

**Patterns of sub-national autonomy amongst the world's islands:
Focus on specific capacities for growth & prosperity.**

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RESEARCH

Conventional economic wisdom suggests that small, island territories have a difficult time surviving as independent entities. Small size and insularity conjure up images of marginalized communities, lacking economies of scale, liable to be ravaged by nature, economic downturns or civil strife. Nevertheless, hard evidence suggests that some very small, island territories actually enjoy higher than average standards of living.

One way of explaining such an unlikely success is by considering the 'resourcefulness of jurisdiction': having the capacity to pass laws and make policy allows many small islands to survive and thrive, in spite of the mishaps that they may, and do, experience. Their status as polities somehow compensates for any limitations resulting from small scale, marginality and disaster proneness. Indeed, 58 sovereign states today have populations of less than 2.5 million. The majority of the latter are single or multi-island states.

The 'resourcefulness of jurisdiction' goes further: many island territories have a *certain* level of policy autonomy, which falls short of sovereignty. They do not have, nor do most of them want, *full* political independence. These islands include provinces and territories 'in association' with a larger state. Insularity and smallness are conducive to such a mix of 'shared rule' and 'self-rule', as well as to some degree of administrative autonomy.

This condition of 'autonomy' may lie at the heart of the economic prosperity of these small, island territories. This 'autonomy' may be a viable response to the challenges of globalization. How is the balance between 'shared rule' and 'self rule' worked out between the central/national and sub-national levels of governance? To whose benefit? Do such diverse practices have a pattern across different islands?

This project will examine the world's small, populated, non-sovereign, island autonomies, exploring how four specific areas of policy, or capacities, can act as key drivers to economic development in such settings. These capacities relate to: resource management, fiscal policy, free movement of people and air/sea transportation policy.

The project will suggest governance models derived from a global comparison of sub-national, island territories. These will be of interest beyond the academic community: to senior public servants and policy makers at national and provincial levels, economic development specialists, and all those interested in how to make better use of the machinery of government in order to achieve optimal economic results.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

THE OBJECTIVES

This Three-Year Research Project will seek:

- To document and illustrate the diverse manifestations of sub-national jurisdictional autonomy enjoyed by islands in the world today, in relation to four specific dimensions of public policy, these being:

- finance, particularly banking, insurance and taxation;
- environmental policy, mainly control over material resources;
- air/sea transportation policy; and
- freedom of movement of persons.

- To identify patterns of sub-national governance emerging from a thematic, across-island comparison of policy practice in relation to each of the above 'capacities'.

- To explore how such lessons in comparative island studies could also become valuable examples for policy makers operating in political systems embracing elements of both shared-rule and self-rule, and who are interested in using governance to promote economic development and prosperity.

THE CONTEXT

Models of world governance remain based on and organized around the sovereignty of the (nation-)state; yet, a notable trend in recent history has been an increasing awareness of the constraints upon this imputed sovereignty of states (Watts, 2000: 18).

Hitherto centralized states are finding that devolution of powers helps to ensure a more efficient use of resources; empowers those people most likely to benefit from the consequences of specific policy decisions, as in accordance with the principle of 'subsidiarity'; enriches the democratic fabric and the general processes of governance; provides a vent for and responds to demands and claims by sub-national identities for policy discretions which may otherwise prove difficult within a centralised, typically more distant and necessarily compromising, polity (Moore, 1998; Srebrnik, 2000).

Pressure is also building from the other direction: the unleashing of 'localism' (Bartmann, 2000) has found expression in a flurry of new sovereign states; exciting developments in the intra-/supra-national regionalism of public policy (as in the dramatic case of the European Union); as well as in economic strategy, particularly with reference to economic regions (e.g. Friedmann & Alonso, 1995; Sabel, 1989), industrial districts (e.g. Piore & Sabel, 1984; Whitford, 2001) or economic clusters (e.g. Krugman, 1991; Porter, 1998). Polities are being obliged to consider often ingenious sub-national jurisdictional

techniques to address problems of potential internal ethnic/nationalist unrest, economic decline, seeking to stave off even secession or subversion (Premdas & Steeves, 1992: 84).

Islands are the most common locations for the above, mutually reinforcing, pincer effects. That most sub-national territories are indeed islands should not be surprising. Being typically small *and* insular, geography and logistic considerations conspire to enable such territories to develop as distinct administrative units. In many cases, special jurisdictional features enjoyed by such islands have emerged in the context of colonialism.

