprecedented in the history of international co-operation.

The process of Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) launched by that conference has already brought together over 45 Indian Ocean Nations, and major maritime users, as well as over 23 international organizations and NGOs.

IOMAC has established a Standing Committee and a permanent Secretariat in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and a network of National Focal Points linking participating countries and international entities.

IOMAC has initiated technical activities in the following sectors of marine affairs:

- Marine science, ocean services & marine technology;
- Living resources;
- Non-living resources;
- Ocean law, policy and management;

- Marine transport and communications;
- Marine environment;
- Other fields relevant to co-operation in marine affairs.

IOMAC technical meetings in these sectors bring together national and international experts who have set in motion strategies for further advancement of national capabilities through co-operative action and training programmes. The annual Marine Affairs Management Training Programme has already provided training to over seventy public officers in Indian Ocean countries.

Surrounded by a majority of developing states of Asia and Africa, some of which are amongst the least developed, and whose populations represent the largest single concentration of the world's population, the Indian Ocean — smallest of the oceans, but perhaps the most vital in terms of dependence for nutritional needs, transport and communications and security, is the scene of increasing competition for access to resources and maritime activity.

IOMAC represents an unique and pioneering international endeavor to forge co-operation in the development of national

capabilities for ocean management in keeping with the emerging integrated, multi-disciplinary marine affairs management approach.

Co-operation in marine affairs within an international framework for the region, affords the prospect of accelerated development of national capabilities and rational integrated management of this vital ocean, in the interest of long-term productivity, optimum use and equal opportunities for participation and access to resources.

The process of co-operation initiated by the First Conference will be carried forward by the Second Conference which will be held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania to the second development phase of IOMAC in the context of the IOMAC Framework of Co-operation, Programme of Co-operation and the Plan of Action established at IOMAC-II.

IOMAC-II will be at Ministerial-level. It is expected that Delegations should be comprised of:

- (a) officials, and
- (b) experts in the requisite fields.

For further information contact:

Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) Secretariat,

Suite 4-212, Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (B.M.I.C.H.) Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka. Tele: 686329, Telex: 22792 IOMAC CE, Fax: 699691

OR

IOMAC-II Organising Bureau

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

P.O. Box 9000 Dar-Es-Salaam. Tele: 21234, Telex: 41197 FOREIGN TZ

SUPPORTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)



ICMAC-II/ A/1/Add.1

6 July 1990

Second Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in Marine
Affairs in the Indian Ocean in the Context of the
New Ocean Regime (ICMAC-II)

3 - 7 September 1990, Arusha, Tanzania

PROVISIONAL TIME TABLE

Hrs	Monday 3rd Sept.	Tuesday 4th Sept.	Wednesday 5th Sept.	Thursday 6th Sept.	Friday 7th Sept.
0900	Opening Ceremony	Committees	Plenary Committees & Working Groups	Plenary Committees & Working Groups	Plenary Final Sessions
1030	TEA				
1100	Election of Chairman	Committees & Working Groups	Committees & Working Groups	Committees & Working Groups	Plenary
1230	LUNCH				
1430	Statements in Plenary	Committees & Working Groups	Committees & Working Groups	Committees & Working Groups	Adoption of ICMAC: Statute Programme of Work 1990-95 Final Agreement
1600	TEA				
1630	Sixth ICMAC Standing Committee	Committees & Working Groups	Committees & Working Groups	Plenary-Ministerial Level Reports of the Committee	Conclusion
		Reception			



6 July 1990

INDIAN OCEAN MARINE AFFAIRS CO-OPERATION

Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation, Secretariat,
Suite 4-212, Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (B.M.I.C.H.)
Buddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
Tele: 599691, Telex: 22792 IOMAC CE

Second Conference on Economic, Scientific and
Technical Co-operation in Marine Affairs in the
Indian Ocean in the Context of the New Ocean Regime
(IOMAC-II)

3-7 September 1990, Arusha, Tanzania.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Report of the Secretariat
4. 6th Meeting of the IOMAC Standing Committee to be held in Arusha, Tanzania, 3 September 1990
5. Adoption of the Agreement on the Organization for Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC)
6. Review of the IOMAC Programme of Co-operation and the Plan of Action and Preparation of the IOMAC Work Plan - 1990-95: with regard to IOMAC principal sectors of marine activities
 - (i) Marine science, ocean services & marine technology (oceanography, hydrography, space technology applications and ocean services)
 - (ii) Living resources
 - (iii) Non-living resources
 - (iv) Ocean law, policy and management
 - (v) Maritime transport and communications
 - (vi) Marine environment
 - (vii) Other fields relevant to co-operation in marine affairs
 - (viii) Interests and needs of land-locked States
 - (ix) Training
 - (x) Information
7. IOMAC principles of co-operation: strengthening of the framework of co-operation
8. IOMAC-UN-Donor Country Collaborative Programme.



IOMAC-II/A/Inf.1/Rev.1
5 July 1990

INDIAN OCEAN MARINE AFFAIRS CO-OPERATION

Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation, Conference Secretariat,
Suite 4-212, Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (B.M.I.C.H.)
Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
Tele: 599691, Telex: 22792 IOMAC CE

SECOND CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN THE INDIAN OCEAN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW OCEAN REGIME 3-7 SEPTEMBER 1990, ARUSHA, TANZANIA.

The Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) presents its compliments to the Indian Ocean States, and other States active in the region as well as International Organisations participating in IOMAC and has the honour to inform that the Second Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in the Indian Ocean (IOMAC-II), will be held in Arusha, Tanzania, 3-7 September, 1990.

Accordingly, the Indian Ocean States, and other States active in the region as well as International Organisations participating in IOMAC are invited to attend the IOMAC-II Conference. The composition of delegations to the Second Conference on Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation in the Indian Ocean (IOMAC-II), should be notified to the Conference Secretariat at the address given below not later than 31 July 1990.

IOMAC Secretariat
Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (B.M.I.C.H.)
Bauddhaloka Mawatha
Colombo 7
Sri Lanka.

Telephone 94-1-699691 or 94-1-686329
Telex 22792 IOMAC
Fax 94-1-699691 or 94-1-546091

1. Participation

Participation in the Conference is open to all Indian Ocean littoral and hinterland States and the major maritime user States active in the Indian Ocean, as well as International organisations concerned with marine affairs, as presently participating in IOMAC.

2. Main Subject Areas of IOMAC and Agenda for the Conference

Following are the main subject areas coming within the integrated marine affairs management framework of IOMAC:

- i. Marine Science, Ocean services & marine technology;
- ii. Living Resources;
- iii. Non-living Resources;
- iv. Ocean law, policy and management;
- v. Marine transport and communications;
- vi. Marine environment;
- vii. Other fields relevant to co-operation in marine affairs.

3. Composition of Delegations

3.1 The Conference will be at Ministerial level.

Accordingly, Heads of Delegations should be at Ministerial level.

3.2 It is expected that Delegations should comprise of:

- (a) Officials, and
- (b) Experts in the requisite fields.

4. Nominations

Nominations of Delegations should be sent to the IOMAC Secretariat by 31 July 1990.

5. Administrative Arrangements & Conference Documentation

A Note on the administrative arrangements and Conference documentation will be forwarded in due course.

6. Travel Support

Limited travel support would be available for one expert participant from each country which would cover cost of travel and per diem at UN approved rates for Dar-es-Salaam. Requests for travel support should be sent to the IOMAC Secretariat through respective IOMAC National Focal Points for nominating Governments to reach the Secretariat on or before 31 July 1990.

The Secretariat of the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Ocean States, and other States active in the region as well as International Organisations participating in IOMAC the assurances of its highest consideration.



IOMAC-II/A/Inf.2
10 July 1990

INDIAN OCEAN MARINE AFFAIRS CO-OPERATION

IOMAC - II

Second Conference on Economic Scientific and Technical
Co-operation in the Indian Ocean in the field of Marine Affairs in the
context of the new ocean regime.

3 - 7 September 1990

Arusha, Tanzania

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation Secretariat,
Suite 4-212, Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall,
Buddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7, Sri Lanka.
Tele: 699691, Telex: 22792 IOMAC CE, Fax: 94-1-699691.

A. Administrative Arrangements

1. Dates & Venue of the Conference

3-7 September 1990

Arusha International Conference Centre

P.O. Box 3081, Arusha

United Republic of Tanzania.

2. Notification of participation should be made by 31 July 1990 to the following:-

(a) Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) Secretariat

Suite 4-212

BMICH

Colombo 7

SRI LANKA.

Telex : 22792 IOMAC

Fax : 94-1-699691

Telephone : 94-1-686329

Limited travel support would be available for one expert participant from each country which would cover cost of travel and per diem at UN approved rates for Dar-es-Salaam. Requests for travel support should be sent to the IOMAC Secretariat in Colombo through respective IOMAC National Focal Points for nominating Governments to reach the Secretariat on or before 31 July 1990.

B. Visas

Diplomatic Missions of the United Republic of Tanzania will issue visas to delegates and observers to the Conference who are advised to apply for their visas at least one week before their departure for Tanzania. For delegates and observers from countries where Tanzania has no diplomatic representation, arrangements will be made for issue of their visas on arrival at Dar-es-Salaam Airport 13km from the Capital or Kilimanjaro Airport in proximity to Arusha. For this purpose, they are advised to indicate this requirement when notifying participation and carry with them documentary evidence of their participation in the Conference.

C. Health Regulations

Participants are required to be in possession of valid certificates of inoculation against cholera and yellow-fever.

D. Weather

The Weather in Tanzania during September would be fairly warm. Light tropical wear would be suitable.

E. Accommodation

Heads of delegations at Ministerial-level will be guests of the Government of Tanzania, Government hospitality will include accommodation and meals but not any extras such as alcoholic drinks, laundry, entertainment of guests and foreign telephone calls, telexes and telegrams. Accommodation rates at some hotels in Arusha are as follows :-

Mt. Meru Hotel	Single Room US\$ 70
P.O. Box 877	Double Room US\$ 84
Arusha.	Junior Suit US\$ 140
	Presidential Suit US\$ 210

Hotel Seven Seven	Single Room US\$ 45
P.O. Box 1184	Double Room US\$ 55
Arusha.	Suite US\$ 120

Hotel reservations could be made through the IOMAC-II Organising Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, P.O. Box 9000, Dar-es-Salaam. Requests may also be addressed through the Permanent Representative of Tanzania to the United Nations in New York. Early hotel reservation is recommended.

F. Reception at the Airport

Participants will be received on arrival and seen-off at departure provided they have notified the IOMAC-II Organising Bureau of their flight particulars, and will be provided transportation between the airport and their hotel.

G. Local Transportation

Transportation by Coach will be provided for participants between hotels listed at paragraph E above and the Conference site and to official functions connected with the Conference.

H. Registration

Registration of participants will be at the venue of the Conference, the Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC) and will commence on the Opening Day of the Conference from 0800 hours to 1800 hours and identification badges will be issued to participants thereafter.

I. Social Functions and Sightseeing

The Host Government will arrange suitable social arrangements. A sightseeing day trip to the Lake Manyara National Park will be organised by the IOMAC-II Organising Bureau after

the conclusion of the Conference and other trips to places of interest could be arranged on request by participants at their cost.

J. Language

The working language of the Conference will be English.

K. Currency

1 US\$ is equivalent to 195 Tanzanian Shilling (TShs) and each Shilling is divided into 100 cents.

Note : 10/-, 20/-, 50/-, 100/-, 200/- Shillings

Coins: 5 - 10 - 20 - 50 cents, 1/-, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-
Shillings

L. Airport Tax

US\$ 10 or equivalent in convertible currency for all departing flights.

M. Additional Information

For further information contact :

Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Co-operation (IOMAC) Secretariat
Suite 4-212

Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall (BMICH)
Bauddhaloka Mawatha

Colombo 7

SRI LANKA.

Telex : 22792 IOMAC

Fax : 94-1-699691

Telephone : 94-1-686329.

OR

IOMAC-II Organising Bureau

C/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs

P.O. Box 9000

Dar-es-Salaam

TANZANIA.

Telex : 41086 FOREGN

Telephone : 22962, 21234/9

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FROM RANCHI INDIA

=====

TO DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY CANADA

=====

KIND ATTN: PROF ELISABETH MAN BORGESE
REQUEST TO SEND AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE SOME BLANK APPLICATION
NORMS FOR THE FORTHCOMING TA+ TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT AND
MONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES CLASS B COURSE STOP REGDS STOP
MSG ENDS STOP

=====

OVER AT 01450 HRS LD/

+
DALUNIV HFX

Feb 27/89



PROF. DR.-ING. V. S. RAJU

Phones : 413524, 415342

Gram : TECHNOLOGY, Telex : 041-7362

OCEAN ENGINEERING CENTRE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MADRAS 600 036

OEC:VSR:91
12.3.1991

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese
International Ocean Institute
P.O. Box 524
Valletta
MALTA

Dear Madam Borgese,

Ref: Your letter of October 1, 1990

Thank you very much for your above letter received here on 15th October. For one reason or the other, I have not been able to write to you immediately.

We are very happy to inform you that we have successfully completed the construction of our Wave Energy caisson and seated it in its final location in December 1990. It was a lot of hard work and finally, we are happy that this has come out very well. I am enclosing herewith two photographs for your perusal.

On 4th March 1991, His Excellency Dr. Richard Von Weizsaecker President of the Federal Republic of Germany visited IIT Madras and our Institute conferred on him an Honorary Doctorate. His main engagement at IIT Madras was also to visit the Ocean Engg. Centre and inaugurate our Wave Basin facility. I have pleasure in enclosing two pamphlets giving information on our activities and on wave basin. With this and with further programmes, OEC has top quality facilities for Experimental Hydrodynamics.

With regard to IOI course here, on 8th March I met Dr. Saigal at Delhi and had some discussions. As suggested by you, we will work on the basis of Alternative II making it interdisciplinary courses. I will be meeting Dr. Saigal again on 26th March at Delhi and hope to

...(2)

: page 2 :

for the course.

finalise the programme. We think that end of November is a good time/_

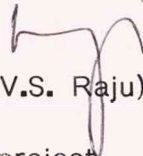
But I understand that Dr. Saigal may be busy elsewhere during that period,

in which case, we may be able to have ^{it} only in Jan. 1992. For having it
this year

in August or September, the time is too short.

With greetings & best regards,

Yours sincerely,



(V.S. Raju)

Encl: i) Two photographs on Wave Energy project
ii) Two pamphlets

Dr. E.M. Borgese
The Head of the Department of
Political Science
Dalhousie University.

Sir

With due respect, I am to submit that I am an Indian Citizen living in Calcutta from where I have accredited myself in the world of learning. Born in a typical middle class family of Indian standard, I have at the early age of my life after completing some College educations joined in a service to maintain our big family. Now I am a bachelor at the late forties have passed the M.A. in Political Science, Bachelor of Law and obtained Ph.D., and have also completed one year certificate courses in French, Arabic, Persian and Tibetan languages from the Calcutta University. I am also near completing a small book on the Port of Calcutta where I have been working since December, 1964.

Although I am an Advocate working as an Assistant in its Legal Department, still I am not satisfied with my jobs as I am very much interested in pursuing research works and to establish myself in the educational arena. I find no other alternative and decided to proceed to your Country to establish myself in the educational field which your University gives ample opportunities to the enthusiastic persons especially who are coming from the developing Countries. This information has been given by the

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX IN XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

In this connection, I beg to state that I am particularly interested in South Asian Studies especially with regard to Pakistan. I have had long experiences in the political affairs of Pakistan, Tibet and also about Sikkim before its annexation with the Indian Union as I have worked with some topics on them before finally I submitted thesis on Banglades in 1986. I have received my Degree of Ph.D. only in March 1991 and it has taken almost five years since the date of submission of my thesis at the University of Calcutta.

I sincerely hope that you would understand my position and therefore be kind enough to provide me with an opportunity to join your University as a Post-Doctoral Research Scholar with any form of Scholarships/Assistanship so that I may fulfil my long cherished desire.

I am anxiously awaiting for an early reply.

Dated & Address :-

18/6 June, 1991
31-D, Ramesh Mitra Road
Bhowanipore, Calcutta
Pin : 700 025 (India)

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. ASIM KUMAR MAJUMDAR)

RECEIVED SEP 03 1991
AUG 30 1991



Telephone : Office : 351957
366478
Res : 877463
Telex : 885-5019 CUIN
Cable : 'CUSAT'

COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. K. T. DAMODARAN M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., F.M.S.

SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCES
FINE ARTS AVENUE
ERNAKULAM, COCHIN - 682 016
INDIA

PROFESSOR & HEAD
MARINE GEOLOGY DIVISION

18..7..1991

Dear Professor,

Perhaps you may be surprised over my silence since you wrote in November 1990. The delay in replying was not deliberate. Being busy on cruises and other activities related to research, I was away from Cochin for a long time and, therefore, could not reply on time.

It is gratifying to learn that a donor of Indian origin has come forward to help establish an Endowment Fund for the I O I. As an alumni of the I O I, I congratulate the Indian donor for his kind gesture and offer my best wishes to all current and future programmes of the Institute.

I trust this letter finds you in excellent disposition. Dr. Saigal had written to me some time back. I had answered his letter. However, I now find difficulty in continuing correspondence with him as I lost his residential address, which I could not trace out so far. In case you find some future programmes which will be of interest to me either as a participant or as a speaker, I shall be glad to attend the same. Kindly keep me informed about the development of the I O I. I have enclosed herein a note on my assessment of the I O I Programmes indicating the need to support these programmes by generous donations from individuals and institutes.

With respectful regards,

Yours ever sincerely,

(K.T. Damodaran)

Professor Elisabeth Mann
Chairman, Borgese,
International Ocean Institute,
Pearson Institute,
1321 Edward Street, Halifax,
Nova Scotia, Canada, B 3 H 3 H 5.

18.7.91



Telephone : Office : 351957
366478
Res : 877463
Telex : 885-5019 CUIN
Cable : 'CUSAT'

COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. K. T. DAMODARAN M.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S., F.M.S.

SCHOOL OF MARINE SCIENCES
FINE ARTS AVENUE
ERNAKULAM, COCHIN - 682 016
INDIA

PROFESSOR & HEAD
MARINE GEOLOGY DIVISION

18..7..1991

Dear Professor,

As desired by you, I am enclosing herewith a note assessing the programmes of the I O I.

"The I O I Programme, whether they are on 'Ocean Mining' or on the Conservation and Management of Marine Resources', have always been exemplary. These programmes gave an excellent opportunity to mid-career professionals from the developing countries to get an insight into the problems inherent in the exploration, exploitation, management, conservation, and legal aspects of the marine resources. The class room lectures supplemented by visits to laboratories and working sports help consolidate their knowledge on the current status of marine affairs in the international arena. These courses can thus rightly be called as capsule courses on marine affairs.

The candidates, on their return from training can disseminate the knowledge they gained, through various programmes like class room lectures, 'lab to field projects', popular lectures, and articles, as we, the Indian participants do here. These programmes, indeed help disseminate the knowledge even at the 'grass root' level. In addition, the training as well help to foster international friendship and co-operation. To my knowledge, the I O I Programmes are indeed unique and richly deserve applause and therefore, be continued."

[Signature]
18.7.1991

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
महासागर विकास विभाग

Grams : MAHASAGAR
Telex : 31 61535 DOD IN
Telephone :

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

महासागर भवन, ब्लॉक-12, सी० जी० ओ० कॉम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड
Mahasagar Bhavan, Block-12, C. G. O. Complex, Lodi Road.

संख्या

No. DOD/31-TRG/1/91-OD.II

नई दिल्ली-110003

New Delhi-110003 21.08.1991

~~FACSIMILE~~ TRANSMISSION


To: Ms Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Dalhousie University,
IOI, Malta.

Fax No. 1 902 868 2818

Subject: Training Programme

Dear Ms Borgese,

Please ref. your Fax message dated 15th July 1991 regarding Training Programme Class A at IIT, Madras, at a local cost amounting to Rs.2,51,000/- etc. Budgetary constraints demand reduction in cost to maximum extent. Please give revised cost accordingly. Please also indicate quantum of financial support expected from other agencies separately agency wise. On receipt of details, proposal will be further examined.


(S. SUNDARARAJAN)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

RECEIVED/DISPATCH	REF: 344
ACTION: EMB	ACTION TAKEN:
10 OCT 1991	
INFO: CC. AM	
FILE:	

No. 336/PM/P/91



RECEIVED AUG 23 1991

वित्त मंत्री
भारत
नई दिल्ली
MINISTER OF FINANCE
INDIA
NEW DELHI

August 12, 1991

Dear Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,

Many thanks for your message of 26th July, 1991. Obviously the Law of the Sea is of very great importance to India and I would be very happy to meet you whenever you happen to visit Delhi. However, since you have asked for a meeting with the Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs, I shall have to consult with Prime Minister's Office as well as the Ministry of External Affairs. I have therefore sent your message to Mr. Muchkand Dubey, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs for follow-up action.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,


(MANMOHAN SINGH)

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Dalhousie University,
1321, Edward Street, Halifax,
Nova Scotia,
CANADA-B3H 3H5.
FAX No. 1 902 868 2818.



Dalhousie University



International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance
FAX No: 91 11 301 7271

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: August 27, 1991

Subject: Law of the Sea

Dear Dr. Singh:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 13, just received. I am grateful to you for taking care of approaching the Prime Minister's Office as well as the Ministry of External Affairs.

I am just back from New York, from a week of Law of the Sea Prepcom. at the United Nations, which only confirmed by concerns.

We must bring this Convention into force, or else we shall lose it. it is a cause that should unite all countries of the South.

I have undertaken a lot of initiatives, and met with very positive response.

Two letters to Michael Manley (I am attaching copies) resulted in his taking up this cause at the last CARICOM Summit. He has followed up with personal letters to all CARICOM Prime Ministers, and we expect some results in October.

I have made some efforts in the South Pacific, and am enclosing copy of a letter from SOPAC which is also quite encouraging.

Indeed I do hope that we can get the remaining 12 ratifications before the end of the year.

We now stand at 48 ratifications. When we have about 6 more, I think we should plan a series of informal seminars, to discuss what should be done during the 12 months between the deposition of the 60th instrument of ratification and the coming into force of the Convention. That will be the time to discuss the development of the

Pearson Institute, 1321 Edward Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 3H5
Telephone: (902) 494-2034, Telex: 019 21 863 DALUNIVLIB, Fax: 902 494 1216

Interim Regime (the Pioneer Regime) which already exists but ought to be strengthened and continued beyond the coming into force of the Convention. That will be the time to talk to the "North" and to try to get them to join. They will. We can then be flexible, because we will be standing on firm ground, with the Convention becoming international law.

I will have to go to China during the second half of September or early in October, and it would be splendid if this trip now could be linked to my visit to India. So whatever you can do to arrange for the meetings I suggested will be fervently appreciated. The dates for my China trip are flexible and can be adjusted to those of the Delhi appointments; but it would be helpful, if the Delhi appointments could be arranged as soon as possible.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

27 August 1991

Mr. Michael Manley
Prime Minister
Government of Jamaica
Kingston, Jamaica

Mr. Prime Minister:

It was disappointing that our appointment did not work out this time. Force majeure. I know everybody tried hard. I hope to have better luck next March, when I shall come for the Prep. Com.

On the other hand, I was very happy to hear from Dennis Francis that my last letter met with your approval, and that action has been taken accordingly.

While in Kingston, I had occasion to check my own impressions against those of various colleagues and, alas, they confirmed my concerns. Immediate ratification is the only way to save the situation.

What I wanted to discuss with you this time -- encouraged also by our mutual friend, Don Mills -- is the broader significance of the Law of the Sea Convention, in the context of the changing world order.

Nowhere else has the Third World as successful as it was, in the seventies, in negotiating the Law of the Sea Convention. This is not only due to the fact that the G77 was much stronger, and more coherent, than it is today, but also to the particular context: In contrast to other fora, such as UNCTAD, UNCLOS III was not a straight North-South confrontation; the North-South issue was overlaid by a number of other issues, such as the coastal vs. landlocked States issue and others. And it was not just one issue that was negotiated at a time, but all issues in their linkages, based on the awareness that "the problems of the oceans are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole. In no other forum did the Third World succeed in obtaining this comprehensiveness of negotiation. The industrialized countries always managed to separate issues that could not really be separated, and could not be solved in isolation by a North-South confrontation.

So it is not in spite of its complexity but because of its complexity, that the negotiations were successful and the Convention contains elements and starting points of a new international order far broader than the oceans.

In my last letter I stressed that the Convention is the only legal instrument that effectively integrates Development and Environment in the concept of "sustainable development which is of such fundamental importance for 1992.

I would like to add today two other fundamentally important points -- I could add quite a few more.

Science and Technology. Without going into details I would like to indicate that the Convention contains the most advanced legal and institutional framework for the strengthening of scientific/technological infrastructure in developing countries, through South-South and North-South cooperation. This framework now needs to be filled and utilized: by looking into the new ways in which industrialized countries develop and manage their High Technology, and introducing these new forms (e.g., EUREKA) into the framework, opening them up to developing countries through the Regional Centres prescribed by the Convention as well as through the Seabed Authority. Considering that 85-90 of economic growth in the industrialized countries today depends on technological innovation, which depends on R&D, which depends on science, this obviously is of enormous importance. We have come to the conclusion that the notion of "technology transfer" is really obsolete and not applicable to contemporary High Technology. What we need is "joint technology development" or "technology co-development" as a process rather than a self-contained act. And these new concepts can be filled into the framework of the Convention.

Reservation for peaceful purposes. The implications of the reservation of the oceans (seabed, high seas, Economic Zones, and marine science) for peaceful purposes have not yet been explored and should be elaborated and used to enhance peace in the oceans and in the world. Here, too, is a starting point for a new order, integrating military, economic, and environmental security and further developing the ideas and ideals brought forward in the Palme and Brundtland reports as well as in your own work. The reservation for peaceful purposes is a subject that could be most usefully studied and elaborated by the International Law Commission, and I have started promoting this idea. But universities and institutions like the International Ocean Institute could make contributions to this effort.

I hope that these subjects, and other starting points of world order that can be identified in the Law of the Sea Convention, will be dealt with in a seminar that Don Mills intends to organize next March at the University, when the Prep.Com. meets in Kingston. But I wanted to share these ideas with you now, to re-inforce our common efforts to save the Convention by obtaining the missing ratifications as rapidly as possible.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

P.S. I am enclosing a study on the institutional implication of sustainable development which I prepared for Pacem in Maribus XIX, Lisbon, November 1991.

March 24, 1991

The Hon. Michael Manley
Prime Minister
Government of Jamaica
Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies

Dear Mr. Manley:

I am seriously concerned about the future of the Law of the Sea. Not as if there were not other, more burning issues today in the world (which explains, naturally enough, why the Law of the Sea Convention has been put on the world's "back-burner"), but this Convention is the greatest and noblest achievement of the international community in this second half of the century -- and we are about to waste it and lose it.

