

## WMU SEMINAR PROPOSAL

### Project of the International Ocean Institute

Title: Seminar on the Law of the Sea and the changing role of the oceans in the international order

Duration and Site: One week, annually, at WMU, Malmö

Participants: First year WMU students

Functions: To provide a brief course of study of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including its origin, meaning and ramifications, in recognition of its preambular assertion that "the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole".

Implementing Agent: International Ocean Institute (IOI), in co-operation with the World Maritime University (WMU)

Estimated date of commencement: As early as possible in the first year of instruction of the 1985 class

IOI In-put and Third-Party Cost Sharing: Approximately \$10,000 to which some non-recurrent costs would arise in the first year in the preparatory phase, the above amount being an estimate based on procedures followed in the IOI Training Programme, as described in Finances, below.

## THE PROPOSAL

### Development Objective and Purpose

Students at the World Maritime University are trained in many aspects of shipping and navigation: the technical and technological, legal, economic, environmental and administrative. The ramifications are wide-ranging, converging, in the end, in the recognition, enshrined in the Preamble to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, that "the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole."

This understanding is basic for the planning and execution of an ocean development strategy in which shipping and navigation play an important role and which offers to developing countries unprecedented opportunities. Since this whole new development is reflected in the Convention, a better knowledge of the Convention, its origins, its ramifications and its impact on future trends, is beneficial to all students.

Bearing in mind the high responsibilities which they will assume, it is proposed that all students of the WMU should pass, at the very beginning of their study period, through a one-week seminar on the Convention on the Law of the Sea, its origin, its meaning and its ramifications and implications, especially for developing countries. It is suggested that this experience will assist them in framing policies with regard to shipping and navigation as an integral part of an integrated ocean policy - or ocean development strategy - and in advancing the implementation of the new international regime in the oceans.

#### Background and Justification

The IOI has conducted fourteen training programmes in ocean management for mid-career civil servants from developing countries during the five years previous to this. These programmes are divided into three classes: Class A deals with all aspects of ocean mining, including those concerned with mobile units, supply and ore carrier ships and other aspects of shipping. Class B covers EEZ management, with a heavy emphasis on shipping, navigation, the management of ports and harbours; and Class C is a regional programme, organized in different ocean regions each year. In each of these there is a component involving navigation and environmental protection. Each contains a one-week unit on the Convention on the Law of the Sea. About 250 participants, from over seventy countries, have passed through the programme. Most programmes run for ten weeks (Classes A and B); Class C runs anywhere between four to ten weeks and is held in the region concerned. All programmes are broadly interdisciplinary, dealing with scientific/technological, ecological, economic, administrative/managerial, legal and political aspects. Course Directors of the IOI Training Programmes are outstanding leaders in the development of the Law of the Sea, including President of UNCLOS III, Ambassador Koh of Singapore, Dr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Chairman of the Second Committee of UNCLOS III, and Messrs S.P. Jagota of India and Charles Okidi Odidi of Kenya. The teaching faculty is drawn from all over the world. The matter of Course Directors and instructors for the proposed annual Seminar is dealt with below.

On the basis of its experience in organizing and providing a one-week unit of instruction similar to the proposal set out herein, the International Ocean Institute considers that it can contribute helpfully and significantly to the attainment of the objectives and standards of excellence envisaged by the WMU and that the Seminar will be a valuable supplement to the specialized curriculum and the individual courses of instruction now available to students of the World Maritime University.



### Structure of Proposed Seminar

The one-week seminar for the students of the WMU might be structured as follows - although there should be variations and updating from year to year. The daily lecture timetable envisages an address by a lecturer in the morning followed by discussions and the pattern repeated in the afternoon. Allotted time is flexible, but three full hours are given to both morning and afternoon sessions.

#### First day: Introduction to programme

A.M. Overview of status of marine sciences and technologies, the multiple uses of ocean space, and the important place of shipping in the coming decades.

P.M. The growing importance of the oceans in the world economy and the economy of individual nations.

#### Second day: The evolution of the Law of the Sea

A.M. Basic principles, and bird's eye view of the history of the development of the Law of the Sea. Events leading up to UNCLOS III, in the context of political/economic developments following World War II.

P.M. UNCLOS III. The politics of the seas. Political alignments. Group dynamics and negotiation processes. Their impact on the final outcome of the Conference. Structure of Conference and contributions of main Committees to provisions on shipping.

