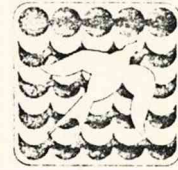


1 from EMB March 73

The Secretary-General

Box 4068
Santa Barbara, California 93103



Pacem in Maribus

PROGRESS REPORT

1. With the cooperation of UNDP, we have established a permanent International Ocean Institute at the Royal University of Malta. UNDP continues one of our major projects there, dealing with the peaceful uses of the Mediterranean. The Statutes of the Institute, and the list of members of the Board of Trustees and the Planning Council are attached.
2. We have developed a growing publications program. Seven volumes, compiled in preparation for Pacem in Maribus I, have been published by the University of Malta Press. An anthology of material drawn from these volumes has just been published by Dodd, Mead, in New York, under the title, Pacem in Maribus. A volume on The Pollution of the Mediterranean, by Lord Richie Calder, has been published for the Institute by Herbert Lang in Bern. Descriptions of all these books are enclosed.

CP
We have now in preparation: a substantial volume on the multiple uses of the Mediterranean; an equally substantial volume on the development of the Caribbean; a second Pacem in Maribus anthology; and an illustrated volume, The Drama of the Oceans (Harry Abrams) which should be ready in time for the Law of the Sea Conference next year.

We are publishing a bi-monthly Bulletin on the activities of the International Ocean Institute in Oceans Magazine.

3. We have an expanding program of research projects, each one leading to concrete, and rather immediate results.

Last year we undertook a comprehensive and rather technical study on the economics of an Ocean Development Tax. The study was carried out by a team of economists at Cambridge University, headed by Dr. John Eatwell. This document is now being introduced as an official U.N. Document by the Government of Mexico.

Mediterranean Development and Its Relations with the Marine Environment. This project, directed by Professor

Norton Ginsburg, was sponsored by the Ford Foundation. A summary description is attached. The immediate result of the conference was the calling of a series of intergovernmental Mediterranean discussions, on the initiative of the Government of Malta. We are now in the process of organizing the cooperative operation of a pollution-monitoring research ship in the Central Mediterranean.

Caribbean and Gulf Development and Its Impact on the Marine Environment. This project, directed by Ambassador Sir Egerton Richardson of Jamaica, was sponsored by the General Service Foundation and three Canadian Banks. A description is enclosed. The results of the project was a cooperative effort, including all Caribbean nations and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution and its Atlantis II, for the exploration of the mineral resources in the Caribbean. A permanent Secretariat has been established in Jamaica to organize this phase of the project.

Arctic Basin Study Project. This project has just been started. A draft project outline is enclosed. We are organizing this project in cooperation with the Arctic Institute of North America.

Other regional projects, on the Central Pacific and on the Indian Ocean, are in preparation.

Energy Policies and the International System. This project will be completed in about sixteen months from now. It is being coordinated by the Center for The Study of Democratic Institutions. The International Ocean Institute will deal with the interactions between the world energy system and the world ocean system. A project outline (not yet final) and an outline for its ocean-oriented part is attached. The NSF (RANN) will co-sponsor this project, with a grant covering research and publication costs.

Environment and Disarmament: Controlling the Dual-Purpose Agent. This project, likewise, has a strong ocean component, but other components as well. Like the energy project, therefore, it will be organized in cooperation with other organizations. Enclosed is a "think piece" which will serve as background paper, as well as a list of research topics. Cooperation of a number of experts, among whom, Johan Galtung, Leo Mates, Alva Myrdal, Hannes Alfvén, has already been assured. Hopefully, this study will be the subject for discussion at a workshop in Peking next fall.

Around these projects, the International Ocean Institute, alone or in cooperation with other organizations, sponsors three annual workshops or "preparatory conferences" in various parts of the world (Yugoslavia, Jamaica, India, Canada, China, Nairobi) designed to enlist the cooperation of governments in different parts of the world in our work.

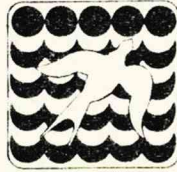
4. Pacem in Maribus Convocations. These have become an annual institution to present the results of our study projects to a large international interdisciplinary and widely representative group (average attendance: 150) and to arouse public opinion.

We are now preparing Pacem in Maribus IV, which will be held in Malta on June 23-26. All Pacem in Maribus Convocations are chaired by Ambassador H. Shirly Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka, who is also the Chairman of the United Nations Sea-Bed Committee. This is to stress our close cooperation with that body.

Attachments: Statutes of IOI; Board of Trustees, Planning Council
Announcements: Malta volumes, PIM, Pollution,
2 IOI Bulletins;
Projects: Mediterranean; Caribbean; Arctic;
Energy;
"Beyond Peace and War" and research topic outline.

TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

CENTRE FOR FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTERNATIONAL OCEAN INSTITUTE
MALTA

REPORT OF TRAVEL TO GENEVA
(6th to 8th November 1983)

by

C.F. VANDERBILT

Executive Director

International Ocean Institute

17th December, 1983

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, N.S. CANADA
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TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF MARINE RESOURCES

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At the suggestion of Prof. Gilbert Winham of Dalhousie University, Canada, a meeting was arranged for me to visit GATT in Geneva to speak with Mr. Claude Mercier on the subject of training programmes.

It was felt that, as GATT has been conducting training programmes on a scale similar to those of the IOI but for a much longer period of time, that we would benefit from a discussion of the experience which both organizations have had in this context.

An appointment was made for me 7th November, with Mr. Claude Mercier, Counsellor and Technical Assistant to the Director of the Training Division of GATT. Throughout most of the day discussions took place on the GATT programme. The following are the highlights of the discussions. Comparative data for the IOI programme are added at the end of each section.

History/Background

The GATT has been training people for 28 years. In that period they have trained approximately 900 persons. This rather low number is due to the fact that in the early years, the training consisted of bringing one individual at a time to the GATT headquarters and introducing him to the various aspects of international trade by allowing him to observe each division in action over a period of several weeks or months. Ten years ago GATT decided to expand this into formal courses which were initially held in English but are now also held in French, with a Spanish language version being introduced in 1984.

IOI has completed 12 training programmes during its first four years. About 180 persons have been trained. During the first three years, courses were held in English only. French was introduced in 1983; Spanish will be introduced in 1984.

Funding

The GATT training programme was originally funded by UNDP. In 1979 GATT took over this responsibility using funds which come from member countries' contributions to the GATT. Approximately SF 650,000 per year is allocated for the training of 48 people. This amount covers only the cost of airfares for trainees, accommodation in Geneva (GATT has leased a block of self-catering flats for this purpose), and a daily subsistence allowance.

It does not include the cost of the secretariat (salaries and taxes for eight people), stationery, postage, the physical facilities being used in the GATT headquarters, library expenses, nor computer costs. These are absorbed into the GATT general or Secretariat budget. There are also almost no lecture fees as the major portion of lecturers come from GATT staff or from cooperating agencies. Prof. Winham is, in fact, the only instructor brought in from outside the GATT network.

SF 650,000 is the equivalent of US\$ 303,738.32 for 48 students. This amounts to US\$ 6,327.88 per student.

An average IOI course of ten weeks for 25 students costs about US\$200,000. This amounts to about US\$8,000 per participant, including travel expenses, food and lodging, pocket allowance, medical insurance, tuition, teaching materials, and field trips.

Funding for the IOI programme comes from a variety of sources, including CIDA, the Commonwealth Secretariat, UNDP, IOC, FAO, OPEC Fund, General Service Foundation, Shell Oil, host country governments, and individual contributions.

Accommodation

The GATT courses are four months long. Until recently, participants were given an allowance and were required to find their own accommodation in Geneva. This entailed many troubles as participants had to leave lectures in order to view flats, GATT personnel had to expend time helping to

locate possible accommodation and to make viewing appointments, and Swiss landlords tended to be reluctant to rent to non-Europeans.

In order to solve this problem the GATT decided to lease a block of self-catering flats which they put at the disposal of the participants. The participants are not forced to accept this accommodation but the cost of each individual's room is deducted from his subsistence allowance whether he accepts the GATT accommodation or not. The cost is SF 25/day (US\$11.70).

Each participant has his own studio flat with a hot plate, refrigerator, desk, bathroom. Some flats are being fitted with television and rediffusion and other general improvements are being made gradually. Participants buy their own food and prepare their own meals.

GATT strongly discourages the participants from bringing any family dependents to Switzerland during the course. The subsistence allowance is not sufficient to support two people, family members require the participant to divide his time and attention while on the course, and GATT cannot take the responsibility of nonparticipants in the case of an emergency.