Two courses are presently being pursued: and they are on a collision course. On the one hand, there is the Prepcom, tediously moving ahead, interpreting and annotating the Convention, with the mandate of not deviating in any way from the text that has been signed by 159 States and ratified by 45. On the other hand there is the "dialogue" in New York, initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which puts into question all of Part XI. If we want to be very optimistic, we may assume that this "dialogue" will drag on for several years into a stalemate.

In the meantime, however, it completely demoralizes the efforts of the Prepcom. For, why should we spend all this effort on a text which is about to be invalidated?

The process of ratification has slowed down to a trickle. It is my prediction that, in another year or two, voices will make themselves bold calling for UNCLOS IV. UNCLOS IV, if it is not a total failure, will come up with some sectoral Conventions, dictated by the maritime powers: on the freedom of navigation; on fisheries, and on pollution. Nobody will dare any longer to mention that "the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole," as the Preamble of our Convention states; let alone that there are areas and resources on this globe which are the common heritage of mankind.

What a waste. What a loss.

The only way to avert this danger is to ratify the Convention as quickly as possible. It really has to be this year, for two reasons:

First, to stop this process of disintegration.

And secondly, and more positively, to get ready for UNCED in 1992. People tend to forget that the Law of the Sea Convention contains the only existing, comprehensive, binding international environmental law, covering pollution from all sources. It is the first and only legal instrument that effectively integrates Environment and Development in sustainable development: Development of human, natural, and scientific/technological resources. It is the only existing legal instrument that provides for concrete enforcement measures as well as for a binding dispute settlement system for environmental issues. How can we go to Brazil and adopt new conventions if we refuse to ratify and use the one we already have? Without this global framework Convention solidly in place, all the new Conventions -- which we also need -- will be more castles in the air.

Poor countries often hesitate out of fear they might have to fork out money for the establishment of the "Enterprise." This is due to the scare tactics promoted by those who do not want the Convention ratified. There will be no such costs for the foreseeable future. Most certainly there will be an "understanding" that the Articles dealing with financial matters will be "frozen" until the time when deep-seabed mining will become practical. But the issue of the Convention is far bigger and more important than that.

We need 15 ratifications this year. And it can be done. Our goal is to mobilize the small islands of the South Pacific and the Caribbean as well as the Nordic States and New Zealand. This can be done this year.

The coming into force of the Convention does not, and is not perceived to, hurt U.S. interests. Recently, the U.S. Council on Ocean Law -- a group of prominent U.S. lawyers who contributed much to getting the "dialogue" started -- stated their annual report "The panel began exchanging views on the anticipated legal effects of entry into force of the Convention without U.S. participation. In general it was felt that because the legitimacy of the non-seabed parts of the treaty regime would be strengthened by its entry into force, overall U.S. interests would be benefitted." I think this is

important to realize. That is, pressure to get the Convention into force would alienate the U.S., or frustrate the "dialogue." Quite on the contrary.

In the Caribbean only Mexico, Jamaica, Bahamas, Belize, Cuba, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Antigua and Barbuda have ratified. Can you help to get the others this year? I am sure you can. In the small islands, bureaucratic procrastinations can be cut short. What is needed is leadership. You can provide it.

I have written also to Sonny Ramphal. The feed-back I am getting from the Pacific Islands is very positive. We'll get it done!

I hope very much to have an opportunity to meet with you personally when I come to Kingston in July, for the training programme of the International Ocean Institute. We do have a great many common friends -- in Jamaica and elsewhere!

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor*

Elisabeth
This is the original
of the form I gave you
at the DoI during or August 16.
SOPAC

SOUTH PACIFIC APPLIED GEOSCIENCE COMMISSION

Tel. : 381139/381377
Cable : SOPACPRO, Suva
Telex : 2330 SOPACPRO FJ
Fax : 370040

Postal Address : SOPAC Technical Secretariat
Private Mail Bag, GPO
Suva, Fiji
Street Address : Mead Road, Suva, Fiji

ORG 5/10/1
TECHSEC 1291

RECEIVED AUG 23 1991

8 August 1991

Professor Elisabeth Mann-Borgese
Chairman
ICOD
5670 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 1H6
CANADA

Dear Professor Mann-Borgese,

You will be pleased to hear that the Heads of Governments of the 15 member countries of the South Pacific Forum included in the communique of their meeting last week a statement to the effect that for the peoples of the Pacific the sea is a most important part of their environment and in this regard the Forum urges those of their member states who have yet to ratify the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention to do so.

The South Pacific Forum meeting was held in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, on 29-30 July 1991.

The inclusion of this statement on the Law of the Sea followed a strong intervention by the Prime Minister of Fiji, the Rt.Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, during their discussion on environmental issues, including their preparation for next year's World Conference on the Environment.

Ratu Mara told the Pacific leaders that for Pacific island countries the protection of their marine environment and marine resources was of critical importance to their future, and the single most important contribution the Pacific island countries could make in their preparation for the World Conference on the Environment was to undertake collectively to ratify the 1982 UN Law of the Sea Convention as soon as possible - as only 13 more ratifications were needed to bring it into force.

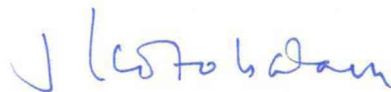
Our discussion in Halifax was, of course, the start of all this!

[2]

Although belated, may I also take this opportunity to thank you and other members of the ICOD Board for the opportunity to brief you on our work here in SOPAC. We greatly appreciate the generous assistance that is being provided by ICOD in support of our various programme activities. We are doing our best to ensure that your resources are being applied in the most effective way in responding to the development needs and aspirations of our Pacific island member countries.

With warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J Kotobalavu', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jioji Kotobalavu
DIRECTOR

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: July 2, 2015

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

Box-Folder Number: Box 270, Folder 8

Series: Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

Sub-Series: Correspondence

File: Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Indian Officials

Description of items:

R. S. Ganapathy CV

Singh, Manmohan, "Opening Statement."

CII News: Journal of Confederation of Indian Industry, January, 1992.

Moller, Hedda, "Law of the Sea."

Reason for separation:

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright and privacy concerns.

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance
FAX No: 91 11 301 7271

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: August 27, 1991

Subject: The Law of the Sea

Dear Dr. Singh:

You may remember that, when we briefly met at the Hague a few weeks ago, I expressed to you my concern for the future of the Law of the Sea Convention, and you encouraged me to write to you. This concern has deepened in recent weeks. On the other hand, I am convinced that it is absolutely essential that this Convention should come into force, if UNCED in Brazil, next year, is to have any chance of real success. The Law of the Sea Convention contains the only existing comprehensive, binding environmental law; it is the only legal instrument that effectively integrates Development and Environment; it is the only legal instrument that provides for mandatory, binding settlement of disputes arising from environmental issues.

Obviously, the Law of the Sea is of very great importance to India as it safeguards all its maritime interests, including those of a "pioneer investor."

What I would like to propose to you is a meeting, in Delhi, with yourself and some of your colleagues -- I have in mind the Prime Minister, the Minister for External Affairs and the Minister for Ocean Development, and any other persons you might think useful to add, for a free and informal discussion on the future of the Law of the Sea and steps that might be taken to promote it. If you thought it useful, Layachi Yaker might also join us for such a meeting, and I could think of one or two others.

If possible, I would like to have such a little meeting very soon. As a matter of fact, as far as I am concerned I could come directly from Sweden where I am lecturing until Friday, August 2, and we could think of the beginning of the following week.

But this may not be suitable at all for you and your colleagues, and we would, of course, adjust our schedule to yours.

There are so many other burning issues, but this is one that will affect the future of the international order in the long term. We should build on what we have achieved over the past twenty years. Instead there is now a real danger that this achievement will be dismembered and forgotten.

I would be most grateful if you could let me have your reaction to this proposal at my University fax number, which is (1 902) 494 1216. I am leaving for Geneva (UNCED), and then Malmö, Sweden (World Maritime University), tomorrow, but my office will be in touch with me.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor*



T. P. SREENIVASAN
JOINT SECRETARY (UN)

विदेश मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

NO.4022-JS(UN)/91

August 28, 1991

Dear Prof Borgese

We understand from Dr. Manmohan Singh, Minister of Finance that you are interested in visiting Delhi to have detailed discussions on the Law of the Sea Convention. If you so wish, we can make arrangements for you to meet the Secretary, Department of Ocean Development and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs who are directly concerned with the Law of the Sea as well as UNCED. You may kindly let me know the dates on which you are likely to be here so that I can ascertain the convenience of the persons concerned.

2. I look forward to hear from you.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,

T. P. Sreenivasan
(T. P. Sreenivasan)

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Dalhousie University,
1321, Edward Street, Halifax,
Nova Scotia,
CANADA-B3H 3H5.
FAX NO.1 902 868 2818

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr.V. Gaur
Fax No.

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Fax No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 13, 1991

Subject: Training Programme

Dear Dr. Gaur:

I understand Dr. Saigal has already mentioned to you our desire to hold our training Programme, Class A, again in Madras at the IIT. The dates would be January 6 - February 7, 1992.

Would this be agreeable?

Attached please find a project outline and budget. It would be splendid if your Department could

- (i) meet the local costs, i.e., Rs. 251,000;
- (ii) a r r a n g e f o r a
trip on the RV Sagar Kanya, for two
or three days.

I think this corresponds roughly to US\$15,000 (not including the Saga Kanya), and I hope that, at this time of financial crunch for everybody, this is not too much!

We are very much looking forward to returning to Madras. The last programme there was really a great success. it is rewarding to work with IIT's faculty and staff.

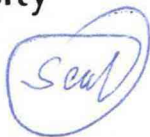
I would be most grateful if you could confirm as soon as possible.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Dalhousie University



International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: T.P. Sreenivasan
FAX No: 9111 301 0680
From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 21, 1991

Subject: My visit to Delhi

Dear Mr. Sreenivasan:

Thank you for your letter of August 28. It took me a little longer to make all the arrangements for this rather complicated trip which takes me to Europe, to India and to China this time; but now everything appears to be in order.

I should be in Delhi all of October 13 and 14, and I would indeed be most grateful if you could help with the appointments.

I have already notified Dr. Gaur, with whom I have quite a number of things to discuss, and I have also notified Mr. Manmohan Singh and Dr. Ashok Parthasarati.

I shall be leaving Halifax on October 7 and stop in Malta for a few days.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and looking forward to seeing you, with all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Dalhousie University

sent

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Manmohan Singh
FAX No: 91 11 301 7271

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 21, 1991

Subject: Delhi visit

Dear Dr. Singh:

At last I got everything arranged. it is going to be a rather complicated trip and will take me, once more, all around the world.

I should be in Delhi all of October 13 and 14, and would be most grateful if I could have an opportunity to see you.

I had a letter from Mr. T.P. Sreenivasan, Joint Secretary (UN), who promised to be helpful in arranging appointments with senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs who are directly concerned with the Law of the Sea as well as UNCED, and I am notifying him of my visit. I still think, however, it would be essential to deal with the problem at the highest level now, and I think we can expect a sympathetic ear on this subject now.

We have made some progress. Ratifications officially received now are 49. About 6 are expected within October. It is no longer utopian to hope that all 60 will be in before the end of the year.

I had a long and very interesting talk with Michael Manley. We are planning a series of seminars on the "interim regime." I do think it is of utmost importance for the States Parties to the Convention to have very clear and constructive ideas on how to make the Seabed Authority a generally useful, acceptable, and productive institution during this "interim period" -- until seabed mining gets off the ground. Since the Authority and the Enterprise will be in Jamaica, it is obvious that Jamaica should have a special interest in finding answers to these questions.

There are other interesting developments in the Caribbean, and I fervently hope I will have an opportunity to discuss these matters

Pearson Institute, 1321 Edward Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 3H5
Telephone: (902) 494-2034, Telex: 019 21 863 DALUNIVLIB, Fax: 902 494 1216

during my stay in Delhi.

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially,

Elizabeth Mary Barker



Dalhousie University

Saigal

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. V.K. Gaur
Secretary, Dept. of Ocean Development *India*

FAX No: 91 11 360 779

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 21, 1991

Subject: 1. Mauritius Training Programme
2. Madras Training Programme
3. Continuing cooperation with Madras and
4. My forthcoming visit to Delhi

Dear Dr. Gaur

1. Mauritius.

I was delighted to hear from Dr. Saigal, the course director, that you have agreed to give the following lectures in our Class C, Indian Ocean, Training Programme in Mauritius:

a) Friday, 29 November: information systems for coastal zone management; and Geophysical surveys: marine exploration tools

b) Monday 2 December: the national experience of India in ocean development; and New developments in the ocean sciences; satellite imagery and acoustic tomography;

Tuesday, 3 December: The role of oceans in climate change.

Dr. Saigal and assistant director Margaret Wood will take care of all administrative details. I merely wish to confirm our most cordial invitation to deliver the above lectures and we thank you in advance for your cooperation in making this important contribution to our programme.

2. Madras

I understand that Dr. Saigal has also requested your approval and support for our Class A programme at the IIT in Madras, and we
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Telephone: (902) 494-2034, Telex: 019 21 863 DALUNIVLIB, Fax: 902 494 1216

fervently hope this programme will be approved and be as successful as the last one.

3. continued cooperation.

IOI is going through a rather exciting process of consolidation and expansion. As far as expansion is concerned, we have a project to establish IOI operational Centres in institutions on the three continents of developing countries: In Cartagena, Colombia, Dakar, Senegal, and Madras, India, if you are interested. You know we have had the idea of having an IOI India for some time, and have discussed it with Dr. Raju and other friends in India. The grant would finance the establishment of these centres and their operation for the first three years. The project is presently under consideration for a grant of US\$2 million by the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP. The project has been extremely well received and encouraged, and the chances are, it will go through. By the time I get to Delhi, I will be able to give you all the details.

4. My visit to Delhi

I have now finalized my schedule for my next, rather complex trip around the world: I am planning to arrive in Delhi on Air India from Rome on October 13 at 5:10 A.M. I will be in Delhi throughout the 13th and 14th and have to leave on the 15th at 2:55 A.M. for Hongkong. I shall be most grateful if you can give me some of your time during those 2 days, and I am asking Dr. Jagota to be so very kind as to coordinate my rather tight schedule during those two days.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Yours cordially,

Elaine Mann Borges



VINOD K GAUR
SECRETARY

FAX MESSAGE

भारत सरकार

महासागर विकास विभाग

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

DO No. DOD/SPS-13/91

1991.09.26

FROM : PROF. V.K. GAUR, SECRETARY, DOD, NEW DELHI.

FOR : ELISABETH MANN BORGESE, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, MALTA, CAN

FAX NO: 1 902 868 2818

1. Many thanks for asking me to deliver lectures on Coastal Zone Management, New Development in Ocean Sciences, and Role of Oceans in Climate Change in your Class C, Indian Ocean, Training Programme in Mauritius. I shall be pleased to deliver these talks between Friday, the 29th November and Tuesday, the 3rd December, subject to the approval of the government.

2. We have in principle agreed to support the training programme in ocean science and technology proposed to be held at IIT, Madras and have taken up the matter with the Government.

3. I would indeed be interested in learning more about your proposed project to establish an IOI Operational Centre at Madras. This department is also establishing a Centre for Coastal Ocean Design and Prediction System (CODAPS) in the Ocean Engineering Department of IIT, Madras. There could be creative interaction between the two if properly structured and linked.

4. There is a small possibility that I may not be present in Delhi between October 10-20, but you would be most welcome to come and meet the Joint Secretary, Mr. Prasada Rao and Dr. Abidi. If I happen to be here we could meet on October 13 or 14.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

V.K. Gaur

Cable : 'LEGCOM' NEW DELHI



RECEIVED OCT 8 1991

ASIAN-AFRICAN LEGAL
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
27, RING ROAD, LAJPAT NAGAR-IV
NEW DELHI-110024
(INDIA)
PHONE : 6414265, 6415280
FAX NO. : 6451344

September 26, 1991

Dear Madam,

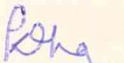
I have the honour to inform you that subsequent to the death of Judge T.O.Elias and the resulting vacancy in the International Court of Justice, the Kenya Government has nominated H.E.Mr.Frank X.Njenga for the post. The elections will be conducted by the General Assembly and the Security Council during the current Forty-Sixth Session.

Since Mr.Njenga's confirmation from his Government came just before he left for New York, he could not write to you personally. However, he directed me to do so immediately. Mr.Njenga counts on your support and considerable influence which you have with so many governments.

Mr.Njenga's C.V. and explanatory memorandum are herein enclosed.

Looking forward to meeting you in New Delhi next month,

Yours sincerely,


(P.K.Jha)
Director

Encl: as above

Ms.Elizabeth Mann Borgese
Chairman
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
Pearson Institute
1321 Edward Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
CANADA B3H 3H5



Dalhousie University

Scuf

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: H.E. Mr. M.S. Solanki
Minister for External Affairs
FAX No: 91 11 301 0680

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 27, 1991

Subject: Possibility of appointment

Excellency:

My Delhi contact, Dr. Krishan Saigal, advises me that he has been in touch with your office, that you are scheduled to leave for Harare on October 14, but that your office indicated you might be able to see me briefly on October 13, even though that is a Sunday. I would be most deeply obliged if this could be done: at any time of your convenience.

I am going to arrive on the 13th at 05:00 in the morning, and I shall be staying at Dr. S.P. Jagota's residence, whose telephone number is (01272) 21 480. (Unfortunately both Dr. Jagota and Dr. Saigal will have left for Mauritius, where they are conducting one of our Training Programmes, but Mrs. Jagota will be my hostess and will take messages.)

I am very much looking forward to this meeting as there are matters to be discussed which are of very great importance to all Non-Aligned countries at this time as well as for the interpretation and advancement of "sustainable development."

Respectfully yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor
Chairman, International Ocean Institute



Dalhousie University

sent

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: H.E. Mr. Narasima Rao
Prime Minister
FAX No: 91 11 301 0680

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 27, 1991

Subject: Possibility of appointment

Excellency:

My Delhi contact, Dr. Krishan Saigal, advises me that he has been in touch with your office, that you are scheduled to leave for Harare on October 14, but that your office indicated you might be able to see me briefly on October 13, even though that is a Sunday. I would be most deeply obliged if this could be done: at any time of your convenience.

I am going to arrive on the 13th at 05:00 in the morning, and I shall be staying at Dr. S.P. Jagota's residence, whose telephone number is (01272) 21 480. (Unfortunately both Dr. Jagota and Dr. Saigal will have left for Mauritius, where they are conducting one of our Training Programmes, but Mrs. Jagota will be my hostess and will take messages.)

I am very much looking forward to this meeting as there are matters to be discussed which are of very great importance to all Non-Aligned countries at this time as well as for the interpretation and advancement of "sustainable development." Just now I had a very good talk with Michael Manley, and we discussed a strategy which I would now like to submit to your attention.

Respectfully yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor
Chairman, International Ocean Institute



Dalhousie University



International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. V.K. Gaur
Secretary, Dept. of Ocean Development

FAX No: 91 11 360 779

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: September 28, 1991

Dear Dr. Gaur:

Thanks very much for your fax. I am looking forward to a fruitful meeting.

In preparation of this meeting, I am attaching the brief we did for the Global Environment Facility (World Bank, UNDP, UNEP). This brief was approved on September 26 and the project is now going forward.

You will note that there is over half a million U.S. dollars for IOI India, and I hope we can discuss this project in some detail now. You will also note that this amount is slightly below the amounts projected for the other operational Centres: This is because we do not have to develop a programme in another language (Dakar is to develop a programme in French; Caragena, in Spanish; and Suva is to develop a distance-learning programme. However, there is some flexibility in these matters).

We are very excited by the prospect of working more closely and more continuously with you.

Hoping to see you soon,

Yours cordially,



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

New Delhi, October 23, 1991

H.E. Mr. Narasimha Rao
Prime Minister
Government of India
New Delhi, India

Mr. Prime Minister

First of all, allow me to convey to you the expression of my deep sorrow on the occasion of the great tragedy that has befallen your country.

Secondly, permit me to share with you the thoughts I had hoped to discuss with you personally. I do believe the future of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is at stake unless action is taken.

I am concerned that if we allow things to keep drifting, maintaining a "wait and see" attitude, we will lose this Convention -- the greatest achievement of the international community since the establishment of the United Nations itself, as the U.N. Secretary-General put it in 1982 in Montego Bay. The Convention will be dismantled very quickly -- and then forgotten. For a long time to come, developing countries will not be able to obtain as favourable an agreement on the Law of the Sea as this Convention which was negotiated at the height of influence in the international community.

The only way to avoid this danger is to ratify: to ratify now, without delay. To wait for the U.S. to join in the foreseeable future is futile. The Republican administration will not accede, no matter what we do. This is the opinion of the best experts in the United States itself.

We now have 49 ratifications (the latest being the Seychelles, on August 17). I myself and my colleagues in the AALCC, Caricom, the South Pacific Forum, the Non-Aligned, are working as much as we can to get the remaining 11 ratifications before the end of this year. We think this goal is now not unrealistic: 6 ratifications are expected within October; Uruguay and Algeria will certainly ratify before the end of the year.

But the crucial country, in my opinion, is India, as the most advanced among the developing countries, and as a Pioneer

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*Approved.
Narasimha Rao
Oct. 23/10/91*

Investor. If India ratifies, the job is done!

The rest depends on what happens during the 12 months following the 60th ratification. If the States Parties agree on a reasonable and constructive interim regime -- with the General Committee of the Prep.Com acting as Interim Council (as the French have suggested) and the Enterprise being constituted as a Joint Venture with the Pioneer Investors, I am convinced that Germany will accede -- because it wants the Tribunal; and the EC will ratify. The USA will come later -- when it will find it useful to do so.

In my discussions with the Foreign Minister of the Seychelles I learned that that country had decided first to solve all its delimitation problems, adjust its legislation for the EEZ, etc., and then ratify. After our discussions, during which it became quite clear that it is not necessary to take this course, but that, on the contrary, a State can ratify first and then settle its problems, and that ratification does in no way prejudice the solutions of, e.g., delimitation problems, the Seychelles decided to ratify immediately.

Another myth that has to be dispelled is that, upon ratification, States would have to pay out vast amount of money for the establishment of the Authority. The Interim Authority should not cost more than the Prep.Com.

The International Ocean Institute, in cooperation with AALCO, Caricom, OAU, etc. intends to organise a series of regional seminars early next year, to discuss the interim regime. We feel it is crucially important that States Parties have a very clear idea of what to do with the interim regime. "Wait and see," or "monitor", again, is no policy. If the Authority wants to wait until the industrialized States have developed the technologies to make seabed mining commercial, and only then begin to act, it will have lost the race before beginning it! Any high technology entrepreneur will confirm that! The pre-investment phase, the phase of research and development, is absolutely crucial for the success of any modern enterprise!

Mr. Prime Minister: there is another, very important reason for immediate ratification: and that is the upcoming UNCED Conference in Brazil in 1992.

Many people have forgotten that the Law of the Sea Convention contains, in fact, the only existing, binding, enforceable, comprehensive international environmental law, covering pollution from any source, whether oceanic, land-based or atmospheric; it is the only legal instrument that effectively integrates the protection of the environment with development: development of living and nonliving resources, of science and technology, of human resources; it is, finally, the only existing legal instrument that provides for mandatory, binding, and enforceable settlement of disputes arising from environmental issues. UNCED, to be successful, needs this Convention as a framework. The UNCED Prep.Com. has urged and is urging, States to ratify. For what is the use of adopting other conventions if we show, by our inaction, that we are not serious about using what we already have?

It is these arguments that I am putting forward in my many discussions with governments.

Do help us, please, and ratify as quickly as possible.

I apologize for the length of this letter!

Let me tell you, however, in conclusion, that the International Ocean Institute is in the process of greatly expanding its activity, thanks to a major grant from the World Bank's Global Environment Facility. This expansion will consist in the establishment of "operational Centres" in Africa, Latin America, the South Pacific, and Asia. We are in the process of arranging for the establishment of such a Centre at the IIT in Madras: which will greatly strengthen and "institutionalize" our ongoing cooperation with your country.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor



International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524
VALLETA, MALTA

Telephone: 236596
Telefax: 247594
Cables: INTEROCEAN
Telex: 1946 OCEANS MW

12 November 1991

Dr. D. Sudarsan
Director General
Fishery Survey of India
PortawalachambersSir P.M. Road
Bombay 400 001
India

Dear Dr. Sudarsan,

Thanks for your letter of October 23. I am glad things worked out in Mauritius for your candidates! I am going to Mauritius for the closing of the programme.

Yes, and I certainly will be in Madras sometime in January or February. As a matter of fact, I have some rather good news: We will establish IOI India in Madras; we are also establishing IOI Colombia, IOI Fiji, and IOI Senegal: all this on the basis of a very large grant from the World Bank's Global Environment Facility. So our relations with your country will be intensified; and also our continued relationship with our Indian alumni!

With all good wishes,

Yours very cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

C. S. George

RECEIVED DEC 17 1991

Phones : Off. : 6462089
Res. : 672581

JOINT COMMISSIONER (FISHERIES)

Ref. No.

Dated ... 12.1991

Govt. of India

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Panchsheel Bhavan

Khel Gaon Marg

New Delhi - 110049.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mann Borghese,
International Ocean Institute,
1321 Edward Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA B 3H3H5

Dear Madam,

I hope you are fine. I am sure that the Summer Course for 1991 conducted in Halifax Canada had been a success and you might have introduced a lot of new ideas to the Course.

I am glad to inform you that I have been promoted as Joint Commissioner (Fisheries) in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries w.e.f. 19.9.1991. This is the highest technical post under the Ministry of Food Processing Industries being the Head of the Fisheries Division. Please let me know all about your future developments under your esteemed Institute. All future correspondence may kindly be sent to the following address:

C.S. GEORGE,
Joint Commissioner (Fisheries),
Ministry of Food Processing Industries,
Panchsheel Bhavan, Khel Gaon Marg,
New Delhi-110049

Yours faithfully,


(C.S. GEORGE)

JOINT COMMISSIONER (FISHERIES)

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES DIGITAL SEPARATION SHEET

Separation Date: July 2, 2015

Fonds Title: Elisabeth Mann Borgese

Fonds #: MS-2-744

Box-Folder Number: Box 270, Folder 8

Series: Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

Sub-Series: Correspondence

File: Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Indian Officials

Description of items:

R. S. Ganapathy CV

Singh, Manmohan, "Opening Statement."

CII News: Journal of Confederation of Indian Industry, January, 1992.

Moller, Hedda, "Law of the Sea."

Reason for separation:

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright and privacy concerns.