#### Third day: The Convention

A.M. Parts I-VI, VIII-X. Ocean space under national jurisdiction. The EEZ and the Continental Shelf. Archipelagic States. Straits, islands, enclosed and semi-enclosed seas. Geographic distribution of national ocean space. Delimitation. Winners and losers. Rights and duties of coastal States. The concept of functional sovereignty.

P.M. Parts VII and XI. Ocean space under international jurisdiction. The High Seas. The International Seabed Area. The Concept of the Common Heritage of Mankind. Legal and economic implications. The International Seabed Authority: structure and functions. The major issues: Financing, transfer of technology, production policy, decision-making.

Evening: IOI film on Law of the Sea. Produced by National Film Board of Canada, with the assistance of Ambassador Tommy Koh, President of UNCLOS III.

#### Fourth day: The Convention, continued.

A.M. Parts XII-XV. Scientific research, protection of the marine environment, technical co-operation. Dispute settlement. Does the Convention enhance the chances of peace, development, and the security of small States ?

P.M. The Convention's provisions on shipping and navigation in Parts II-V and XII. Innocent passage, transit through straits and archipelagic waters; rights and duties of flag states, coastal states, port states; links between the Convention with both IMO, and the IMO-, ILO-, and other conventions and instruments: Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences; Registration of Ships; Multimodal transportation.

Fifth day: General appreciation of the Convention; developments triggered by the Law of the Sea.

A.M. Impact of the Convention on

- . national legislation
- . evolution of UN agencies and IGOs
- . regional development
- . the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

P.M. The LOS Convention, 1982 and the Seabed Convention, 1972, the LOS Convention, 1982, and Antarctica; the LOS Convention, 1982, and Outer Space.

#### Personnel

A different Course Director would be appointed each year, from among the outstanding leaders of UNCLOS III and ocean development, to conduct the sessions of the seminar. The Course Director will be able to draw on two-three specialists, e.g., in the field of marine sciences and technology, or in the economics of shipping. These experts might be drawn from the faculty of WMU (whose members, in any case, should be encouraged to participate in, and enrich, the discussions), from the IMO Secretariat, other agencies and bodies such as UNCTAD, or from the academic community.

#### Role of students

Students would be notified in advance of this seminar. They should be requested to read the Convention and collect information on national legislation and marine policy in their own country. They should be able to participate actively in the discussions, and to provide their own input, especially on the impact of the LOS Convention on their own countries' legislation, ocean policy, and economic development.

#### Preparatory Phase

Six months would be sufficient for the preparation of the first seminar, which might be planned for the second half of 1985. Preparation would include a preliminary visit to Malmö by the appropriate IOI representative, to discuss details of the content and logistics of the seminar; compilation of a loose-leaf basic textbook; and selection of the first Course Director and specialised lecturers.



## Finances

### Contribution from the WMU:

To provide the premises in which the Seminar will be conducted and such facilities for co-ordination, administration and communication as the WMU may consider appropriate.

### Contribution from the IOI:

To engage a Course Director and lecturers to, respectively, supervise and lecture on the subjects mentioned above, and to prepare and administer the Seminar on an annual basis.

Third-party financial support of the proposed annual Seminar will be sought from an appropriate source.

On the basis of IOI experience a preliminary estimate has been made that a one-week programme at the WMU would cost between \$9,000 and 10,000, with some non-recurrent costs in the preparation of the programme. A budget would be prepared upon more detailed examination of the administrative implications of organizing the Seminar in Malmö.

## Conclusion

In consideration of the foregoing, and in particular the benefit which students at the World Maritime University will derive from the annual Seminar, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, Chancellor of the World Maritime University, and the Chairman of the Planning Council of the International Ocean Institute, convinced that a valuable contribution will accrue to the international shipping community and to the developing countries by supplementing the existing curriculum of the University in this way, agree to this project for the provision of a Seminar on the Law of the Sea and the changing role of the oceans in the international order. It is also agreed that the project will be implemented in accordance with the administrative and financial Schedule to be annexed to the present document.

Signed:

Elisbeth Hertz Koyen

On behalf of the International  
Ocean Institute

Date:

March 4, 1985

Signed:

[Signature]

On behalf of the International  
Maritime Organization

Date:

4 March, 1985



# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: Interocean

## PROPOSAL

On behalf of the International Ocean Institute, Malta (IOI), I wish to draw the attention of this Board to the Training Programme in Marine Resources Management and Conservation initiated and conducted by our Institute. What we would like to suggest is that this programme, which, without exaggeration, is unique in the world, should be fully utilized and partly supported financially by ICOD.

