

# EMECS

## NEWSLETTER



### EMECS 2001

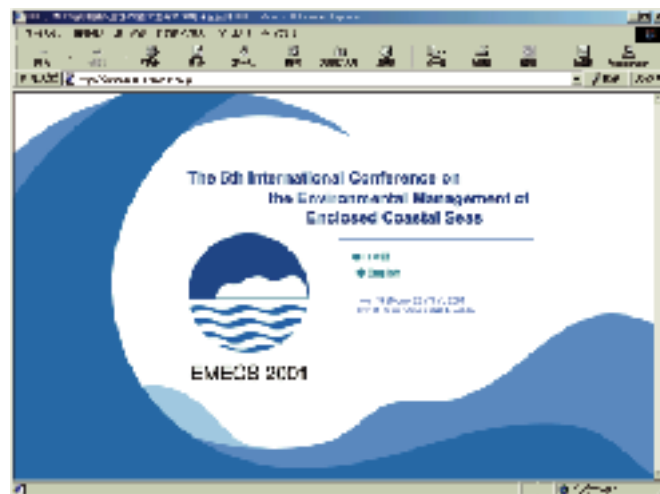
EMECS 2001

**Deadline for Submission of Abstracts: June 30 (Sat), 2001**

Theme: Toward Coastal Zone Management that Ensures Coexistence between People and Nature in the 21st Century  
 Dates: November 19 (Mon) - 22 (Thu), 2001  
 Venues: City of Kobe and Awaji Island, Japan

*The 5th International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS2001) is an opportunity for conference participants from diverse backgrounds to debate and interact with one another. For that reason, the conference welcomes abstract submissions from participants affiliated with NGOs, industry leaders, government officials, and general participants in addition to those from scholarly researchers.*

*We expect to have another successful event in the magnificent setting offered by Kobe and Awaji island, enhanced by the rich Japanese culture and hospitality.*



Visit our website! <http://emecs2001.jtbcom.co.jp/index.html>

#### Program

Date	Events	Venue
Nov. 18 (Sun)	Registration Technical Tours	
Nov. 19 (Mon)	Registration Opening Ceremony Keynote Speech / Special Address Opening Party	Kobe
Nov. 20 (Tue)	Special Sessions 1. Asian Forum Theme: Sustainable development in Asia and the preservation of coastal environments 2. NGO Forum Theme: The role and function of NGOs in environmental management and creation of coastal zone Oral Sessions Poster Session	Kobe
Nov. 21 (Wed)	Oral Sessions Poster Session	Kobe
Nov. 22 (Thu)	Seto Inland Sea Session Environmental management, restoration, and creation of a revived Seto Inland Sea for the 21st Century -What did, and did not, occur within the Seto Inland Sea, and directions for the future Overall Conference To protect ocean environments for future generations Activism and Collaboration - An Approach for Governance -10 years of EMECS activism, and initiatives for the 21st Century- Closing Ceremony Farewell Party	Awaji Island

*A shuttle bus between Port Island and Awaji Yumebutai International Convention Center is being arranged.*

#### SESSION THEMES

- Roles of Monitoring and Environmental Information on Coastal Areas
  - (1) Ecosystem Monitoring and Numerical Ecosystem Models
  - (2) Ecosystem Mapping
  - (3) Climate Changes and Marine Environment Monitoring
  - (4) Effective Methods for Sharing Environmental Information
  - (5) Understanding Environmental Changes and Effective Information Systems
- Recognition of the Interaction between Land and Sea
  - (1) Interaction Between Fresh Water and Sea Water
  - (2) Water Quality and Water Circulation in Wetlands and Coastal Seas
  - (3) Impact of Environmental Endocrine Disruptors and their Interaction with Other Toxic Pollutants
  - (4) Marine Pollution Mechanisms: Pollutant Load and Changes therein
  - (5) Reduction and Control of Effluents: Strategies in the Household, Industry, Agriculture and Treatment Facilities
  - (6) Sustainability of Biological Resources and the Fishing Industry
- Strategies for Environmental Restoration and Creation Aimed at Urban Renewal - Systems, Technology, Culture, and Nature
  - (1) Technologies that Sustain Diversified Life Forms, and Restore Enervated Purification Capabilities
  - (2) Preservation and Restoration of the Landscape and Natural Beauty
  - (3) Approaches to Culture, History, and the Landscape of Coastal Seas
  - (4) Environmental Restoration and Creation in Coastal Areas: Cost and Results
  - (5) Programs for Environmentally Sound Development, the Restoration and Creation of Coastal Areas towards Urban Renewal
  - (6) Strategies for Environmental Restoration Aimed at Urban Renewal

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4. Environmental Management of Coastal Areas and Environmental Education and Practical Activities
  - 4-(1) Environmental Education on Circulatory Ecosystem Formation and Coastal Areas
  - 4-(2) Education on Coastal Areas In and Out of the Classroom
  - 4-(3) Activities for Coastal Preservation and Environmental Education Programs
  - 4-(4) Ecotourism and Environmental Education on Coastal Areas
  - 4-(5) Environmental Education in Corporate Activities
  - 4-(6) Environmental Education and Information on Coastal Environment
5. Participation in and Collaboration on the Environmental Management of Coastal Seas: Approaches for Governance
  - 5-(1) Systems and Laws for Coastal Management
  - 5-(2) The Role of Environmental Information in Management of the Coastal Environment
  - 5-(3) Environmental Policies Based on Coastal Environment Research, and How these Impact Environmental Preservation Activities
  - 5-(4) Preservation Technologies and Desirable Activities and Initiatives by Corporate, Citizens' and Public Organizations and NGOs
  - 5-(5) Uncertainties and Countermeasures against Environmental Problems (From the point of view of local citizens, industry representatives, researchers, and policy makers)

## Submission of Abstracts

### Deadline for Submission of Abstracts: June 30 (Sat), 2001

All participants wishing to present papers as an oral or a poster presentation are requested to submit their abstracts to the Registration Secretariat no later than June 30 (Sat), 2001.

### Notice of Screening Results

Abstracts will formally be reviewed by the EMECS2001 Executive Committee, which reserves the right to make the final decision on all abstracts. All persons who have submitted an abstract will be informed of whether or not it has been accepted either by E-mail, or for those who do not have an E-mail address, by Fax (or Airmail), in late August. Together with this notice, selected applicants will receive information on their method of presentation and instructions on how to submit the full text of their paper. Abstracts that have been submitted will not be returned, regardless of the outcome of the executive committee screening.

