

# World Environment University: Financing and Steps to establish the University

Jytte Marstrand\*, Chang Hoon Ko\*\*, Kenneth McLeod\*\*\*, Jihee Kim\*\*\*\*

## Abstract

The long term objective should be to achieve a high degree of self-financing for the WEU. However, initial funding of at least US\$5 million will be needed to develop the University through the launching of its initial programs. This will have to come primarily from Korean sources. Korea will need to take a lead in mobilizing the funds required for the ongoing operation of the University until the WEU has progressed to the point where it can command attention and support of international funding sources and significant fee income. The process to establish the University will be initiated as soon as the final decision of the Government of South Korea is confirmed.

### Key words :

World Environment University, Financing, Steps to establish the University

\* CEO, WATICO Limited, Denmark

\*\* President, World Association for Island Studies. S. Korea

\*\*\* Researcher, World Association for Island Studies. S. Korea

\*\*\*\* Researcher, World Association for Island Studies, S. Korea.

## Financing Strategy<sup>1</sup>

A. Financing : The long term objective should be to achieve a high degree of self-financing for the WEU. However, initial funding of at least US\$5 million will be needed to develop the University through the launching of its initial programs. This will have to come primarily from Korean sources. Korea will need to take a lead in mobilizing the funds required for the ongoing operation of the University until the WEU has progressed to the point where it can command attention and support of international funding sources and significant fee income. Even in the current difficult financial climate, it should be feasible, though not easy, to obtain. Major financing should be sought in support of an Endowment Fund but cannot be expected to produce major funding initially. Tuition fees can make a substantial contribution over time to the financial viability of the WEU, but this will not be achieved immediately. In all these matters, the support of the Jeju and center ROK government authorities, particularly during the development stage, will be essential and decisive.

B. The process to establish the University implies three financial challenges:

- to obtain the funds necessary to finance the preparatory phase to January 2011.
- by February 2011, to obtain commitments of the funds necessary to guarantee the development of the University over its first four years to February 2015.
- over this first four year period, to put in place a sound financial base to assure the long-term success of the University.

C. An indicative budget and financing plan are now in preparation.

D. In view of the importance and urgency of the issues confronting the world community in the fields of environment, climate change and sustainable development, and of the evident need to educate large numbers of people across the world in response, the sooner the University can begin to play its envisaged role the better. The amount of financial resources required to launch and maintain the University is, in any case, modest in relation to the scale of the problems which threaten humanity.

E. Korean Ministry of Environment Honorable

Maanee Lee, has emphasized that the process to establish the University should move ahead as fast as feasible. This implies a series of high-level contacts to put in place the necessary financial commitments at an early stage. A specific strategy for fund raising will be developed and implemented.

F. The pace of development of the institution will of course be determined not only by the availability of funding, but also by the nature of the processes involved. For example, a sound Masters Program can only be designed, implemented, tested and improved over a three to four year period. It takes time to build high quality academic and management teams and to put in place sound systems for administration and financial management etc. The timetable suggested below respects these constraints. G. The University would obtain funds initially from Korean sources and ultimately from a wide variety of other sources, including:

- Student tuition fees;
- A scholarship fund;
- Fees for education and training courses;
- Fees for research, consulting services and special projects;
- Contributions from governmental and private donors for institutional or program support;
- Contributions in kind, such as course content, buildings, library resources, and the secondment of personnel.
- An endowment fund.

H. The optimum strategy would be: first to obtain significant resources to launch the University effectively and rapidly and to develop its activities over a five year period; and second, as the University demonstrates its effectiveness and potential, to put in place a substantial endowment fund to ensure its long term success. Resources from this endowment fund would be complemented by resources from all the other sources identified above.

## Steps to establish the University<sup>2</sup>

A. The process to establish the University will be initiated as soon as the final decision of the Government of South Korea is confirmed, hopefully by August 2010. The following steps in a five year timetable are proposed:

- 1) August 2010 : - Report and collaboration on 11th World Island Congress at Banhorn Island of

1) Maurice Strong talks about Financing and Steps to establish in the Chapter 7. He mentions 7.1. Finance Strategy (Chang Hoon Ko, Maurice Strong et. al. 2010. A Feasibility Study on the Establishment of the World Environment University in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, The Republic of Korea. pp. 2010-212..

2) Maurice Strong mentions 7.2. Steps to establish the University. (Chang Hoon Ko, Maurice Strong et. al. 2010. A Feasibility Study on the Establishment of the World Environment University in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, The Republic of Korea. pp. 2012-214..

Denmark about mission of establishment of the University

2) September 2010 \_ November 2010: – Consultations with potential partners within and outside Korea in fields central to the issues of world environment and sustainable development. – Internet identification of clearly related programs elsewhere.

3) December 2010 \_ January 2010: – Consultations with scholars and practitioners, including peer review, to define the structure and initial focus of the academic program. – Design and initiation of a strategy to obtain financial support.

4) February/ March 2011: – International Conference at the WAIS on a key topic in the field of sustainable development of world environment with international advice on the University.

5) April / May 2011: – Completion of the preparatory phase with Charter, business plan and budget. – Commitment of funding for an initial period (of four years).

– Endorsement by the Government of Korea of the Charter of The University

– Agreement on the legal form and status of the University in Jeju Island.

6) June 2011:

– Official establishment of the University.

– Agreements on facilities and support with the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Korean Ministry of Environment

– Definition of an initial program to launch academic activities.

– Receipt by the University of financial contributions.

