

# TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



PEARSON INSTITUTE  
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE  
MALTA

November 14, 1985.

Ms Virginia Saurwein  
Chief, NGO Section  
2 U.N. Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
USA

Dear Ms Saurwein:

On behalf of the International Ocean Institute, I am enclosing herewith an application for consultative status with ECOSOC.

We would be grateful for full consultative status, not only registration with the office of public information.

Our organisation is well known to all U.N. institutions.

If you need any further information or documentation, I would be grateful if you could let me know.

Thanking you for your cooperation, with all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Elisabeth Mann Borgese  
Chairman, Planning Council  
International Ocean Institute

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UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Questionnaire for Non-Governmental Organizations

1. Name of non-governmental organization:

*International Ocean Institute*

2. Address of the organization:

*P.O. Box 524, Valletta, Malta*

3. Officers of the organization:

*President, Board of Trustees: Ambassador Layachi Yaker,  
Algeria.*

*Chairman, Planning Council: Professor Elisabeth Mann  
Borgese, Canada*

*Executive Director: F.C. Vanderbilt, Malta*

4. Basic Purpose of the organization

*To promote the progressive development of the law of  
the sea and its implementation.*

5. Number of members (if organization is international in scope, please indicate approximate membership by country).

*The IOI is not a membership organisation. It is an  
institute for research, publication, the organisation of  
conferences, and training programmes. Presently, the  
Board of Trustees consists of eleven members from  
Canada, Mexico, France, U.K., USA, Portugal,  
Yugoslavia, Tanzania, and Algeria. The Planning Council*

consists of 25 members from Peru, UK, Canada, U.S.A., Italy, FRG, Portugal, India, El Salvador, Australia, U.S.S.R., Sierra Leone, Malta, Switzerland, Sri Lanka, Norway, Japan, the Netherlands, and Bulgaria. The alumni of the IOI training programmes are about 300 and come from 70 countries.

6. In what aspects of United Nations activities is the organization chiefly interested?

All ocean related activities of the U.N. Secretariat, OETB, FAO, UNESCO/IOC, IMO, UNEP, ILO, WMO, UNCTAD. Social/economic, ecological/scientific, legal/political aspects.

7. Has your organization been disseminating information or had programmes about United Nations activities recently? (Please be as specific as possible. For example, if you have published newsletters, magazines or newspaper articles, please attach samples. Also, please cite specific examples, if any exist, as to the use made of such information at the "grass roots" level.)

The IOI deals constantly with U.N. activities, in its conferences, research and publications and training programmes.

Pacem in Maribus XIV, which took place in the Soviet Union in May/June, 1985, was devoted to all aspects of shipping and navigation (economic, environmental, technological, legal). Representatives of UNCTAD, IMO, INMARSAT, the Under-Secretary General of the U.N. for the Law of the Sea, as well as some of the Economic Commissions, participated.

The U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea is a subject constantly taught in IOI training programmes, in which representatives of all U.N. specialized agencies involved in ocean affairs participate.



*IOJ's major publication, the Ocean Yearbook, regularly publishes reports of all ocean-involved U.N. agencies and institutions.*

*Through the Ocean Yearbook, the training programmes, and Pacem in Maribus, the IOJ reaches thousands of individuals every year.*

8. What segment of the public does your organization reach either through its membership or through its publications?

*Universities, technical institutions, government departments, interested laymen, concerned citizens, in developed and developing, socialist and free-market countries.*

9. Would you please give a brief description of your organization's programmes of the past two years:

*During the past two years, the IOJ has organized two international conferences, Pacem in Maribus XIII and XIV. Pacem in Maribus XIII took place in Sweden in June, 1984. It was attended by about 70 participants. The subject was the denuclearization of the oceans. A volume of research papers is about to be published.*

*Pacem in Maribus XIV was a major event. It took place in the Soviet Union. The opening sessions in Moscow were attended by about 500 persons. About 200 participated in the week-long cruise on the Black Sea, where working sessions were held in the morning aboard ship. The conference adopted a document, "Conclusions and Recommendations," which was circulated among all participating organizations. It will be printed in Vol. VI of Ocean Yearbook, next year.*

*During these last two years, the IOJ organized six training programmes of ten weeks each: Two Class A*



programmes, on ocean mining, in Malta and at the Technical University of Aachen, FRG; two Class B programmes, on EEZ management, at Dalhousie University, Canada; two Class C Programmes on regional cooperation and development, in Algeria and in Trinidad & Tobago. One training programme of one week, on the Convention on the Law of the Sea, was held at the World Maritime University in Malmö, Sweden, in October, 1985. This one-week programme is to be a yearly event.