**Early Registration Deadline: June 30 (Sat), 2001**

**Late Registration Deadline: October 18 (Thu), 2001**

**One-day Registration Deadline: October 18 (Thu), 2001**

### Financial Support

Financial support will be made available to selected participants from developing countries or NGOs. Interested persons should check the financial support column on the application form. Each applicant will be given equal review by the EMECS2001 Executive Committee, and will be notified of the results. Participants applying for financial support will be contacted with details along with their notice of abstract approval / rejection. Please understand that not every applicant can be accommodated. Regardless of whether applicants receive the financial support or not, every participant must pay all registration fees, etc. prior to the set deadlines. In the event that payment is not received, prospective financial support recipients will be treated as non-paying registrants, and will become unable to receive the financial support.

2nd Circular of EMECS 2001 is issued from the Center. We can provide you with the copy of this circular for nothing if you want. Please feel free to ask us by E-mail or FAX!

#### EMECS2001 Executive Committee Secretariat

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## Side Program

**Period : November 18 (Sun.) ~ November 19 (Mon.), 2001 (2 days)**

**Venue : Kobe International Exhibition Hall**

### Environmental Restoration Expo

An Exhibition on Coastal Environment Restoration and Creation Technologies

- Seeing to Improve Our Coastal Environments -

The Expo venue will be transformed into a medium for participants from industry, higher education, research institutes, government agencies, and other related bodies to share information, interact with one another, and discuss technological trends. They will display a wide variety of technical developments, research, and cutting-edge projects centered on the restoration and creation of coastal sea areas and urban renewal for the 21st century.

#### General Display

- (1) Corporate Displays : firms for environment consulting, engineering, ocean engineering, construction, etc.
- (2) Project Displays : Enterprises and government agencies carrying out (or that have carried out) environmental restoration and creation works. Primarily made up of the displays of environmental restoration and creation projects in and around Japan.

#### Special Displays

Universities, research institutes, and government agencies Includes displays on practical examples and surveys / research by universities, research institutes focusing on the environment, and other affiliates.

### Environmental Education Fair

Materials Used in International Environment Education

- International Study Materials Towards an Ideal Environment for Future Generations -

The aim of the Fair is to deepen understanding and consciousness of the cyclical relationship between mankind and nature by bringing together and exhibiting, under one roof, educational materials on the environment and examples of environmental management, and at the same time stimulating interaction among, and forging a new network between, individuals from throughout the world who are involved in environmental education and active in the field of environmental management.

#### Exhibitors

environmental education groups, national and local councils, research institutes, domestic and international NGOs and NPOs, educational industry leaders, publishers, etc.

# International EMECS Center Fiscal 2001 Operating Plan

April 1, 2001 - March 31, 2002

## 1. Operating policy

To make effective use of personnel and knowledge-based networks to strengthen ties with, and actively contribute to, efforts to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas in Japan and other countries throughout the world, and gain the participation of researchers and organizations engaged in efforts to preserve enclosed coastal seas both at home and abroad, in order to promote activities aimed at achieving "a sustainable society in which man can coexist with the myriad forms of nature."

## 2. Operating plan

### (1) Projects to promote the environmental preservation of enclosed coastal seas

#### a. Study using marine plants for medium and long-term monitoring of coastal ecosystems (contracted by Kansai Electric Power Co., Ltd.)

The advantages of, and problems involved in, the use of marine plants as the object of monitoring to determine medium and long-term changes in coastal ecosystems must be verified through comparisons using other organisms (animals, phytoplankton, bottom dwelling creatures, fish, etc.). Accordingly, species to be the subject of research (monitoring) conducted jointly with the Kobe University Research Center for the Inland Sea will be selected, and a study of the monitoring locations (ocean regions) and monitoring frequency will be conducted, after which the following will be studied:

1. Case studies of similar surveys conducted in the past
2. Study of monitoring techniques
3. Preparation of study manuals and reference materials to aid in organism identification

#### b. Study to establish a plan for the Amagasaki Century 21 Forest Project (tentative name)

In the Amagasaki Waterfront Area south of National Route 43, an area in which an increasing number of factory sites and the like are being made vacant due to changes in the structure of industry and so on, studies relating to the Amagasaki Century 21 Forest Project (tentative name) are being conducted. This project is designed to create an urban oasis, a rich natural environment in which people and nature can coexist, and act as a new direction for urban development in the 21st century, which is being called the "environmental century." In fiscal 2000, studies were conducted, including the establishment of the draft for the Amagasaki Century 21 Forest Project (tentative name), organization of issues and so on. In fiscal 2001, a committee composed of experienced people and/or those of academic standing will be established and concrete studies aimed at the realization of the Amagasaki Century 21 Forest Project will be conducted.

#### c. Study and research relating to environmental restoration and creation measures for waterfront areas (contracted by the Hyogo Prefectural Environmental Creation Center Public Corporation)

Since ancient times, waterfront areas have been used for manufacturing activities, and landfills have been created in various locations. These reclamation activities have brought about a wide variety of environmental changes, including degradation of water quality, changes in the ecosystems and other environments inhabited by living organisms, changes in the natural scenic beauty, and reduction of fishing grounds and areas in which people can come in contact with the sea.

At present, the emphasis of environmental management efforts has changed from improving water quality and other pollution control measures, which was the emphasis in the initial stages, to environmental creation efforts that include ensuring biodiversity, restoring healthy water circulation, promoting recycling, securing places where people can come in contact with rich natural environments and so on. For this reason, there is a strong desire to ensure that efforts to restore and create good environments in waterfront areas as well are continued in future generations.

A study committee composed of experienced people and/or those of academic standing will be established and the following studies and research will be conducted:

1. Collection, analysis and study of up-to-the-minute data on environmental restoration and creation measures for waterfront areas
2. Implementation of case studies in model regions

#### d. Surveys relating to environmental impact of oil dispersants, etc. (contracted by the Ministry of the Environment)

Regarding the standards established under the Law for the Prevention of Marine Pollution and Sea Disasters relating to the agents used to prevent pollution of the ocean by oil and toxic liquid substances, standards relating to acute toxicity, etc. have been established under the ministerial ordinances of the Ministry of National Land and Transport and the Ministry of the Environment. Approximately 70 varieties of oil dispersant and oil gelling agents that meet these standards have been formally approved. During a major oil spill or the like, speedy collection and processing are important to prevent the damage from spreading. Oil dispersants are expected to play a major role in these efforts. However, not enough is yet known about their impact on the environment.