Dalhousie University

COPY

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

1 January 1992

Mr. C.S. George
Joint Commissioner (Fisheries)
Govt. of India
Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Panchsheel Bhavan
Khel Gaon Marg
New Delhi 110049
India

Dear Mr. George,

Many thanks for your letter of December, 91, and the good news of your promotion. We are very proud of you as an alumnus of IOI, and I wish you all the best and great success in your new work!

Our training programmes are proceeding well. And we are about to establish an IOI India in Madras. This is thanks to a large grant we received from the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank/UNDP/UNEP. It means that we really can consolidate and expand our activities in various regions of the world.

I am sure there will be occasions on which we can work together on all these developments. I shall come to India, probably in February, and shall certainly get in touch with you.

All the very best for 1992. It is going to be an important year for the world!

Yours cordially,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

Krishan -
FYI

Saul

Love
Elisabeth

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: H.E. Dr. Manmohan Singh
Minister of Finance
FAX No: 91 11 301 7271

From: Elisabeth Mann Borgese
FAX No.: 1 902 868 2818

Date: January 9, 1992

Subject: Visit to Delhi

Dear Dr. Singh:

When we last met I think I mentioned to you that we were negotiating a major grant from the Global Environment Facility for a project to establish operational centres, among others, in India. This grant has come through in the meantime, and I am going to be in Delhi, and, probably, Bombay and Madras, during the first week of February to discuss this matter. Also, I have done a lot more work on the next phase of Law of the Sea developments.

Dr. Krishan Saigal is coordinating my schedule.

It would be a great pleasure indeed to have an opportunity to see you again.

With all good wishes for 1992,

Yours sincerely,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese

RECEIVED FEB 20 1992

FROM: AZHAR SHAMIM ZAIDI
Lieut Commander

HEADQUARTERS
Maritime Security Agency
Post Box No.13333
K D L B Building
Karachi, Pakistan

D O NO:

FAX 201205

TLX 25980/25771

MRS. ELIZABETH MANN BORGESE
Chairman IOI Planning Council
Dalhousie University
Halifax NS
C A N A D A

06. February 1992

Dear Madam:

Your lectures in Sakkara (Egypt 1989) on UNCLOS were very informative. You provided an in-depth knowledge of how thing went before UNCLOS-II was finalised. It is great to know you as a person who has been so deeply involved in the proceedings which achieved so tremendously on a global scale.

I hope IOI could plan a course on "Management and Conservation of Marine Resources" in Pakistan so we could hear you talk again.

We in Maritime Security Agency would certainly like to render all possible assistance if IOI/IOMAC plans to hold a course in Pakistan. Should IOI be be interested in holding a course or a conference in Pakistan, Please get in touch.

Highest regards

Azhar Shamim Zaidi

RECEIVED MAR 31 1992

From: Dr. D.Sudarsan,
Director General,
Fishery Survey of India,
Botawala Chambers,
Sir P.M.Road,
Fort, Bombay-400001.

17th March, '92

Dear Prof. *Borgesen,*

It was indeed a stroke of luck that prompted me to ring up Dr.Jagota on 3-2-92 which resulted in an opportunity of meeting you at Bombay the following day. It was a great pleasure meeting you and Dr.Saigal. Dr.Somvanshi and myself could indulge in some nostalgia about the good times we had spent at Halifax.

It was, however, unfortunate that I could not accept your invitation to dinner on 5-2-92. May be, if I were in your place, I would have considered it impertinent. But I am sure you would understand. On the morning of 5th February, '92 I had a call from my Ministry at Delhi for an urgent report and that had to be completed before I left for Cochin the following morning. In fact I missed an opportunity of dicussing with you some of the thoughts I had in mind.

My thoughts are mainly connected with the setting up of the IOI Centre at Madras and the regular training programmes of the IOI the world over. My interest would be in playing a role in the organisation and the conduct of the Madras Centre and the training programmes at the Institutional level. For my organisation i.e. Fishery Survey of India, to take a direct role, I need the blessings of my Ministry. But some how during the recent past, this has not been possible due to quick changes at the top level in the Ministry. I would keep trying though. My colleague Dr.Somvanshi is also very keen about these and if and when such a thing materialises I would have to depend on him for support and assistance. The other possible association would be in the form of lecture assignments, which are more relatively under my control and discretion. I would like to be closely associated as long as this does not cause a heavy burden on the IOI budget.

As per the rules of the Govt. of India, I would be retiring from service a little over two years from now and then I would have more time to devote for furthering the objectives of the I.O.I. If need be, I can even think of an early voluntary retirement.

I am sure your trip to Fiji was useful and enjoyable. I wonder whether Shri Saigal was with you all through your sojourn. I would be keeping in touch with him also in India.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
(D.SUDARSAN) 17/3

हवाई पत्र
Aerogramme



Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borgese,

Pearson Institute,

Dalhousie University, 1321, Edward Street, Halifax,

Nova Scotia, CANADA B3H 3H5

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता:-
Sender's Name and Address:-

Dr. D.Sudarsan,

Director General,

Fishery Survey of India,
Botawala Chambers, Sir P.M.Road, Fort,

Limbay-400001.

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये
No Enclosures Allowed



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

19 April 1992

Dr. D. Sudarsan
Director General
Fishery Survey of India
Botawala Chambers
Sir P.M. Road
Fort, Bombay-400001
India

COPY

Dear Dr. Sudarsan:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 17, received on March 31. I have been somewhat remiss in answering, due to an almost inhuman amount of work: All the IOI stuff, plus my class at the University -- 29 students and other odds and ends -- as well as publishers' deadlines, etc.

Preliminary arrangements for IOI India ought to be completed before the end of this month, and the actual work ought to start this autumn.

Of course I have always thought to involve you in the training programmes, on the fisheries side, and all we have to do is to decide on the best form.

I certainly will be back in India before the end of the year, and then we shall have occasion to discuss everything.

I can't believe that you are already so near retirement!

No, Shri Saigal did not come with us to Fiji. I wish we had one like him there! But men of this calibre are few and far between! Fiji was much more difficult to deal with. Mr. Harris has been back twice, since our initial visit together, and it is only now that things are beginning to fall into place!

In Senegal we are starting the end of this month.

All the very best, and please remember me to Dr. Somvanchi!

We are getting ready for the summer programme at Dalhousie, and are, again, expecting Dr. Jagota for the ten weeks.

Warmest regards, Elliott M. Hayes
Pearson Institute, 1321 Edward Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, B3H 3H5
Telephone: (902) 494-2034, Telex: 019 21 863 DALUNIVLIB, Fax: 902 494 1216

No.DOD/31-TAG/1/91-OD.II
Government of India
Department of Ocean Development
Block No.12, C.G.O. Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003.

Dated: 11.12.91

To

The Pay & Accounts Officer,
Pay & Accounts Office,
Deptt of Ocean Development,
B-Block, Paryavaran Bhavan,
Lodi Rd., New Delhi-110003.

Sub:- Training programme on Management and Conservation
of Marine Resources Class A at I.I.T., Madras
during Jan 6 - Feb 7, 1992 - release of funds by
D.O.D.

Sir, Ocean Institute, Nova Scotia, Canada.

I am directed to convey the approval and sanction of the President of India for payment of Rs.60,000/- (Rupees Sixty thousand only) in favour of the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, towards part expenditure for boarding/lodging of participants, transport, preparation of course volumes, etc. in connection with a Training programme conducted by International Ocean Institute, Malta, at the Ocean Engineering Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras from 6th January to 7th February, 1992.

2. The expenditure involved would be debited to the following Head of Account:-

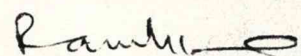
Major Head '3403'

B - Oceanographic Research
B.6 - Training
B.6(1) - Manpower Training for Ocean
Research and Management

Under Demand No.86, Deptt. of Ocean Development
for the year 1991-92 (Non-Plan)(Non-recurring).

3. This issues with the concurrence of I.F.Division
vide their Dy.No. 7071-FACD/91 dated 9.12.1991.

Yours faithfully,



(R.K. SHARMA)
Senior Scientific Officer

Copy to:-

1. Cash Section, Deptt. of Ocean Development with one spare copy for arranging payment in favour of Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
2. Director of Audit, Commerce, Works & Miscellaneous-II, A.G.C.R. Building, I.P.Estate, New Delhi-110 002.
3. Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. It is requested that the utilization certificate/audited statement of expenditure in respect of the fund as mentioned in para (i) of the sanction may be sent to the Department.
4. Head, Ocean Engineering Centre, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
5. Ms. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, Dalhousie University, International Ocean Institute, Nova Scotia, Canada, *for information.*
6. FA/IFD/Director (A)/DS(F)/SSO(RKS)/US(A)/Sanction Folder/Guard File/SO (OD II), DOD, New Delhi.

Ramh

(R.K. Sharma)

Senior Scientific Officer

DRAFT PROGRAMME FOR MADRAS COURSE OF IOI
IN COLLABORATION WITH IIT MADRAS
AND SPONSORED BY O.D.

Week I: Changing International Order, New Industrial
Revolution, Engineering Technologies.

Monday

- 1000 Course opening at Ocean Engineering Centre, IIT Madras.
- 1115-1215 Introduction to the course.
- 1400-1530 Changing International order. New forces, perceptions and expectations of the international community. New international economic order (NICE) and the concept of the common heritage of mankind.
- 1545-1715 Changing power structure of the international system. New Industrial Revolution (NIR) and its impacts.

TUESDAY

- 0930-1030 The ongoing North-South dialogue. Its changing parameters.
- 1045-1215 NIR and its implications for developing countries. Links of NIR with marine technology.
- 1400-1530 Goals of NIED, Perestroika and future trends. "Sustainable development" and common and comprehensive security.
- 1545-1715 Impact of NIR on economic, technology, institutional structures, management systems. 'Philosophy' of NIR and its impact on the Law of the Sea.

WEDNESDAY

- 0900-1030 Some economic concepts. Demand and supply. Factors of production Marginalities. Time dimension: IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 The changing management scene. Adaptive organizations. Flexible systems. Information networks. Requirements of high-tech. Importance of interfaces.
- 1400-1715 Group discussions. Workshop I. Implications of NIR and NIED for developing countries.

THURSDAY

- 0900-1030 The mineral and other resources of the oceans including the deep seabed. Ocean engineering aspects and the science technology interface: IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 Offshore structures: past, present and future trends: IIT Madras.
- 1400-1530 Materials for marine structures. Marine corrosion and biofouling: IIT Madras.
- 1545-1715 Position fixing in the sea; Problems of deepsea activities: IIT Madras.

FRIDAY.

- 0900-1030 Introduction to marine geology. Tectonics and continental drift. Implications for mineral exploitation and exploration: IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 Deepsea mining technology, present trends and future developments: IIT Madras.
- 1400-1715 Group discussions. Workshop I continued.

Week 2. Law of the Sea Convention Economics
and Technology of Seabed Mining.

MONDAY.

- 0900-1030 The III UNCLOS and the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. General introduction. New concepts. Negotiating methods developed at the Conference.
- 1045-1215 The Peaceful Settlement of Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the 1982 Convention; Principles, Procedures and Organs of Settlement.
- 1400-1530 The International Seabed Authority. Structure, powers, functions. The enterprise and the Parallel System.
- 1545-1715 Group discussions.

TUESDAY

- 0900-1030 Resolution I (Preparatory Commission) and Resolution II (Preparatory Investment in Pioneer Activities).
- 1045-1215 The Preparatory Commission: Structure, Functions, Main Issues. Special Commission I: Protection of land-based producers. Preliminary Recommendations. Special Commission II. The Establishment of the Enterprise.
- 1400-1530 Special Commission II, continued. Project Profiles. Assumptions and options (LPS/PCN/SCN.2/WP6 and Add1).
- 1545-1715 Special Commissions III and IV (Mining Code; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Speaker:).

WEDNESDAY

- 0900-1030 The Preparatory Commission: Major achievements: overlapping claims. Major challenges: The Pioneer Regime. Exploration of a mine site for the Enterprise. Training. Technology Development.
- 1045-1215 Activities of Pioneer Investors. Likely future developments. South Korea, Brazil.
- 1400-1530 Training needs of the Enterprise. Doc. WP 7 and 8.

WEDNESDAY (Contd).

1545-1715 Group discussions. Workshop II: The Law of the Sea Convention and its links with NIR and NIEO.

THURSDAY.

0900-1030 Links between deep-sea technology and offshore systems.

1045-1215 Processing Technology. Transportation. Technology and logistics. Port facility requirements. Requirements for siting a processing plant.

1400-1530 Deep-sea mining system in a systems analytical framework. Linkages between different subsystems and possible trade-off relationships. Trends and future development.

1545-1715 Integrated management systems. Possible conflicts, symbiosis and synergy among different users: IIT Madras.

FRIDAY.

0900-1030 New methods of financing R&D, cooperative ventures, EUREKA and EUROMAR. Ongoing attempts to open their projects to third world participation.

1045-1215 The regional centres established by Art 276 and 277 of the LOS Convention. Mediterranean Feasibility Study.

1400-1715 Workshop II continued.

Week 3 - Economic and Technological Perspectives.

0900-1030 Research and Development: New mining concepts. Futuristic developments and links with other high-tech fields such as biotechnology, robotics and microprocessors.

1045-1215 Project design and R&D management. Evaluation in conditions of uncertainty. Modern organization theory, matrix structures and other tools of systems analytic management. IIT Madras.

1400-1530 Methods of managing uncertainty. IIT Madras.

1545-1715 Group discussions. Workshop II Seabed mining, marine resources R&D.

TUESDAY.

0900-1030 Options in regard to developments and acquisition of technology. IIT Madras (?)

1045-1215 Energy from the oceans: tidal energy, wave energy, OTEC. Problems and prospects. IIT Madras.

1400-1715 Group discussion. Workshop III continued.

WEDNESDAY.

- 0900-1030 Transfer of technology: hardware, software, skills and organization. Differences between earlier industrial revolutions and the ongoing NIR leading to problems of assessment, forecasting and evaluation of an organization.
- 1045-1215 Training of personnel in a Human Resource Development strategy, NIR and a dynamic organization structure. IIT Madras.
- 1500-1715 Group discussion. Workshop III continued.

THURSDAY.

- 0900-1030 Environmental implications of deep-sea harvesting of nodules, at-sea processing; unknown factors. IIT Madras (?)
- 1045-1215 Data storage and retrieval. Access to information on science and technology. IIT Madras (?)
- 1400-1715 Group discussion. Workshop IV. Possible options for Pioneer Investors and developing countries in deep-sea mining.

FRIDAY.

- 0900-1030 The metal market. The market mechanism and its limitations. Determination of metal prices. Demand, supply and pricing projection.
- 1045-1215 Game theory: two-person, many-person. Pay-off matrix. Impact of negotiating techniques. IIT Madras.
- 1400-1715 Field Trip.

Week 4. Management and Financial strategies,
Case Studies.

MONDAY.

- 0900-1030 Investment Appraisal Methods: The Private Sector. Return on investment. Pay-back period, Discounted Cash Flow, Internal Rate of Return. IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 Investment Appraisal Methods: The Public Sector. Nonlinearities, Multiple Objective Function, Externalities, Shadow Prices. IIT Madras.
- 1400-1715 Group Discussion. Workshop V.

TUESDAY.

- 0900-1030 Financial Planning. Capital Budgeting and Allocation of Funds within a Project. IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 Financial Planning. Methods of minimising risk through decision-making analysis, organizational networking, contingency analysis, failure probabilities, etc. IIT Madras.
- 1400-1715 Group discussion continued. Workshop V.

WEDNESDAY.

- 0900-1030 Financial Management in conditions of uncertainty. Research and Development, Budgeting, Control and Monitoring. Evaluation as on-line feedback. IIT Madras.
- 1045-1215 Equity-loan ratios. Leverages. Advantages and disadvantages. IIT Madras.
- 1400-1715 Group discussion continued. Workshop V.

THURSDAY.

- 0800-0930 Development of deep-sea mining technology. The Case of India. Department of Ocean Development, New Delhi.
- 0945-1115 Development of Wave Energy: A case study. IIT Madras.
- 1200-1330 Development of deep-sea mining technology. State of the art and new players.
- 1330-1515 Group discussion continued. Workshop V.

FRIDAY.

Report ~~and~~ preparation and writing.

Week 5. Field Trips and Cruise.

A cruise on ORV Sagar Kanya for 2-3 days.

Visit to Kalpakkam, Madras Harbour, Trivandrum etc.

Closing Ceremony.



Dalhousie University

FAXED

INDIA/
7th Sept. 1993
MSCS

International Ocean
Institute



I.O.I. - Malta

FACSIMILE MESSAGE

TO: J.V.R. Prasada Rao
Joint Secretary, DOD, New Delhi
FAX NO.: 91-11-4360779

FROM: Madeleine Coffen-Smout
Programme Assistant, IOI, Halifax
FAX NO.: (902) 494-2034

DATE: 6th, September, 1993
RE: Fax numbers

NO. OF PAGES: 1 (including this one)

IF TOTAL MESSAGE IS NOT RECEIVED, PLEASE CONTACT THIS OFFICE

Dear Sir,

A few days ago we received a fax from you to Dr. K. Venkataraman of UNIDO dated 2nd September concerning a message to the Confederation of Indian Industry. Yesterday, we received a three page fax from you, again to Dr. Venkataraman, concerning a paper by Ravindran. Are these being copied for Elisabeth Mann Borgese's attention, or could it be that our fax number has somehow been mixed up with the UNIDO one? Since they are not marked as being for anyone in this office, I suspect it may be a case of mistaken numbers, so I wonder whether Dr. Venkataraman has in fact received either communication.

I hope you manage to sort the problem out. Let us know if you need any help!

Yours faithfully,

Madeleine Coffen-Smout

1226 Lemarchant Street, Halifax, N.S., Canada B3H 3P7

Telephone: (902)494-1737, Fax: (902)494-2034, Telex: 019 21863 DALUNIV

COPY

RECEIVED SEP 06 1993

D.O.No.4927/JS/90

J.V.R.PRASADA RAO
JOINT SECRETARY
(TEL.4302101)



भारत सरकार
महासागर विकास विभाग
'महासागर भवन'
ब्लॉक 12, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

'MAHASAGAR BHAVAN'
BLOCK-12, C.G.O. COMPLEX,
LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
GRAM - MAHASAGAR

Telex : Fax :
Block 9 : 31-61984 91-11-4300779
Block 12 : 31-61536 91-11-4300338

6th September 1993

Dear Dr.Venkataraman,

With reference to the UNIDO Workshop, I am enclosing herewith copy of the abstract of paper of Dr.M.Ravindran for necessary action at your end. The abstracts of other papers would be made available to you as soon as they are received.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(J.V.R.Prasada Rao)

Encl: as above.

i.e. 2 page abstract

Dr.K.Venkataraman,
Director,
UNITED

Fax No.00-190-24942034

COPY

OCEAN ENERGY

PROF. M. RAVINDRAN
OCEAN ENGINEERING CENTRE
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MADRAS 600 036

ABSTRACT

Among the many possible sources of renewable energy, ocean energy is the most important renewable energy source. The ocean, which occupies approximately two-third of the earth surface, receives tremendous amount of solar energy continuously, stores it and makes it available in the various forms of ocean energy as listed below:

1. Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion
2. Wave Energy
3. Tidal Energy
4. Marine Biomass Conversion
5. Salinity Gradient Energy
6. Marine Currents
7. Offshore Wind Energy

Among the above seven different forms, the energy developing systems using the thermal energy, wave energy and tidal energy have been demonstrated on large scale and further developments are going on across the world for large scale commercialisation.

This paper presents first the various thermal cycles for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC). Then the different components of the various OTEC project are discussed in detail. After discussing world wide activity on OTEC, a brief report on the feasibility study conducted for the island based plant in Lakshadweep Group of Islands is also presented.

On Wave Energy, the paper presents the review of various devices proposed and tested by various groups across the world. The Oscillating Water Column type of device is being developed by so many groups because it is the most promising device for commercial application. Details of energy conversion systems using the oscillating water column device with self rectifying Wells turbine are presented here. This paper also presents the details of the Indian Wave Energy Programme which has established an offshore demonstration plant of 150 kw capacity which is already pumping power to the grid.

On Tidal Energy, the paper presents the various possibilities of generating power from tidal variation with a single flow, double flow turbines with single or double basins. The paper also gives a brief account of world's activity on tidal power development and gives also a brief presentation of the details of the proposed tidal wave power plant in Gulf of Kutch in India.



D.O.No.4927/JS(A)/90

J.V.R.PRASADA RAO
JOINT SECRETARY
(TEL.4362101)

COPY

RECEIVED SEP 02 1993

महासागर विकास विभाग
'महासागर भवन'
ब्लॉक 12, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
'MAHASAGAR BHAVAN'
BLOCK-12, C.G.O. COMPLEX,
LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
GRAM: MAHASAGAR

Block 8 : 31-61984 91-11-4360719
Block 12 : 31-61535 91-11-4360336

2nd September 1993

Dear Dr.Venkataraman,

A message received by the Confederation of Indian Industry, Madras, from Malaysia Institute of Maritime Affairs, is reproduced here:

Quote

MIMA is a maritime policy research institute recently established by the Government of Malaysia(GOM). We are interested to be invited to your workshop as we think the topic is relevant to our research agenda.

Can you suggest how it can be done?

Our address and contact numbers are as follows:

MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF MARITIME AFFAIRS(MTMA)
10TH FLOOR, WISMA SIME DARBY
JALAN RAJA LAUT
50350 KUALA LUMPUR
MALAYSIA
(TEL.03-293 3252 OR 293 9923)
FAX 603-293 3044

THANK YOU
(Dr.B.A.Hamzah)
Director General

Unquote

The matter may be considered by MINTM with an intimation to us.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(J.V.R.Prasada Rao)

Dr.K.Venkataraman,
Director,
UNIDO

Fax No.232156

RECEIVED NOV 28 1994

तार 'मीना' बम्बई

Cable : MEENA

दूरसंचार : 11-85778/एफ.एस.आइ : इन

Telex 11-85778 FSI IN

भारत सरकार

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण
(खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)

बोटावाला चेम्बरस, सर पी. एम. रोड,

पोस्ट बोग नं. १०००४, बम्बई-४०० ००१.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FISHERY SURVEY OF INDIA

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Post Bag No. 10004,

Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-400 001

दूरध्वनी नं. 261 71 44

261 71 45

Phone : 261 71 44

261 71 45

No. F.39/2/94 FY.II.

Date 2/5/94.

From: The Director General.

To : Prof. (ms) E.M. Borgese,
International Ocean Institute,
C.F. Vanderbilt,
Box 524 - Valletta,
MALTA.

RECEIVED/DEPATCH	REF 530
ACTION EMB	ACTION TAKEN
18 NOV 1994	
INFO	
FILE	

Sub: Mailing of publications.

....

Sir,

Please find enclosed copies of following Fishery Survey of India's publication.

1. Meena News - Vol. X No.2.

Yours faithfully,



(T.E. SIVAPRAKASAM)
ZONAL DIRECTOR
FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL

Encl: As above.