Rather than a ‘constitutional limbo’, or aborted sovereignty, such jurisdictional autonomy enjoyed by many small island territories today is a shrewd and viable policy response. McElroy & Mahoney (1999) and Connell (1994) explain how political affiliation (shared rule) grants substantial economic advantages to small, non-sovereign, island units. These benefits include: free trade with, and export preference from, the parent country; social welfare assistance; easy access to external capital; tapping of external labour markets via migration; aid-financed infrastructure and communications; higher quality health and educational systems; natural disaster relief; provision of costly external defence; and a climate of political stability and confidence which attracts investment. Autonomy without sovereignty also does not hinder the development of flourishing tourism economies, and may actually facilitate them because of easier terms of access and security.

One finds here a combination of free-riding by the smaller, island party in the context of (perhaps deliberate?) oversight by the larger, metropolitan party, crafting in the outcome some kind of regulatory legitimacy; while the island party never foregoing the potential resort to the metropole, if and when dire straits so determine or suggest (such as budgetary shortfalls; large capital or infrastructural outlays; environmental disasters; over-population; labour surplus or shortages). In this way, they avoid that chronic vulnerability which is supposed to plague small, island territories most of all (Briguglio, 1995; Atkins *et al.*, 2000). It is unfair and incorrect to claim that these islands are: “... too small, too weak, too defenceless to manage in the modern world.” (Royle, 2001: 158). Small islands are not, simply and dismissively, “places without power” (*ibid.*: 57).

Rather, Armstrong & Read (2002) conclude that smaller, often island, jurisdictions actually perform economically *better* than larger states, tracing this outcome to “optimal endogenous policy formulation and implementation” (Armstrong & Read, 1998: 12-13). The citizens of Aruba, Iceland, Bermuda and French Polynesia are counted amongst the world’s top ten richest people (*The Economist*, 2003). That three of the above four territories are non-sovereign states is suggestive. Indeed, comparative research has shown that, on average, non-sovereign island territories tend to be richer *per capita* than sovereign ones (Bertram, 2004). Stopping short of full independence, while negotiating access to spoils within a larger jurisdictional framework, appears to pay off ... literally. Yet, it is not simply spoils (meaning aid and financial transfers) but jurisdiction (meaning

legitimate power deployment) which may hold the key to a more sustainable economic scenario (Baldacchino, 2003).

METHODOLOGY

This proposal builds upon the research effort of the North Atlantic Islands Programme, continuing the NAIP's focus on islandness and its constituent features, tapping the national, regional and international contacts it has spawned, and taking up the insights suggested for further scrutiny¹. It expands the scope of the study from the six (6) island jurisdictions of the NAIP initiative² to the total of some sixty-five (65) populated, autonomous but non-sovereign, island territories all over the world³.

This research project will examine the intricacies of '[d]ecolonizing without disengaging' (Houbert: 1986) – a pursuit which remains unpopular. Constant's observation (1992: 51) is still valid:

“...[T]his strange phenomenon remains little known and is still under-researched ... and it has not yet been adequately theorized”.

In comparing the features of jurisdictional clout across so many islands, an attempt will be made to tease out the advantages and disadvantages of distinct 'shared rule' arrangements as drivers for economic performance.

This research will build upon the comparative federalism effort of the Institute for InterGovernmental Relations (IIGR) based at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (e.g. Watts, 2000).

This study limits itself to a critical consideration of four specific 'capacities' of *sub-national* island jurisdictions, to the exclusion of international relations (e.g.: Aldecoa & Keating, 1999; Brown & Fry, 1993; Duchacek, 1990). These four capacities are revised from the six capacities which had been identified in previous research (Baldacchino & Milne, 2000b).

¹ For information about the NAIP, visit: <http://www.upei.ca/~iis/naip.htm> .

² These territories were: one sovereign state (Iceland); two provinces (Prince Edward Island; Newfoundland & Labrador); and three 'federacies' (after Elazar, 1987: 54-57) or territories enjoying 'home rule' status (Åland Islands, Faroe Islands, Isle of Man).

³ Royle (1989: 108) identifies 41 populated territories which have overseas territory, associated status, compact of free association or some other special title in separate arrangement with a larger state; 4 of these being fully-fledged departments of France. Aldrich & Connell (1998) identify 54 places as "permanently inhabited dependent territories".

The level of analysis adopted will focus on all the world's islands recognised as having a minimum political competence beyond that of a commune/ ward/ county/ municipality/ local council; but are short of sovereign status. These are populated, sub-national, island territories with a degree of shared rule with some metropolitan power; as well as a degree of self-rule over at least one of the four policy areas that the project will focus on.