For this reason, the effect of existing oil dispersants and oil gelling agents on marine environments will be checked from a variety of perspectives and the results compared with knowledge from overseas countries and so on. This data will be provided to local governments and other entities, and studies of existing standards will also be conducted. In addition, a committee composed of experienced people and/or those of academic standing, etc. will be established to deal appropriately with oil and other spills through studies including review of existing criteria.

#### e. Holding of the 5th EMECS Conference

In November 2001, the 5th International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS), and the first of the new century, will be held in Kobe and on the island of Awaji, marking the 11th year since the first EMECS conference was held in 1990.

The goal is to ensure that EMECS 2001 is an important conference, one with participation by many researchers and organizations engaged in efforts to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas both at home and abroad, and one that gathers together the wisdom of a variety of disciplines, not only the natural sciences but the social sciences as well, and aims at "sustainable development with a balance between nature, ecosystems and human society." In order to accomplish this goal, the cooperation of relevant organizations and leaders will be obtained, and the International EMECS Center will cooperate with the other sponsors -- the Environment Agency, Hyogo Prefecture and the City of Kobe -- to ensure that the various preparations for the conference move ahead smoothly.

#### f. Project to create materials, etc. for the 5th EMECS Conference (contracted by the Ministry of the Environment)

In preparation for the holding of the 5th International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS), information on efforts in various countries to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas will be gathered, and case studies that should be introduced and issues that should be given priority for efforts in cooperation with other countries will be studied, and this information will be compiled as reference materials for the conference. In addition, based on this information, a CD-ROM introducing the present status of, and measures relating to, environmental management of enclosed coastal seas in Japan will be prepared.

#### g. Projects to support activities to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas

Assistance will be given to academic conferences, etc. whose objective is the environmental management and appropriate use of enclosed coastal seas. This will forge relationships with other relevant organizations, and the achievements of these conferences, etc. will be reflected in Center activities.

### (2) Projects to gather, organize and use information

#### a. Construction of an enclosed coastal sea environmental information system (contracted by the Ministry of the Environment)

Japan has played a leading role in efforts to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas, through the creation of the EMECS Conferences and other activities. While establishing ties with relevant nations, an international data network for environmental information on enclosed coastal seas will be created, and databases containing the results of research in various research fields relating to enclosed coastal seas, as well as water quality and other environmental data, socioeconomic data and so on will be created, creating a system that researchers, government agencies and so on can use via the Internet.

**b. Publication of an Environmental Guidebook to the 88 Enclosed Coastal Seas of Japan (Ministry of General Affairs assistance project, promoted through charitable New Year's greeting cards)**

To ensure that the health and beauty of the natural environments of Japan's inland seas, ranked as an important environmental resource, are preserved for future generations, the status not only of the ocean environments but society, economy and culture must be determined, organized and widely communicated. For this purpose, an Environmental Guidebook to the 88 Enclosed Coastal Seas of Japan that can be used by private citizens, NGOs, researchers (not only on the environmental side but the development side as well), local public organizations, private companies and various other entities nationwide, and that can contribute to the preservation and creation of the environments of enclosed coastal seas, will be published, in order to create enclosed coastal seas in Japan that fuse the activities of human beings with the workings of nature and that are capable of sustainable development, and whose natural environments can be maintained in a state that is both beautiful and sustainable.

**c. Publication of EMECS Newsletter**

The EMECS Newsletter will be published in order to promote the exchange of information relating to enclosed coastal seas. It will contain papers that have been contributed to the Newsletter and will report on the status of preparations for the 5th EMECS Conference and conference achievements, introduce organizations working to preserve the environments of enclosed coastal seas, provide information on upcoming relevant international conferences and so on. In addition, the newsletter will also be provided in electronic form on a trial basis.

**d. Improvement and operation of systems to gather and distribute information**

The operation and management of systems to collect and process information on the environmental management and appropriate use of the world's enclosed coastal seas, and to provide information via the Internet and encourage communication between related entities, will be upgraded.

During fiscal 2001, the researcher database and the database containing environmental data on enclosed coastal seas will be further upgraded.

**e. Management and operation of "Web-Conference on Coastal Environment" (in which anyone can participate; Japanese only)**

The existing International EMECS Center web site will be used to operate an "Web-Conference on Coastal Environment" that allows anyone with information or suggestions (private citizens, NGOs, researchers, government representatives etc.) to participate and exchange views and information directly on topics (themes) proposed for the environmental preservation and creation of enclosed coastal seas. Discussions on the web site (consisting of participants writing their opinions and posting information) will be held on specific topics proposed by any of

the participants in various sectors. Since the views will be organized in message threads, this will help provide advice on future efforts to preserve and create ocean environments.

**f. Promotion of EMECS activities by regional leaders**

Regional leaders in locations in which past EMECS Conferences were held will be asked to conduct the following activities, in order to establish a network of people to promote international study and research projects.

In fiscal 2001, as a continuation of the activities of fiscal 2000, this will be requested of Scientific & Program Committee members active in the United States, Sweden, Turkey, etc.

1. Form and maintain a network of regional specialists
2. Gather and provide regional environmental data such as the current status of the environment and the status of environmental training
3. Promote EMECS activities

**(3) Education and training activities**

**a. Project to prepare a text on environmental management activities entitled "Finding Out, Thinking About and Taking Action for Coastal Environment" (project to assist the Japan Environment Corporation)**

The rapid increase, starting in the 1960's, in the amount of household and industrial waste water flowing into coastal zones in Japan resulted in the inflow of large quantities of nutrient salts into coastal zones, leading to eutrofication and frequent "red tides" and oxygen-deficient water masses in coastal zones.

In addition, modification of the coastal areas through reclamation and waterfront construction progressed, and much of the natural coastline, seaweed beds, tidelands and so on were lost. Japan's coastal areas were said to be in a state of crisis. For this reason, the preservation of remaining natural environments in coastal regions, and the restoration and creation of those environments that have been lost, have become major issues.

For this reason, a text on environmental preservation activities entitled "Finding Out, Thinking About and Taking Action for Coastal Environment" will be prepared. Designed for private citizens and NGOs, this text will explain the properties, mechanisms and functions of coastal zones.