### Background

Already during the early years of the Law of the Sea negotiations, it became obvious that, if developing countries wanted to benefit from the new order in the oceans, they had to engage in a vast training effort, both for the management of their newly acquired Exclusive Economic Zones and for their participation, as equal partners, in the new institutions created by the Convention, the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The "competent international organisations" -- as they are called in the Convention -- did their best to assume this new responsibility, but they were hampered by two circumstances: lack of funding and limitation to a sectoral approach imposed by the sectoral structure of the U.N. system of organisations which made it difficult to respond to the new need for comprehensiveness arising from the new basic concept of the Convention, that the problems of the oceans are interrelated and must be considered as a whole. The training efforts of the Specialised Agencies thus have remained mostly limited to brief seminars in specific sectors of ocean management. By far the greatest and most comprehensive achievement in training was the establishment, by IMO, of the World Maritime University in Malmö, Sweden, in 1980; but, it, too, is limited to a single sector, shipping.

The IOI saw the need for filling this gap as early as



1976 and proposed at that time a programme based on the concept of integrated ocean management, a programme dealing with all major uses of the seas and oceans in their interaction, a programme geared to assist developing countries in dealing with the problems of updating their marine legislation and integrating it with the new international law of the sea; in establishing the national infrastructure needed for ocean management, and in formulating a marine policy at the national, regional, and global level.

It took the IOI until 1980 to mount this programme and to have a first 10-week course financed, with the assistance of SIDA (Sweden) and all the U.N. Agencies involved in marine affairs (IMO, IOC, FAO, UNEP, ILO).

Since then, the IOI has completed 15 such courses. They are divided into three classes. Class A deals with all aspects of ocean mining (scientific/technological; economic; managerial; legal/political); Class B deals with EEZ management (living resources; nonliving resources; shipping & navigation; ports & harbours; coastal management & protection of the environment; legislation & national infrastructure; policy-making & planning; and contract negotiation); Class C is a regional programme. It is devoted to the particular problems of a particular oceanic region and participation is limited to civil servants from that particular region.

Class A is conducted at the headquarters of the IOI in Malta. The technical part is carried out at the Technical University of Aachen, FRG. Class B is conducted at Dalhousie University; Class C programmes are conducted in the regions of developing countries. Thus far such programmes have been conducted in Goa, India (Indian Ocean basin), Suva, Fiji (South Pacific); Algiers, Algeria (North and Central Africa); and Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago (Caribbean). Conducting one programme (C) in developing countries; one in a developed country (B), and one half in a developing and half in a developed country (A), we have experienced the

advantages and disadvantages of holding the programme either in a developed or a developing country, and we have come to the conclusion that a sustained and continuous programme should do both.

Each one of our programmes begins with two weeks of general introduction: An introduction to oceanography, stressing the fundamental importance of the new marine sciences for resource exploration and management; and an introduction to the new Law of the Sea, stressing its importance for the building of a new international order, including a new international economic order.

The participants (target group) are mid-career civil servants and teachers from developing countries, preferably between the ages of 25-35, with at least one academic degree and at least two years of working experience. The programmes are limited to 25 participants which makes it possible to conduct the course in a participatory, seminar-type style, utilizing the expertise of the participants in their various fields of activities. Each programme includes a simulation exercise, computer-aided, to demonstrate to the participants the usefulness of computers as negotiating aids. These exercises have been developed specifically for our programme. The computer part was developed in cooperation with the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

The programme Directors have been, in almost all cases leading personalities from Third-World countries (Ambassador Galindo Pohl, El Salvador; Tommy Koh, Singapore; Charles Odidi Okidi, Kenya; S.P. Jagota, India; Lennox Ballah, Trinidad & Tobago, etc.); the teaching staff is recruited from developed as well as developing countries; it is selected (a) on the basis of excellence: the very best the world at large has to offer; (b) with a view towards generating contacts with science and industry which may be useful to the participants upon their return home; (c) with a view towards giving to the great leaders of UNCLOS III the opportunity to pass their unique experience on to the next



generation of potential leaders in the Third World.

Funding for the programme has come from many sources. Our strongest contributor has been CIDA, followed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, the OPEC Fund, the Governments of host countries, the U.N. Agencies, and private foundations and individuals.

Three Course Syllabi, A85, B85, and C85, are attached as sample in Annex 1. A selective list of lecturers and discussion leaders during the past five years is attached in Annex 2. The budget for B85 is attached as a sample, in Annex 3.