मीना समाचार MEENA NEWS

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण का प्रकाशन A PUBLICATION OF FISHERY SURVEY OF INDIA

खंड 10 संख्या 2 VOL. X No. 2

बम्बई Bombay

मार्च-March 1994

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के बम्बई मुख्यालय में हुई वार्षिक समीक्षा बैठक

पोतों के निष्पादन पर वार्षिक समीक्षा बैठक अप्रैल 1993 से जनवरी 94 तक की अवधि के लिए बम्बई में 2 और 3 मार्च 94 को हुई। बैठक का मूल विषय विशेषकर परिणाम अभिविन्यस्त अनुसंधान और विकास संस्थान की ओर सरकार की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए संस्थान को बदलते हुए परिवेश में एक नई दिशा प्रदान करना था। कर्मिंदल द्वारा विरोध कार्रवाई, निगरानी के उद्देश्य से नौसेना द्वारा कुछ पोतों को लेना, बेस कार्यालयों द्वारा रखरखाव मरम्मत की निपपत्ति में विलंब जैसे कारण से पोतों के निष्पादन वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए अनुकूलतम स्तर तक नहीं रहा। बैठक इस बात में आगे अद्वितीय रही क्योंकि भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के कुछ स्किपों को भी पहली बार वार्षिक सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा बनाने में उनके सुझाव देने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया। तलमज्जी ट्राइलिंग द्वारा गहरे जल का सर्वेक्षण, सर्वेक्षण का विविधीकरण, लॉग लाइनिंग के संबंध में प्रचालन के वाणिज्यिक प्रकार के मूल तत्व का आरंभ, मध्यजल / पर्स सीनिंग द्वारा पेलाजिक/स्तंभाकार संसाधन के सर्वेक्षण पर अधिक महत्व देकर 1994-95 के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम के एक विस्तृत रूप रेखा तैयार किया गया। तैयार किये गये वार्षिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सर्वेक्षण परियोजना सखी से कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए बेस कार्यालयों के अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया गया। उपर्युक्त बनाये गये कार्यक्रम परामर्शी समूह के सामने अंतिम अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये।

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के मुख्यालय के परामर्शी समूह बैठक

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के परामर्शी समूह की बाईसवीं बैठक 24.3.94 को डॉ. डी. सुदर्शन, महानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में हुई। बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के प्रतिनिधि ने 1992 के दौरान समूह में उनके नामांकन के बाद पहली बार बैठक में भाग लिया। बैठक के दौरान शामिल मुख्य कार्य सूची मद (1) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा एक मूल्यांकन समिति गठित करने के लिए भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रारूप प्रस्ताव के अनुमोदन (2) वर्ष 1994-95 के लिए मत्स्यन कार्यक्रम के अन्तिम अनुमोदन थे। इन मुद्दों के अतिरिक्त, फ्लोटिंग कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की प्रणाली, नम्य अनुपूरक योजना का प्रारम्भ, 93-94 के दौरान पोतों की निष्पत्ति की समीक्षा और अन्य राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहयोग कार्यक्रम जैसे भारतीय जल में ट्यूना टैगिंग कार्यक्रम, आई पी टी पी द्वारा सीर फिश और लॉग टेल ट्यूना पर कार्य समूह स्थापित करना, भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण में कंप्यूटरीकरण आदि के बारे में भी समूह ने चर्चा की।

पूर्वी तट से पेचर्स का रिकार्ड पकड़

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण के विशाखपट्टणम बेस से प्रचालित पोत मत्स्य दर्शिनी जनवरी 94 में उसके समुद्र भ्रमण के दौरान सैपर की भारी पकड़ रिकार्ड की। पूर्वी तट के अक्षांश 17° 18' उ और 17° 21' उ और रेखांश 82° 53' पू और 82° 56' पू के बीच के क्षेत्र से एक कर्पण में पोत

से 1590 कि. ग्रा. पेचर्स प्राप्त हुई। पकड़ में शामिल स्पीशीज लुटजानिडें फैमिली के लुटजानस जोहनी (ब्लोक 1972) के रूप में पहचान किया गया। 44-45 मी गहराई क्षेत्र में पोत ने प्रचालन किया। निदर्श की लंबाई (कुल लंबाई) 72 से 95 से. मी. तक श्रेणी में और प्रत्येक का औसत वजन 4.5 से 7.5 कि.ग्रा. था। इस पकड़ के साथ कोई अन्य मछली नहीं पकड़ी गई। यह सूचना मिली है कि श्रिम्प मत्स्यन में लगे हुए कुछ निजी पोतों द्वारा भी दिसंबर 93 और जनवरी 94 के दौरान पूर्वी तट से उपर्युक्त स्पीशीज अवतरित की गई। यह मालूम पड़ता है कि इस अवधि में उथला जल में इन स्पीशीजों का समुच्चयन है।

ब्ल्यू मार्लिन द्वारा नवंबर, दिसंबर 93 और जनवरी 94 के दौरान लॉग लाइन प्रचालन का परिणाम

पोत ब्लू मार्लिन द्वारा ट्यूना लॉग लाइन सर्वेक्षण से अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के चारों ओर के समुद्र में येल्लोफिन ट्यूना लक्ष्य स्पीशीज के रूप में नवंबर, दिसंबर 93 और जनवरी 94 में समुद्र भ्रमण के दौरान प्रेरणात्मक परिणाम प्राप्त हुआ। नवंबर 93 के दौरान पोत ने दक्षिण अक्षांश में 5° - 10° उ के बीच 9250 हूक प्रचालित किया और सभी मछलियों के लिए 3.4% कुल हूकिंग दर और ट्यूना के लिए 0.32% रिकार्ड की। 7-93 क्षेत्र में ट्यूना के लिए 1.7% उत्तम हूकिंग दर की रिकार्ड की। दिसंबर 93 में हूकिंग दर 2.6% के साथ शार्क पकड़ में मुख्य घटक रही। सभी मछली के लिए हूकिंग दर 3% थी और ट्यूना के लिए 0.41% जनवरी 94 के दौरान पोत ने सभी मछलियों के लिए कुल हूकिंग दर 4.1% की रिकार्ड की।

मीना समाचार

और ट्यूना के लिए हूकिंग 2.46 % 14° उ 92° पू क्षेत्र में ट्यूना के लिए उच्चतम हूकिंग दर 6.4% की रिकार्ड की उसके बाद 13° उ 94° पू के क्षेत्र में 5.7% रही।

ट्यूना टैगिंग के लिए भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण की तैयारी

ट्यूना टैगिंग विवेकपूर्ण विकास और ट्यूना मात्स्यिकी के प्रबंध के लिए आवश्यक विविध पेरामीटरों पर सूचना प्रदान करता है। हिन्द महासागर में छोड़कर सभी महासागरों में ट्यूना टैगिंग व्यापक रूप से संचालित किये गये हैं। यद्यपि हिन्द महासागर में 80° के अंत में प्रायद्वीपीय क्षेत्र में शामिल मालदीव, श्रीलंका और भारत में आई पी टी पी द्वारा एक टैगिंग कार्यक्रम का सूत्रीकरण किया गया। मालदीव और श्रीलंका में 1990 से यह कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। भारत से ट्यूना टैगिंग का काम नहीं किया गया क्यों कि आई पी टी पी के पहले दो फेस में भारत ने भाग नहीं लिया था। भारतीय समुद्र में ट्यूना पर ज्ञान में रिकतता मानते हुए, नवंबर 1992 में कोचिन में हुई ट्यूना अनुसंधान पर कोल्लोक्वियम में भारतीय जल में ट्यूना टैगिंग करने की सिफारिश की थी। इस क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों के अभाव में भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण कुछ वैज्ञानिकों को मालदीव सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षित कराने का विचार कर रहा है, जिसका टैगिंग कार्यक्रम का दूसरा फेस अप्रैल 94 में टैगिंग समुद्र भ्रमण आयोजित करने की आशा है।

सीर फिश और लॉग टेइल ट्यूना पर आई पी टी पी कार्य समूह

माहे (सीशेल्स) में हुई आई पी टी पी विशेषज्ञ परामर्श के सिफारिशों में से एक के अनुसार अरेबियन समुद्र और खाड़ी में सीर फिश और लॉग टेइल ट्यूना स्टॉक की वर्तमान स्थिति के मूल्यांकन के लिए आई पी टी पी द्वारा एक क्षेत्रीय कार्य समूह आयोजित करना था। ऐसा सोचा जाता है कि श्रीलंका, भारत, पाकिस्तान, ईरान, ओमान, येमन और साऊदी अरेबिया के तटीय मात्स्यिकी द्वारा इन स्पीशीजों को बहुत अधिक शोषण किया जाता है। कार्य समूह के आयोजन पर कार्रवाई चलाने के उद्देश्य से, आई पी टी पी ने जैव शास्त्र पर आँकड़ा, लम्बाई, आवृत्ति, पकड़ और प्रयत्न और मत्स्यन गिरर का चयनात्मक मूल्यांकन के लिए इन स्पीशीजों पर काम कर रहे वैज्ञानिकों को पहचानने के लिए मार्च/अप्रैल के दौरान लघु मिशन पर एक स्टॉक निर्धारण विशेषज्ञ को भेजने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण ने पहले से ही सर्वेक्षण पोतों की पकड़ में उपलब्ध सभी सीर फिश स्पीशीज के वितरण पर स्पीशीज विशेष आँकड़े, पकड़ और प्रयत्न-लंबाई आवृत्ति, लम्बाई-वजन आदि के संग्रहण के लिए प्रयत्न प्रारंभ किये हैं। यह आशा की जाती है कि भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण कार्य समूह में उपयोगी योगदान करने के लिए एक साल में पर्याप्त मात्रा में आँकड़े उत्पन्न कर सकेगा।

मात्स्यिकी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम 1994-95

बेस	पोत	परियोजना	क्षेत्र, गहराई, अवधि
पोरबन्दर	येल्लोफिन	भारत के उत्तर पश्चिम तट के समीप अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में लॉग लाईनिंग द्वारा समुद्री ट्यूना और सम्बद्ध संसाधन के सर्वेक्षण	अक्षांश 15° उ - 23° उ
बम्बई	मत्स्य मोहिनी	45 मी श्रिम्प ट्राल का प्रयोग से श्रिम्प संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	18° उ - 23° उ
	मत्स्य निरीक्षणी	भारत के उत्तर पश्चिम तट के समीप 34 मी मछली ट्राल का प्रयोग करके तलमज्जी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	30-100 मी गहराई अक्षांश 18° उ से - 23° उ 100-500 मी गहराई
मर्मुगोवा	मत्स्य शक्ति	1. कर्नाटक तट के समीप तलमज्जी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण 2. सिफेलोपोड संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	अक्षांश 10° उ - 15° उ 50-500 मी गहराई
	मत्स्य विक्षा	1. कर्नाटक तट के समीप रॉक कॉड के लिए पंजर मत्स्यन 2. गोवा, दक्षिण महाराष्ट्र तट के समीप तलमज्जी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	अक्षांश 10° उ - 15° उ अक्षांश 15° उ - 18° उ
कोचिन	मत्स्य वर्पनी	1. दक्षिण पश्चिम तट, वेड्ज बैंक और मन्नार की खाड़ी के समीप सिफेलोपोड संसाधन के लिए ट्राल सर्वेक्षण 2. लक्ष द्वीप समुद्र में रॉक कोड के लिए पंजर मत्स्यन 3. तटीय ट्यूना के लिए ट्यूना पर्स-सिनिंग	50-150 मी गहराई अक्षांश 7° उ - 10° उ वेड्ज बैंक और मन्नार की खाड़ी शामिल करके 30-200 मी. गहराई, अप्रैल, मई, जून, जुलाई, अगस्त अक्षांश 8° उ - 13° उ 50-150 मी गहराई सितम्बर, जनवरी, मार्च दक्षिण पश्चिम तट के समीप अक्षांश 8° उ से 13° उ अक्टूबर, नवंबर, दिसंबर, फरवरी भारत के दक्षिण पश्चिम तट अक्षांश 8° उ - 13° उ 50-150 मी गहराई दक्षिण पश्चिम तट अक्षांश 8° उ से 13° उ 30-200 मी गहराई अक्षांश 10° उ - 16° उ गहराई 100-300/500 मी (उत्तर सेक्टर)
	मत्स्य सुगन्धी	1. रॉक कोड और लॉबस्टर के लिए पंजर मत्स्यन, रॉक कोड के लिए रज्जु मत्स्यन 2. स्क्विड जिगिंग (स्क्विड जिगिंग विशेषज्ञ के आगमन पर)	
मद्रास	मत्स्य जीवन	भारत के दक्षिण पूर्व तट के समीप तलमज्जी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	अक्षांश 10° उ से 16° उ अप्रैल, जून, अगस्त, अक्टूबर, दिसंबर, फरवरी
	मत्स्य हरिनी	45 मी श्रिम्प ट्राल 27 मी मछली ट्राल 1. भारत के दक्षिण पूर्व तट के समीप भारतीय अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में लॉग लाईनिंग द्वारा समुद्री शार्क संसाधन सर्वेक्षण 2. निम्न पूर्व तट के समीप पेरु संसाधन के लिए बोट्टम सेट लॉग लाइन हेतु एकांतर समुद्र यात्रा	अक्षांश 10° उ - 16° उ 50-150 मी गहराई मई, जुलाई, सितंबर, नवंबर, जनवरी, मार्च अक्षांश 18° उ - 22° उ 30-500 मी गहराई
विशाखपट्टणम	मत्स्य शिकारी	1. भारत के ऊपरी पूर्व तट के समीप श्रिम्प संसाधन सर्वेक्षण 45 मी श्रिम्प ट्राल 2. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के चारों ओर तलमज्जी संसाधन का प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण	अण्डमान और निकोबार समुद्र में 500 मी. गहराई तक जनवरी-मार्च 1995
	मत्स्य दर्शिनी	1. तलमज्जी संसाधन सर्वेक्षण/मोनिटरिंग 2. मध्यजल ट्रालिंग द्वारा आन्ध्र तट के समीप पेलजिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण	अक्षांश 16° उ - 18° उ 30-500 मी गहराई अप्रैल - सितंबर 94 अक्षांश 14° उ से 18° उ 50-200 मी गहराई अक्टूबर 94 से
पोर्टब्लेयर	ब्लू मार्लिन	1. अण्डमान और निकोबार समुद्र में येल्लो फिन/बिग आई ट्यूना के लिए चयनात्मक मत्स्यन 2. भारत के उत्तर पूर्व तट के समीप अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र में समुद्री ट्यूना और सम्बद्ध संसाधन के व्यवस्थित सर्वेक्षण के लिए एकांतर समुद्र यात्रा	अक्षांश 5° उ - 15° उ अप्रैल, जून, अगस्त, अक्टूबर, दिसंबर, फरवरी अक्षांश 15° उ - 22° उ मई, जुलाई, सितंबर, नवंबर, जनवरी, मार्च

संकलन: श्रीमती एस. वर्गीस, हिन्दी अनुवाद: श्रीमती मीरा वेल्लेन, संपादक: श्री. टी. ई. सिवप्रकाशम, प्रकाशक: डॉ. डी. सुदर्शन, महाविदेशिक, भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण, भारत सरकार, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय, बोटवाला चेम्बर्स, सर पी. एम. रोड, बम्बई - 400 001, तार: मीना, टेलीक्स - 11-85778 भ. म. स. इन, दूरभाष - 2617144/2617145 मुद्रक: आर. के. प्रिंटर्स, बम्बई - 400 001. दूरध्वनी - 265 36 64 • 266 00 67

ANNUAL REVIEW MEETING HELD AT FSI BOMBAY HEADQUARTERS

Annual Review Meeting on performance of the vessels for the period from April 1993 to January 94 was held at Bombay on 2nd and 3rd March 94. The theme of the Meeting was to set up a new direction for the Institute in the changed environment, especially in view of the policy of the Govt. towards result oriented R&D Institutes. The performance of the vessels for the year 1993-94 was not upto the optimum level due to reasons such as protest action by the crew, deployment of some of the vessels by Navy for surveillance purpose, delay in accomplishment of maintenance repairs by the bases etc. The Meeting was further a unique one in the sense that some of the senior Skippers of FSI were also invited to give their suggestions in chalking out the Annual Survey Programme for the first time. A broad outline of the survey programme for 1994-95 was prepared with more emphasis on survey of deeper waters by demersal trawling, diversification of survey, introduction of an element of commercial type of operation in respect of longlining survey of pelagic/columnar resources by midwater/purse-seining. The Base Officers were called upon to implement the survey project strictly according to the Annual Programme drawn up. The programme prepared above was placed before the Consultative Group for final approval.

RECORD CATCH OF PERCHES FROM EAST COAST

The vessel **Matsya Darshini** operating from Visakhapatnam Base of FSI recorded good catches of Snappers during her cruise in January 94. In a single haul from area between Lat. 17° 18' N and

17° 21' N and Long. 82° 53' E & 82° 56' E of the East Coast the vessel netted 1590 Kgs. perches. The species constituting the catch was identified as **Lutjanus johni** (Bloch 1972) of the family Lutjanidae. The vessel operated in 44-45m depth range. The length of the specimens ranged from 72 -95cm (Total length) and the average weight was 4.5 to 7.5 kg. each. No other fish was caught along with this catch. It is reported that some of the private vessels engaged in shrimp fishing also landed the above species during December 93 and January 94 from East Coast. It appears that there is an aggregation of this species in shallow water during this period.

CONSULTATIVE GROUP MEETING OF FSI HEADQUARTERS

The 22nd Consultative Group Meeting of FSI Bombay Hqs. was held on 24-3-94 under the chairmanship of Dr. D. Sudarsan, Director General. The representative from University of Bombay attended the Meeting for the first time since their nomination to the Group during 1992. The main agenda items covered during the Meeting were (i) approval of the draft proposal prepared by FSI for constituting an Evaluation Committee by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and (ii) final approval of the fishing programme for the year 1994-95. In addition to these points, the Group also held discussion on system of engagement of floating staff, introduction of Flexible Complementing scheme, review of performance of the vessels during 93-94 and other national and international co operation programme like Tuna tagging Programme In Indian waters, setting up of Working Group on seerfishes and long tail tuna by IPTP, Computerisation at FSI Hqs. etc.

RESULT OF LONGLINE OPERATIONS BY BLUE MARLIN DURING NOVEMBER, DECEMBER 93 AND JANUARY 94

The Tuna longline surveys by the vessel **Blue Marlin** in the seas around Andaman and Nicobar Islands with Yellow Fin, Tuna as the target species have yielded encouraging results during November, December 93 and January 94 cruises. During November 93 the vessel operated 9250 hooks in the Southern latitudes between 5° and 10° N and recorded an aggregate hooking rate of 3.4% for all fishes and 0.32% for tunas. Area 7-93 recorded the best hooking rate of 1.7% for tunas. Sharks with a hooking rate of 2.6% formed the principal component of the catch in December 93, the hooking rate was 3% for all fish and 0.41% for tunas. During January 94 the vessel recorded an aggregate hooking rate of 4.1% for all fishes and 2.46% for tunas alone. Area 14° N 92° E recorded the highest hooking rate of 6.4% for tunas followed by area 13° N 94° E (5.7%).

FSI PREPARES FOR TUNA TAGGING

Tuna tagging provides information on several parameters necessary for rational development and management of tuna fisheries. Tuna tagging has been conducted extensively in all Oceans except in Indian Ocean. However, in Indian Ocean a tagging programme was formulated by IPTP during late 80's in the peninsular region covering Maldives, Sri Lanka and India. The programme is being implemented in Maldives and Sri Lanka since 1990. Tuna tagging from India was not undertaken as India has not participated in the first two phases of IPTP. Recognising this vacuum in the knowledge of Tuna in the Indian seas the Colloquium on tuna research held at Cochin in November 1992 recommended

MEENA NEWS

to take up tuna tagging in Indian waters. In the absence of trained scientists in this field, FSI is contemplating to get some scientists trained through Maldives Government whose second phase of tagging programme is expected to arrange tagging voyage in April 94.

IPTP WORKING GROUP ON SEERFISHES AND LONGTAIL TUNA

One of the recommendations of the last IPTP Expert Consultation held in Mahe (Seychelles) was that IPTP would organise a regional Working Group to evaluate the present status of seerfish and longtail tuna stock of the Arabian sea and the Gulfs. These species are thought to be exploited heavily by coastal fisheries of Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, Iran, Oman, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia. In order to initiate action on the organisation of the Working Group, IPTP has proposed to send a Stock Assessment specialist on a short mission during March/April to identify scientists working on these species in India to evaluate data on biology, length-frequency, catch and effort and selectivity of fishing gear.

FSI has already initiated drive for collection of species-specific data on distribution, catch and effort, length-frequency, length-weight etc. of all seerfish species occurring in the catches of survey vessels. It is hoped that FSI would be able to generate reasonable amount of data in one year time to make useful contribution at the Working Group.

Fishery Resources Survey Programme 1994-95

Base	Vessel	Project	Area, Depth, period
Porbandar	Yellow Fin	Survey of oceanic tuna and allied resources by long lining in EEZ along N. W. Coast of India.	Lat 15°N-23°N
Bombay	M. Mohini	Shrimp resources survey using 45m Shrimp trawl	Lat 18°N-23°N 30-100m depth
	M. Nireekshini	Demersal resources survey along N. W. Coast of India using 34m fish trawl.	Lat 18°N-23°N 100-500m depth
Mormugao	M. Shakti	1. Demersal resources survey along Karnataka Coast 2. Cephalopod resources survey	Lat 10°-15°N, 50-500m depth
	M. Vishwa	1. Trap Fishing for rock cods along Karnataka coast 2. Demersal resources survey along Goa, S. Maharashtra Coast	Lat 10°N-15°N, Lat 15°N-18°N, 50-150m depth
Cochin	M. Varshini	1. Trawl Survey for cephalopod resources along S. W. Coast, Wadge Bank and Gulf of Mannar 2. Trap Fishing for rock cod in Lakshadweep Sea. 3. Tuna Purse-seining for coastal tunas	Lat 7°N-10°N including Wadge Bank and Gulf of Mannar, 30-200 m depth, April, May, June, July, Aug. Lat 8°N-13°N, 50-150 m depth Sept. January, March Lat 8°N-13°N, along S. W. coast October, November, December, February.
	M. Sugundhi	1. Trap fishing for rock cods and lobster, handline fishing for rock cod. 2. Squid Jigging (on arrival of Squid jigging expert)	S. W. Coast of India Lat. 8°N to 13°N, 50-150m depth. S. W. Coast Lat. 8°N-13°N, 30-200m depth
Madras	M. Jeevan	Demersal resource survey along South east Coast of India 45m shrimp trawl, 27m fish trawl.	Lat. 10°N-16°N depth 100-300/500m (Northern sector)
	M. Harini	1. Survey of Oceanic shark resources by long lining in Indian EEZ along S. E. Coast of India. 2. Alternate voyage for Bottom set long lining for perch resources along lower East Coast.	Lat. 10°N to 16°N April, June, Aug. Oct., Dec., February. Lat. 10°N -16°N 50-150m depth May, July, Sept., Nov., Jan., March.
Visakhapatnam	M. Shikari	1. Shrimp resources survey along upper east coast of India. 45 M. Shrimp trawl.	Lat. 18°N-22°N, 30-500depth
	M. Darshini	2. Preliminary survey of demersal resources around Andaman & Nicobar 1. Demersal resources survey/monitoring 2. Pelagic resources survey along Andhra Coast by midwater trawling.	Andaman & Nicobar seas upto 500m depth Jan-March 1995. Lat. 16°N - 18°N 30-500m depth, April-Sept. '94. Lat. 14°N to 18°N, 50-200m depth Oct. '94 onwards
Port Blair	Blue Marlin	1. Selective fishing for Yellow Fin/ Big eye tuna around Andaman & Nicobar seas. 2. Alternate voyage for systematic survey of oceanic tuna and allied resources in EEZ along NE Coast of India.	Lat. 5°N-15°N, April, June, August, October December, February. Lat. 15°N -22°N May, July, Sept, November January, March.

तार 'मीना' बम्बई

Cable : MEENA

दूरसंचार : 11-85778/एफ.एस.आइ : इन

Telex 11-85778 FSI IN

RECEIVED APR 27 1995

भारत सरकार

दूरध्वनी क्र. 261 71 44

261 71 45

Phone : 261 71 44

261 71 45

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण

(खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)

बोटावाला चेम्बर्स, सर पी. एम. रोड,

पोस्ट बोग क्र. १०००४, बम्बई-४०० ००१.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FISHERY SURVEY OF INDIA

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Post Bag No. 10004,

Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-400 001

No. F. 43/3/94 FY.II (PF)

Date 2-2-95.

From: The Director General.

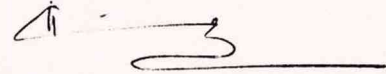
To : Prof. (Ms) E.M. Borgese
Internatioanl Ocean Institute,
C. F. Venderbilt,
Box 524 - Valletta-
MALTA.

Sir,

I am forwarding a copy of the Meena News - Vol. X No.3.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the same.

Yours faithfully,



(K. VIJAYAKUMARAN)

ZONAL DIRECTOR

FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL

Encl: As above.

RECEIVED/DIRECTOR	REF.
ACTION: Dr. SIAIGAL	
24 FEB 1995	
INFO:	
FILE:	

COPY

Dr. Sumitra-Vijayaraghavan
National Institute of Oceanography
Dona Paula, Goa
403 004 INDIA

Dear Dr. Sumitra-Vijayaraghavan:

Thank-you for your letter dated 6 March 1995. Margaret Wood has asked me to reply on her behalf due to her very busy schedule in preparing for the 1995 Halifax Training Programme.

I am enclosing a copy of The New International Law of Fisheries: UNCLOS 1982 and Beyond by William T. Burke from Ms. Wood's personal library. She has asked me to extend her best wishes to you and to say that it was a great pleasure to meet you at Madras during PIM XXII. She also asked me to convey that this is an unusual request. Due to our limited staff and funding, the time required for such a request, cost of copying and postage makes it such that we will be unable to entertain such requests in the future.

I hope you find the enclosed information useful to your research.

Yours truly,

Nicole F. Hegedus
Acting Coordinator

RECEIVED MAR 16 1995



राष्ट्रीय समुद्र-विज्ञान संस्थान

दोना पॉल, गोवा-403 004. भारत

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY

DONA PAULA, GOA-403 004, INDIA

तार : ओशनोलोजी, पणजी

Grams : OCEANOLOGY, Panaji

टेलिक्स (Telex) : 0194-216 NIO IN

0194-316 MGG IN

टेलिफेक्स (Fax) : 91-(0) 832-223340

91-(0) 832-221360 (BTIS)

टेलीफोन (Tel.) : 226253-226256

Dr. SUMITRA-VIJAYARAGHAVAN

Scientist-in-Charge

Training Division

FAX MESSAGE

FAX NO. 1 902 494 2034

No.NIO/TRG/Pers./3/(i)

6th March, 1995

Dear Ms. Margaret,

It was nice meeting you at Madras during the PIM XXII Conference and I do hope that you enjoyed your stay at Madras.

I am writing this for a favour from you. I would very much appreciate if you could kindly mail to me some of the background papers of UNCLOS dealing with EEZ from the time of inception of the concept, further developments and the move to redefine the EEZ. We do not have any papers on this important topic and it will be helpful if you could kindly furnish the same.

With my kindest regards to Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese.

Best wishes to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Sumitra-Vijayaraghavan)

Ms. Margaret J. Wood
International Ocean Institute
Dalhousie University
1226, Le Merchant St. Halifax,
N.S. B3H 3P7
CANADA.

COPY

3 May 1995

Ambassador Wynn Lwin
Ambassador of the Union of Myanmar
3/50F, Nyaya Marg, Chanakya Puri
New Delhi-110021 India

Dear Ambassador Lwin:

I am writing at the request of Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese. Upon returning from her most recent journey she passed on your business card to me and indicated that you would like some information concerning the International Ocean Institute and in particular our training programmes. I am pleased to enclose a number of documents which I hope you will find of interest. Thank you for your interest in the International Ocean Institute. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Yours truly,

Margaret J. Wood
Director

Enclosures

P.O. Box 3
GZIRA GZR 01
MALTA



International
Ocean
Institute

COPY

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

TELEFAX TRANSMISSION

Date: 6 July, 1995

No. of pages: 1

To: Mr. Eduardo Faliero
Minister for Ocean Development
Government of India
New Delhi, INDIA Fax: +91 (11) 436 0336

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

Subject: Cooperation between India and Brazil in Ocean
Technology

Dear Mr. Faliero,

I met Dr. Jose Israel Vargas, Minister Science & Technology of Brazil who will be visiting India soon to discuss about long-term collaboration between the two countries in the sphere of science and technology. He is also going to be one of the Vice-Chairmen of the soon to be established World Commission on the Oceans.

I mentioned to him the work done by India in the sphere of the oceans and he was interested. It seems to me that the four missions taken up by the National Institute of Ocean Technology, namely, wave energy, deep sea technology, coastal zone management and marine instrumentation could be considered in this connection.

In case you are interested, I could convey your interest to Dr. Vargas and you could thereafter deal directly with him.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Krishnan Saigal
Executive Director

तार 'मीना' बम्बई

Cable : MEENA

दूरसंचार : 11-85778/एफ.एस.आइ : इन

Telex 11-85778 FSI IN

भारत सरकार

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण

(खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)

बोटावाला चेम्बर्स, सर पी. एम. रोड,

पोस्ट बॅग क्र. १०००४, बम्बई-४०० ००१.

RECEIVED FEB 09 1996

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FISHERY SURVEY OF INDIA

Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Post Bag No. 10004,

Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-400 001

By AIR

दूरध्वनी क्र. 261 71 44

261 71 45

Phone : 261 71 44

261 71 45

No. 39/1/95 FY.II.

Date 1.12.1995.

From: The Director General.

To : Prof. (Ms) E.M. Borgese,
International Ocean Institute,
C.F. Vanderbilt,
Box 524 - Valletta,
MALTA.

Sub: Mailing of publications - Reg.


....

Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith copies of
following recent publications of Fishery Survey of
India:

1. Meena News - Vol.XI No. 2 & 3 and 4.
2. Marine Fishery Resources off Gujarat Coast.

Yours faithfully,



(A.K. BHARGAVA)
SR. FISHERIES SCIENTIST
FOR DIRECTOR GENERAL

Encl: As above.



COPY

Fax Message

भारत का हाई कमीशन, ओट्टवा
HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA
10 SPRINGFIELD ROAD
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1M 1C9 CANADA
Tel: (613) 744-3751 Fax: (613) 744-0913

Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
Halifax.