**b. Training in the techniques of environmental management of enclosed coastal seas (contracted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency [JICA])**

Based on Japan's experience in implementing environmental management policies for enclosed coastal seas, "training in management techniques for enclosed coastal seas" will be conducted for mid-level government officials from developing nations.

## International Symposium on Protection and Management of Coastal Marine Ecosystems

**Organiser** □ UNEP EAS / International EMECS Center

**Coorganiser**

The Thai Marine Policy and Restoration Committee / Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment / Chulalongkorn University / Southeast Asia Programme in Ocean Law, Policy and management (SEAPOL)

**Sponsor** □ The Japan Environment Corporation's Japan Fund for Global Environment

**Date** □ 12-13 December 2000 (2 days) □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

**Venue** □ Siam City Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

**Program**

**Opening Session**

**Police Lieutenant General Viroj Pao-In**, The Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, Chairman of the Thai Marine Policy and Restoration Committee **H.E. Mr. Akao Nobutoshi**, The Japanese Ambassador to Thailand **Mr. Nirmal Andrews**, The Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Environment Programme **Mr. Takeo TERAHATA**, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, International EMECS Center, Japan

**Keynote speech**

- The Role of Law in the Protection of Coastal Ecosystems, by **Dr. Robert Beckman**, Singapore
- Attempt to Compare Environmental Quality of Many Enclosed Water Areas Related to Aquacultural Activities in Japan - An Example of Coastal Management of Environmental Conditions Using Principal Component Analysis, by Professor **Dr. Kouichi Ohwada**, Japan
- Economic Valuation of Coastal Marine Resources in Developing Countries: Some Observations, by **Dr. Supachit Manopimoke**, Thailand
- Regional Co-ordination in Protection and Management of Coastal Marine Ecosystem in the East Asian Seas Region, by **Dr. Hugh Kirkman**, Co-ordinator, UNEP East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit

**Parallel Sessions**

**Session 1: Socio-economic importance of marine coastal ecosystems including ecosystem valuation, e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass and wetlands**

**Chairman:** Supachit Manopimoke/Tohru Morioka

**Session 2: Legal requirements and implications for protection and management of coastal marine ecosystems**

**Chairman:** Robert Beckman / Vann Monyneath

**Session 3: Scientific and technical understanding for protection and management of coastal marine ecosystems**

**Chairman:** Jae Ryoung Oh / Edgardo Gomez

**Panel discussion / Summary of the Symposium / Closing**



**Session1**

Conservation and Restoration of Coastal Environment Resources in the Seto Inland Sea, by **Tohru Morioka**, Japan / Towards the Sustainable Management of Coastal Areas in Korea, by **Jungho Nam**, R. Korea / Refashioning Sasi, a Community-based Management in Eastern Indonesia, by **Agus Heri Purnomo**, Indonesia / Technical Report on Participatory Management of Mangrove Resources in Peam Krasaop Wildlife Sanctuary, Koh Kong Province, Cambodia, by **Kim Nong**, Cambodia / Status and Prospective of Marine Protected Areas in Viet Nam, by **Vo Si Tuan**, Viet Nam / The Socio-economic Importance of the Marine Ecosystems of Brunei Darussalam, by **Sabri Haji Mohd. Taha**, Brunei Darussalam / How and What Solutions for Sustainable Management of the Mangroves in Mekong River Estuaries, by **Vo Tri Chung**, Viet Nam / ASEAN Co-operation on Coastal and Marine Environment, by **Kesrat Sukasam**, ASEAN Secretariat

**Session2**

The Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Implementation for the East Asian Seas Region, by **Ina Binari Pranoto**, Indonesia / Legal Requirements and Implication on Protection of Coastal Ecosystem, by **Qulin Zhou**, China / Legislative Framework for the Protection and Management of Coastal Marine Ecosystems in Korea, by **Taejin Bang**, Korea / The Role of Myanmar's Environment Related Laws and Regulations in Protection and Management of Coastal Marine Ecosystems: Issues and Constraints, by **U Win Latt**, Myanmar / Coastal Management System and Ecological Preservation in Japan, by **Ebara Akinori**, Japan / The Status of Cambodia's Coastal and Marine Environment: "Emerging Policies and Management Strategies", by **Vann Monyneath**, Cambodia / Conflict in Coastal Marine Systems Utilization: Thailand, by **Suraphol Sudara**, Thailand / Management Biological Resources in Tam Giang Lagoon from a Socio-Economic Cultural Viewpoint, by **Ton That Phap**, Viet Nam / Governments of Developing Countries Grossly Undervalue Their Mangroves? by **Ong Jin Eong**, Malaysia / Conservation, Development and Management of Mangrove Resources in Malaysia - Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, by **Tan Kim Hooi**, Malaysia

**Session3**

Seasonal Variation of Oceanic Condition in the Gulf of Thailand, by **Tetsuo Yanagi**, Japan / Is the Degradation of Resources in the South China Sea Reversible?: Approaches to Sustainable Management, by **Edgardo Gomez**, Philippines / Use of Remote Sensing and GIS Technology in the Monitoring and Analysis of Coastal Dynamic Environment, by **Ge Chen**, China / Pollution Problems in the Gulf of Thailand, by **Piamsak Menasveta**, Thailand / Legal Requirements and Implications on the Protection of Coastal Ecosystems - A Case in China, by **Liangming Huang**, China Effects of Organotins in the Coastal Environment of Korea, by **Jaе Ryoung Oh**, Korea / Difficulties of Seagrass Conservation and Management in Hong Kong and China, by **Fong Ching Wai**, Terence, Hong Kong, China / SEAMCAT: A Metadata Catalogue to Assist the Conservation and Management of East Asian Marine Coastal Ecosystems, by **Judith Kirkman**, START Regional Center / Biorock Coral Nurseries for Reef Restoration, Conservation, and Initiation, by **Wolf Hübertz**, ISPMCMC

UNEP will issue the report on the symposium that contains all full papers in the near future. Further information, UNEP EAS/RCU and International EMECS Center.