– Start with the installation of academic and supporting systems and administrative personnel and financial services etc.

– Recruitment of core faculty.

7) July/August 2011:

– Launch of initial teaching activities

– short courses and seminars.

– Formalizing partnerships.

– Official participation in the 2011 World Environment and Peace Summer School at Jeju National University

8) October November 2011

– Selection of 50 students of two Masters program

9) September 2012:

– Initiation of two Masters Programs.

– Start of Research Activities and Outreach

Program.

10) March 2013:

Initiation of 4 Masters Programs (100 students)

11) March 2014

Initiation of 6 Master programs (150 students)

12) Initiation of 9 Master programs (225 students) and 10 PhD courses (90 students).

Fully established academic, training, research and outreach programs, including international networking, distance learning and the international sharing of knowledge through multimedia content.

### Concluding Remarks<sup>3</sup>

A. Three practical steps would improve the prospects for successful cultivation of human resources in the University in response to critical global issues, and would position climate change in a broader context of sustainable and equitable development of world environment.

B. At the local level, as the University is developed in its first five years, it would seek to generate innovative means of collaboration, understanding, and participation to achieve its academic goals and its rational management through an independent board of the University. It would participate in running the World Environment and Peace Summer School jointly with Jeju National University and the United Islands and Cities for World Environment and Peace collaboratively. It would also build in academic and supporting systems and administrative personnel and financial services etc. with the help of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province.

C. At the national level, the University has financial budget and institutional support from both the Korean Ministry of Environment and Korean Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology Government in actualizing coherent strategies for successful establishment of the University. Especially, the University should cooperate with the Korean Education Center for Climate Change and IUCN for sharing its education programs of climate change for world citizens, teachers, NGOs, businessmen, and bureaucrats.

3) Maurice Strong mentions 7.3. Concluding Remarks (Chang Hoon Ko, Maurice Strong et. al. 2010. A Feasibility Study on the Establishment of the World Environment University in Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, The Republic of Korea. pp. 2014–215.

D. At the international level, the University should seek to qualify for United Nations and international recognition of its programs and degrees.

### Remembering Maurice Strong, who tried to solve global warming decades ago in Jeju Island S. Korea in Fall of 2020.<sup>4</sup>

He called out climate change at a summit, decades before the latest one in Paris. Maurice Strong's death on the eve of the conference reminds us to be skeptical.

by John Geddes  
Nov 30, 2015

In a March 17, 1997 file photo, Maurice Strong, left, executive coordinator for United Nations reform, stands with United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, during a news conference, at the U.N. (AP Photo/Osamu Honda, File). Maurice Strong, who died a few days ago at 86, was a figure of endless intrigue around politics and business for decades, but never more so than in the early 1990s. As secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Strong was the driving force at that time behind the 1972 Stockholm first UN Environmental Summit and 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, which started what we now know has been an endlessly frustrating struggle to come to grips with global warming.

In 1990, I interviewed him for the Financial Post about his preparations for Rio. On his death, I looked up that old Q&A and found his answers strikingly relevant to what's being talked about this week at the UN's latest climate change confab in Paris, called COP21. For instance, Strong said the "biggest single issue" was figuring out how the rich, developed countries would come up with sufficient billions to compensate poor, developing ones for building their economies with low carbon emissions. (He suggested dedicated taxes!) We still haven't come close to solving that one.

He also said clear targets for cutting emissions would be needed, although of course everything wouldn't be settled at the Rio summit alone. "But we do have to establish the basis for a major shift

in direction," he said. In all the years since, I don't think anything that qualifies as a "major shift" has occurred. Weaning the world off fossil fuels has proven too painful, a topic on which Strong was surprisingly blunt, way back then. "It's going to be disruptive; it's going to change the status quo; it's going to change competitive advantage," he said.

### ADVERTISEMENT

Few leaders are willing to use words like "disruptive" these days, preferring platitudes about how economic growth and environmental protection go hand in hand. Still, far from projecting any sense of alarm, what Strong conveyed in 1990 (at least to an inexperienced reporter) was a magisterial sense of command over this daunting challenge. Climate change was just too dire to be ignored. It followed that a process was needed to forge a solution. Therefore, that is what would be done. He was, in fact, doing it.

Strong's track record made it plausible that he might succeed. He had moved effortlessly between spheres of influence, from being president of Power Corp. in the 1960s to setting up the UN Environment Programme in the 1970s. Adjusting the globe's thermostat seemed well within his technocratic range. But what has happened since? Between 1990, when Strong made such an impression on me, and 2011, global greenhouse gas emissions soared 42 per cent, while Canada's climbed 19 per cent.

And once again, at Paris just as it was at Rio, the talk is about this being the moment when the world must set itself a new course. Finally. Strong's death on the eve of the latest conference compels us to be skeptical. Admirable though it was, his contribution wasn't enough. The process he trusted—rational decision-making among determined decision-makers—has been vastly outgunned by entrenched economic interests.

We have no choice but to keep trying, although I doubt any UN mandarin today could convincingly hold forth on the prospects of success with Strong's aplomb of a quarter-century ago.

We had world environment university online school to memorize UN Remembering Maurice F. Strong (1929–2015) on November 10 and September 8, 2020 at Jeju National University, S. Korea, who had

1) Jeju National University presides over UN Remembering Maurice F. Strong of the World Peace Island Forum 2020 on September 8 and November 10, 2020. Hanne Strong gave her keynote speech to endorse establishment of World Environment University.

contributed to it as a distinguished professor in it from 2010 to 2014.

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