Other examples of island autonomies which are not included in the Watts typology– such as Rapa Nui (Chile); Galapagos (Ecuador); Rotuma (Fiji); Andaman, Nicobar & Lakshadweep (India); Labuan (Malaysia); Gozo (Malta); Svalbard (Norway); Sakhalin (Russia) & St Helena and its Dependencies (United Kingdom) – would need to be investigated and their 'goodness of fit' within the Watts Typology considered.

The research programme is organized in three phases.

Phase 1: This short, six-month period is intended to garner the necessary human and material resources to get the project going. The project administrator –her/himself a graduate student – will be trained during this period, and will include a period of shadowing the principal project investigator. Phase 1 will also include discussions and deliberations intended to refine the project brief, more specifically with a view to identify valid and relevant sources of information. It will also include a wider bibliographical search by the project principal investigator of the subject-matter. One research visit (to the Institute for InterGovernmental Relations at Kingston, Ontario, is envisaged).

Phase 2: The research will include a qualitative data collection phase of approx. 18 months, during which graduate students will be trained to pursue a number of different leads in order to document clearly what is the level of policy competence, if any, held by each constituent island in terms of the four identified capacities. Each one of six graduate students will have a case load of 10-12 island territories. To enable this exercise to be carried out, contacts will be pursued with:

- Universities and Research Centres specializing in island studies -such as:

Research School of Pacific & Asian Studies, Australian National University - <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/>; Institute for Social & Economic Research, University of the West Indies - <http://www.uwimona.edu.jm/>; School of Social & Economic Development, University of the South Pacific - <http://www.usp.ac.fj/ssedmain/>

- Individuals and institutions to be contacted and invited to act as additional, key resource persons in this project:

Dr Rolande Degazon-Johnson, Commonwealth Secretariat, London, U.K.: www.thecommonwealth.org/. Dr Raymond Blake, Director, Saskatoon Institute for Public Policy, University of Regina: www.uregina.ca/sipp/. Dr Mark Schacter, Institute on Governance, Ottawa: www.iog.ca. Dr Geneviève Bouchard, Research Director (Governance), Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal: www.irpp.org/. Dr David Vardy, Public Policy Research Centre, Memorial

University of Newfoundland: www.mun.ca/policycentre/. Dr Ronald L. Watts, Institute of InterGovernmental Relations, Kingston, Canada: www.iigr.ca . Dr Iain Orr & Graeme Robertson, Global Islands Network, Skye, Scotland, United Kingdom: www.globalislands.net. Dr Lino Briguglio, Islands & Small States Institute, University of Malta, Malta. <http://home.um.edu.mt/islands/>. Dr Dan MacMeekin, Attorney at Law, Washington DC, USA (specialist in island law affairs): www.macmeekin.com. Dr David Milne, Professor of Public Policy, University of Malta, Malta. www.um.edu.mt/. Michel Biggi, EurIsles Network, Corsica, France: www.eurisles.net. Dr Jean-Didier Hache, Islands Commission, Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions, Saint Malo, France. www.crpm.org. Bruce Potter, Island Resources Foundation, U.S. Virgin Islands: www.irf.org/

The principal investigator, the two academic collaborators and the Director of the Institute of Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island (also registered as a collaborator) have well-established contacts with all the above. One research visit to four relevant centres and data depositories in Europe will be made during this phase.

Reference to web-based resources will also be made, and information gleaned from expert resource persons will be corroborated with that resulting from internet-based search-engines and web-sites. Information may include specific legislative acts and treaties, case law, policy memoranda, case study reports, and documentation of jurisdictional clout in application, apart from articles in academic books and journals. Information will be duly annotated and stored in a hard-copy physical and electronic format at this stage, with a dossier per island candidate.

Phase 3: The third and final research phase will include a comparative and critical assessment of the manner in which discretion over each of the policy areas has been worked out in different island territories. This review will be descriptive, analytical and public policy driven: it will focus on implications for both governance and economic development. To do so, each one of four graduate students will: (1) review all the island dossiers and collate patterns of jurisdictional leverage along one of the capacities under scrutiny; (2) seek to identify patterns of such leverage across different islands, paying special attention to detail; (3) explore the implications of these measures of governance for economic growth and prosperity; and (4) finally, suggest what these observations have to say about the structure and process of policy making in these islands, with a view to applying the observations to a broader constituency.