**Keynote Speech****REGIONAL COORDINATION IN PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL MARINE ECOSYSTEMS****Hugh KIRKMAN**

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UNEP is the lead UN agency in environmental protection in the world. As such it must direct, coordinate and sometimes control the protection, restoration, sustainable resource use and management of natural resources. The East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit (EAS/RCU) has a mandate from its member countries to protect the marine and coastal environment of East Asian Seas. Member countries endorse, suggest and assist with implementation of the Action Plan at their meetings. In fact, the requirements of the Coordinating Body of the Seas of East Asia member countries may differ from those of UNEP.

Ideally, the EAS/RCU would like to know of every conservation, management or amelioration plan in the coastal areas of the Region. This knowledge would not necessarily mean participation but it could involve coordination, communication and some involvement. The EAS/RCU vision is for a regional metadata base on all marine parameters and coordination of efforts to restore, protect and manage marine environments to reduce or prevent overlapping and duplication of projects.

Other UNEP agencies with a keen interest in the East Asian Seas are Global International Waters Assessment, Global Plan of Action for Land-based Activities that pollute the sea and various United Nations Development Program activities. Outside the UN are NGO's and government agencies. NGO's may be very specific in their activities or have similar aims to the UN. Government departments very often do not have as their sole requirement the conservation of marine environments. Rather they may have development, growth, resource extraction and many socio-economic priorities

The EAS/RCU is also asked by member countries to initiate projects that may help preserve marine environments. GEF is the main source of large funds for reducing marine environmental degradation. Funding agencies also include donor countries and foundations.

This paper describes the role of the EAS/RCU and its future aims and obligations.

**Introduction**

Efforts at solving marine environmental problems in the East Asian Seas were rather like the way that I imagine football to have originated. Imagine a number of people, many with footballs, kicking them indiscriminately around a large irregularly shaped field. Some don't have footballs and want one to kick. Others kick their balls out of control and the balls are taken by those without balls and may or may not be kicked back to the owners. These are the different, rather haphazard efforts that were being made by people of vision thirty years ago to solve the region's environmental problems.

Then the people kicking the footballs back realise that it is fun to direct a ball somewhere and that the receiver can admire their expertise at returning the ball. Now develops a partnership with the balls being kicked between two. Some of the environmental groups are beginning to realise that sharing efforts can make a larger impact on the issues.

Soon, returning to the football analogy, this pairing broadens to the ball being kicked between more than two. Then, a partnership realises it can take a ball away from another group and keep it from them by skilful passing and ball

control. The two groups are now working as two separate teams and having more fun. Environmental groups are now tackling larger problems and achieving more by forming teams.

Some rules are made, the ground is marked out for ease of playing and limits put on the teams' activities and the idea of goals presented and accepted. Now we have a football team - but a very unskillful, unfit and haphazard team with no real roster as to with whom the game is played. This is where countries make agreements between themselves in the form of conventions or, in the case of the EAS/RCU an action plan.

People start to watch teams oppose each other and money is asked for from the spectators. The team wants a uniform, transport to other venues and a knowledge of who to play and who not to play - a manager is required. The team will improve with experience and education so a coach is needed. Now you have a professional football team. In this rather loose analogy of the football team, the coach and manager is the EAS/RCU. In the case of the manager, finding funding and setting directions for the team and, in the case of the coach, as a coordinator of activities going on in the region.

**COBSEA in East Asian Seas**

The Coordinating Body of the Seas of East Asia (COBSEA) secretariat had, as its mandate, the Action Plan of the COBSEA. This Plan set out the necessary directions that the East Asian Seas Regional Coordinating Unit should take for a regional body to coordinate efforts at conservation and management of the East Asian Seas. The EAS/RCU is responsible to focal points in each country and it is its duty to communicate all activities carried out by the EAS/RCU to these focal points. Since 1981, when the Action Plan was first conceived, until 1994 five countries participated in COBSEA - Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. In 1994 five more countries joined - Australia, Cambodia, China, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. In 1999 a revised Action Plan and Long-term Plan was endorsed by the countries and this is the direction of the EAS/RCU now.

The COBSEA agreed upon setting up a Trust Fund into which contributing countries paid a contribution nominated by them at the annual COBSEA meetings. The sum of this amount from the ten contributing countries is not enough to support the EAS/RCU in staff and office expenses. The difference is provided by UNEP from the Environment Fund. The member countries are asked to contribute expertise, technical knowledge and sometimes actions to the Action Plan. Relationships are not always ideal due to the wide spread of the countries and the lack of commitment, in some cases, of member countries.

At various experts' meetings called to clearly identify the various issues in East Asian Seas, experts from member countries identified habitat loss, pollution and overexploitation of fisheries. These issues are the base of the Long-term Plan (UNEP, 2000) and the new GEF funded project for "Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand". Furthermore, the Global Programme of Action Regional Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the East Asian Seas from the Effects of Land-based Activities (Nollkaemper, 1992) specifies pollution as a major issue and is concentrating on the socio-economic effects of sewage at the moment. The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) and funding from the US is also pointed at reversing degradation of coral reefs and developing sustainable management practices.

**The Issues**

Sometimes I feel that the efforts made by all the government departments, NGOs and UN agencies are rather like a band-aid on the problems of the East Asian Seas. In one place 80,000 ha of mangrove have been removed for shrimp farms and, in another, 100 ha have been restored by a community group. The amount of mangrove cut depends indirectly on the price of shrimp in the US, Europe and Japan. Other factors also indirectly affect the loss of habitats.

Coral reefs are being blasted or poisoned with cyanide because the people doing this need to eat. What else can they do? Coral bleaching is occurring throughout the region, some corals will recover, some won't. The corals that die will probably have been killed by algal turfs enhanced by excess nutrients run off from the land (Done, 1992; Hughes, 1994). Other corals and seagrasses are killed by excess sediment loads which either prevent photosynthesis or directly smother the living organisms. Sediment loads increased by lack of run-off precautions in civil engineering, deforestation and bad farming practices (Nowlis et al., 1997).

The nursery areas for many commercial and food fish and crustacea are being destroyed before we even know how much of these resources are there. Seagrass beds lie below the sea and are not attractive to tourists but are teeming with life that is part of the chain of organisms leading to the end product - human food (Erftemeijer and Allen, 1993). Push nets, sediment loads, again, and high nutrients are known to kill seagrasses (Chansang and Poovachirano, 1994). A flag for seagrasses is the dugong which has almost disappeared in most countries.

Fishing effort, we are told by FAO, is so great that 60% of the fishing fleet could be removed and the same number and volume of fish would be caught. What do we do with the people who worked those 60% of the fishing fleet? How do they live? Then again how will future generations live when the stocks are gone?