(Fax No. 902-868-2455)

Please refer to our telephonic discussion of date.

2. There is apparently not enough time to have your visa case processed at Ottawa.
3. As a fall back position, I have requested my colleague Mr. A.K. Sen, Counsellor in this High Commission, for help.
4. Mr. Sen will be sending a fax to Mr. R. Banerjee, Minister (Consular), High Commission of India, London, advising him about your requirement of an Indian visa and your arrival at London on February 1 morning. Please call on him with your passport, 2 photographs, etc. soon after reaching London. Mr. Sen assures me that Mr. Banerjee will have the case expeditiously processed.
5. Should Mr. Banerjee not be available, kindly contact Mrs. R. Chandran.
6. Hope you have a pleasant stay at Madras and your meeting with Prof. Swaminathan and his colleagues is successful.

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Nehchal

(Nehchal Sandhu)
Counsellor(Political)
30.1.1996

No. OTT/161/1/95

INS/INDIA GEN:



DOL/24/Misc/3/94

P. Ghosh Dastidar
Senior Scientific Officer

भारत सरकार
महासागर विकास विभाग
'महासागर भवन'
ब्लॉक 12, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

* MAHASAGAR BHAVAN *
BLOCK-12 C, G. O. COMPLEX,
LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
GRAM : MAHASAGAR

Telex : 31-61984 DOD IN
31-61535 DOD IN

Fax No. : 00-91-11-360779

PHONE:

February 1, 1996

Dear Sir,

You will be happy to know that our Department has started publishing a quarterly newsletter- Ocean News, aiming to disseminate the activities and achievements of our Department, and popularise ocean science and technology in general. (6/2/96)

2. Please find enclosed copies of the previous issues of the newsletters for your perusal and use.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(P. Ghosh Dastidar)

Encl. as above

33 Ms. Margaret J. Wood
IOI Halifax
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Canada, B3H 3P7

noted
mgw
25.02.96



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

To: Dr. Nehchal Sandhu
FAX No: 1 613 744 0913

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

Date: 9 February, 1996

Subject: Thanks

Dear Dr. Sandhu:

Just to let you know that everything worked out fine in London, and to thank you again for your assistance.

The meeting, at the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, was most interesting and productive. I am very happy that I had an opportunity to participate.

We are starting new interesting projects in India -- I will keep you informed.

With all good wishes,

Cordially yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



P. Ghosh Dastidar
Senior Scientific Officer

RECEIVED JUN 17 1996

No. DOD/24/Misc/3/94

भारत सरकार

महासागर विकास विभाग

'महासागर भवन'

ब्लॉक 12, सी. जी. ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,

लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

'MAHASAGAR BHAVAN'

BLOCK-12, C.G.O. COMPLEX,

LODHI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003

GRAM : MAHASAGAR

Telex :

Fax :

Block 9 : 31-61984

91-11-4360779

Block 12 : 31-61535

91-11-4360336

May 16, 1996

Dear Sir,

In continuation of our letter of even number dated February 1, 1996, please find enclosed a copy of the April, 1996 issue of Ocean News for your perusal and use.

2. I shall appreciate to have a feed back from you regarding the quality and usefulness of the newsletter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

P. Ghosh Dastidar

(P. Ghosh Dastidar)

Encl. as above

33 Ms. Margaret J. Wood
IOI Halifax
Dalhousie University
1226 LeMarchant Street
Halifax, Canada, B3H 3P7

MSCS
Oops;
what letter of
01-02 96
mgw



Dr. V.S. Somvanshi
Director General

भारत सरकार

भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण

(खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)

बोटावाला चेम्बर, सर पी. एम. रोड, मुंबई-400 001.

COPY

Government of India
FISHERY SURVEY OF INDIA
(Ministry of Food Processing Industries)

Botawala Chambers, Sir P. M. Road, Mumbai-400 001

Cable : MEENA Telex : 11-85778 FSI-IN

Phone : 2617144, 2617145

Fax No. : (91) (022) 2617101

Fax No. (902) 4942034

D.O. ST/DG/97

RECEIVED JUL 30 1997

29-07-1997

Dear Prof. Borgese,

I am glad to inform you that Fishery Survey of India, the organisation which I am heading, has completed 50 years service to the nation in marine fisheries development in the region. Coinciding with this occasion, we have planned to conduct an International Symposium on 21-22 October, 1997 besides the main function of Golden Jubilee celebration to be held on 23rd October, 1997. The brochure as first announcement of the symposium is enclosed herewith for your ready reference.

I take this as a privilege to invite you to participate and chair one of the theme sessions of the symposium which we would like to commemorate to your contributions towards making the Law of Sea Convention as a global legal instrument. Your participation in the Golden Jubilee celebration will also add to joy of mine as well as the 700 personnel of this Institute, in multitude.

I am also writing to Dr. Krishan Saigal, Executive Director to participate in the symposium by a separate letter. I understand from Dr. S.P.Jagota that IOI, Halifax is busy in conducting class B IOI course this year as well. I had an opportunity to meet him and discuss prior to his departure to Halifax wherein I had expressed my desire to be associated with the course at Halifax. In this context, I am enclosing my curriculum vitae. I shall be honoured if I could be associated with such course in future.

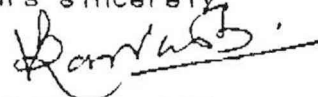
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I am also planning to have such international course (class B) conducted in Mumbai (Bombay) during the year 1998. I am sure that under your stewardship the IOI will be able to extend necessary help and support in organising the course. I have started doing ground work and shall be able to discuss in person when I meet you next.

With profound regards,

Yours sincerely,



(V.S. Somvanshi)

To

Prof. Elizabeth Mann Borgese,
International Ocean Institute,
Dalhousie University,
1226, Le Merchant Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA
B3H 3P7

P.S. The enclosures are being sent separately alongwith original letter by post.



Dr. V.S. Somvanshi
Director General

भारत सरकार
भारतीय मात्स्यिकी सर्वेक्षण
(आय प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय)
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D.O. No.ST/DG/97

D/ 17th September, 1997

Fax No. (902) 4942034

Dear Prof. Borgese,

COPY

Kindly refer to my D.O. letter of even number dated 29th July, 1997 forwarding the brochure as a first announcement of the International Symposium on 'Large Marine Ecosystem: Exploration and Exploitation for sustainable development and conservation of fish stocks' proposed to be conducted by Fishery Survey of India during 21 - 22 October, 1997 in Mumbai. I regret to inform you that due to unavoidable circumstances, the proposed symposium stands postponed to November, 1998. I shall get in touch with you as soon as the rescheduled date for symposium is finalised in due course. The rescheduled date will also provide you necessary time required for finalising your travel programme.

SEE
UPCOMING
CONF.
FOR
MORE
CORRESPONDENCE

Anticipating your co-operation and participation in future.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
V. S. Somvanshi
(V. S. SOMVANSHI)

To
Prof. Elisabeth Mann Borgese,
International Ocean Institute,
Dalhousie University,
1226, Le Merchant Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
CANADA - B3H 3P7



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



COPY

Professor. Satish Chandra
Society for Indian Ocean Studies
Secular House
9/1 Institutional Area
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg
New Delhi 110 067
India

Dear Professor Chandra,

Enclosed please find a copy of my paper for the Seminar. How long do you want me to speak?

Professor Rajagopalan has a lot of very useful background material on Pacem in Maribus as well as on the UNIDO seminar -- all on disc. I am asking him to send it to you.

I shall arrive, as planned on February 8.
All the best for 1998!

Yours sincerely,

Elmuth Kamm Borgue



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



***Seminar of Indian Ocean Rim Countries
New Delhi, February 8-10, 1998***

I am most grateful to the organisers of this seminar for having given me the opportunity to present my views on a subject that will be of vital importance in the next century, although I do it with due modesty and a certain reluctance: modesty, in view of the extremely rich literature that already exists on the subject of regional cooperation and development in the Indian Ocean; reluctance, as I am fully aware that you, experts from the Indian Ocean rim countries, do not need to be told by outsiders what is best for you! I have come here, much more in order to learn, not to "teach," and what I have to say is offered merely in a spirit of sharing and comparing experiences.

My subject today is "Ocean Governance at the regional level, with particular reference to the Indian Ocean."

I will not start with the geographic and geopolitical data of the region; they have been presented many times and more effectively by your own experts than by us outsiders. You are all familiar with them, and I take them for granted.

I will begin by stressing the decisive importance of regional cooperation and organisation in the context of ocean governance; I will then make an attempt to interpret some of the new aspects of regional development in the post-UNCED period, and end with some questions: as to how these new aspects could be developed most promisingly in the Indian Ocean.

The Law of the Sea Convention abounds in references to regional, subregional and global cooperation, in particular with reference to the protection of the environment, the marine sciences and technologies, and the management

and conservation of living resources, but it does not give detailed guide lines as to how this cooperation is to be articulated -- with the one exception of Articles 276 and 277, which mandate the establishment of regional centres for the advancement of marine science and technology and give a rather detailed description of the tasks of these "centres." The Indian Ocean countries have discussed the possibility of establishing such "centres" in the Indian Ocean on previous occasions, and I want to refer in particular to a workshop organised by UNIDO in Madras in 1993, and to excellent papers presented by S.K. Singh and Krishan Saigal at Pacem in Maribus in Madras in 1994. We will come back to these because recent developments have made the establishment of such "centres" or "systems" more urgent and more feasible.

The Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development ("the Brundtland Report") is far more specific in providing guide lines for institution building, and the Rio Conference of 1992 developed them further, especially in Agenda 21.

The new guide lines can be summed up under four headings: The institutional framework we need must be (i) *comprehensive*, that is, it must reach from the local community to the global level of the United Nations; (ii) it must be *consistent*, that is, regulation and decision-making processes and mechanisms at all levels of governance must be compatible; (iii) it must be *trans-sectoral* or multidisciplinary; and (iv) participational, bottom-up rather than top down

The UNEP initiated 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.

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. 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.

This change has a number of institutional implications which the parties to Regional Seas Conventions, Protocols, and Action Plans have now to face.

The updating and restructuring of Regional Seas Programmes is absolutely essential, not only to save that useful Programme by itself, not only for the implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention, but of all the post-UNCED Conventions and action programmes as well as for implementation of the United Nations Agenda for Peace through the strengthening of regional security, including economic and environmental security. All these new instruments call for and rely on regional cooperation and organisation as an essential element: whether one looks at the Climate or Biodiversity Conventions, Agenda 21, the Barbados Action Plan for Small Island Developing States; the Nordwijk recommendations on integrated coastal management, the agreement on straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks, the Global Plan of Action on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, or the Agenda for Peace. All these new instruments call for and rely on regional cooperation and organisation as

an essential element: .

The restructuring of Regional Seas Programmes must be based on the same principles as the structuring of national and local governance: Comprehensiveness, consistency, interdisciplinarity, and participation. If there is a mismatch between the various levels of governance, they cannot properly interact, and compatibility between rules and regulations at the national and regional level is impossible.

The change from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach, the new tasks arising from the implementation of Chapter 17 (and others) of Agenda 21, the Climate and Biodiversity Conventions and the Global Programme of Action, as well as the new emphasis on integrated coastal and ocean 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.

This does not mean that UNEP's Regional Seas Programme should try to duplicate what other organisations, such as FAO, IOC, UNDP, etc., are already doing at the regional level. It means that a framework has to be established where all such organisations, including also regional development banks and UN Regional Commissions as well as science, industry and the NGO sector can cooperate.

UNEP has already begun to create such an institutional framework for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Assuming this new responsibility,

UNEP has clearly accepted a broadening of its mandate and recognized the need of an institutional framework including “partner organisations” both within the intergovernmental and the nongovernmental sector..

Another important development has been the 1995 revision of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, which also recognized the need to update and broaden the mandate and, consequently, the institutional framework, since functions and structures must evolve together.

Four concrete aspects of this evolution, generated by this process and likely to contribute to the shape of ocean governance and the further evolution of the law of the sea in the twenty-first century, should be noted.

- ◆ The new concept of *water management*;
- ◆ the creation of *regional commissions on sustainable development*;
- ◆ the creation of *regional systems for technology cooperation and “transfer”*;
- ◆ the integration of human security and sustainable development in the regional institutional framework

The first two of these have already generated new institutional infrastructure, at the regional and global level. The other two have yet to be acted on...

Integrated water management

Fresh-water and sea-water systems in the coastal zone interact. River-borne pollution from land-based activities impact on the marine environment.

Desalinated sea-water is making an increasingly important contribution to the fresh-water supply, especially in arid regions where water scarcity has led to

illness, conflict, and the breakdown of regional security. The depletion of underground aquifers has induced subsidence, sea level rise and coastal erosion. Thus the traditional institutional separation between fresh-water and sea-water systems does not respond to the needs of integrated coastal management. The recent reorganisation of divisions for integrated water management within UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a promising first step in the implementation of this recognition and will affect decision-making processes at local, national, and regional levels.

Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development

The establishment of Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development is desirable for a number of reasons.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development is very limited in its means, while its tasks and responsibilities for the implementation of Agenda 21 are very comprehensive. If it could decentralise its operations, relying on increased activities at the regional level, this would enhance its efficiency. Regional Commissions with appropriate linkages to the U.N. Commission, would ensure *coherence between regional and global policies as well as between regional and national sustainable development policies.*

The Mediterranean countries, parties to the Barcelona Convention, have taken the first bold step in establishing such a Commission

The composition of this Commission is unusual, reflecting new trends that will take us into the next century. There are 36 members. 21 of these represent the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The remaining 15 represent

local authorities, socio-economic actors and nongovernmental organisations .
working in the fields of environment and sustainable development.

Each Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention shall be represented by one high-level representative (total 21), who may be accompanied by such alternates and advisers as may be required, in order to ensure interdisciplinary participation of relevant ministerial bodies of the Contracting Parties (e.g., ministries of environment, tourism, economy, development, industry, finance, energy, etc.).

Each of the three categories mentioned in section C.5 of the text of the Terms of Reference, i.e., local authorities, socio-economic actors and nongovernmental organisations, shall be represented by five representatives (total 15) and an equal number of alternates, to be selected by the meeting of the Contracting Parties.

All 36 members shall participate in the Commission on an equal footing.¹

The first of these 3 quoted paragraphs is particularly interesting because it departs from the UNEP tradition of having States represented by their Ministers for the Environment. The representative has to be “high-level” but he may be any “high-level” Minister. The paragraph stresses the need for interdisciplinary participation of relevant ministerial bodies of the Contracting Parties.

The second paragraph is of special interest because it provides the necessary linkage to local “grass-roots” constituencies.. The third paragraph is perhaps the most important one. It treats governments and nongovernmental entities as equals. It recognizes the ongoing changing relationship between States and “civil society.” .

¹UNEP(OCA)/MED IG>8/CRP/9, paragraphs (a), 1-3

The establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development is a bold step forward. Its structure and functions should be carefully studied by the Contracting Parties to all other Regional Seas Programmes..

With regard to the following two developments -- the needs are there, and they are universally recognized; but the institutional responses are still on the drawing board.

Technology Cooperation

The Law of the Sea Convention as well as each one of the post-UNCED Conventions, Agreements and Programmes recognize the fundamental importance of technology cooperation and technology sharing if poor countries are to fulfil their responsibilities and enjoy their rights under these new instruments. This recognition is progressive, gaining strength. The provisions in the new Conventions impose greater obligations on the industrialized States than the Law of the Sea Convention..

The weakness of the system lies in the fact that *each one* of the Conventions, Agreements and Programmes has *its own* provisions for technology cooperation and sharing as each one attempts to create its own regime, at national, regional and global levels.

This obviously is a colossal waste, implying, more than a duplication, a *multiplication of efforts* -- especially considering that the technologies involved are largely the same.

If now we see the emergence of *comprehensive regimes*, responsible for the implementation of *all* the new instruments at the regional level, it becomes logical to think in terms of setting up one single system of technology cooperation serving the needs of *all* the Conventions, Agreements and Programmes in the region. Obviously this would be more cost-effective, and far more could be done with far less.

To be cost-effective, they should create synergisms between public and private investments at the regional level. To be productive, they should be based on the organisational and managerial concepts of the most advanced forms of *high-tech* Research and Development enterprises. Given the nature of modern high technology, joint research and development is the most cost-effective form of "technology transfer."

Among the industrialized countries there are models for this kind of system. In Europe, EUREKA is an excellent and very simple model, flexible, decentralised, and cost-effective. It has generated billions of dollars of investments in R&D in high technologies.²

This interesting precedent, and its offspring in Latin America, Project

²In 1987, the IOI published a proposal for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology (MEDITECH). The proposal was endorsed by the Government of Malta, and, in cooperation with UNEP and UNIDO, the IOI prepared a comprehensive feasibility study. This was discussed in a work shop organized by UNIDO. Several Mediterranean countries offered to host the Centre. As there was no agreement as to which country should be chosen, no further action was taken. The proposal, based largely on the EUREKA model but opening it to include developing countries as equal partners, is most timely today -- with the necessary adaptations to changing circumstances.

Bolivar, has been fully discussed by the Indian Ocean countries in the meetings previously indicated. *What is new is the urgent need to provide a mechanism that serves the technology transfer requirements of **all** post-UNCED instruments. The tasks and responsibilities of **all**, industrialized and developing States Parties to these instruments (Conventions, Programmes) would be considerably facilitated and made less burdensome if they would work through **one** system serving them **all**.* Such systems can be built most effectively on a regional basis.

New forms of cooperation between the private and the public sector at the international level -- not "privatisation" -- offers the possibility of a synthesis between the necessarily more narrow financial, short-range interests of the private sector, whose business is business, and the wider, social and environmental, long-term concerns and responsibilities of the State.

For developing countries, co-development of technology has a number of special advantages: It has a built-in component of *training*. Technicians from developing countries, selected for participation in joint R&D, learn "on the job"; secondly, technologies developed jointly need not be "adapted" subsequently for use in the developing country, but are from the outset designed for such use; thirdly, there is no problem with regard to "intellectual property rights". Technologies developed jointly are owned jointly, and there is already a large literature on how such rights are managed. Technology co-development will contribute to the broadening and opening of the notion of "intellectual property"

which is inevitable in any case.³

The establishment of such systems of technology-co-development within the scope of revitalized Regional Seas Programmes would be in full accord with the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly, 23-27 June 1997. Paragraph 92 of this Programme reads: *Governments should create a legal and policy framework that is conducive to technology-related private sector investments and long-term sustainable development objectives. Governments and international development institutions should continue to play a key role in establishing public-private partnerships, within and between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Such partnerships are essential for linking the advantages of the private sector -- access to finance and technology, managerial efficiency, entrepreneurial experience and engineering expertise -- with the capacity of Governments to create a policy environment that is conducive to technology-related private sector investments and long-term sustainable development objectives.*

Paragraph 93 recommends the creation of centres for the transfer of technology at

³Current trends to reinforce patent and other intellectual property rights may complicate the issue. Thus the Biodiversity Convention states:

The Contracting Parties, recognizing that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention, shall cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law *in order to insure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives.* (Art.16.5) We may interpret this to mean: "If there is a conflict between the requirements of sustainable development and established intellectual property rights, it is the former that must prevail."

various levels, including the regional level. Paragraph 95 stresses the importance of taking appropriate measures to strengthen South-South cooperation for technology transfer and capacity-building.

Regional Security

The U.N. Secretary General's *Agenda for Peace* has begun to draw attention to the need for an integration of political, economic, and environmental security. The *Agenda* also stresses the importance of *regional cooperation* in this process and its potential contribution to enhancing preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peace building. Regional organisations qualified to participate in this process

could include treaty-based organizations, whether created before or after the founding of the United Nations, regional organizations for mutual security and defence, *organizations for general regional development or for cooperation on a particular economic topic or function*, and groups created to deal with a specific political economic or social issue of current concern.

The organisations created by the Regional Seas Programmes and Conventions belong to these categories.

The Agenda further states:

Under the Charter, the Security Council has and will continue to have primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security but regional action as a matter of decentralization, delegation, and cooperation with the United Nations efforts could not only lighten the burden of the Council but also contribute to a deeper sense of participation, consensus and democratization in international affairs.

Regional Seas Programmes have not yet taken up this challenge and

opportunity. The Year of the Oceans; and the process, already initiated, of revitalizing the Regional Seas Programmes provides an excellent occasion for doing so.

A number of elements on which one could build are already in place. *Joint surveillance and enforcement* is already implemented in the South Pacific as well as in the Eastern Caribbean. This is one way of promoting economic and environmental security in the regional sea..

The structures evolving through the process of revitalizing the Regional Seas Programmes can be utilized in a similar way.

The broadly interdisciplinary, Inter-ministerial approach already adopted by the Mediterranean States for the composition of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development should be extended also to the composition of the Bureau, that is, the Executive body of the Regional Seas System. At present, the Bureau is still composed of the Ministers of the Environment. This is out of phase with the ongoing development. The Bureau should be attended "by a high-level Minister" who, in each case, should be from the Ministry responsible for decisions on the issue under consideration. Thus, if a decision has to be taken on a fisheries problem, it should be the Ministers of Agriculture/Fisheries who should compose the Bureau and take the required decision. If an issue on science and technology is on the agenda, it should be the Ministers of Science and Technology⁴, and *if it is an issue of regional security or of naval cooperation for peaceful purposes, it should be the Ministers of Defence who should compose the Bureau.* They could be accompanied

⁴E.g. the final selection of projects for technology co-development.

by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the other way 'round. They could serve the purpose of UN peacekeeping in cases of armed conflict requiring military responses, through the appropriate chain of command under the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In the absence of armed conflict, naval regional cooperation could extend to joint surveillance and enforcement and to peaceful humanitarian activities such as search and rescue, disaster relief, or hydrological surveys, mapping, and other forms of oceanographic research. In institutional terms this is a simple extension and adaptation of a process already in course.

In Asia, the Japanese Navy has recently taken a most interesting initiative in this direction. The National College of Defence organized a workshop last October,, inviting naval officers and representatives of various Ministries from a number of East Asian countries (including China), on the subject of "Ocean Governance and Regional Security Cooperation. They issued the "Tokyo Appeal for Ocean Peace Keeping which advocates regional cooperation of navies for peaceful purposes.

Not all regional seas programmes will be able to move in this direction at the same pace. Power-political constellations may be impediments requiring less or more time to overcome. But the time has come to put the issue on the agenda for consideration for the next century.

Regional seas should be declared, wherever possible, as nuclear-free zones. This is another way of integrating environmental and political security and interpreting, developing and implementing the new principle, enshrined in the Law of the Sea Convention (Article 88), reserving the High Seas for peaceful purposes.

There has been a lot of discussion lately on the question whether the reservation of the seas for peaceful purposes accords with, or violates the "freedom

of the seas,” and I want to draw your attention in particular to an excellent book by a scholar of this region, Surya Subedi.⁵ He undertakes a re-examination of the concept of the freedom of the seas which is long overdue. He argues that Grotius actually took his theory from the Asian States’ liberal traditions of freedoms of peaceful navigation and trade. He documents that when the European adventurers arrived in Asia, “they found themselves in the middle of a network of States and inter-state relations based on traditions which were more ancient than their own and in no way inferior to notions of European civilization. He quotes C.H. Alexandrovicz⁶ “It appears that before the European adventurers set out for the exploration of the outside world, some of the ancient countries such as China, India, Egypt, and Assyria, with advanced forms of civilization, were practising peaceful and free navigation for their commercial trade. He gives a quote from Christopher Pinto⁷ which I think is worth citing here:

The title *Mare Liberum*, perhaps translated with more elegance than accuracy into English by generations of scholars as “The Freedom of the Seas” may have been responsible (together with a certain predilection in the prevailing political climate for interpretations that tended toward maximum naval mobility) for the formulation of a principle somewhat wider than that

⁵Surya P. Subedi, *Land and Maritime Zones of Peace in International Law*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996.

⁶*An Introduction to the History of the law of Nations in the East Indies: 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries*. Oxford, 1967.

⁷*in International Law and the Grotian Heritage: A Commemorative Colloquium held at the Hague on 8 April 1983*.

contemplated by Grotius himself. Grotius' immediate objective was to establish a principle of freedom of *trade*, an activity which Portugal in the East, and Spain in the West, claimed to monopolize. It was freedom of navigation for commercial purpose in the open sea, rather than a general theory of "freedom of the seas" designed to limit coastal State jurisdiction, that was the aim of *Mare Liberum*.

The unlimited freedom of naval powers to do on and under the high seas as they please thus is in no way implicit in the concept of the freedom of the seas that existed in non-European cultures and that responds better to the needs of today and to the United Nations Agenda for Peace.

Regional settlement of dispute, finally, could make another important contribution to regional security. The system for the peaceful settlement of disputes contained in Part XV and Annexes V-VIII could be utilized for this purpose. Regional Arbitration or Regional Special Arbitration Tribunals could be constituted under Annexes VII and VIII.

Regional Seas thus may play a most interesting and complex role in the evolution of international law and organisation in the next century.

Physiologically, they approximate "large eco-systems" which form an ideal basis for ocean management. They generate an environment-driven communality of interests among coastal States. But environmental concerns must now be integrated into sustainable development concerns.

Regional Seas are an essential element of linkage between national and global levels of ocean policy making.

Regional Seas are of basic importance for the implementation of all UNCED

and post-UNCED Conventions. Agreements and Programmes as well as of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Regional Seas regimes overlap with the regimes of continental organisations. The Mediterranean Regional Sea regime thus includes the European Union, the Organisation of African States⁸, the Regional Commissions of the United Nations for Europe, Africa and West Asia together with their Development Banks. Regional Seas are bridges facilitating intercontinental planning and policy making.

The revitalisation of the Regional Seas Programme thus is a priority issue. The establishment of integrated water management systems, of technology cooperation systems, of regional commissions on sustainable development, and of institutional arrangements to integrate peaceful uses and regional security concerns would be essential components of this revitalization process.

Regional Seas differ greatly among themselves, with regard to their physical and human geography and to their needs. There cannot be any single scheme for the upgrading of regional seas programmes. The countries of each regional sea must find their own solutions

In the Indian Ocean we have 4 Regional Seas Programmes: The Kuwait Action Plan, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Action Plan, the East Africa Action Plan and the South Asia Action Plan. In addition, there has been the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation Conference (IOMAC) which pioneered a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to ocean affairs in the Indian Ocean; the

⁸ "Economic Integration organisations," which have a standing in all new convention regimes.

Indian Ocean Rim Countries organization, and a bewildering number of other regional, subregional and sectoral organizations, partly within the UN system, partly outside of it. For a very detailed and fairly up-to-date analysis of this plethora of organisations, I want to refer to Barbara Kwiatkowska's paper "Institutional Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region: Resource Development and Environmental Protection (1994). She came to the conclusion that, on the one hand.