The outcome will be presented to a select audience of local, national and international resource persons – all of whom would have been contacted earlier in the course of the project – for their considerations. The two other collaborators on this project (the Executive Directors from the Federation of Municipalities of Newfoundland & Labrador

and from Prince Edward Island) will participate actively in this review, with a view to sensitizing the academic team as to the research's policy implications.

Students would assist in organizing the research data – a maximum array of approx. 65 sub-national island units x 4 policy capacities (260 cells) - reducing the amassed information into an edited, cross-referenced, user-friendly format, for uploading on a web-site and sharing with the academic and policy community. It will be organized in such a way that it can be accessed via policy capacity or island, and uploaded on the Institute of Island Studies' web-site: www.upei.ca/~iis

The project methodology and theoretical background, the multi-island review in terms of each of the four policy capacities, and the directions suggested by the research effort in terms of both economic development and policy making, lend themselves as the seven chapters of a publication, to be negotiated with an international publisher of repute.

All along, the research will link with the Institute of Island Studies and the Master of Arts (Island Studies) at UPEI. Graduate students taking up assistantships under this research proposal, plus the part-time project administrator, will be sourced from this intake.

COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

Within the academic community:

- Participation in scholarly meetings and conferences during the course of the research in order to communicate research-in-progress, discuss methodology, identify new contacts and resource persons. Papers so presented will be groomed for publication in relevant policy-oriented journals (e.g. Policy Options, Canadian Journal of Regional Science; Economy and Society, World Development).
- Incorporation of research effort within the teaching and research input delivered to the M.A. degree in Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island.
- Publication of a full-length scholarly publication, edited by the principal investigator.

Beyond the academic community:

- Communication of results via suitable policy-focussed dissemination mechanisms (Global Islands Network – www.globalislands.net; Canadian Federation of Municipalities - <http://www.fcm.ca/>; Newsletter of the Institute of Island Studies).
- Discussions with senior public servants and policy makers in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador (facilitated by the research collaborators).
- Press Event to announce results (for local media dissemination).
- Availability of organized qualitative data on the world wide web.

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH TEAM

The project will be led and coordinated by the project's principal investigator. There are no co-applicants/co-investigators. The project's five collaborators are:

- Craig Pollett, Executive Director, Federation of Municipalities of Newfoundland & Labrador.
- John Dewey, Executive Director, Federation of Municipalities of Prince Edward Island.

The Federations of Municipalities of both island provinces of Canada will support the research by ensuring its relevance to contemporary governance issues, and in particular in the manner in which it may illuminate the evolving relationship between federal and provincial responsibilities in Canada, and the directions that such a crucial relationship may take in future. They are familiar with the North Atlantic Islands Programme and are aware of the benefits resulting from cross-island comparisons.

- Jane Ledwell, Director, Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island: www.upei.ca/~iis.

The Institute of Island Studies will support the research by making available its extensive international network of scholars and practitioners, while affirming its interest in governance issues and comparative island scholarship arising from past regional research coordinated by the same Institute.

- Dr Barry Bartmann, Department of Political Studies, University of Prince Edward Island: <http://www.upei.ca/politicalstudies/fac-bartmann.html>.
- Dr Peter McKenna, Department of Political Studies, University of Prince Edward Island.

Professors Bartmann & McKenna bring to bear their interest and scholarship in small island and micro-state politics, along with issues relating to jurisdiction and governance. They also have a special interest in 'action' research, helping to bring the outcome of any academic scholarship from this project within the reach and grasp of the policy community. They are also associated with the M.A. programme in Island Studies at the University of Prince Edward Island.

The weight of each team member's contribution to the research is difficult to quantify, since it is not identical and so cannot be compared, as explained above.

The designated principal investigator occupies a research chair with a reduced teaching component, enabling full and thorough dedication to this project.

TRAINING (ROLE OF STUDENTS)

Graduate students following the Master of Arts Degree in Island Studies (MAIS) at UPEI are earmarked to benefit from the student assistantships associated with the research project. There will be ample opportunity for the students to report on research-in-progress on this research grant proposal in the context of the MAIS. Students with the ability to read and understand languages other than English (such as French and Spanish) and with some experience in independent research would be preferred.

The comparative and inter-disciplinary nature of the research, its cutting-edge orientation, and its overall supervision and strategic leadership by the Canada Research Chair (Island Studies) at UPEI should make for a powerful formative and educational experience for the students and connect with their own research interests.