The IOJ published four newsletters during this period, as well as two volumes of Ocean Yearbook (University of Chicago Press).

It undertook a series of research projects for UNESCO and UNIDO.

10. Please furnish a brief description of future programme plans, including approximate dates and locations of future annual meetings, etc. Would you be willing to feature a subject or speaker on a United Nations topic at a future meeting?

The series of Pacem in Maribus convocations will be continued. The venue for the 1986 convocation is not yet certain, but the 1987 conference is very likely to take place in Malta. Undoubtedly there will be United Nations speakers and subjects.

Ocean Yearbook is going to be continued at the University of Chicago Press. The Newsletter will be continued.

The training programmes will continue. A new series of Class C programmes is being initiated in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean. In the autumn of 1987, a programme on EEZ management will be held in China.

Research will be carried out in connection with the

*training programmes as well as with the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.*

11. Annual budget:

*IOI's annual budget is about \$800,000 - 1,000,000 a year. By far the largest part is the cost of the training programme (\$200,000 per programme).*

12. Number of salaried employees:

*Three, of whom two part-time.*

13. Will you have a New York-based representative and alternate?

*Yes.*

14 November 1985  
Date

Elmer W. MacCoy Boyer  
Signature of Presiding Officer





# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SECTION

10 April 1985

CRITERIA FOR ASSOCIATION OF  
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR NGO RELATIONSHIP WITH DPI

The non-governmental organizations relationship with the Department of Public Information is based on paragraph 12 of Annex 1 to General Assembly Resolution 13(1) of 13 February 1946. The Department of Public Information is advised "actively (to) assist and encourage national information services, educational institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations of all kinds interested in spreading information about the United Nations".

Formal association with the Department of Public Information is given legislative authority by the subsequent Resolution 1297 (XLIV) which calls on the Department of Public Information to associate NGOs with it, bearing in mind "the letter and spirit of ECOSOC resolution 1296" in associating international and national non-governmental organizations with the Department of Public Information.

85-45244



DEFINITION OF A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

A non-governmental organization (NGO) refers to a non-profit citizen's voluntary organization organized nationally or internationally. Thus, professional associations, foundations, trade unions, business associations, religious organizations, peace and disarmament organizations, women's and youth groups, co-operative associations, development and human rights organizations, environmental protection groups, research institutes dealing with international affairs and associations of parliamentarians are considered non-governmental organizations.

Non-governmental organizations are diverse in structure, methods of work and financing. While some NGOs are national, others are international in membership and/or the scope of their activities. They may be federations having a number of affiliates located in different regions or nations, embracing thousands of members, with a well-defined structure, policy-making mechanism and channels of communication. Others may be groups of experts, associations of outstanding individuals, academic institutions or research institutes. National organizations may be part of a defined international structure; others may operate internationally without being affiliated with an international organization.

The primary activities of some NGOs are in the information and education field; others are operational and are directly engaged in technical projects, relief, refugee or development programmes.

Non-governmental organizations may be financed through membership dues, assessments of affiliates, voluntary contributions, subsidies from Governments, or any combination of these. Some receive support for specific projects on an ad hoc or contract basis from private sources, foreign aid groups or from intergovernmental organizations.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION<sup>1</sup>

To be granted Association with the Department of Public Information, non-governmental organizations must be of recognized national or international standing and must support the Charter of the United Nations.

The principal purpose of such association is the re-dissemination of information in order to increase public understanding of the work and achievements of the United Nations and its bodies.

Organizations should, therefore, have a broadly based membership and the scope and resources to undertake effective information programmes. In the case of non-membership organizations such as research institutes or foundations, they should be international in orientation and have substantial public outreach.

Organizations should have an established record of continuity of work and should show promise of sustained activity in the future.