Communities that happily and sustainably lived by the coast and used the organisms from coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves have now grown in size where their previous practices are unsustainable. Better health care, higher birth survival, migration to the coast and plain greed has led these communities to overexploit their limited resources.

I said earlier that the efforts being carried out currently in the East Asian Seas are rather like a band-aid on a great wound. What can be done? Rather idealistically, we could use all the aid that is currently coming into East Asian Seas and pay people not to do the things that are degrading the marine environment.

This is not, of course, acceptable and destroys social structure and dignity but themes on this principle may work. For anything to be done the impetus must come from the top and the bottom. The communities themselves must be taught to see the unsustainable use they are now putting these ecosystems to and be able see alternatives. The governments must start enforcing their usually adequate legislation and developing new policies that involve the communities. User pays policies should be introduced where the payments are actually returned for environmental management and restoration. Environmental Impact Assessments should be taken seriously and reviewed by independent reviewers.

What can be done? First the marine habitats should be accurately mapped so

that resources can be measured and representative areas for marine national parks set aside (Kirkman, 2000). These parks must serve a purpose other than just being parks. They may be buffer areas for fishing, conservation areas for large numbers of species, areas set aside as demonstrations for education, research or to illustrate the productivity that can be achieved given suitable management. Second the marine environment should be monitored to detect trouble spots, to determine background information when there is no disturbance, to determine the quantities of a pollutant entering the systems, and to determine the effects of remedial operations once it is decided to act to reduce pollution or disturbance.

The sea has been used as a dumping ground for decades, we cannot completely stop that but how much pollution and disturbance can the marine environment take? The usual definition of this is the assimilative or carrying capacity of the marine environment (Masini et al., 1992; GESAMP, 1986). This is the amount of a non-toxic man-made pollutant that can be dumped without unacceptable change. Of course "unacceptable" is a qualitative term that must be defined by managers before scientists and regulators can set a limit on the amount of pollution. Assimilative capacity ensures that the sum of pollutants is taken into account not the amount going in from each source i.e. if it is decided that loss of any seagrass is an unacceptable change and that nitrogen nitrate over 2 micrograms per liter will cause growths of seaweed over the seagrass which will eventually kill the seagrass, then a calculation has to be made as to how many tons of nitrate can be dumped before the water concentration exceeds 2 microgram atoms. The total of all the nitrate from factories and sewage dumping must then be taken into account and the necessary regulations made.

● UNEP EAS/RCU'S role in East Asian Seas ●

In conclusion, the secretariat of the EAS/RCU can only be as good as the support from member countries. Regional coordination is a difficult concept to grasp and an even more difficult task to implement. What do we mean by coordination? Is the EAS/RCU expected to bring together every government agency, non government organisation, consultancy and donor to ensure that there is no overlap or duplication in projects designed to assist the marine environment. Even if this were possible it is not likely that the EAS/RCU is large enough in staff and resources to carry out the task. The EAS/RCU is a UNEP agency whose mandate is to work on a regional basis. There is conflict between many government agencies and this is well out of a regional mandate to solve, as are the conflicts between different levels of government.

Ideally, the EAS/RCU should know of every activities directed towards managing, conserving, restoring and exploring the science of the East Asian Seas. This is impossible but it is always worthwhile having a dream.

## Biopolitics International Organisation

President and Founder  
**Dr. Agni Vlavianos-Arvanitis**



### " Resolving the Environmental Crisis. The Need for an International Court of the Environment "

Athens, January 22, 2001

#### RESOLUTIONS

**Acknowledging** that there exists a global environmental crisis that threatens all the major ecosystems and life - bios - on our planet;

**Acknowledging** also the growing public demand for an urgent solution to this crisis and the need to espouse new ethics;

Recognising the fundamental right to a healthy environment in conformity with human dignity and the need of each individual to have the appropriate legal access;

**Recognising** also that all States and all people shall co-operate in eradicating poverty and in protecting the global environment for the benefit of present and future generations;

**Emphasising** that the international community has an obligation, as the guardians of global natural resources, to conserve, protect and restore these resources and

to preserve all other species from further pollution, contamination and extinction; **Emphasising** also that an International Court of the Environment could also contribute to the development and promotion of international environmental law; **Emphasising** further that such a court is intended to be complementary to international, regional and national judicial systems including the relevant compliance and enforcement instruments;

**Reaffirming** the Millennium Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on September 18, 2000, in particular the relevant articles pertaining to the respect for nature and protecting our common environment; and

**Recalling** the spirit of the resolutions adopted at the conference at George Washington University on April 15-17, 1999, by the Biopolitics International Organisation on June 7, 2000, and at the International Court of the Environment Foundation Conference in Rome, on November 10, 2000

it is resolved that

1. There is an urgency to recommend to governments, parliaments, international organisations and non-state actors to consider, without further delay, the establishment of an International Court of the Environment with mandatory jurisdiction and broad legal access.
2. There is a fundamental human right to a healthy environment that can be protected through such a court.
3. Pending the establishment of such a Court considers that the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) is the appropriate forum to resolve environmental disputes.
4. The recent efforts made by the PCA to develop a specific set of rules of procedure to resolve disputes pertaining to natural resources and the protection of the environment are welcomed.
5. Governments and parliaments are invited to be guided by the spirit of this resolution in their forthcoming meetings and conferences on these and related issues.

## Conference participants included:

**Tjaco van den Hout**, General Secretary, Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), The Netherlands - **Francine Cousteau**, President, The Cousteau Society, France - **Judge Amedeo Postiglione**, Director, International Court for the Environment Foundation, Italy - **Professor Alfred Rest**, University of Köln, Germany - **Kitty P. Kyriacopoulos**, Honorary Chairman of the Board, Silver and Baryte Ores Mining Co. SA, Greece - **Professor Udo Simonis**, Science Centre Berlin, Germany - **Professor Giovanni Conso**, President Emeritus, Constitutional Court, Italy - **Dr. Ivano Iai**, Constitutional Court, Italy - **John Hartland**, Counsellor and Special Advisor to the Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly, Council of Europe - **Maggi Mikaelsson**, Member of Parliament, Sweden - **George Kremlis**, Head, Judicial and Legislative Affairs, European Commission DG XI, Belgium - **John Sarmas**, Member of the National Court of Audits, Greece - **Anthony Gortzis**, President, World Federation of Advertisers and Director of Corporate and Media Relations, ELAIS SA, Greece - **Panayotis Koutsikos**, President, ERGO SA - **Constantine Kanonis**, Chairman of the Hellenic-Russian Chamber of Commerce - **Dr. Harilaos Harakas**, Lawyer - **Dr. Agni Vliavianos-Arvanitis**, Biopolitics International Organisation President and Founder, Greece