In connection with the coming into force of the UNCLOS and as a follow-up to the UNCED Agenda 21, further strengthening of institutional structure in resource development and environment protection of the Wider Indian Ocean should become a priority concern of both regional states and the respective donors.

On the other hand, she finds that there would not seem to exist the need of creating any new regional (intergovernmental) institutions.

I tend to agree with this assessment. But two steps appear to be urgent

- ◆ A forum must be found where all the regional, subregional, and sectoral Indian Ocean organisations can cooperate and agree on common policy guidelines.
- ◆ agendas and action plans need to be updated, taking into particular consideration the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly, 23-27 June 1997, as well as the recommendations and action plans of the post-UNCED Conferences and Conventions and the Agenda for Peace

As to the forum, the formula proposed by UNEP in its Draft Proposal on

Arrangements for Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (28 October 1996) appears to be quite applicable. Although the official scope of this proposal is still strictly "sectoral" (i.e., land-based sources of pollution), the institutional framework proposed is comprehensive, including also "regional institutions concerned with the marine environment, other regional institutions such as regional development banks, the private sector and non-governmental organisations" whose interests must also be reflected on the agenda which must necessarily be broadened. The Proposal, in fact, repeatedly states that it should serve to "Revitalize the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, in particular by facilitating appropriate activities of the regional programmes."

The collaboration of UNEP and its partner agencies as well as relevant global and regional programmes, structures and agreements, will be essential for successful implementation of the Global Programme of Action. *Such collaboration will ensure that implementation of the Global Programme of Action will be approached in a wider context, encompassing, inter alia, concern for human health (WHO), productivity of coastal areas (FAO), loss of biodiversity (CBI and others), radiation protection and marine pollution monitoring (IAEA and others), retarded development and poverty (UNDP), shifting demographic patterns (UNCHS/Habitat), declining food security (FAO, WFP), global environmental change (IGBP of ICSU), nature conservation (WWF, IUCN), marine pollution monitoring and radiation protection (IAEA and others).* (Italics added)

All Indian Ocean organisations could be included in this sort of institutional framework. These UNEP workshops, originally intended to discuss the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, might be *institutionalized*, to meet perhaps every second year in the new century, to discuss Indian Ocean marine and coastal policy in a comprehensive manner. One might perhaps suggest that these fora should be organized by each of the four Indian Ocean Regional Seas Programmes separately, since the priorities of each one are different. Oil production and oil pollution will remain a priority in the Kuwait Action Plan Oil will also be a priority of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Programme; but it should be remembered that there are precious minerals and metals in the graben of the Red Sea (especially Atlantis II) managed by the Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Commission which evidently should also be included in this forum. Fisheries and biodiversity as well as sustainable tourism will also be on this priority agenda. Food would be a priority of the Nairobi East Africa Action as well as of the South Asian Programme.

Perhaps every six years there might be a joint forum of all four Indian Ocean Regional Seas Programmes. Technology cooperation, regional Commissions on Sustainable Development, integrated water management, and regional security certainly constitute common interests. Increasing attention is also being paid, by the countries of the Region, to the problem of upgrading the livelihood of poor coastal villages and the shanty towns of coastal megacities as an essential part of "integrated coastal management." This requires cooperation in the development of socially and environmentally sustainable technologies. With regard to both technology cooperation and regional security, one might look at the Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Commission as another interesting model. The establishment of a joint development

zone enhances regional security, and the three-partite technology cooperation arrangement (between Preussag AG and various Universities [Germany], Saudi-Arabia, and the Sudan) may be useful to look at as a precedent. There are a number of highly capital-endowed countries in the Wider Indian Ocean region; the region is rich in under-utilised resources, and joint ventures between a capital rich, a resource-rich Indian Ocean country, and a technologically developed country within or outside the Indian Ocean region would be an effective way of implementing a EUREKA type programme if Indian Ocean countries could agree to establish the required institutional framework.

This, again, is not a question of creating new institutions, but merely of utilizing what is already there.

A programme of this sort, building on what already exists, launched in the Year of the Ocean for the next century, which may well be the Century of the Ocean, would undoubtedly enhance development in the Wider Indian Ocean Region, and make an invaluable contribution to the emergence of a system of ocean governance reaching from the local community to the United Nations.



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: November 26, 1997

Subject: Two faxes

Dear Krishan,

Thanks for the two faxes.

I have sent my acceptance plus the form, duly filled, to Professor Chandra.

As to the format for the proceedings, it is just fine. I think the declaration should come first, after the editorial introductions.

I am a little concerned about the "conclusions and recommendations." They are very uneven and need a lot of work. I understand the Rapporteurs have summaries of the discussions. It would be good to have these in each section, after the papers. And then these conclusions & recommendations. But I think format and style should be somewhat harmonized.

That is it!

Love,

Elisabeth

CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT

MAIN OFFICE: 41, Tughlakabad Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 062 INDIA Tel: 6981110, 6981124, 6983394, 6986399

Fax: 91-11-6985879, Email: cse@sdalt.ernet.in WEBSITE: www.oneworld.org/cse

BRANCH OFFICE: Core 6A, Fourth Floor, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003



LEAVES
OF
IMPORTANT
SURVIVAL
TREES
IN
INDIA —
MAHUA,
KHEJRI,
ALDER,
PALMYRA
AND
OAK

Ms. Elizabeth Mann-Borgese
International Ocean Institute
126 Le Marchant St.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, CANADA B 3H 3P7

25 June 1998

Dear Elizabeth Mann-Borgese,

We are starting the review process for the annual Global Environmental Governance report. As you have kindly agreed to act as a reviewer for the report, I am sending you a first draft of the chapter on Law of the Sea. Due to time constraints, we are unable to send you an edited and updated copy, since we are carrying out the external review and the copyediting process simultaneously. Please pardon the typos. But we are very eager to have your inputs on the chapter, which will certainly be an enormous help to us.

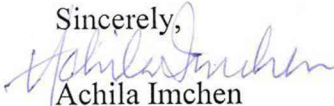
I hope you will be able to find the time to read the enclosed chapter and return it with your comments by the 15th of August.

To help you during your review process, I have also enclosed two forms which is a format for the review. The first one is simply intended to inform us that you have received the chapter. Please complete this form and send it back to me at your earliest convenience by fax or email.

The second form is to provide us with general information about your ideas on the overall work. You could fax this form to us as soon as you complete the review process, or you could return it with along the chapter and your notes to the author/editor.

We have also included a general treatment note that was given to all GEG writers.

Once again, I thank you for participating in this important project as a reviewer. We greatly appreciate all the help and time you have given to the project. Please let me know if there is any additional information I could provide. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Achila Imchen
Research Unit, CSE

PATRON
SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN

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Box-Folder Number: Box 270, Folder 8

Series: Administrative records of the International Ocean Institute

Sub-Series: Correspondence

File: Correspondence between Elisabeth Mann Borgese and Indian Officials

Description of items:

R. S. Ganapathy CV

Singh, Manmohan, "Opening Statement."

CII News: Journal of Confederation of Indian Industry, January, 1992.

Moller, Hedda, "Law of the Sea."

Reason for separation:

Pages have been removed from digital copy due to copyright and privacy concerns.

RESOURCES

LITERATURE

1) BOOKS:

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University of Virginia School of Law: Center for Oceans Law and Policy, Myron H. Nordquist (chief ed.), Satya N. Nandan C.B.E., Shabtai Rosenne (vol. eds.), Neal R. Grandy (asst. ed.) 1995, 1993, 1985, *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982: A Commentary, VOL I-III*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

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2) JOURNALS:

Indian Journal of International Law, vol 37, No. 1, Jan-March 1997; vol 37, No. 3, July-September 1997.

Economic and Political Weekly, vol XVII, No 11, March 13, 1982 (B.S. Chimni); Vol XVII, No 24, June 12, 1982 (*ibid.*)

Green File, August 1989; December 1994.

3) PAMPHLETS

UNEP 1991, *The Law of the Sea and the Indian Ocean*, prepared for the UNEP and the International Ocean Institute by Shanti Wickremeratne.

US Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Media Services 1976, *A Constitution for the Sea*, Department of State Publication 8870, International Series 123, released August 1976.

4) UN Resolutions

Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly: Official Records during its 22nd session, volume I, 19 Sept.-19 Dec. 1967, supplement No. 16 (A/6716), United Nations, New York, 1968.

Report of the Special Committee, 24 Feb-3 April 1969, 24th session, supplement No. 20 (A/7620) United Nations, New York, 1969.



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



July 27, 1998

FAXED

Ms Achila Imchen
Centre for Science and Environment
41 Tughakabad Institutional Area
New Delhi-110 062
India

Fax 91 11 698 5879

Dear Ms Imchen,

Here are my comments. I hope they will be helpful.

With all good wishes,

Yours cordially

Elisabeth Mann Borgese



Confidential comments on "Law of the Sea by Hedda Moeller

On the positive side: the paper covers a lot of ground, following, to a large extent, the guidelines provided. The author attempts to be fair as evident also from the sources she has selected, which represent a variety of views. But the tone of discourse is at times inappropriate and tends to be unnecessarily "shrill." Legal expressions are frequently inaccurate or unclear. And, unfortunately, there are quite a few errors, inadequacies, and gaps. I will try to deal with them page by page.

P.1 "Considering today's breakdown of the globe's inhabitants" not a very fortunate formulation. (At first reading, I envisaged each inhabitant breaking down and lying on the floor...)

P. 4, para.2 "(as yet deemed [rather than "determined"] to be of limitless supply)"

p.5 The ILC was not established for the purpose of dealing with the LoS, but it worked for 9 years to prepare the four conventions of 1958!

P.5 I don't think one can say that World War II "devastated land and ocean alike"; on the contrary, it is well known that fish stocks *recovered* during the war, because there was far less fishing going on!

P.6 "It's time was certainly due" should be "Its time"!

P. 8 Nothing was known about the manganese nodules during the years preceding the 1958 UNCLOS I! That information came only in the 'Sixties.

P. 14, first para. It should be noted that Pardo voted *against* the moratorium resolution. And he did not propose that "the seas be regarded as the common heritage of mankind, but only "the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction." (His real intention was the whole ocean, but he was realistic enough to understand that this would have been unacceptable at the time.)

next para: the CH Resolution was not adopted "unanimously" but "by consensus" The USA abstained, if I remember correctly.. And how can the author say that it was unanimously adopted, and then, in the next sentence "the US, it should be noted, along with 27 others, voted against the 'common heritage' resolution..." This para. Is a bit mixed up

p. 14, box, I think it would be better to use the Convention section headings; e.g., the Convention does not deal specifically with the broad-shelf and shelf-locked States; it deals with the limits of the continental shelf.

P. 15, end of box: ocean space is measured, not "from predetermined coastal points" but from base lines, which may be far out at sea. Base lines and straight base lines, and internal waters should be explained.

P. 15, para. Following the box: Third Committee with the protection of the marine environment, marine scientific research, and the development and transfer of marine technology.

P. 17 It is not INNOCENT PASSAGE...THROUGH INTERNATIONAL STRAITS. The new concept of "transit passage" has been omitted. This should be inserted, and the difference between innocent passage and transit passage should be explained.

P. 18 The description of "archipelagic waters" is inadequate.

P. 20 top para: not clear. What does author mean by "artificial islands...are still classified as uninhabitable rocks" -- they aren't, even if, like uninhabitable rocks, they shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf. (Artificial islands cannot even have a territorial sea!)

Next para: I think expressions like "thoughtfully explaining" or (farther down) "indignant cries" are not appropriate..

P. 21 It should perhaps be explained that, beyond 200 miles, coastal States do not have the right to refuse applications for marine scientific research on the our continental shelf.

P. 22, top. Language is inappropriate.

P. 22, the description of the International Sea-bed Authority is quite inadequate.

Perhaps the section REVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE could be omitted here, as this subject is discussed later on in the chapter, and there is a redundancy.

Technology development and transfer, Dispute settlement have been omitted in this summary description of the Convention. They should be here.

Pp23, 24. Again, the treatment of the International Sea-bed Authority is quite inadequate. The second para. of p. 24 is misleading. It is not the Enterprise that has been given the right of supervising all exploration for and exploitation of the resources in the international sea-bed. It is the Authority. The Enterprise is responsible only for its own activities, not those of States and Companies under contract with the Authority. The "parallel system" is not explained anywhere. The Implementation agreement should be introduced here -- at the latest! -- the box referring to Annex III is obsolete, and superseded by the Implementation Agreement!

As pointed out by the author, this section needs a lot more precision -- one does not understand, e.g., the page references. And, of course, there now have been two cases before the Tribunal.

P. 28, top, it is not the straddling stocks that create "donut holes," it is the delimitation of EEZs. The "donut holes," in turn, create problems for the management of straddling stocks.
P. 28 The Agreement on the Implementation of Part XI does not belong here, but should be together with the description of the Authority.

P. 29 If the Whaling Convention and Commission are mentioned, one would have to mention also the IMO and its Conventions. If the Straddling Stocks Agreement is mentioned one really should mention all the UNCED and post-UNCED Conventions, Agreements, and Programmes, all of which have important ocean related parts, which overlap with the Law of the Sea Convention -- e.g., the responsibilities of the Sea-bed Authority and the Biodiversity Convention for the conservation (biodiversity) of the fauna and flora of the deep sea-bed).

P.28. Too much Sylvia Earle. The FAO documents contain more authoritative statements about overfishing.

P. 30. The treatment of the Regional Seas Programme is inadequate. The Mediterranean, the Barcelona Convention, etc. is not mentioned. One also should mention the most recent, important development: that is that UNEP has taken up the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on the Prevention of Pollution from Land based Activities and is carrying this out through the Regional Seas Programme.

P. 30 I don't know whether COUNTRY POSITIONS should be here or earlier -- probably earlier. Certainly, the unilateral mining legislation does not belong here but should be much earlier.

p. 34, second para. "Like a petulant child" inappropriate language.

I don't think one can say that the Landlocked and Geographically Disadvantaged States were largely ignored by the Conference. They were a powerful and quite active group, and it is not clear to me what the NGOs and individuals lost through the UNCLOS negotiations. In the 'seventies, they just were not yet as influential as they are today!

The CONCLUSIONS are not bad, except that they would be less pessimistic if post-UNCED developments had been taken into account.

CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENT
The Annual Global Environmental Governance Report

Reviewer's reply form LAW OF THE SEA

Title:

Reviewer: ELISABETH MANN BORGES

You can also email your answers to: achila%cse@sdalt.ernet.in

☒ Yes, I am able to return the chapter to you by: 15 August 1998

☐ Yes, I will only be able to return it to you by

Reviewer's Response

PART A: Confidential

In addition to your general statements, as an expert on the subject, please comment on the following key points regarding the overall quality of the report:

- a) Factual Inaccuracies, if any: Alas, there are many! p. 8 "Leading up to the First UNCLOS ... there had been an overly publicized discovery of mineral deposits" ... not here. p. 13 Malta did not declare the ocean, but only the seabed to be CH of M. - no space many inaccuracies
- b) Inadequate Information (please send us references): the most important one: UNCED, and ocean-related parts of Conventions, Agreements and programmes should have been taken into account.

c) Misrepresentations, if any:

.....

.....

.....

d) Missed Key Points, if any:

.....

.....

.....

2. Editorial Notes:

Needs introductory comment or postscript, essentially as follows:

.....

.....

.....

3. Other comments to the editor:

The piece needs a lot of editing. In some places, the style is inappropriate. It tends to be "shrill". The author does not seem to be at home with legal language. I am attaching a more detailed report.

Blum Maim Berger



B.N. Krishnamurthy
Adviser
(Tele: 4362964)

RECEIVED AUG 26 1998
भारत सरकार
महासागर विकास विभाग
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

COPY

D.O.No.DOD/33/IOC/IYO/1/98
August 24, 1998

Dear Dr. Kullenberg,

Greetings to you! I hope, you are enjoying the new job.

I am very much pleased to inform you that a special lecture is organised on 9th November, 1998 at Delhi on the occasion of the International Year of the Ocean. This lecture is being jointly sponsored by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO and Department of Ocean Development. The topic for the Lecture would be 'Ocean Science and Technology: Emerging Opportunities'. The Lecture will be for an hour. Members of the Indian National Commission for UNESCO and other senior officers are expected to attend the lecture.

I am pleased again to invite you to deliver the above Lecture on 9th November, 1998. We will make arrangements to meet expenditure on your visit to Delhi including international travel. I shall be thankful if you could accept this and confirm to us by return fax.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(B.N. Krishnamurthy)

Dr. G. Kullenberg,
Executive Director,
International Ocean Institute
Room No.115, Block-B, New Humanities Bldg.,
University of Malta, M-side,
Malta, FAX: 00 (356) 346502

Copy to Shri D.P. Singh, Director (UU), Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, MHRD, Department of Education, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, FAX: 3381355 for information.

(B.N. Krishnamurthy)

RECEIVED SEP 28 1998

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Dr. S. Z. Qasim



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E-Mail : sios.delhi@sm1.sprintrpg.ems.vsnl.net.in

No.SIOS/135/664

Dated the 14th September, 1998

Dear *Prof. Borgese,*

I am sure, you would recall your participation and your contribution in the International Seminar on Indian Ocean in the 21st Century: Linkages & Networking, which was held in Vigyan Bhavan on 9 - 10 February 1998.

It was very kind of you to send the full text of your paper which we greatly value. The Society is pleased to announce the publication of a monograph based on the International Seminar. Your important contribution would certainly be included in this volume.

However, I thought before its final editing, you might like to update or add something in the text if you consider it desirable. Therefore, I am sending a copy of the text that we have with us and shall be grateful receiving it in an updated form by **31st October, 1998**, which is the dateline of the submission of papers.

I shall look forward to receiving your acceptance and a reply.

With warmest regards,

Enc: As above.

Yours sincerely,

(S.Z. Qasim)

Title of your paper : **The Indian Ocean in the Twenty-First Century**

Prof. Elisabeth M. Borgese
Founder and Chairperson
(International Ocean Institute)
Dalhousie University
1226, Le Marchant Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3H 3P7



Dalhousie University

International Ocean
Institute



***Seminar of Indian Ocean Rim Countries
New Delhi, February 8-10, 1998***

I am most grateful to the organisers of this seminar for having given me the opportunity to present my views on a subject that will be of vital importance in the next century, although I do it with due modesty and a certain reluctance: modesty, in view of the extremely rich literature that already exists on the subject of regional cooperation and development in the Indian Ocean; reluctance, as I am fully aware that you, experts from the Indian Ocean rim countries, do not need to be told by outsiders what is best for you! I have come here, much more in order to learn, not to "teach;" and what I have to say is offered merely in a spirit of sharing and comparing experiences.

My subject today is "Ocean Governance at the regional level, with particular reference to the Indian Ocean."

I will not start with the geographic and geopolitical data of the region; they have been presented many times and more effectively by your own experts than by us outsiders. You are all familiar with them, and I take them for granted.

I will begin by stressing the decisive importance of regional cooperation and organisation in the context of ocean governance; I will then make an attempt to interpret some of the new aspects of regional development in the post-UNCED period, and end with some questions: as to how these new aspects could be developed most promisingly in the Indian Ocean.

The Law of the Sea Convention abounds in references to regional, subregional and global cooperation, in particular with reference to the protection of the environment, the marine sciences and technologies, and the management

and conservation of living resources, but it does not give detailed guide lines as to how this cooperation is to be articulated -- with the one exception of Articles 276 and 277, which mandate the establishment of regional centres for the advancement of marine science and technology and give a rather detailed description of the tasks of these "centres." The Indian Ocean countries have discussed the possibility of establishing such "centres" in the Indian Ocean on previous occasions, and I want to refer in particular to a workshop organised by UNIDO in Madras in 1993, and to excellent papers presented by S.K. Singh and Krishan Saigal at Pacem in Maribus in Madras in 1994. We will come back to these because recent developments have made the establishment of such "centres" or "systems" more urgent and more feasible.

The Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development ("the Brundtland Report") is far more specific in providing guide lines for institution building, and the Rio Conference of 1992 developed them further, especially in Agenda 21.

The new guide lines can be summed up under four headings: The institutional framework we need must be (i) *comprehensive*, that is, it must reach from the local community to the global level of the United Nations; (ii) it must be *consistent*, that is, regulation and decision-making processes and mechanisms at all levels of governance must be compatible; (iii) it must be *trans-sectoral* or multidisciplinary; and (iv) participational, bottom-up rather than top down

The UNEP initiated 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.

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. 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.

This change has a number of institutional implications which the parties to Regional Seas Conventions, Protocols, and Action Plans have now to face.

The updating and restructuring of Regional Seas Programmes is absolutely essential, not only to save that useful Programme by itself, not only for the implementation of the Law of the Sea Convention, but of all the post-UNCED Conventions and action programmes as well as for implementation of the United Nations Agenda for Peace through the strengthening of regional security, including economic and environmental security. All these new instruments call for and rely on regional cooperation and organisation as an essential element: whether one looks at the Climate or Biodiversity Conventions, Agenda 21, the Barbados Action Plan for Small Island Developing States; the Nordwijk recommendations on integrated coastal management, the agreement on straddling stocks and highly migratory stocks, the Global Plan of Action on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, or the Agenda for Peace. All these new instruments call for and rely on regional cooperation and organisation as

an essential element:

The restructuring of Regional Seas Programmes must be based on the same principles as the structuring of national and local governance: Comprehensiveness, consistency, interdisciplinarity, and participation. If there is a mismatch between the various levels of governance, they cannot properly interact, and compatibility between rules and regulations at the national and regional level is impossible.

The change from a sectoral to a comprehensive approach, the new tasks arising from the implementation of Chapter 17 (and others) of Agenda 21, the Climate and Biodiversity Conventions and the Global Programme of Action, as well as the new emphasis on integrated coastal and ocean 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.

This does not mean that UNEP's Regional Seas Programme should try to duplicate what other organisations, such as FAO, IOC, UNDP, etc., are already doing at the regional level. It means that a framework has to be established where all such organisations, including also regional development banks and UN Regional Commissions as well as science, industry and the NGO sector can cooperate.

UNEP has already begun to create such an institutional framework for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action on Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Assuming this new responsibility,

UNEP has clearly accepted a broadening of its mandate and recognized the need of an institutional framework including "partner organisations" both within the intergovernmental and the nongovernmental sector..

Another important development has been the 1995 revision of the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, which also recognized the need to update and broaden the mandate and, consequently, the institutional framework, since functions and structures must evolve together.

Four concrete aspects of this evolution, generated by this process and likely to contribute to the shape of ocean governance and the further evolution of the law of the sea in the twenty-first century, should be noted.

- ◆ The new concept of *water management*;
- ◆ the creation of *regional commissions on sustainable development*;
- ◆ the creation of *regional systems for technology cooperation and "transfer"*;
- ◆ the integration of human security and sustainable development in the regional institutional framework

The first two of these have already generated new institutional infrastructure, at the regional and global level. The other two have yet to be acted on...

Integrated water management

Fresh-water and sea-water systems in the coastal zone interact. River-borne pollution from land-based activities impact on the marine environment.

Desalinated sea-water is making an increasingly important contribution to the fresh-water supply, especially in arid regions where water scarcity has led to

illness, conflict, and the breakdown of regional security. The depletion of underground aquifers has induced subsidence, sea level rise and coastal erosion. Thus the traditional institutional separation between fresh-water and sea-water systems does not respond to the needs of integrated coastal management. The recent reorganisation of divisions for integrated water management within UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a promising first step in the implementation of this recognition and will affect decision-making processes at local, national, and regional levels.

Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development

The establishment of Regional Commissions on Sustainable Development is desirable for a number of reasons.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development is very limited in its means, while its tasks and responsibilities for the implementation of Agenda 21 are very comprehensive. If it could decentralise its operations, relying on increased activities at the regional level, this would enhance its efficiency. Regional Commissions with appropriate linkages to the U.N. Commission, would ensure *coherence between regional and global policies as well as between regional and national sustainable development policies.*

The Mediterranean countries, parties to the Barcelona Convention, have taken the first bold step in establishing such a Commission.

The composition of this Commission is unusual, reflecting new trends that will take us into the next century. There are 36 members. 21 of these represent the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention. The remaining 15 represent

local authorities, socio-economic actors and nongovernmental organisations working in the fields of environment and sustainable development.

62/ Each Contracting Party to the Barcelona Convention shall be represented by one high-level representative (total 21), who may be accompanied by such alternates and advisers as may be required, in order to ensure interdisciplinary participation of relevant ministerial bodies of the Contracting Parties (e.g., ministries of environment, tourism, economy, development, industry, finance, energy, etc.).

Each of the three categories mentioned in section C.5 of the text of the Terms of Reference, i.e., local authorities, socio-economic actors and nongovernmental organisations, shall be represented by five representatives (total 15) and an equal number of alternates, to be selected by the meeting of the Contracting Parties.

All 36 members shall participate in the Commission on an equal footing.¹

The first of these 3 quoted paragraphs is particularly interesting because it departs from the UNEP tradition of having States represented by their Ministers for the Environment. The representative has to be "high-level" but he may be any "high-level" Minister. The paragraph stresses the need for interdisciplinary participation of relevant ministerial bodies of the Contracting Parties.

The second paragraph is of special interest because it provides the necessary linkage to local "grass-roots" constituencies.. The third paragraph is perhaps the most important one. It treats governments and nongovernmental entities as equals. It recognizes the ongoing changing relationship between States and "civil society."

¹UNEP(OCA)/MED IG>8/CRP/9, paragraphs (a), 1-3

The establishment of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development is a bold step forward. Its structure and functions should be carefully studied by the Contracting Parties to all other Regional Seas Programmes..

With regard to the following two developments -- the needs are there, and they are universally recognized; but the institutional responses are still on the drawing board.

Technology Cooperation

The Law of the Sea Convention as well as each one of the post-UNCED Conventions, Agreements and Programmes recognize the fundamental importance of technology cooperation and technology sharing if poor countries are to fulfil their responsibilities and enjoy their rights under these new instruments. This recognition is progressive, gaining strength. The provisions in the new Conventions impose greater obligations on the industrialized States than the Law of the Sea Convention..

The weakness of the system lies in the fact that *each one* of the Conventions, Agreements and Programmes has *its own* provisions for technology cooperation and sharing as each one attempts to create its own regime, at national, regional and global levels.

This obviously is a colossal waste, implying, more than a duplication, a *multiplication of efforts* -- especially considering that the technologies involved are largely the same.

If now we see the emergence of *comprehensive regimes*, responsible for the implementation of *all* the new instruments at the regional level, it becomes logical to think in terms of setting up one single system of technology cooperation serving the needs of *all* the Conventions, Agreements and Programmes in the region. Obviously this would be more cost-effective, and far more could be done with far less.