#### Future Plans and Obligations, 1985-87

Classes A and B should be continued, as in the past five years, in Malta/Aachen and Halifax, respectively. The programme is being evaluated each year, by the teaching staff as well as by the participants, and changes and updatings are introduced, in accordance with suggestions received, every year. The A Class courses will be directed, as heretofore, by Ambassador Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, former Chairman of the Second Committee of UNCLOS. Class B courses will be conducted, as heretofore, at Dalhousie University, now in cooperation with the Lester Pearson Institute as well as with the Center for Foreign Policy Studies. The 1985 Director is Dr. Velimir Pravdić of Yugoslavia; the 1986 Director will be Professor Alexander Yankov of Bulgaria, formerly Chairman of the Third Committee of UNCLOS III.

The Class B course should become even better integrated with the University structure and programme. The possibility of getting for the programme four points of credit towards a University degree is under consideration. This should be arranged in cooperation with all Departments involved in one way or another with the Oceans, e.g., through the Ocean Studies Council. It would be particularly useful in view of the one-year ICOD sponsored marine affairs "Diploma," if this plan is realised.

It would also be desirable to link the programme, optionally, with an intensive English language programme. For instance, selected course participants might be given an opportunity to come to Dalhousie three months earlier, to go through this language training; or they might be given the opportunity of taking such a crash course in their home country. To link the training programme with an optional language training programme has two advantages: It is an additional bonus for participants; it enlarges the number of potential participants, which, at present, is restricted in many cases by the fact that good civil servants and marine technicians may be unsuitable for the programme because of their limited or non-existent knowledge of English.

Class C is this year initiating a three-year Mediterranean series. The first year (1985) this programme will be located in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and be conducted in cooperation with the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries. The second year it will be conducted in Tunis (in French language); the third year in Malta, at the headquarters of the IOI.

In addition to these regular programmes, there has been demand for others.

A contract has been signed by the IOI and the World Maritime University. The IOI is to conduct an annual one-week course on the Law of the Sea for all first-year students of the WMU. The first course will take place in September this year. The contract is attached as Annex 4.

A Class A programme has been requested by the Peoples Republic of China. It has been scheduled for fall 1987, in Beijing, with various field trips.

Our colleagues in the Soviet Union are presently considering the possibility of a regular B Class programme, annually, somewhere in the Soviet Union, for participants from developing as well as from Eastern European



countries. The scholarships for the Third-World participants could be paid for with nonconvertible UNDP or UNEP roubles.

NARA, Sri Lanka has expressed the desire to have an IOI branch office at NARA, with the responsibility of organising communication and exchange of information in the Indian Ocean area; of publishing an Indian Ocean Bulletin, and of organising a regular training programme for participants from the Indian Ocean area.

In February, 1985, a two-week refresher course was held for the participants of our C83 programme. This course, again, was very successful. FFA and the University of the South Pacific intend to carry on a programme, based on ours, for the next four years. This, I understand, will be partly CIDA financed. Although we need not be involved any longer directly in this programme, it would be useful if we continued to assist, especially with the preparation of teaching materials.

#### Proposed cooperation with ICOD

##### 1. Curriculum planning

As mentioned above, our programmes are revised and updated every year. In the case of Classes A and B, this is done by IOI staff, on the basis of participants' and lecturers' evaluations and suggestions. In the case of C Classes, we usually organise a one- or two-day workshop in the region with interested parties to discuss the particular problems and training needs in the region and to make sure the syllabus responds directly to these needs and contributes to the solution of these problems.

We would like to suggest that an ICOD programme officer should participate in these workshops and also advise us on the revisions of syllabi for Classes A and B. IOI would also be prepared to design particular curricula for ICOD in the context of particular ICOD projects.

## 2. Preparation of teaching materials

Over the past five years, the IOI has published the Ocean Yearbook (University of Chicago Press). Ocean Yearbook, just like the Training Programme, is based on the recognition that the problems of the oceans are closely interrelated and must be considered as a whole. It brings together in one volume essays, reports, charts, tables, statistics, on all major uses of the oceans, and is, therefore, particularly suitable as a textbook for our programmes. A description of Ocean Yearbook is attached in Annex 5.

In addition, IOI has published occasional papers, manuals and readers, in preparation or for resulting from, training programmes.

The time has come for a systematic audio-visual training package, which could be handed to selected participants to take home or to be sent to institutions in developing countries to start programmes of their own thus giving a multiplier effect to our programme.