The conference events were also attended by the following Ambassadors and diplomats:

The Ambassadors of Armenia **Armen Petrossian**, Great Britain **David Madden**, Canada **David Hutton**, Colombia **Manuel Jose Bonett**, FYROM **Ljunco Arsouski**, Israel **Ran Curiel**, Italy **Agostino Mathis**, Hungary **Istvan Pataki**, Luxembourg **Fernand Kartheiser**,

The Netherlands **Paul Brouwer**, Poland **Wojtek Lamentowicz**, Slovakia **Milan Dubcek**, Slovenia **Bornd Mahnic**, Thailand **Precha Pitisant**, the Apostolic Nuncio **Paul Fouad Tabet**, the Diplomatic Representative of the Palestine **Abdullah Abdullah**, the Chargé d' Affaires of the Embassy of Brazil **Paolo Roberto Franca**, the Scientific Attaché of the Chinese Embassy Mr. **Zhang**, the Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of Georgia **Akoki Lomidze**, the Chargé d' Affaires of the Hungarian Embassy **Maria Szekelyi**, the Counsellor of the Hungarian Embassy **Karolyi Kiss**, the Minister Counsellor of the Embassy of Indonesia **Bistok Damanik**, the Minister Counsellor of the Italian Embassy Mr. **Sampoli**, the Chargé d' Affaires of the Embassy of the Netherlands **Vervloed Jhannes**, the Minister of the Embassy of Sweden **Sven Malmberg**, the Counsellor of the Embassy of Ukraine **Yevgen Perebyinis** and the Chargé d' Affaires of the Embassy of Yugoslavia **Goran Alexic**.

The presence of so many diplomats at this Biopolitics conference is an example of bio-diplomacy in action. Environmental threats do not discriminate along national boundaries, and global co-operation in environmental protection is an urgent priority. The conference resolutions will be promoted in the countries that were represented, and we hope that, in this way, the establishment of an International Court of the Environment will be accelerated and further environmental destruction will be prevented.

## Bio-Environment & New Millennium European Union Leonardo da Vinci Programme Environmental Education Workshop

*Athens, March 29 - April 1, 2001*

### Recommendation

In view of the urgent need to counter the crisis in values that has resulted in serious environmental threats and to assure the continuity and appreciation of the fragile gift of bios - life - on our planet, the participants of the B.I.O. Workshop on Environmental Education, who convened in Athens on March 29 - April 1, 2001, reiterate the B.I.O. proposals for an all-encompassing environmental education and, being encouraged by the progress resulting from the expansion of the sustainability concept promoted by the UN, its special Organisations and numerous NGOs, recommend the implementation of the following issues of highest priority:

#### Building new ethics through environmental education

- Environmental ethics should be at the core of every human endeavour. The involvement of every individual and sector of society and the co-operation of culture and technology are vital in this context.
- There is need for a holistic interdisciplinary approach in curriculum planning and design. This is indispensable in order to integrate social, cultural and environmental aspects and, in particular, values and ethics.
- Environmental rules and principles should be incorporated in obligatory codes of conduct for representatives of public authorities, diplomats and businesses.
- It is crucial to stress the positive relationship between environmental ethics and the notions of peace, poverty alleviation, and equity in society.
- Environmentally ethical behaviour implies individual responsibility that leads to action. Lifestyle patterns should become disengaged from over-consumerism. Waste-free production cycles and new strategies for energy production and consumption and for the protection of non-renewable natural resources are essential.
- To avoid further degradation and catastrophe, the concept of defence has to be restructured on the basis of environmental ethics and with a long-term vision of international co-operation in environmental protection.

#### Investing in environmental education: a genuine profit for society

- The concept of profit needs to be redefined to include the dimensions of quality of life, preservation of natural resources and biodiversity, better health and education, elements which constitute a "genuine" profit for humanity.
- Governments and international, regional and national financial institutions as well as the productive sector should be encouraged to mobilise additional resources and increase investments in education and public awareness.
- An independent fund for environmental education needs to be considered. This fund would encourage contributions from the public at large, from business and from governments. It would give high visibility to these issues.

- Investment is a crucial means for capitalising on the full force of education. Environmental education can shape the attitudes of the profit-seeking sector positively.

#### Reorientation of formal and non-formal education towards sustainability

- There is need to reorient education towards lifelong learning. As promoted by the I.U.B.E., an interdisciplinary environmental education which guarantees environmental literacy for every citizen on the planet is a priority.
- Non-formal education is as important as formal education. There is a need to capture the widespread attention of the general public and actively involve the local administration (mayors, municipal authorities, etc.) in environmental awareness and training.
- Environmental education in vocational training is indispensable not only for the transfer of new skills but also for the enhancement of employment opportunities.
- Environmental education is needed in business and economics, in policy and decision-making, in science and technology, as well as in the fields of legislation and jurisdiction.
- A two-way link between teachers and scholars/students, needs to be created. Learners should be given the opportunity to acquire new knowledge and skills through concrete projects and to develop their own ideas and problem-solving initiative.
- Participatory environmental education can act as a catalyst for participatory democracy.

#### Proposals for implementation

- Revision and expansion of the existing Bio-Syllabus and development of new curriculum materials for all educational levels as well as audio-visual materials on environmental issues.
- New economic models and incentives (tax cuts, etc.) promoting investments in Cleaner Production strategies.
- A Green Salary instead of unemployment benefits, in order for the unemployed to get involved in environmental projects (tree-planting, recycling, city cleanup, etc.).
- clearing-house to provide through the use of computer link-ups a network of people wishing to co-operate in environmental education. An electronic Bank of Ideas to be available on the Internet can promote a world-wide interdisciplinary exchange of information and encourage environmental appreciation.
- Volunteer environmental action groups to tackle local issues. The participation of youth and senior citizens is particularly valuable.
- Environmental Olympics and Bios Prizes to award individuals or institutions that have contributed to the preservation and better understanding of the environment.
- A World Referendum for people throughout the world express their willingness to preserve the environment and the continuity of life on our planet.
- Environmental education can enhance the development of an International Court of the Environment under the auspices of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

## Cooperative Research Center for Coastal Zone, Estuary and Waterway Management

Australia's Cooperative Research Centre for Coastal Zone, Estuary and Waterway Management (Coastal CRC) provide decision-making tools and knowledge for the effective management and ecosystem health of coastal zones, estuaries and waterways.