There are several other guidelines laid down in a pamphlet by GATT. The major portion of the points are identical with those dealt with in the IOI pamphlet on policy and procedure. (Annex 1)

Participants in the IOI programme are lodged in a vacation complex in Malta (US\$10.60/day; in a small hotel in Aachen (US\$27/day), and in flats on campus at Dalhousie University (three bedrooms, living room, kitchen, and bath) for a total of CA\$ 25,000 or the equivalent of US\$11.57 per participant per day

Stipend

During the first calendar month of residence in Switzerland, GATT participants are paid a subsistence allowance of SF 160/day (US\$74.77). This is the U.N. travel rate which is meant to assist the participant in adjusting to his new surroundings by providing extra funds for, e.g., the purchase of cold-weather clothing. After this period the rate is reduced to SF 64 (US 29.91/day). From this is deducted the cost of the accommodation, leaving the participant with a net of SF39 (US\$18.22). With this the participant is expected to buy and prepare his own meals, and cover any other expenses. This sum is in line (allowing for different costs of living within Europe) with the sum paid by the IOI, which is U.S.\$15/day in Malta, US\$17.80 in Germany, and US\$13.89 in Halifax (where, in addition, luncheon is provided at the Faculty Club).

Announcements

GATT conducts two training courses per year. There is not the need for much publicity regarding the GATT training courses as they are already very well established and their need is obvious to governments all over the world. The announcements are, however, sent to three different lists of people. One is to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in all developing countries. A second to the relevant European-based diplomat of each country, and the third mailing goes to the UNDP Resident Representative in all regions and countries. The initial announcement is nine months before the proposed commencement date of a course, i.e., they send out their announcements in mid-November for programmes starting in mid-August. In this case, the application deadline would be set for 31 January, or six and a half months before the course begins. The actual selection of participants would be made by the end of February or middle of March, i.e., five months before the opening date. The prospective participant would be advised at the end of March or by mid-April by telex and by letter. He is also advised at that time if he will be required to take the British Council English language competence test.

Each application includes a form for general details concerning the individual's background and applicability. It also includes a basic medical test and a language proficiency section. If the GATT selection board is not completely satisfied with the result of the language proficiency section of the application form, they can request that the participant take a second test for English, at his local British Council office or UNDP Regional Representative's office. On the basis of this it is usually possible to determine if the participant has sufficient familiarity with the language in order to actively participate in the training programme. Mr. Mercier stressed, however, that the tests do not always succeed in their purpose, and that there are inevitably one or two participants on each course with less ability or inclination to communicate than the others.

Each application must be endorsed by either the participants' individual superior, his collective department's superior, or by his Switzerland-based diplomatic representative. The application must also be endorsed by the UNDP Resident Representative.

The IOI follows a similar procedure. The IOI runs four programmes annually, between March and December. Announcement for the following year are sent out between September and October, that is, 6-12 months in advance of the beginning of the course. Announcements are sent to the Ministries for Foreign Affairs of all developing countries; to the U.N. Missions in New York and Geneva; to oceanographic institutions; to all former participants. Announcements are also published by Development Forum and the IOC Journal IMS. An application form is attached in Annex 2.

Deadline for application is usually two months prior to the beginning of a programme. This is based on our experience. Applications very often come in very late. This may be due to the fact that the IOI programme is far more recent and therefore less well known than the GATT programme.

Applications must be endorsed either by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or another Government Ministry or Statel institution of learning.

Requirements

The basic qualifications for prospective participants in GATT training courses are almost identical to those for IOI programmes. These include 28-45 years of age (as they are appealing to mid-ranking executive officers), a University degree, three years of professional experience, government sponsorship (endorsement), a medical certificate and a language certificate.

The optional second language proficiency test is one designed and agreed upon by the GATT and the British Council. The British Council performs this function for the GATT for a nominal fee.

The IOI does not require a language test and relies on a written statement of proficiency. The result does not appear to be any worse: It is very exceptional that a participant turns out to be deficient in English, to the point of impairing his ability to participate actively in the programme.

Certification

All participants on GATT courses receive a diploma or certificate of attendance, as do those in IOI courses. In earlier years, the GATT policy had been to issue various grades of diplomas depending on the evaluation of the participant's performance throughout the course. It was found, however, that the anticipation of this grading caused an unhealthy level of competition between participants and was therefore eliminated.

It is not GATT policy to provide an evaluation of any particular participant. In cases where a participant has

performed exceptionally, a letter to this effect is sent to his sponsoring agency or government department, but these cases are rare. The GATT opinion on this was that it was counter-productive to the nomination of future candidates by the governments concerned if the evaluation was not positive. As most participants were only average and not outstanding it was felt that no comment was preferable to even a neutral evaluation.

In cases where candidates turned out to be really unsuitable, it has been IOI policy confidentially to advise the Government department that had sponsored the participant of his unsuitability. It was always emphasized that unsuitability for the IOI programme did not reflect at all on the general ability of the participant; perhaps it merely indicated that the nature of the programme was not sufficiently clear to the Government department endorsing the candidate. We have found that a frank relationship with the Governments concerned was fruitful, and that the quality of the participants improved.