Students will be trained by the principal investigator and the academic collaborators in order to make them familiar with their research area and with the likely sources of their research (mainly internet sites, specialized libraries, university academics and public policy research centres, specific documents, other key informants – directly or via contacts and/or search engines. They will be encouraged to develop detailed dossiers on each of their island cases in their first research phase; and to undertake a transversal, comparative and thematic analytic approach on each of the policy capacities in their subsequent year of research – (*see Methodology in Section 2.3 above*).

In the early stages, the main tasks for the graduate students will be primarily methodical, requiring care and diligence: location of sources; compilation of relevant information, accompanied by full bibliographical entries; accurate transcription and /or textual transliteration. In specific instances, the translation of sources would have to be arranged.

The project work will become academically more challenging for the students with the accretion of relevant information and the possibility of looking for patterns, similarities and trends amongst the different island data-sets and/or in the manner in which a specific policy capacity is activated.

The training thus afforded to the students will complement their academic training by exposing them to pluri-methodological, inter-disciplinary, policy-oriented research; familiarizing them with conditions pertaining to various island territories; and grounding them in the rigour of data collection, collation and comparative research. They will also be encouraged to participate in all public engagements associated with the project, and invited to make specific presentations therein.

PREVIOUS AND ONGOING RESEARCH RESULTS

Three years ago, I co-edited (with David Milne) a study on how constitutional clout could be profitably translated into economic prosperity, even in the face of raw material shortages, geographical marginality or scale constraints (Baldacchino & Milne, 2000a – see *Supporting Document No. 1*). That particular study identifies a set of six, inter-related, critical “legal capacities” (*ibid.*) for fostering growth and prosperity, particularly in small, island economies. These are powers over (a) banking & insurance; (b) exports & imports; (c) taxation; (d) natural resources; (e) access, particularly air / sea transportation; and (f) international trade agreements (*ibid.*: 231-236).

The above capacities are being recast for the purposes of this study as follows:

- (a) & (c) are being fused, since they both deal with finance;
- (b) is being restricted to a treatment of the free movement of persons;
- (d) is being widened to incorporate environmental issues beyond the mere commercialization of mineral resources; and
- (f) is being deliberately excluded from the scope of this study (*as explained in Section 2.3 above*).

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

First Phase - 6 months: April 2004 – September 2004

Identify data sources and expert resource persons, nationally and abroad.

Engage One (1) part-time project administrator to coordinate research effort:

10 hrs/wk x 45 weeks = 450 hours at \$18.00/hr (\$16.30c per hour plus \$1.63c per hour benefits)
= \$8,100 per year.

Computer Internet User Access Fees: \$500 per year.

Organise one-day workshop at UPEI for restricted group - in collaboration with the Institute of Island Studies and the Department of Political Studies, both at UPEI - to discuss project objectives and chart a strategy for its effective completion within project parameters (July 2004).

Venue for meeting of approx. 10 persons: (provided in kind by UPEI); Lease of computer equipment: \$100; 2 Refreshment breaks + lunch (excluding beverages): \$40 max per person: \$400; Photocopying & Documentation: \$100. - Total: \$600 (excluding co-funding).

One, 4-working day visit will be made by the chief investigator and the research project administrator to the specialised library and archives held at the International Institute for Inter-Governmental Relations, Ontario. (Web-site: <http://www.iigr.ca/>). Discuss research with IIGR staff and present research in progress to IIGR staff seminar (September 2004).

Economy Round Trip: (Charlottetown-Halifax-Kingston-Halifax-Charlottetown) = \$735 (with taxes) + \$40 *per diem* x 5 days + \$80 local transport / taxis for length of stay + \$100 for copying / internet access expenses= \$1,115 x 2 persons = \$2,230.

Clarify, fine-tune and sharpen project brief.

Circulate revised project brief to resource persons and contacts. Solicit information sources.

Prepare studentship recruitment announcement.

Purchase of Computer hardware / software: One (1) laptop computer for project applicant; One (1) office desktop computer for use by part-time project administrator and three (3) office desktop personal computer systems for use by research assistants (see below):

Pentium IV – 2.8 GHz Processor – Microsoft Windows XP – 256MB RAM – 400 MHz – 120 GB Hard Drive – 19” monitor - multi-year warranty - plus Inkjet printer): \$2,920 + \$139 shipping + 17% taxes) = \$3,579 x 4 = \$14,316.

Laptop – similar specifications (but 2.5GHz Processor) + carry case + external mouse + \$139 shipping + 17% taxes = \$4,453.

Travel to one scholarly meeting to report on work-in-progress: \$1,500 (September 2004).