To be cost-effective, they should create synergisms between public and private investments at the regional level. To be productive, they should be based on the organisational and managerial concepts of the most advanced forms of *high-tech* Research and Development enterprises. Given the nature of modern high technology, joint research and development is the most cost-effective form of "technology transfer."

Among the industrialized countries there are models for this kind of system. In Europe, EUREKA is an excellent and very simple model, flexible, decentralised, and cost-effective. It has generated billions of dollars of investments in R&D in high technologies.²

This interesting precedent, and its offspring in Latin America, Project

²In 1987, the IOI published a proposal for the establishment of a Mediterranean Centre for Research and Development in Marine Industrial Technology (MEDITECH). The proposal was endorsed by the Government of Malta, and, in cooperation with UNEP and UNIDO, the IOI prepared a comprehensive feasibility study. This was discussed in a work shop organized by UNIDO. Several Mediterranean countries offered to host the Centre. As there was no agreement as to which country should be chosen, no further action was taken. The proposal, based largely on the EUREKA model but opening it to include developing countries as equal partners, is most timely today -- with the necessary adaptations to changing circumstances.

Bolivar, has been fully discussed by the Indian Ocean countries in the meetings previously indicated. *What is new is the urgent need to provide a mechanism that serves the technology transfer requirements of **all** post-UNCED instruments. The tasks and responsibilities of **all**, industrialized and developing States Parties to these instruments (Conventions, Programmes) would be considerably facilitated and made less burdensome if they would work through **one** system serving them **all**.* Such systems can be built most effectively on a regional basis.

New forms of cooperation between the private and the public sector at the international level -- not "privatisation" -- offers the possibility of a synthesis between the necessarily more narrow financial, short-range interests of the private sector, whose business is business, and the wider, social and environmental, long-term concerns and responsibilities of the State.

For developing countries, co-development of technology has a number of special advantages: It has a built-in component of *training*. Technicians from developing countries, selected for participation in joint R&D, learn "on the job"; secondly, technologies developed jointly need not be "adapted" subsequently for use in the developing country, but are from the outset designed for such use; thirdly, there is no problem with regard to "intellectual property rights". Technologies developed jointly are owned jointly, and there is already a large literature on how such rights are managed. Technology co-development will contribute to the broadening and opening of the notion of "intellectual property"

which is inevitable in any case.³

The establishment of such systems of technology-co-development within the scope of revitalized Regional Seas Programmes would be in full accord with the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly, 23-27 June 1997. Paragraph 92 of this Programme reads: *Governments should create a legal and policy framework that is conducive to technology-related private sector investments and long-term sustainable development objectives. Governments and international development institutions should continue to play a key role in establishing public-private partnerships, within and between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Such partnerships are essential for linking the advantages of the private sector -- access to finance and technology, managerial efficiency, entrepreneurial experience and engineering expertise -- with the capacity of Governments to create a policy environment that is conducive to technology-related private sector investments and long-term sustainable development objectives.*

Paragraph 93 recommends the creation of centres for the transfer of technology at

³Current trends to reinforce patent and other intellectual property rights may complicate the issue. Thus the Biodiversity Convention states:

The Contracting Parties, recognizing that patents and other intellectual property rights may have an influence on the implementation of this Convention, shall cooperate in this regard subject to national legislation and international law *in order to insure that such rights are supportive of and do not run counter to its objectives.* (Art.16.5) We may interpret this to mean: "If there is a conflict between the requirements of sustainable development and established intellectual property rights, it is the former that must prevail."

various levels, including the regional level. Paragraph 95 stresses the importance of taking appropriate measures to strengthen South-South cooperation for technology transfer and capacity-building.

Regional Security

The U.N. Secretary General's *Agenda for Peace* has begun to draw attention to the need for an integration of political, economic, and environmental security. The *Agenda* also stresses the importance of *regional cooperation* in this process and its potential contribution to enhancing preventive diplomacy, peacekeeping, peacemaking and post-conflict peace building. Regional organisations qualified to participate in this process

could include treaty-based organizations, whether created before or after the founding of the United Nations, regional organizations for mutual security and defence, *organizations for general regional development or for cooperation on a particular economic topic or function*, and groups created to deal with a specific political economic or social issue of current concern.

The organisations created by the Regional Seas Programmes and Conventions belong to these categories.

The Agenda further states:

Under the Charter, the Security Council has and will continue to have primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security but regional action as a matter of decentralization, delegation, and cooperation with the United Nations efforts could not only lighten the burden of the Council but also contribute to a deeper sense of participation, consensus and democratization in international affairs.

Regional Seas Programmes have not yet taken up this challenge and

opportunity. The Year of the Oceans; and the process, already initiated, of revitalizing the Regional Seas Programmes provides an excellent occasion for doing so.

A number of elements on which one could build are already in place. *Joint surveillance and enforcement* is already implemented in the South Pacific as well as in the Eastern Caribbean. This is one way of promoting economic and environmental security in the regional sea..

[The structures evolving through the process of revitalizing the Regional Seas Programmes can be utilized in a similar way.

[The broadly interdisciplinary, Inter-ministerial approach already adopted by the Mediterranean States for the composition of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development should be extended also to the composition of the Bureau, that is, the Executive body of the Regional Seas System. At present, the Bureau is still composed of the Ministers of the Environment. This is out of phase with the ongoing development. The Bureau should be attended "by a high-level Minister" who, in each case, should be from the Ministry responsible for decisions on the issue under consideration. Thus, if a decision has to be taken on a fisheries problem, it should be the Ministers of Agriculture/Fisheries who should compose the Bureau and take the required decision. If an issue on science and technology is on the agenda, it should be the Ministers of Science and Technology⁴, and *if it is an issue of regional security or of naval cooperation for peaceful purposes, it should be the Ministers of Defence who should compose the Bureau.* They could be accompanied]

⁴E.g. the final selection of projects for technology co-development.

by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, or the other way round. They could serve the purpose of UN peacekeeping in cases of armed conflict requiring military responses, through the appropriate chain of command under the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In the absence of armed conflict, naval regional cooperation could extend to joint surveillance and enforcement and to peaceful humanitarian activities such as search and rescue, disaster relief, or hydrological surveys, mapping, and other forms of oceanographic research. In institutional terms this is a simple extension and adaptation of a process already in course.

In Asia, the Japanese Navy has recently taken a most interesting initiative in this direction. The National College of Defence organized a workshop last October, inviting naval officers and representatives of various Ministries from a number of East Asian countries (including China), on the subject of "Ocean Governance and Regional Security Cooperation. They issued the "Tokyo Appeal for Ocean Peace Keeping which advocates regional cooperation of navies for peaceful purposes.

Not all regional seas programmes will be able to move in this direction at the same pace. Power-political constellations may be impediments requiring less or more time to overcome. But the time has come to put the issue on the agenda for consideration for the next century.

Regional seas should be declared, wherever possible, as nuclear-free zones. This is another way of integrating environmental and political security and interpreting, developing and implementing the new principle, enshrined in the Law of the Sea Convention (Article 88), reserving the High Seas for peaceful purposes.

There has been a lot of discussion lately on the question whether the reservation of the seas for peaceful purposes accords with, or violates the "freedom

of the seas,” and I want to draw your attention in particular to an excellent book by a scholar of this region, Surya Subedi.⁵ He undertakes a re-examination of the concept of the freedom of the seas which is long overdue. He argues that Grotius actually took his theory from the Asian States’ liberal traditions of freedoms of peaceful navigation and trade. He documents that when the European adventurers arrived in Asia, “they found themselves in the middle of a network of States and inter-state relations based on traditions which were more ancient than their own and in no way inferior to notions of European civilization. He quotes C.H. Alexandrovicz⁶ “It appears that before the European adventurers set out for the exploration of the outside world, some of the ancient countries such as China, India, Egypt, and Assyria, with advanced forms of civilization, were practising peaceful and free navigation for their commercial trade. He gives a quote from Christopher Pinto⁷ which I think is worth citing here:

The title *Mare Liberum*, perhaps translated with more elegance than accuracy into English by generations of scholars as “The Freedom of the Seas” may have been responsible (together with a certain predilection in the prevailing political climate for interpretations that tended toward maximum naval mobility) for the formulation of a principle somewhat wider than that

⁵Surya P. Subedi, *Land and Maritime Zones of Peace in International Law*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996.

⁶*An Introduction to the History of the law of Nations in the East Indies: 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries*. Oxford, 1967.

⁷in *International Law and the Grotian Heritage: A Commemorative Colloquium held at the Hague on 8 April 1983*.

contemplated by Grotius himself. Grotius' immediate objective was to establish a principle of freedom of *trade*, an activity which Portugal in the East, and Spain in the West, claimed to monopolize. It was freedom of navigation for commercial purpose in the open sea, rather than a general theory of "freedom of the seas" designed to limit coastal State jurisdiction, that was the aim of *Mare Liberum*.

The unlimited freedom of naval powers to do on and under the high seas as they please thus is in no way implicit in the concept of the freedom of the seas that existed in non-European cultures and that responds better to the needs of today and to the United Nations Agenda for Peace.

Regional settlement of dispute, finally, could make another important contribution to regional security. The system for the peaceful settlement of disputes contained in Part XV and Annexes V-VIII could be utilized for this purpose. Regional Arbitration or Regional Special Arbitration Tribunals could be constituted under Annexes VII and VIII.

Regional Seas thus may play a most interesting and complex role in the evolution of international law and organisation in the next century.

Physiologically, they approximate "large eco-systems" which form an ideal basis for ocean management. They generate an environment-driven communality of interests among coastal States. But environmental concerns must now be integrated into sustainable development concerns.

Regional Seas are an essential element of linkage between national and global levels of ocean policy making.

Regional Seas are of basic importance for the implementation of all UNCED

and post-UNCED Conventions, Agreements and Programmes as well as of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Regional Seas regimes overlap with the regimes of continental organisations. The Mediterranean Regional Sea regime thus includes the European Union, the Organisation of African States⁸, the Regional Commissions of the United Nations for Europe, Africa and West Asia together with their Development Banks. Regional Seas are bridges facilitating intercontinental planning and policy making.

The revitalisation of the Regional Seas Programme thus is a priority issue. The establishment of integrated water management systems, of technology cooperation systems, of regional commissions on sustainable development, and of institutional arrangements to integrate peaceful uses and regional security concerns would be essential components of this revitalization process.

Regional Seas differ greatly among themselves, with regard to their physical and human geography and to their needs. There cannot be any single scheme for the upgrading of regional seas programmes. The countries of each regional sea must find their own solutions

In the Indian Ocean we have 4 Regional Seas Programmes: The Kuwait Action Plan, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Action Plan, the East Africa Action Plan and the South Asia Action Plan. In addition, there has been the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Cooperation Conference (IOMAC) which pioneered a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to ocean affairs in the Indian Ocean; the

⁸ "Economic Integration organisations," which have a standing in all new convention regimes.

Indian Ocean Rim Countries organization, and a bewildering number of other regional, subregional and sectoral organizations, partly within the UN system, partly outside of it. For a very detailed and fairly up-to-date analysis of this plethora of organisations, I want to refer to Barbara Kwiatkowska's paper "Institutional Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Region: Resource Development and Environmental Protection (1994). She came to the conclusion that, on the one hand,

In connection with the coming into force of the UNCLOS and as a follow-up to the UNCED Agenda 21, further strengthening of institutional structure in resource development and environment protection of the Wider Indian Ocean should become a priority concern of both regional states and the respective donors.

On the other hand, she finds that there would not seem to exist the need of creating any new regional (intergovernmental) institutions.

I tend to agree with this assessment. But two steps appear to be urgent

- ◆ A forum must be found where all the regional, subregional, and sectoral Indian Ocean organisations can cooperate and agree on common policy guidelines.
- ◆ agendas and action plans need to be updated, taking into particular consideration the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the Special Session of the UN General Assembly, 23-27 June 1997, as well as the recommendations and action plans of the post-UNCED Conferences and Conventions and the Agenda for Peace

As to the forum, the formula proposed by UNEP in its Draft Proposal on

te / Arrangements for Implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (28 October 1996) appears to be quite applicable.. Although the official scope of this proposal is still strictly "sectoral" (i.e., land-based sources of pollution), the institutional framework proposed is comprehensive, including also "regional institutions concerned with the marine environment, other regional institutions such as regional development banks, the private sector and non-governmental organisations" whose interests must also be reflected on the agenda which must necessarily be broadened. The Proposal, in fact, repeatedly states that it should serve to "Revitalize the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, in particular by facilitating appropriate activities of the regional programmes."

The collaboration of UNEP and its partner agencies as well as relevant global and regional programmes, structures and agreements, will be essential for successful implementation of the Global Programme of Action. *Such collaboration will ensure that implementation of the Global Programme of Action will be approached in a wider context, encompassing, inter alia, concern for human health (WHO), productivity of coastal areas (FAO), loss of biodiversity (CBI and others), radiation protection and marine pollution monitoring (IAEA an), retarded development and poverty (UNDP), shifting demographic patterns (UNCHS/Habitat), declining food security (FAO, WFP), global environmental change (IGBP of ICSU), nature conservation (WWF, IUCN), marine pollution monitoring and radiation protection (IAEA and others). (Italics added)*

All Indian Ocean organisations could be included in this sort of institutional framework. These UNEP workshops, originally intended to discuss the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, might be *institutionalized*, to meet perhaps every second year in the new century, to discuss Indian Ocean marine and coastal policy in a comprehensive manner. One might perhaps suggest that these fora should be organized by each of the ^{five} four Indian Ocean Regional Seas Programmes separately, since the priorities of each one are different. Oil production and oil pollution will remain a priority in the Kuwait Action Plan Oil will also be a priority of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Programme; but it should be remembered that there are precious minerals and metals in the graben of the Red Sea (especially Atlantis II) managed by the Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Commission which evidently should also be included in this forum. Fisheries and biodiversity as well as sustainable tourism will also be on this priority agenda. Food would be a priority of the Nairobi East Africa Action as well as of the South Asian Programme.

Perhaps every six years there might be a joint forum of all four Indian Ocean Regional Seas Programmes. Technology cooperation, regional Commissions on Sustainable Development, integrated water management, and regional security certainly constitute common interests. Increasing attention is also being paid, by the countries of the Region, to the problem of upgrading the livelihood of poor coastal villages and the shanty towns of coastal megacities as an essential part of "integrated coastal management." This requires cooperation in the development of socially and environmentally sustainable technologies. With regard to both technology cooperation and regional security, one might look at the Saudi-Sudanese Red Sea Commission as another interesting model. The establishment of a joint development

zone enhances regional security, and the three-partite technology cooperation arrangement (between Preussag AG and various Universities [Germany], Saudi-Arabia, and the Sudan) may be useful to look at as a precedent. There are a number of highly capital-endowed countries in the Wider Indian Ocean region; the region is rich in under-utilised resources, and joint ventures between a capital rich, a resource-rich Indian Ocean country, and a technologically developed country within or outside the Indian Ocean region would be an effective way of implementing a EUREKA type programme if Indian Ocean countries could agree to establish the required institutional framework.

This, again, is not a question of creating new institutions, but merely of utilizing what is already there.

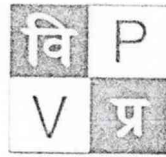
A programme of this sort, building on what already exists, launched in the Year of the Ocean for the next century, which may well be the Century of the Ocean, would undoubtedly enhance development in the Wider Indian Ocean Region, and make an invaluable contribution to the emergence of a system of ocean governance reaching from the local community to the United Nations.

विज्ञान प्रसार

(विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग, भारत सरकार के अखिल भारतीय मन्त्रालय)

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VIGYAN PRASAR

(An autonomous organisation under the Dept. of Science & Technology, Govt. of India)

C-24, Qutab Institutional Area,
ASCI Building, New Delhi-110 016Dr. Subodh Mahanti
Principal Scientific Officer

VP/694/Pub/Pesticides/01/97

May 25, 1999

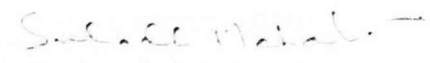
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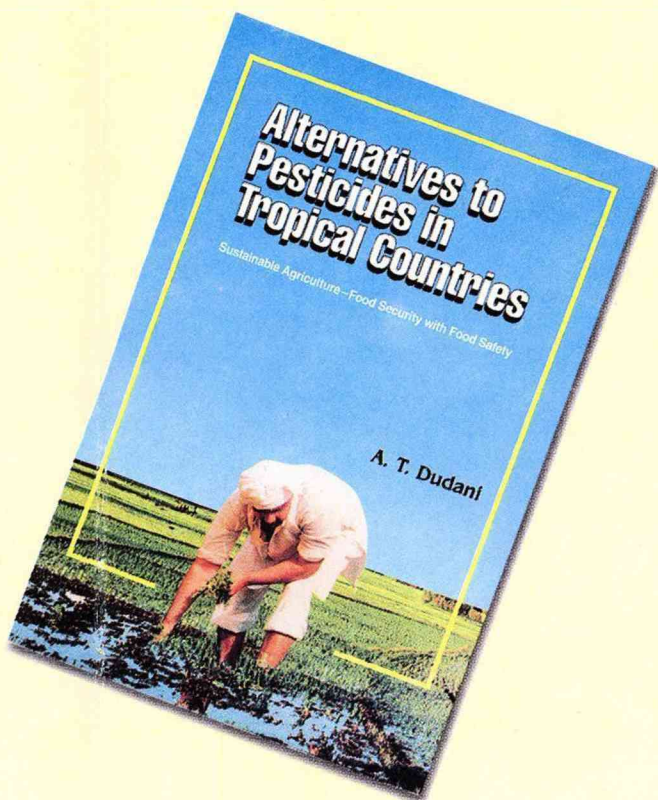
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Alternatives to Pesticides in Tropical Countries
For Planners, Policy-makers, Scientists, Activist Groups,
Farmers for planning towards
Sustainable Agriculture : Food Security with Food Safety*



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Meeting the ever increasing demands of food is foremost on any country's agenda and more so in the developing countries. This has paved the way for increased usage of fertilizers and pesticides, which has unfortunately proved to be counter productive in the long run. Concern for reversing this trend has prompted efforts to look for viable safer alternatives using both modern and indigenous scientific knowledge.

This book 'Alternatives to Pesticides in Tropical Countries : Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security with Food Safety' is a consolidation of the search of the author **Dr. A.T. Dudani** who has been responsible for producing the first ever status report on pesticides and related problems in India in 1987.

Some of the major issues dealt with in the book are :

Health hazards-Poisoning the environment--

Indigenous pest control over ages and its neglect

Development of pesticide industry—Development of regulatory systems

Review of pesticides in India and else where

Why opposition to pesticides poisoning earth and man

Resistance of pesticides

Problem of resistance & resurgence

Sustainable development

Sustainable agriculture in practice

Integrated resource management

Learning from the past

Development of integrated Pest management

Some success stories

Pesticides reduction technologies & policies

Ecological farming in action

Energy savings

Loss of habitats - Biological diversity

Loss of fertility

Return of botanicals

Importance of earthworms

Returning to city farming
Biodiversity, Bioengineering & related issues
Terminator Seeds, GE-Crops, Mad Cow Disease
(BSE)
Cuba's success story

The need of such a book is obvious from the following comments :

The use of pesticides all over the world has increased manifold in recent times due to the discovery of new and exotic varieties of pests, weeds and plant diseases and pest resistance. There is however a need to exercise caution considering health hazards and poisoning of the Earth. Farmers all over the world have learnt it the hard way, through trial and experience, that heavy doses of pesticides is not always the most judicious way of pest control. This book on "Alternatives to Pesticides in Tropical Countries" could not have, therefore, come at a more opportune time."

Maneka Gandhi,

Minister of State for Social Justice and
Empowerment and an Environmentalist

I have had a close look at the just completed book of A.T. Dudani entitled "Alternatives to Pesticides in Tropical Countries : Sustainable Agriculture — Food Security with Food Safety." The subject matter is both fascinating and timely considering that while on one hand the governments are pushed into producing more food to meet people's needs, on the other, there is mounting evidence of the harm rather than good caused by the use of pesticides. This is evident from the ever-increasing number of farmers worldwide turning to organic farming to satisfy the mounting needs of the consumers for safe food.

Sompal

Union Minister of State For Agriculture,



Dr. A. T. Dudani, obtained his Bachelor of Science degree from Bombay University (1945) with distinction, securing the first position in Agricultural Microbiology. He obtained his Ph.D. from Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, U.S.A. in 1950. He worked at the Central Drug Research Institute, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Lucknow (1951-54); Indian Council of Medical Research (1954-59) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (1959-82). ICAR's "Lab to Land" slogan was coined by him. From 1982 onwards the author has been involved actively in public interest affairs and consumer movements. He brought out a status report on the subject in 1987 for the Department of Science & Technology which is considered a landmark document on the subject. He has research papers in national and international journals, presented papers at various national and international seminars and meetings.

The author has worldwide interaction with activist (pesticides and environmental) groups and he has served on several Committees of the Government. He has extensively written covering a wide range of subjects including global warming, chemical pollution, food irradiation, hazards of recombinant BST in milk etc. He is the Founder President of the *Society for Citizen Concerns*.

Alternatives to Pesticides in Tropical Countries :
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Dr. A.T. Dudani

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The Indian Society of International Law

V.K. Krishna Menon Bhawan,
9 Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi - 110 001

Phones : 0091-11-3384458 (Dir.)
0091-11-3384459 (O)
Tel/Fax : 0091-11-3383783 (Lib.)
E-mail : isil@vsnl.com

Ref. No. *ISIL/Achun./InttConf./2001*

18 January 2001

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: International Conference on "International Law in the New Millennium"

This is in continuation of our letter dated the 3rd of May 2000 on the above-mentioned subject. This is to inform you that due to certain unavoidable circumstances it will not be possible for us to hold the captioned conference in New Delhi from 9-15 February 2001 as originally planned. We are, however, planning to organise the said conference in New Delhi from 4-7 October 2001. Preparatory documents in relation to the conference are under preparation and the same will be forwarded to you shortly.

Any inconvenience caused to you due to the postponement of the conference is deeply regretted .

With best regards,

Yours sincerely

Sushma Malik
(Sushma Malik)
Secretary-General

Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Professor Emeritus
Dalhousie University
International Ocean Institute
1226 Lemarchant Street
Halifax, NS B3H-3P7
Canada

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

9, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi-110001 (India)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM : PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES AHEAD

**4 TO 7 OCTOBER 2001
NEW DELHI**



Organised by

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM: PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES AHEAD

The Indian Society of International Law is organising an **International Conference on “International Law in the New Millennium: Problems & Challenges Ahead” in New Delhi from 4 to 7 October 2001**. The main objective of this Conference is to provide a unique opportunity for an indepth interaction between International Law practioners, academicians and researchers from India and abroad on the problems and challenges that International Law may have to contend with in the New Millennium.

Invitations for this Conference are being extended world-wide to all those institutions and individuals having an interest in the development of or expertise in International Law. In addition to a number of international law practioners and publicists from abroad, some Judges of the International Court of Justice and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea are also likely to attend the Conference.

The Indian Society of International Law—a premier institution of International Law in India—is a non-profit, educational and charitable institution. The Society was founded in 1959 and was inaugurated the same year by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. The principal objective of the Society is to foster study, research and development of International Law and to encourage the comparative study of the application of the International Law world-wide.

VENUE

The Conference is likely to be inaugurated by the President or the Prime Minister of India on the 4th of October 2001 at the Vigyan Bhawan / FICCI Auditorium, New Delhi. The substantive sessions will be organised at the premises of the Society, namely, V.K. Krishna Menon Bhawan, 9, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi. Some of the topics may be discussed in parallel sessions.

TOPICS

The following topics have been tentatively proposed for discussion at the forthcoming conference:

(I) International Peace and Security

- (a) The role of the UN in advancing the cause of International Peace & Security and promoting a just world legal order.
- (b) Unilateral acts of force by states and world legal order.
- (c) Judicial Review by the ICJ of the UN Decisions.
- (d) Methods and Techniques of International Law Making.
- (e) Evolving Trends in International Criminal Law and Justice.

(II) International Terrorism

- (a) Recent Trends in Domestic and International Terrorism.
- (b) Measures for combating Terrorism.
- (c) International Conventions to Suppress Terrorism—Critical Analysis.
- (d) A Comprehensive International Convention on Terrorism.
- (e) Terrorism and National Liberation Movements.

(III) Globalisation and International Law

- (a) International Law and Equity in the world economic order.
- (b) Implications of the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) for the Agricultural Trade of Developing Countries.
- (c) Problems faced by Developing Countries in complying with the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).
- (d) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and Service Industries in Developing Countries.
- (e) WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism—Review or Reform?
- (f) A Critical Assessment of WTO.

(IV) Legal & Regulatory Framework Governing Information Technology

- (a) Problem of multiplicity of jurisdictions.
- (b) Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights.
- (c) Privacy in Cyberspace.
- (d) Computer Crimes.
- (e) International Trade Transactions and Cyber Practice.

(V) Unification and Harmonisation of International Trade Law

- (a) A critical assessment of the role of UNCITRAL in the following areas:
 - (i) International sale of goods;
 - (ii) International payments;
 - (iii) International Commercial Arbitration; and
 - (iv) International Transport of Goods.
- (b) An overview of the legislative works of UNCTAD, UNIDO, WIPO, UNIDROIT etc., concerned with international trade law.
- (c) The Role of the ICC in facilitating international trade.

(VI) Human Rights & International Humanitarian & Refugee Laws

- (a) Legal regime for the determination and protection of refugees.
- (b) Gender-related violence, forced displacement and refugee rights.
- (c) Ensuring compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL and non-state actors, the International Criminal Court, IHL & national implementation)
- (d) Reviewing legality of means and methods of warfare (Review of CCW 1980, legality of nuclear weapons, small arms availability, anti-personnel landmines, defining military targets).
- (e) Development of customary humanitarian law (Additional Protocols of 1977 and customary IHL, ICJ Decisions and Advisory Opinions on IHL issues, Decisions of International War Crimes Tribunals etc.)
- (f) Implementation of economic and social rights including right to education, development and culture.

(VII) International Environmental Law

- (a) International Responsibility and Liability under International Environmental Law.
- (b) National Compliance Measures for Multilateral Environmental Agreements.
- (c) The Role of International Institutions in Environmental Law.
- (d) Environmental Law and Transfer of Technology.
- (e) Financing the Implementation of Environmental Standards.

REGISTRATION FEES

	<i>Upto 31st July 2001</i>		<i>After 31st July 2001</i>	
	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>Accompanied Persons</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>Accompanied Persons</i>
(i) Developed Countries (Western Europe, North America, Asia-Pacific Region)	US \$ 400	US \$ 200	US \$ 500	US \$ 250
(ii) Developing Countries (excluding SAARC Countries)	US \$ 200	US \$ 100	US \$ 300	US \$ 150
(iii) SAARC Countries (excluding India)	US \$ 100	US \$ 50	US \$ 150	US \$ 75
(iv) Regular Indian Delegates	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500
(v) ISIL Members	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,000
(vi) Teachers	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 1,000
(vii) Students	Rs. 750		Rs. 1,000	

REGISTRATION

The delegates are advised to make an early registration to avail of concessional rates of registration and hotel accommodation. Special efforts have been made to obtain maximum discount on hotel rates and to get assured accommodation at minimum rates. October to February is a busy tourist season in India.