The Coastal CRC bridges the gaps between science, the community and policy making organisations. The jointly funded action research program carries out quality science within five interlinked themes in management study areas using participatory approaches with stakeholders. The science will be applied at several Australian management study areas, initially:

\*a major agricultural catchment at the Fitzroy River / \*a major industrial catchment at Port Curtis / \*a major urban catchment at Brisbane River and Moreton Bay

The Centre is also carrying out a National Estuary Audit involving an assessment on the condition of more than 900 estuaries around Australia. The Coastal CRC is a collaborative joint venture, working under the direction of an independent Board and executive management group, with core participating organisations. They are:

\*Brisbane City Council / \*Australian Geological Survey Office / \*Central Queensland University / \*Griffith University / \*University of Queensland / \*James Cook University / \*Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation / \*Queensland Department of Primary Industries / \*Queensland Environmental Protection Agency / \*Queensland Department of Natural Resources

As well, there are a number of other national and international organisations, government agencies, local authorities and NGO's who have identified themselves as associates to the Coastal CRC. They include the Marine and Coastal Community Network, Victorian Coastal Council, Intergovernmental Geosphere-Biosphere's Land Ocean Interaction in the Coastal Zone program, Queensland Commercial Fisherman's Organisation, Queensland Ports Corporation, Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, Sunfish, Environment Australia, Shire Councils, etc. For further information, visit the CRC's website at: [www.coastal.crc.org.au](http://www.coastal.crc.org.au)



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### Coastal Research Themes

Decision Frameworks	Aims to develop frameworks to facilitate coastal zone decision making through the integration of ecological, social, economic, cultural and legal considerations. The frameworks allow decision makers to integrate knowledge with different stakeholders and objectives.
Citizen Science and Education	Aims to increase community participation in coastal research, planning and decision making, and to facilitate training for stakeholder groups. The theme will also provide postgraduate student support.
Planning and Management	Aims to develop planning and restoration options and strategies to enhance ecosystem health, including river turbidity, open coastlines, effluent management and wetlands.
Ecosystem Processes	Aims to understand and predict coastal ecosystem behaviour, particularly responses to human activity, to support planning and management decisions. The theme will develop predictive models that simulate management options for the coastal zone.
Assessment and Monitoring	Aims to develop health indicators and remote sensing tools that accurately assess and monitor ecosystem health of the coastal zone. The theme, which includes an audit on the condition of Australian estuaries, will help evaluate the effectiveness of management and protection measures, and provide a long-term framework for local, state and national planning.
Coastal CRC newsletter	Flotsam and Jetsam is a free monthly email newsletter by the Cooperative Research Centre for Coastal Zone, Estuary and Waterway Management. Topics cover a range of applied coastal research and development issues, such as algal blooms, beach erosion, postgraduate studies, coastal planning, catchment management, community consultation, sewage treatment, wetland restoration, river turbidity, ecosystem modelling and estuary monitoring. Subscription to Flotsam and Jetsam is free. To receive future issues, email your request to: <a href="mailto:Annette.leadbetter@dnr.qld.gov.au">Annette.leadbetter@dnr.qld.gov.au</a>

## Center's Calendar (January-April, 2001)

### Surveys relating to environmental impact of oil dispersants

The Committee on surveys relating to environmental impact of oil dispersants, whose chair was Prof. Okada, Hiroshima Univ. Japan, was held on January 31 and March 13. The Committee has checked and reported to the Ministry of the Environment of Japan the information and effect of existing oil dispersants and oil gelling agents on marine environments.

### Study and research relating to environmental restoration and creation measures for waterfront areas

The Committee on study and research relating to environmental restoration and creation measures for waterfront area, whose chair was Dr. Ueshima, CIRI. Japan, was held on February 9 and March 29.

### 3rd meeting of Board of Directors, 2nd meeting of Board of Trustees

The 3rd meeting of Board of Directors and 2nd meeting of Board of Trustees was held on February 23. Main agenda, that was Request for MOFA & MOE for authorization, Fiscal 2001 Operating and Budget Plan and 6th EMECS Conference Plan, is all accepted at the both of meeting. Besides, the information on 5th EMECS Conference and Membership were reported.

### Basic study for Amagasaki Century 21 Forest Project

The Hyogo delegation including Mr. Ishikawa, International EMECS Center Secretariat Staff, and the other Project members visited New York City, Maryland State and Chattanooga City from March 17 through 27 to study their advanced environmental policy and its environmental revival achievement. They had a very good opportunities to discuss with them and established close friendship for future.

### For 5th EMECS Conference Secretariat for the Executive Committee's Calendar (November, 2000 - April, 2001)

- 1st meeting of Executive Committee, on November 23, 2000
- 1st meeting of Steering Committee, December 6, 2000
- 1st meeting of Program Subcommittee, December 21, 2000
- 1st meeting of Working Group for the date and session theme, January 7, 2001
- 1st meeting of Related Activities Subcommittee, January 18, 2001
- 1st meeting of General Affairs & Publicity Subcommittee January 18, 2001
- 2nd meeting of Steering Committee, January 25, 2001
- 2nd meeting of Related Activities Subcommittee, March 5, 2001

### Approval of MOFA & MOE granted on May 7, 2001

The Center was set up in 1994 as a private organization to promote the holding of international conferences and research and the spread of knowledge relating to enclosed coastal seas. Since that time, the Center has promoted a variety of activities relating to the environmental management of enclosed coastal seas. Thanks to strong support both at home and abroad, in 2000 the Center was granted approval by the Ministry of the Environment to become a foundation. In order to strengthen ties with UNEP and other international organizations, and to aid in the formation of a wide-ranging network, the Center requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Environment for authorization to become a foundation jointly administered by said Ministries. Approval was granted on May 7, 2001.

### Bulletin Board

#### Call for Articles

Contributions from readers (reports on research on enclosed coastal seas, conference information, etc) would be greatly appreciated.

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