Newsletter

GATT has only recently begun to issue a Newsletter which at present consists of a few typewritten sheets. This was sent to the last 400 participants of GATT courses and asked what their current line of work was and if they would be interested to make contact with other GATT course participants. The response came from 125 previous participants and was overwhelmingly positive.

On the basis of this response and other informally gathered information, the GATT estimates that the "success rate" of their courses is about 30 percent. Success in this case was defined as indicating those persons who were still in a field related to the subject matter of the GATT courses. Other persons I spoke to felt that this might be a low estimate.

Our offhand impression is that the "success rate" of the IOI

programme in this sense is considerably higher, although no systematic analysis has yet been carried out. But visits to a number of countries (India, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia), and responses to the IOI Newsletter indicate that most of our participants are still in their places. Several of them have had promotions after completing the IOI programme. One has become Deputy Minister. Eight former participants were members of the Delegations of their countries to the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Jamaica.

A copy of the IOI Newsletter is attached in Annex 3.

UN Inter-Agency Cooperation

In the context of the meeting at GATT, I learned of the existence of a coordinating effort on the part of the UN system's senior fellowship officers. This is retained in the Fellowships Section of the Technical Assistant Recruitment and Fellowships Office in Geneva, Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the UN Secretariat. Mr. Michael Zinovieff is the Secretary and focal point.

These persons meet at irregular intervals in order to discuss common problems which arise in the context of training and education and to develop cooperative solutions to such problems. This includes entitlements, selection procedures, stipend rates, common insurance policy, etc. It was recommended that I contact Mr. Zinovieff and apply for observer status at the next meeting which is tentatively scheduled for some time in 1985. This will be done in the coming months and a further report will be submitted regarding the outcome.

The IOI has recently organized an informal Inter-Agency meeting at UNESCO in Paris and assured the continuous and systematic cooperation of all the Agencies involved in ocean affairs. A copy of the report on this meeting is attached in Annex 4. The parallel GATT documentation has been promised,

but has not yet arrived. It will be annexed in the final version of this report. Where appropriate, it will be incorporated into the IOI administrative procedure in 1984.

C.F. Vanderbilt
Executive Director

Funding of the International Ocean Institute

The last half of 1978 involved attempts in which I took part to improve the financial position of the Institute and to relieve the traditional pressure on the chairman of the Planning Council, beyond her multifarious other activities, to be the main collector of funds. This concentrated on three aspects - forward budgeting, producing a printed descriptive leaflet and securing corporate financial support. The first two objectives were realized. The third was an abysmal failure. Budgeting was largely inspired by ideas of Jan Van Ettinger, but, alas, the best budget in the world is of no use without funds flowing in. With the assistance of a public relations advisor, John Hayward, a useful leaflet was produced in September which can be improved and updated annually. Its cost was modest.

There were at least four reasons for the fund raising failure. The first was reliance upon Hayward who proved to be quite useless, as exemplified by the farcical press conference he organized in London last month. For this I must accept responsibility as having quite misjudged ^{him} ~~his potential~~. The second was the lack of adequate lead time. Potential supporters need months rather than weeks (or days) to consider what is asked of them. I do not

think any approach for significant support should be made less than six months ahead of the need; ideally it should be at least a year (or even longer) because of the budget and review procedures of the donor. The third was that we have a virtually unsaleable product. Corporations do not easily relate to an esoteric and idealistic concept such as ours. They are accustomed to appeals from hospitals, universities and research establishments with physical plants that can be seen, and aims that are of a scale with which persons having modest intellectual horizons can readily identify. We possess essentially no physical presence, and our aims are not obviously related to mundane commercial and industrial life, or to everyday parochial human needs. We are on a different wavelength.

The fourth, and last, reason, follows from the previous one, and is that we are aiming at the wrong target. I do not believe that, by and large, we can ever expect important corporate or private sector support. This is exemplified by the comparative success of our chairman in raising funds from government or government sponsored sources, and from foundations. I therefore conclude that we should focus our future fund raising efforts on governments or government

agencies and upon foundations - although I doubt that more than a small number have an interest in what we do. Possibly we should also attempt to include a few selected private corporate supporters, for instance, in the resource sector.

Three examples of institutions that probably suffer from similar constraints to ours, all based in London, are The Pugwash Conference, the Greenwich Forum and the Advisory Committee on Oil Pollution of the Seas. I could investigate their fund raising methods, but the latter two certainly depend mainly on government sources.

My recommendations are:

1. That a small committee be formed to assist me in what I have been attempting, as I do not want to continue to burden the chairman solely with this.
2. That, as it might help in approaching donors, I be given a title or designation of some sort. I am prepared to devote some time to this effort.

Yaounde, January 17 1979

Maxwell Bruce