The registration form is enclosed with this flier. Forms with registration fee by crossed cheque or bank draft drawn in favour of the **Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi**, may be sent to :

Mr. D.S. MOHIL

Director

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

9, Bhagwan Dass Road
New Delhi-110 001 (India)

Registration may also be made by credit card for which purpose, please contact our Official Travel Agent, M/s. **Thomas Cook (India) Ltd.**

ACCOMMODATION

A block of rooms has been reserved for the delegates of this Conference at the following hotels at very special rates :

<i>Hotel Name / Category</i>	<i>Rate- (US\$) Single</i>	<i>Rate (US\$) Double</i>	<i>Distance from venue</i>
Inter-Continental - 5* Dlx	135	140	1.5 Km
Le-Meridien - 5* Dlx	120	130	1.75 Km
The Park - 5* Dlx	100	100	2 Km
The Connaught - 4*	72	78	2.5 Km
YMCA	Rs. 1050	Rs. 1750	2 Km

Please Note

- The above rates are inclusive of Room rent and Breakfast
- The above rates are exclusive of prevailing taxes-currently 22.5 %
- Room allocation is on first come first serve basis
- The Check in/out time is 12 noon.

Important : Hotel rooms can only be confirmed following payment of one night's tariff in advance.

OFFICIAL TRAVEL AGENT

For hotel booking, pre/post conference tour arrangements and payment of registration fee by credit card, please contact our Official Travel Agent:

M/s. Thomas Cook (India) Ltd.

Rishya Mook Building
85-A, Panchkuin Road,
New Delhi-110 001 (India)

Contact Persons :

Mr. Sudip Sinha / Mr. Lalit Chadha
Conference Division

Tel : 91-11-3363111/374404; Fax : 91-11-3367469

e-mail : tcCook@del2.vsnl.net.in and sudip.sinha@tcookin.com

DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM: PROBLEMS & CHALLENGES AHEAD

4-7 OCTOBER 2001
NEW DELHI

Category of Participation

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Developed Countries | <input type="checkbox"/> Developing Countries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SAARC Countries | <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Indian Delegates |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ISIL Members | <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Students | |

Name (in Block Letters)

Nationality

Designation/Profession

Institution & its address

Residential address

Telephone

Fax

E-mail

Name of spouse (if accompanying)

Registration fee paid by Cheque / Draft No.

Dated

Drawn on

For US \$ / Indian Rs.

(The cheque/draft may be drawn in favour of the *Indian Society of International Law*, New Delhi).

Signature

Date

Please mail the completed form along with payment to:

The Director

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

V.K. Krishna Menon Bhawan, 9 Bhagwan Dass Road
New Delhi-110 001 (India)

Telephones: 91-11-3384458, 3384459, 3389524

Fax: 91-11-3383783

E-mail : isil @vsnl.com



1959

006/India

Phones : 0091-11-3389524 (Dir.)
0091-11-3384458/59 (O)
Tel/Fax : 0091-11-3383783 (Lib.)
E-mail : isil@vsnl.com

The Indian Society of International Law

V.K. Krishna Menon Bhawan,
9 Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi - 110 001

Ref. No.

30 June 2001

Dear Prof. Elisabeth Mann,

Re: International Conference on International Law in the New Millennium: New Delhi, 4 to 7 October 2001.

The Indian Society of International Law (ISIL) is a non-profit, educational and research institution. The Society was founded in 1959 and inaugurated the same year by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India. It enjoys the support of Indian and international academia as well as the legal community interested in the development of International Law.

The principal objective of the Society is to "foster nation wide, the study and development of International Law and to encourage the comparative study of the application of International Law in other States". The Society has been publishing a journal called the *Indian Journal of International Law* since its inception which has attained a high standard and is held in great esteem the world over. The Society has also a very fine library which is used by scholars from all over India. Its teaching wing, the Indian Academy of International Law & Diplomacy, runs courses in International Law & Diplomacy, International Business & Trade Law and Human Rights and International Humanitarian & Refugee Laws. It organises annual conferences and seminars on international legal issues of contemporary interest.

In furtherance of its objectives, the Society has now decided to hold an *International Conference on International Law in the New Millennium : Problems and Challenges Ahead* in New Delhi from 4 to 7 October 2001. The Conference is intended to provide a forum for an indepth interaction among the international law practitioners, teachers and researchers from all over the world on the problems and challenges that international law may have to contend with in the new millennium. The enclosed initial flier sets out the relevant details of the Conference.

The Conference is expected to be attended by a large number of delegates from abroad. The potential foreign participants may include some of the Judges of the International Court of Justice and International Tribunal for Law of the Sea, members of the U.N. International Law Commission,

representatives of inter-governmental organisations, state legal advisers and a number of renowned international law professors and publicists.

Judge Abdul G. Koroma of the International Court of Justice at the Hague, H.E. Mr. Javed Zarif, Deputy Foreign Minister for Legal & International Affairs, Islamic Republic of Iran, Ambassador Hisashi Owada, President, Japan Institute of International Affairs, Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi and several other jurists and representatives of the international organisations have already conveyed their consent to participate in the Conference.

Shri Jaswant Singh, Union Minister for External Affairs, Government of India, has agreed to be the Chief Guest at the Conference. Shri Arun Jaitley, the Union Minister for Law, Justice & Company Affairs and Shri T.R. Baalu, Union Minister of Environment & Forests have also agreed to participate in the Conference.

We should be deeply grateful for your participation in the forthcoming Conference. You may also depute or suggest to some more persons to attend the Conference.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,



(Dr. R.K. Dixit)
Chairman,
Organising Committee

Encl: as above

Borgese, Elisabeth Mann
Professor Emeritus
Dalhousie University
International Ocean Institute
1226 Lemarchant Street
Halifax, NS B3H-3P7
CANADA

ORG/India



Dipankar Roy
Director

Rural Enterprise Summit

1-3 November 2001, Ahmedabad

Dear Sir/Madam,

It is well known that upto 70% of the Indian population resides in rural areas and the capacity of the agricultural sector to absorb more labour in a productive manner is rapidly diminishing. Rural non-agricultural activities possess the potential for an alternative that will make an impact on the economic situation of the nation. But, due to various factors the performance of the rural entrepreneur is yet to reach its optimum level. a principal shortcoming of this sector is that 75% of the units are household-oriented enterprises lacking elements of technology transfer, product up-gradation, infrastructure establishment, adequate finance facilities, marketing capability to access larger markets to improve the quality of human capital.

Against this backdrop, We are pleased to inform you that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Gujarat is organising Rural Enterprise Summit from November 1 – 3, 2001 at Ahmedabad.

The main objectives of the this event are:

- ☐ Review and thereafter evolve new policies as needed and arrive at better implementation strategies for rural development through experience sharing, including the earthquake affected areas
- ☐ Training including rehabilitation of rural artisans/craftsmen of Gujarat and for capability building for new technology absorption.
- ☐ Opportunities & trends - bringing buyers & sellers together, to develop business relationship and improve terms of trade for Gujarat.

Please find enclosed the event brochure which details the scope and objectives of this unique event.

The above initiative has received excellent response from the concerned in State and Central Government. The major Institutions have confirmed their support and participation includes NABARD, IRMA and others.

Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has consented to be the Principal Sponsor and Department of Rural Development, Government of Gujarat has consented to be the Co-Sponsor for the event.

Eminent speakers from the Government, NGOs, Institutions, Banks and Scholars have been invited to address and share their views and suggestions in the conference, details of which will be sent to you shortly.

We are writing to **request you to actively participate in the conference/exhibition** along with your senior colleagues and provide valuable inputs during the discourse sessions. We would also like to request you to disseminate information about the event to various NGOs and Self Help Groups (SHGs) in your region.

We look forward to your active support in making this event an outstanding success.

Yours sincerely,

Dipankar Roy



Confederation of Indian Industry

Western Region - Gujarat Office 203-204, Sears Tower, Gulbai Tekra,
Near Panchvati, Ahmedabad-380 006. Phone : (079) 6468872, 6469346, 6469843
Fax : (079) 6462878 e-mail : ciiguj@ad1.vsnl.net.in website : www.cionline.org



Confederation of Indian Industry

RES
2001

Rural Enterprise Summit

Exhibition-cum-Conference

November 1 - 3, 2001

Sanskar Kendra, Paldi, Ahmedabad.



Supported by :



Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India



Department of Rural Development
Government of Gujarat

*Sarvesam Svasstir Bhavatu
Sarvesam Shantir Bhavatu
Sarvesam Purnam Bhavathu
Sarvesam Mangalam Bhavathu*

*May good befall all
May there be peace for all
May all be fit for perfection
May all experience that which is auspicious*

-Traditional Prayer

CII in Gujarat is organising Rural Enterprise Summit - Conference and Exhibition, to bring together all key players involved in development of rural sector in India, to coordinate the available blueprints, expertise, finance and planning for smooth development of Indian Rural Sector, especially in Gujarat.

Though Gujarat is a developed state - industrially and rurally, the recent years of drought followed by the recent killer earthquake have ravaged and devastated the State making it imperative to bring about quick and planned reconstruction of the affected areas.

MISSION

- To bring about development, improved standard of living and self-sufficiency in rural sector of Gujarat through planned, coordinated efforts.
- Creation of cost effective profitable schemes for employment, growth in production & marketing of rural commodities.
- Empowerment of rural women.

Objectives

- Reframing of existing policies and strategies for rural development.
- Formation of new policies.
- Rehabilitation of rural artisans and workers in earthquake affected areas.

Programme Outline

CONFERENCE

Plenary Session

- Rural entrepreneur - clueless ?
- NGOs- Role and accountability to sponsors & society.
- International support - developing nation's policies - implementation - International funding agencies perspective.



- Impact of WTO on rural enterprise.
- Marketing strategy for products manufactured by rural entrepreneurs.

Food Processing Sector

- Primary processing
- Value addition
- Nutritional enhancement
- Market linkages
- Training
- Region specific sustainability

Formal and Non-formal finance Sector

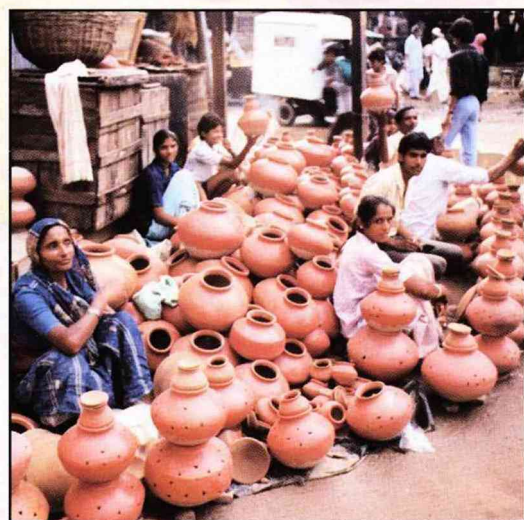
- Review of the existing schemes for the rural sector.
- Role of Regional Rural Banks in the emerging rural markets.
- Micro financing institutions - opportunities & challenges.
- Role of Self Help Groups (SHGs)

Appropriate Technologies for the Rural Sector

- Enterprise based on traditional skills.
- Potential for rural enterprise in Indian medicinal plants.
- Energy generation as a rural enterprise.
- Application of Information Technology and Telecommunication.

Empowerment of Rural women

- Provision of sustainable employment.
- Health concerns.
- Political and socio-economic development.
- Basic education and its impact.
- Rural women and migration.



EXHIBITION

The Exhibition will showcase

- Products of successful and unique rural entrepreneurs.
- Appropriate rural technologies and training facilities.
- Formal and non-formal micro finance avenues.
- Vendor development programme.
- Programme of International rural development and funding agencies.
- Domestic & International NGOs Programme
- Initiatives of Central & State Governments.
- Recent developments by premier research institutions and other agencies.

EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

1. Discussion and deliberation on various schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojan (JGSY), Gokul Gram Yojana and others for efficient in implementation, for achieving 'Gram Swaraj'.
2. Deliberation on means to provide encouragement to rural non-farm sector in growth, marketing and development for increasing employment and raising the standard of living.
3. Brainstorming on rehabilitation of rural artisans and rural cottage industry.

4. Bringing together providers of technology and end users and bridge the gap.
5. Deliberation on development of rural infrastructure, alternate energy sources, environment friendly use of natural resources, provision of training for employment in the rural sector.
6. Review the role of financial institutions, rural development banks and cooperative banks.
7. Explore ways and means of overcoming the socio-economic maladies and superstitions that have contributed to lack of development of women and chart out means of holistic development of rural women.
8. Preperation of a blue print for provision and improvement in warehousing, marketing facilities, and systematic value adding approach to agricultural products.

PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

Rural Entrepreneurs • Self Help Groups (SHGs) • Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in rural development activities • Officials of Banks and other micro-finance institutions Agricultural produce and Marketing Co-operatives & other agencies • Senior personnel from various rural appropriate technology & training institutions • CEOs and senior officials concerned of Zilla Panchayat and other agencies of state and Central Governments with elected office bearers. • Representatives of International development and funding agencies, Representatives of R & D institutions • Women's Organisations active in rural areas • Consultants • Corporates looking for vendor development in rural areas.



DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM



Rural Enterprise Summit

November 1 - 3, 2001

Organisation : _____

Complete Postal Address : _____

Tel : _____ Fax : _____

E-mail : _____

Please read the following carefully before filling the response form sheet

- A delegate can attend all plenary sessions.
- Registration for technical sessions under all the sectors mentioned is on a first-come-first served basis. Interested delegates are requested to send their registration at the earliest.
- Delegate fee should be paid by Demand Draft / Cheque drawn in favour of Confederation of Indian Industry, payable at Ahmedabad.
- The delegate registration fee is Rs. 500/- per person for all day of the event. This includes documentation pack and lunch. Part registration not accepted.

1. ☐ We wish to participate as an Exhibitor,
Please send us details

2. ☐ We wish to attend the conference
Please send us details

3. ☐ We wish to visit the Exhibition

- The following officials will be participating from our organisation :

Name	Designation
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	

Date : _____

Signature : _____

Exhibition : ***1-3 November 2001***

Conference : ***1-3 November 2001***

Venue :

Exhibition : ***Sanskar Kendra, Paldi, Ahmedabad***

Conference : ***Tagore Hall, Paldi, Ahmedabad***

- Prior registration is essential.
- A nominal fee of Rs 500/- is being charged for all three days, which will include documentation pack and lunch.

Conference Supported by :



National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development



Institute of Rural Management, Anand

Mail to :



Confederation of Indian Industry

203-204, Sears Tower, Gulbai Tekra, Near
Panchwati, Ahmedabad-380006. Gujarat

Tel : 079-6468872, 6469843 Fax : 079-6462878

Email : ciiguj@ad1.vsnl.net.in

Website : www.ciionline.org

The exhibition and conference of the Rural Enterprise Summit will be hosted at the spacious Sanskar Kendra, Tagore Hall, Ahmedabad, GUJARAT.

- Over 60 stalls
- Over 3140 Sq. mtrs of wall to wall carpeted area.

Registration

For attending the conference, please refer to the attached Delegate Registration Form.



About the Organiser

Confederation of Indian Industry is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-managed organization. Founded over a 100 years ago, it is India's premier business association with a direct membership of 3800 companies from the private as well as public sectors and indirect membership of a large number of sectoral associations.

CII represent over 80% of India's organized industry. With 26 offices in India and 8 abroad and working relationship with 187 counterpart organizations in 87 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and international business community.

In the quest for bringing about efficiency and competitiveness in Indian industry, one of CII's major activities is organizing world class trade fairs and conferences covering diverse industry sectors. CII is committed to sustainable development.

In it's endeavor to promote excellence within the realm of Indian Industry, CII also proactively networks with eminent personalities and leading opinion makers from across the world.



Confederation of Indian Industry

203-204, Sears Tower, Gulbai Tekra, Near Panchwati,
Ahmedabad-380006. GUJARAT

Tel. : 079-6468872, 6469843 Fax : 079-6462878 Email : ciiguj@ad1.vsnl.net.in Website : www.ciionline.org

EXHIBITION SPACE BOOKING FORM

SPACE REQUIREMENT

(Please read General Exhibitors Rules on reverse)

Fully Built-up Indoor Stall - Shell Scheme @Rs 1000 per Sq.m (3*3=9 Sq.m & multiples there of)	sq.mts.
Indoor Raw Space @Rs 800 per Sq.m (3*3=9 Sq.m & multiples there of)	sq.mts.
Outdoor Hut space @Rs 900 per Sq.m (for space area refer to plan layout)	sq.mts.
Raw Outdoor Hut space @Rs 700 per Sq.m (for space area refer to plan layout)	sq.mts.
Space Security - 10% of space rent	
Electricity Charges (Single Phase) Rate per sq. mts. for 3 days	Rs. 200 xsq.mts.
Temporary Load Rate per kw per day	Rs. 500 xkws x no. of days.
TOTAL AMOUNT IN RS.	

Please Book Stall Nos. as per Layout of Exhibition Hanger

PAYMENT

We are enclosing herewith a Demand Draft / Cheque for Rs. dated No. drawn in favour of "Confederation of Indian Industry" towards payment of Space Rent (50% of the Space Rent), Space Security (10% of the Space Rent in full), and Additional Electricity Charges (if Applicable in full). The Balance 50% of the Space Rent will be sent latest by 25th September 2001.

Please do not deduct TDS. Refer to Rule No. 11

DECLARATION

I / We have read and understood the General Exhibitor Rules (overleaf) and undertake to observe and follow them.

Name :

Designation :

Organisation :

Address :

Tel : Fax :

E-Mail :

Signature :

Date : Seal of Company :

Fax / Mail your response or queries to :
Mr. Raju Krishnaswamy



Confederation of Indian Industry

203-204 Sears Tower, Gulbai Tekra, Near Panchvati, Ahmedabad.

Tel. : 079-6468872/9843/9346 Fax : 079-6462878

Email : ciiguj@ad1.vsnl.net.in Website : www.ciionline.org/gujarat

GENERAL EXHIBITOR RULES

1. **ORGANISER** : Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Western Region-Gujarat Office, 203-204, Sears Tower, Gulbai Tekra, Nr, Panchvati, Ahmedabad-380 006. Phone : (079) 6468872, 6469346, 6469843 Fax : (079) 6462878

2. **VENUE** : Sanskar Kendra, Paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India.

3. **EXHIBITION TIMINGS** : 1100 Hrs - 1900 Hrs

4. **EXHIBITOR** : Any Company / Organisation / Country participating in RES 2001. Organiser reserves the right of participation.

5. **EXHIBITOR ELIGIBILITY** : Any Indian / Overseas Company / Organisation with interests in the development of rural sector including NGOs & SHGs.

6. **SPACE RENT AND BASIC CONDITION FOR PARTICIPATION** :

A) **Built-up Indoor Space** : The organiser will provide built-up modular stalls of International specifications for indoor exhibitors. Each stall will have • Basic furniture • Spot lights • Electric plug points (5/15 Amps) single phase power supply • Waste paper basket • Fascia with company name • Synthetic carpeting • General security and conservancy

B) **Indoor Raw Space** : The organiser will provide only raw space. The Exhibitor should apply for all other requirements including electricity.

C) The prospective Exhibitor should apply on the Exhibition space booking form, together with payment. Allotment will be on "first-come-first served basis" subject to receipt of full payment. All payments should be by demand draft / cheque payable to CONFEDERATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

D) The **Organiser** reserves the right to reallocate space, change the layout, add or delete corridors as shown in the printed space plan which may affect the orientation of some Exhibitors. The organiser's decision will be final in such matters.

7. **CANCELLATION - REFUND OF SPACE RENT** : In the event of cancellation of exhibition space by the exhibitor, the following rates of refund will be applicable. The security Deposit will be refunded as a whole.

Dates	Refund
Before September 25, 2001	50% of the space rent
After September 25, 2001	No refunds

8. **APPLICATION FOR PARTICIPATION** : Application for space in the prescribed Form must be mailed together with 50% of space rental & space securities.

9. **TERMS OF PAYMENT** : 50% of the Space Rent along with the Space booking form. Balance 50% payment before 25th September 2001. Payment by the stipulated date is a prerequisite condition governing participation in the Exhibition. In the event of default in payment by the stipulated date, the Organiser shall reserve the right to refuse participation to the exhibitor.

10. **TDS EXEMPTION** : *Organiser will obtain Income Tax Exemption Certificate from the concerned department on receipt of this Application form alongwith requisite payment, under section 194(I) of the Income Tax Act. Exhibitor should pay the space rent in full, without any tax deduction at source. The Organiser undertakes to furnish the TDS Exemption certificate to the Exhibitor.*

11. **SPACE SECURITY DEPOSIT** : 10% of space rent to be sent along with the Exhibition space booking form which will be refunded after adjusting dues, if any, 45 days after the closure of the Exhibition in **Indian Rupees** only.

12. **ELECTRICITY** :

General Electricity Charges : (Single Phase) Rate for 3 days is Rs 200 per sq.m. The above charges for service connection includes the wiring upto the Main Switch Board provided in the stall. Drawing power from the main supply points to the respective machine will have to be carried out by the participants themselves through licensed electrical contractors at their own cost.

Temporary Load @ Rs 500/- per KW per day

13. **DAMAGES** : Exhibitor will be required to make good all damages, (or make payment adjustable against Security Deposits in lieu thereof) incurred during setting up and/or Exhibition period and/or dismantling period at the exhibition venue.

14. **APPROVAL FOR DESIGN OF STAND** : The Exhibitor shall be required

to submit after receipt of the Exhibitor Information Manual, the stand design drawings complete with details of exhibits, electricity, telephone and other requirements. This should be in keeping with the "Exhibition Guidelines" which shall be furnished to the exhibitor 1 month before the Exhibition.

Indoor Built up stalls will have the Standard fascia with company name and octonorm structure. The same cannot be dismantled under any circumstances.

15. **SALE OF EXHIBITS** : Removal of any Exhibit during the Exhibition period is prohibited. Negotiations for sale, however, may be conducted.

16. **THE ORGANISER** shall appoint an official agent for handling, clearing and forwarding exhibits. The Exhibitors are required to contact the agent directly for utilising their services.

17. **ENTRY IN THE SHOW DIRECTORY** : On firm allotment of stall, exhibitors shall be sent forms for **free entry** in the RES 2001 show directory. The completed forms should be mailed to CII latest by October 10, 2001. The Exhibitors who do not comply with the prescribed time schedule will not be featured in the Show Directory.

18. **ADVERTISEMINT IN THE SHOW DIRECTORY** : Mechanical data with rates is enclosed. Non-Exhibitors may also advertise.

19. **INSURANCE** : Against all ascertainable risks from transportation to display and removal should be done by Exhibitor at his own cost. The Organiser will be responsible in no way.

20. **PHOTOGRAPH** : The Organiser retains the right to photograph or video tape any exhibit for their use.

21. **SETTLEMENT OF CHARGES** : Any and all expenses chargeable to an Exhibitor must be settled before the close of the Exhibition to ensure smooth removal of goods from the Exhibition site.

22. **No exhibitor will be permitted to exhibit unless he has paid prior to the exhibition all fees agreed to.**

23. Exhibitors are expected to comply with any building regulations and any and all government rules and regulations.

24. **Rights of an exhibitor shall not be assignable to any other firm or person and no exhibitor may assign his space, or sublet the whole or any part of the space contracted for.**

25. Attendance hours shall be controlled solely by the Organiser who will specify hours etc., and Admission shall be by ticket, invitation or badge.

26. **No exhibitor will be allowed to remove his exhibits from the Exhibition venue prior to the official termination of the Exhibition,** and the Exhibitor shall have an official representative present at the Exhibition throughout the exhibition period and during the installation and dismantling of his exhibits.

27. The Organiser will not be responsible for any loss or damage by fire or injury of any nature to any person or article. Security will be on duty, day and night, but the organiser, while taking precautions against loss, will not guarantee against it and it is hereby expressly released from any liabilities for injury, theft or damage therefrom.

28. The Organiser will not be liable for loss, damage or delay resulting from acts of War, Civil Commotion, strikes, or lockouts, inventions or regulations, natural calamities, military activity or any other circumstances which shall make it impossible or inadvisable for the organisers to hold the exhibition at the time and place provided and organisers reserve the right to re-schedule the exhibition to a later date and / or at an alternative venue.

29. The Organiser is not responsible to assist the exhibitor in obtaining passport and visa, for entry into the country where the exhibition is to be held. The fact that the exhibitor is unsuccessful in obtaining his documents from the necessary government authorities will not constitute a basis for cancellation of this contract/application and it is understood that no refund what so ever will be made by the organiser. The Exhibitor however, may substitute another company who meets the entry and government formalities necessary for entry into the country where the exhibition is to be held. Such substitution shall be the sole responsibility of the contracting exhibitor.

30. The Organiser is not responsible for any loss, damage or delay incurred in freight shipments (transport handling and clearing) in to and out of the country in which the exhibition is held. Exhibitors are urged to adequately insure all shipments.



Confederation of Indian Industry

PAYMENTS

: 50% payment at the time of booking. Balance to be paid by 25th September, 2001. All payments to be made by **Demand Draft / Cheque** favouring "Confederation of Indian Industry", payable at Ahmedabad.

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE EXHIBITORS CATALOGUE

: Exhibitors & Non Exhibitors have the option to advertise in the Exhibitors Catalogue

Print Area : 11.5 cm (width) x 18.5 cm (length)

Overall Area : 14.0 cm (width) x 22.0 cm (length)

ADVERTISEMENT RATES :

	B/W	Two Colour	Four Colour
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Full Page(s)	5,000	6,000	10,000
Page facing inside			
Back Cover	-	-	15,000
Inside Back Cover	-	-	15,000
Inside Front Cover	-	-	15,000
Back Cover	-	-	25,000

● Our **Demand Draft / Cheque** No. _____ dated _____ in favour of Confederation of Indian Industry, payable at Ahmedabad for Rs. _____ is enclosed.

● Advertisement material (artwork/film positive) are sent herewith/will be sent not later than 10th October, 2001.

Date : Signature :

Name :

Organisation :

Address :

Tel : Fax :

E-Mail :

Website :

Your Contact at CII is :

Seal of Company



RES2001

1-3 November-2001
Sanskar Kendra, Paldi,
Ahmedabad.

TENTATIVE SITE PLAN OF

SANSKAR KENDRA & TAGORE HALL (LAYOUT NOT TO SCALE)