Stationery, postage, phone calls, cards, documentation, printed material: \$5,000 per year.

Second Phase - 18 months: October 2004 – March 2006

Recruitment of Six (6) Master of Arts (Island Studies) graduate students to work part-time on the development of a specialized reading list, along with the gathering of specific information about policy capacity in sub-national island autonomies. (Each student would be responsible for collating and organizing approx. 10-12 island territory dossiers.)

Graduate Student Stipends: 15 hrs/wk x 45 weeks = 675 hrs per student at \$15 (\$13.63 / hr plus \$1.63c/hr benefits) = \$10,125 x 6 persons = \$60,750 per year.

Computer Internet User Access Fees: \$500 x 6 = \$3,000 per year.

Engage in literature / document / internet search for data sources.

One, 14-working day research visit (round trip) by chief investigator to the specialised libraries and archives held in Europe at:

- Islands and Small States Institute, University of Malta, Malta;
- Islands Commission, Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions, St Malo, France;
- Centre for Research on Islands & Small States, University of Surrey, Guilford; and Commonwealth Secretariat & Royal Commonwealth Institute, both London, U.K.

Discuss research in progress; archival work; opportunity for staff seminar at all venues (March 2005):

Economy Fare (Round Trip): (Charlottetown- Halifax - London LHR - Malta – Paris – London LHR – Halifax – Charlottetown) = \$5,330 approx. (inclusive of taxes) + \$50 *per diem* x 14 days + \$500 local transport / trains / taxis for length of stay + \$400 for copying / telecommunications / internet access expenses = \$6,930.

Travel to one scholarly meeting to report on work-in-progress: \$1,500.

Stationery, postage, phone calls, cards, documentation, printed material: \$5,000 per year.

Third & Final Phase - 12 months: April 2006 – March 2007

Recruitment of Four (4) Master of Arts (Island Studies) graduate students to work part-time on developing a document of island ‘capacities’ across the pre-identified four policy areas. Preparation of four dossiers, each including case material plus a descriptive and analytic synthesis. (Each student responsible for collating/ organizing data on one ‘capacity’.)

Graduate Student Stipends: 15 hrs/wk x 45 weeks = 675 hrs per student at \$15 (\$13.63 / hr plus \$1.63c / hr benefits) = \$10,125 x 4 persons = \$40,500 per year.

Computer Internet User Access Fees: \$500 x 4 = \$2,000 per year.

Presentation of results to select 2-day national & international workshop at UPEI – organized in collaboration with Institute of Island Studies (February 2007). With participation of senior officials from PEI Provincial Government. Invite individuals and/or institutional representation from specific supporting institutions from elsewhere in Canada & overseas:

Two-Day Panel venue – \$500 x 2 days = \$1,000; Computer & technical support: \$100 per day = \$200; 2 national participants coming from off province: \$1,000 economy return air ticket approx. each x 2 = \$2,000; 6 international participants (1 from France, 1 from Caribbean; 1 from Malta; 2 from UK; 1 from USA) : \$3,000 economy return air ticket each approx. x 6 = \$18,000; 4 nights accommodation and transport expenses @ \$50 each = \$150 x 8 persons = \$1,600; Two Refreshment breaks plus lunch (excluding beverages): \$40 max per person x 30 (8 invited guests plus max of 22 local participants, including graduate students) = \$1,200 x 2 days = \$2,400; 1 evening dinner reception (excluding beverages): \$20 x 30 Participants = \$600 - Total: = \$25,800 (excluding co-funding).

Synthesis of panel conclusions and incorporation into report drafts.

Organisation of project material on Institute of Island Studies Web-site, making primary data accessible to other researchers: www.upei.ca/~iis:

Technical Support & Web-Hosting: \$1,000.

Preparation of full-length academic text with reputable publisher.

Clerical support (including art-work, proof –reading and subject/author indexing):

10 weeks x 20 hrs per week at \$15 per hour (\$13.63c/ hr plus \$1.63c/ hr benefits) = \$3,000.

Final Workshop Event, to announce & disseminate project results & implications (March 2007):

Venue for approx. 20 persons: (provided in kind by UPEI); Lease of computer equipment: \$100; One Refreshment break (\$10 max per person): \$200; Photocopying & Communication costs: \$100 - Total: \$400 (excluding co-funding).

Travel to one scholarly meeting to report on work-in-progress: \$1,500.

Stationery, postage, phone calls, cards, documentation, printed material: \$5,000 per year.

Preparation of final project report to SSHRC, including all details of project dissemination.

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