Organizations should provide information concerning membership, basic purpose, and past and future programmes, particularly as these relate to the United Nations.

Organizations should submit copies of their annual reports, constitution and/or by-laws and proof of non-profit status.

Organizations should provide evidence of an active information programme, part of which they are willing to devote to the aims and activities of the United Nations. This may include copies of articles, newsletters or other publications as well as descriptions of radio, television or other media programmes, conferences, seminars and any additional means whereby information is disseminated.

Organizations with Headquarters located in areas served by United Nations Information Centres should have the recommendation of the Centre.

Applications for association should be made in writing on the organization's official stationery and must be signed by the highest ranking official of the organization.

Non-governmental organizations already in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will automatically be associated with the Department of Public Information upon their request.

<sup>1</sup> Criteria for association of non-governmental organizations with the Department of Public Information are based primarily on: ECOSOC Resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 and ECOSOC Resolution 1297 (XLIV) of 27 May 1968, on the Non-Governmental Organizations Report of the Secretary-General of 21 March 1968 (E.4476) as well as other United Nations documents.





UNITED  
NATIONS

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

## NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS SECTION

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The world, as some people say, is shrinking. But as it "shrinks", the links of interdependence increase geometrically. Problems emerge with new urgency: the food crisis, the water crisis, the fuel crisis, the population explosion, the arms race and the threats to human rights. Everywhere one looks problems of global dimensions impinge on the community, even on the individual.

One way to channel your organization's humanitarian concerns and learn more about how these crises can be dealt with on the basis of a global approach is through contact with the United Nations.

The following questions and answers will tell you a little about these relationships which can take a lifetime of dedicated work, depending on how deeply you wish to involve yourselves with this important work.

#### What is a non-governmental organization at the United Nations?

A non-governmental organization, or NGO as it is frequently called in United Nations parlance, refers to a non-profit citizens voluntary organization which exclude political parties. Thus, professional societies, business groups, churches, women's groups, co-operative associations, environmental protection groups and so forth are considered NGOs. NGO is also used as an expression to define a representative of a non-governmental organization associated with the United Nations.

#### What does the United Nations offer an NGO?

- .. An Annual DPI/NGO Conference at which major topics of mutual concern are discussed.
- .. Access to all open United Nations meetings.
- .. Weekly briefings by senior officials and experts.
- .. An orientation course for new NGO representatives.
- .. Summaries of weekly briefings.
- .. A special lounge displaying official documents.
- .. Press releases explaining various aspects of the work of the United Nations.



What else is offered to an NGO?

A community of other NGOs like-minded in their dedication to the Charter of the United Nations and sharing the belief that information about the work, aims and activities of the United Nations has to be redisseminated to an ever growing circle of the world's people. These contacts can lead to common approaches to national governments to effect policy decisions through citizen lobbies.

What is the role of NGOs?

- .. They are a channel for redisseminating information about the United Nations.
- .. They can act as experts in matters of their competence and thus be useful to the United Nations. The General Assembly and other bodies often call for NGO assistance in resolutions.
- .. They can form coalitions and assist in bringing issues before their own governments.

How can a non-governmental organization become related with the United Nations?

1. Association: A non-governmental organization becomes associated with the Department of Public Information for the purpose of redisseminating information about the activities and work of the United Nations. A committee of Department of Public Information officials approves organizations for association. Organizations accepted for association with the Department of Public Information are entitled to designate one observer and one alternate at United Nations Headquarters who are given grounds passes and have regular access to the NGO Lounge where they can receive documents and press releases on a regular basis.

2. By obtaining Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council: This process entails approval of a governmental committee which meets once every two years. This relationship is spelled out in the Charter of the United Nations, Chapter X, Article 71, which states:

"The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned."