In cooperation with the National Film Board of Canada, we have drafted a plan for a series of 12 video tapes and loose-leaf, updatable textbooks, covering all aspects of our programme. A first video tape was produced last year by National Film Board, with Ambassador Tommy Koh, on the Convention on the Law of the Sea. We have used this video tape in our courses, with great success. UNESCO will distribute it to its depositary libraries. A letter from the United Nations University, commenting on it, is attached as Annex 6.

Since a series of this kind can have many uses, beyond our own training programme, we would like to suggest to ICOD to become a partner in the production of this series. In cooperation with the National Film Board, it could be produced over a period of four years. The total estimated cost, over this period, is \$2 million.



The Tommy Koh video tape will also be used for our programme at the WMU. The loose-leaf textbook to go with it is yet to be produced. It will be based on Tommy Koh's lecture series here during the B83 programme. It will contain exercises and a simulation, and might be compiled by Aldo Chircop. ICOD assistance in this preparatory work would be most welcome, and would be part of the comprehensive plan.

### 3. Scholarship programme

We would like to suggest to ICOD to contribute 10 scholarships to each one of our four annual programmes. These could be given (a) to candidates selected by ICOD; (b) to candidates from countries selected by ICOD; (c) to candidates selected by the IOI (nominated by Governments). Each scholarship costs roughly \$10,000, i.e. \$7,500 covering ten weeks room and board, tuition, teaching materials, field trips, cash allowance and medical insurance, plus the overseas plane fare.

Each one of our programmes costs, all in all, approximately \$200,000; so ten scholarships would approximately cover 50 percent of the total cost. This would contribute greatly to the consolidation and further improvement of the programme, while leaving its truly international character fully intact. The other half of the financing would come as heretofore, from other countries, more or less on an ad hoc basis.

### 4. Follow-up programmes

Every year, we find some particularly gifted and well prepared participants in our programmes who would like to continue their training, after the introduction to marine resource management, in a particular sector or in a degree programme. We have tried, in the past, to help these participants to find scholarships. We would like to be able to recommend them to ICOD in a systematic way, for

Directors of IOI Training Programme

Dr. Lennox Ballah, Trinidad & Tobago

Dr. Salvino Busuttil, Malta

Dr. Peter Serracino Inglott, Malta

Ambassador Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, El Salvador

Dr. S.P. Jagota, India

Dr. Geoffrey Kesteven, Australia

Ambassador Tommy Koh, Singapore

Charles Odidi Okidi, University of Kenya

Dr. Velimir Pravdic, Yugoslavia

Dr. T.S. Rao, India

Harvey Silverstein, Dalhousie University

Paul White, McGill University





# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: Interocean

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Project name:

*Training Programme in the Management and Conservation of Marine Resources.*

Venue:

*Beijing, Peoples Republic of China*

Date:

*Fall, 1987*

Duration:

*Ten Weeks.*

Sponsoring Organisations:

*International Ocean Institute  
Department of Oceanic Management, State Oceanic  
Administration, Beijing.*

Objectives

*To assist the Government of China, together with the Governments of other developing countries, in the formation of cadres of civil servants needed*

*to frame national legislation for the rational utilization of ocean space and resources;*

*to create appropriate national institutions;*

*to generate and implement a comprehensive, coherent ocean policy;*

*to acquire or develop necessary technology for the exploration and exploitation of marine resources;*

to represent their governments in international organisations dealing with marine affairs;

to negotiate with foreign or multinational companies or enterprises;

to foster international cooperation in marine affairs;

to contribute to the implementation and further development of the Law of the Sea as an essential building block of a new international order.

#### Target group:

Mid-career civil servants from government departments engaged in marine activities (Foreign affairs; agriculture & fisheries; mines & energy; shipping & navigation; ports & harbours; science & technology; navy & coast guards; environment & tourism; industrial development; economic planning), preferably between the ages of 25 and 35.

Twenty-five participants will be accepted. About half of them will be Chinese; the other half will come from other developing countries in the region or from other regions.

#### Background

During the past six years, the IOI has carried out sixteen training programmes in marine resource management and conservation for mid-career civil servants from developing countries. Each programme lasted 10 weeks. Programmes were broadly interdisciplinary, designed as an introduction to marine policy making and management. Three different classes have been developed: Class A deals with all aspects of ocean mining; Class B, with EEZ management; and Class C, with regional cooperation and development. The three syllabi for our courses in 1985 are attached as a sample in Annex A (Class C, our seventeenth programme, has been postponed to the Spring of 1986).



