



WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE

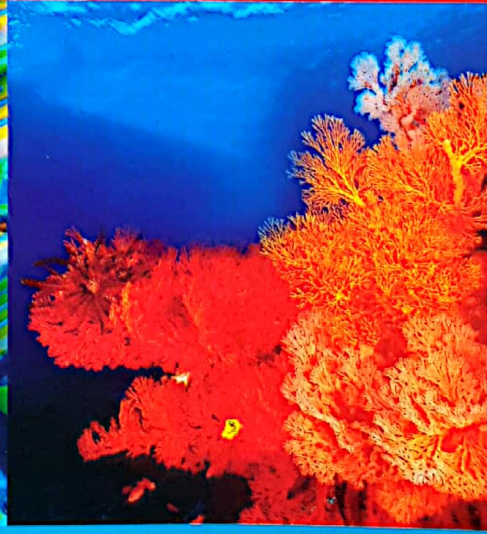
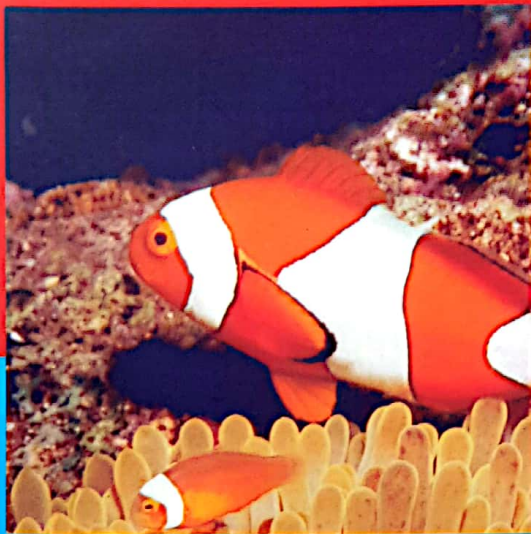


CORAL TRIANGLE  
SUMMIT 2009

WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE SIDE EVENT

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM  
ON OCEAN SCIENCE,  
TECHNOLOGY AND POLICY

MAY 12-14, 2009  
MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI  
INDONESIA



ABSTRACTS

**WORLD OCEAN CONFERENCE 2009 AND CTI SUMMIT SIDE EVENT**

# **ABSTRACTS**

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**INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OCEAN  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND POLICY**

**MANADO, NORTH SULAWESI**

**12 – 14 MAY 2009**

**Abstracts are listed alphabetically by abstract title. Each topic represents one Chapter. Only abstracts of confirmed oral presenters which have been received by 24 April 2009 are included in this book.**

## CHAPTER IV-C MARINE ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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## **Global Issues in Marine Entrepreneurship**

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Entrepreneurship is one option to address economic and social problems by increasing the number of small entrepreneurs from universities through intellectual property right (IPR) or royalty payments that can contribute to personal income. Experience has shown that considerable expertise and intellectual property are available in many research groups, but engineers and scientists are unable to bring this to the marketplace and capitalize on it. These observations are not restricted to any one country, one discipline and entrepreneurs with a university education. Entrepreneurship in industrialized countries is usually regarded as the start of a wealth generating plan by capitalizing on high technology and value-added products for the market. In contrast, entrepreneurship in developing countries usually aims at creating the means to generate reliable income to feed a family. The objectives of a fast-growing, wealth generating company and a small-growth, long-term sustainable family business are considerably different and require a different set of skills. Furthermore, in developing countries, family-sustaining businesses are often started by women. This presentation will discuss the factors that motivate someone to start a company, the challenges faced by university and non-university graduates, and factors that hamper the pursuit of business opportunities such as the lack of enabling policies, finance, access to market, and education.

### **Institutional Analysis of Marine Fisheries Agro-industry Development**

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The interpretative structural modelling (ISM) method was used to analyze the development of the marine fisheries agro-industry, including its stakeholders, required programs, constraints, assessment parameters, and development action plan. The study showed that the central and local governments exercise significant influence on stakeholders in terms of required programs, availability of raw material, capital, human resources, skills, and educational background. Constraints faced include limited facilities, quality and quantity of raw material, and price stability. Parameters used to assess the level of attainment of the development goal were the reduction of poverty and unemployment levels as well as the increase of local government income (PAD). Activities required for the implementation of the marine fisheries agroindustry development action plan include providing guidance in the application of good handling and manufacturing practices, guiding agro-industry business management, minimizing illegal, unwanted, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, applying for carrier boat system, and encouraging fair price generation for raw materials and final products.