Where to write for further information:

1. For information regarding association with the Department of Public Information, write to:

Chief, NGO Section  
Department of Public Information  
United Nations  
Room S-1037-I  
New York, NY 10017

2. For information regarding consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, write to:

Chief, NGO Unit  
Economic and Social Council Secretariat  
United Nations  
Room DC2-1760  
New York, NY 10017

\* \* \* \* \*



PROCEDURE AND TIME FRAME  
FOR OBTAINING  
ECOSOC CONSULTATIVE STATUS OR REQUESTING RECLASSIFICATION

ORGANIZATION  
ACTION

UNITED NATIONS  
ACTION

**STEP I**

a) New applicant:

i) an official letter requesting reclassification or consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and enclosing the organization's statutes (constitution and by-laws in English or French)

OR

ii) a letter enquiring about working with United Nations

b) A request for reclassification of status

i) through ECOSOC

ii) through UN Specialized Agency

a) New applicant:

i) Statutes are carefully perused to verify if meet criteria of Council Resolution 1296 (XLIV). Application packet (which includes, inter alia, a 19-item questionnaire) is sent + should be returned by a biennial 1 June deadline.\*

OR

ii) If Constitution and By-Laws are not enclosed, only 1st form letter and ECOSOC Resolution 1296 (XLIV) is sent.

OR

b) Reclassification:

i) If organization originally granted status by ECOSOC, statutes should already be on file but if more than 10 years have passed, new statutes are required. Copy of previous questionnaire along with a letter advising organization that ECOSOC's Committee on NGOs will compare replies to new questionnaire with earlier one. The deadline for submission is the same as for a) above.

ii) If organization is on Roster by virtue of its status with a Specialized Agency of the UN, the statutes are required and questionnaire is sent. In view organization's previous working experience with UN, organization is expected to have greater UN-oriented programmes than a new applicant.

**STEP II**

a) Returns completed questionnaire with MODEL ABSTRACT SHEET, (audited) Financial Statement, pamphlets or magazines and Statutes (if not already sent) by the 1 June deadline.

a) Compare questionnaire replies to statutes of organization, verifies that instructions for completing questionnaire have been followed, all material has been received, format conforms to requirements and submits questionnaire as part of documentation to editors, translators and reproduction.

(However, if further information is needed, some text is unclear or does not meet format requirements, further correspondence will be necessary).

\*1982, 1984, 1986, 1988



b) Returns the questionnaire after 1 June deadline.

Some 60 to 80 applications are prepared as working papers for the ECOSOC Committee on NGOs (composed of 19 member states) which meets biennially to, inter alia, screen organizations for granting status and reclassification.

b) Applications deferred to next biennium. In view ruling that all-language documentation reach governments 6 weeks prior meetings, deadlines are strictly adhered to.

#### STEP III

In waiting period, useful that organizations advise referees that appear in reply to question 15 that they have been cited in application.

Unit verifies, wherever possible, information provided in questionnaire, in particular, replies to question 15.

#### STEP IV

Informs NGO Unit whether representative of the organization will attend the Committee Meeting giving his/her name + if possible phone can be reached in New York.

Circular sent to all applicants giving list of 19 member states serving on Government Committee and names of delegates (if known), advising of date of Committee Meeting as well as advisability of attendance by applicants.

#### STEP V

Representative present at meeting should be prepared to reply to questions in regard to organization's application. Representative may need to answer directly to certain government enquiries and provide additional clarifications.

Committee on NGOs meets (early Spring), recommends that status be granted or not granted, that organizations be reclassified or defers consideration of application to its next biennial session.

#### STEP VI

Since ECOSOC meetings are open to the public, organization's representatives may attend but the date NGO item considered is unknown until few days before.

The Report of the Committee on NGOs containing recommendations for action by the ECOSOC, is considered by the Council at its First Regular (Spring) Session (April/May). ECOSOC decisions rarely change NGO Committee recommendations.

#### STEP VII

Organization is now in official consultative status or on the Roster with the ECOSOC of the UN and may designate representative(s). Fills out and returns an information (annex sheet) and documents checklist and contacts relevant offices of UN system, taking active part in UN activities, in accordance with Parts IV-VII of Council Resolution 1296 (XLIV).

NGO Unit advises organization of ECOSOC decision and this letter establishes the evidence in regard to whether an organization is officially in status, reclassified, deferred or not granted status. If a new organization has been granted status or placed on Roster, the NGO Unit requires that the organization designate one or more officials as their NGO Representative(s) to the United Nations (Geneva, New York and Vienna offices). It forwards organization annex sheet and a documents checklist which need to be returned duly filled.