Courses are always organised in cooperation with scientific institutions in host countries. The venue for Class A has always been Malta plus The Technical University of Aachen, FRG; Class B always takes place at Dalhousie University; the Venue for Class C changes from year to year. It has been held in cooperation with the National Institute of Oceanography in Goa, India, the University of the South Pacific and FFA in Fiji, the Institut des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Amenagement du littoral in Algiers and the Marine Affairs Institute in Trinidad.

Each course, for 25 participants, costs approximately \$200,000. Funding comes largely from CIDA (see attached telegramme, Annex B), from the Commonwealth Secretariat, from U.N. agencies and institutions, and from host governments.

During the past four years, Classes A and B were regularly attended by Chinese participants. It was on the initiative of these alumni that the Government of China decided to have one of these courses in China -- on a trial basis of one year, and later on, probably, on a regular annual basis.

#### Preparation

Our Chinese partners have opted for the B Class programme. The format, thus will be roughly that of the Dalhousie Class. When we organise a programme in another part of the world, however, it is our practice to organise a curriculum workshop approximately one year in advance, to adjust the programme to the particular resource base and infrastructure, and to the special needs and interests of the region. The workshop should also determine what local or regional expertise is available for teaching the different subjects of the programme, so that outside experts are invited only to fill the gaps or to provide an approach that is unique to the IOI. Such a workshop is planned for the fall of 1986. A special reader plus bibliographies, and some audio-visual material will also be prepared. The basic U.N. marine-oriented institutions (FAO, UNEP, IMO, UNCTAD,

*IOC/UNESCO) will cooperate in the teaching of the programme.*

#### Execution

*Staff:* The programme will be co-directed by a Chinese expert and an IOI appointed academic programme director. The IOI Executive Director will serve as logistics co-ordinator, assisted by a Chinese counterpart. Two secretaries will be at our disposal. The teaching staff usually consists of 20-30 experts over the ten-week period.

*Methodology:* Participatory, action-oriented, with a maximum involvement of participants. Participant-led discussions, groups exercises, simulations, and field trips will complement the lectures. Emphasis will be given to specifically Chinese achievements in marine resource management, e.g., aquaculture.

*Performance requirements:* Participants will be responsible for a "country report," describing resource base, utilization of ocean space and resources, legal framework and institutional infrastructure, contribution of the marine sector to GNP, issues and problems, in their own countries. Participants are also required to present a final report based on their experience in the programme. There will be a final symposium for the presentation and discussion of this group report.

#### Follow up

Participants receive an IOI diploma certifying that they have satisfactorily completed all course requirements. The group report, together with the country reports, is published by the IOI. The IOI keeps a register of all alumni, and contact with them is maintained through an IOI Newsletter, Across the Oceans (Annex C) which is published twice a year. All alumni are invited to send reports on their activities and on ocean developments in their country.



*Alumni are invited to subsequent IOI regional programmes or conferences, frequently as lecturers or discussion leaders. The rate of IOI alumni who remain in the marine sector in their Governments and are promoted, is very high. One of our alumni has become Deputy Minister. Many are in the delegations at the Jamaica Preparatory Commission.*

*Budget*

*A provisional budget is attached in Annex D*



# International Ocean Institute

P.O. Box 524 Valletta - Malta

Cables: InterOcean

## CHINESE TRAINING PROGRAMME

FALL, 1987.

### ROUGH-DRAFT BUDGET

#### I. EXPENDITURES

##### A Preparation

Trip to Beijing 3-day syllabus workshop with experts	CA\$5,000.00
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Subtotal	5,000.00
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##### B. Execution

##### I. Salaries

Course Director  
Academic Assistant Director  
Executive Director  
...Secretary, three months

Subtotal	30,000.00
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II. Lecture fees	10,000.00
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III. Teaching materials	5,000.00
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Subtotal	15,000.00
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##### IV. Participants

air fares, 15 foreign participants	45,000.00
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room & board, 25 part.	46,700.00
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medical insurance	3,000.00
pocket allowance	8,750.00
Subtotal	103,450.00

V. Lecturers

Air fares	40,000.00
Room & Board	1,575.00
Subtotal	41,575.00

VJ. Conference room	4,000.00
Field trips	10,000.00
Subtotal	14,000.00

C. Follow up

Editing & Printing of Reports	5,000.00
Subtotal	5,000.00

GRAND TOTAL	214,025.00
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II. INCOME

CIDA	100,000.00
Govt. of China	50,000.00
NORAD	50,000.00
UNDP	15,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	215,000.00