



**FAO, FFA, IFAD, New Zealand Government,  
PIFS, PT&I, SPC**

**THIRTEENTH FAO ROUND TABLE MEETING FOR  
PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES ON WTO AND REGIONAL  
TRADE AGREEMENTS AND PROVISIONS  
Wellington, New Zealand, 6-10 September 2010**

**REPORT**



## Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	3
BACKGROUND .....	7
DAY 1: MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2010 .....	7
OFFICIAL OPENING .....	7
SESSION 1 – Introduction .....	8
SESSION 2 - Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy and Sustainable Development: a Global perspective .....	8
SESSION 3 – Multilateralism and the World Trade Organisation .....	8
SESSION 4 – PICTA and EPA – what is happening and are they working? .....	9
SESSION 5: Towards a Food Secure Pacific - a Framework for Action .....	11
Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Program in the Pacific Island Countries (FSSLP).....	12
Investment in Food Security in the Pacific: Manila Forum .....	13
DAY 2: TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2010 .....	14
SESSION 6: Market Opportunities .....	14
The “Pacific Quality Mark” project.....	14
Financing and Business Support for Small Holder Farmers .....	15
SESSION 7: Agriculture for Growth in the Pacific .....	15
Cassava – how to make it safer.....	17
Cooperatives in the Pacific – Successes & Failures .....	18
SESSION 8: Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation .....	19
SESSION 9: Facilitating Fish Trade through safety/quality assurance: Contrasting the different models of PNG and Fiji.....	20
DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 2010 .....	22
SESSION 10: Value Chain Approaches in support of Agricultural Development in the Pacific .....	22
Agriculture: Value Chain Analysis: Concepts and use.....	22
Session 10.1: Emerging Issues in the development and trade of fisheries and aquaculture .....	23
Fisheries: Global status & Regional status .....	23
SESSION 10.2: Forestry & Trade Issues.....	24
Forestry: Overview on forestry and trade .....	24
SESSION 11: Public Sector Interventions in support of Value Chain Development .....	24
Agriculture: SPC FACT: Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade & Pacific Trade Statistics .....	24
SESSION 11.1: National Status: Country reports .....	25
Fisheries: Discussions.....	25
SESSION 11.2: National Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management .....	26
Forestry: Discussions on key issues .....	26
SESSION 12: Programmes in Support of Value Chain Development .....	27
Agriculture: The All ACP Agricultural Commodity Programme, PARDI & IACT.....	27
SESSION 12.1 - Market & Preferential Access and Fisheries Subsidies .....	28
Fisheries: Market potentials and status of Pacific tuna exports and EPA, Fisheries subsidies negotiations & Discussions .....	28
SESSION 12.2: Illegal Logging .....	29
Forestry: Illegal logging and its impacts on trade, Practices and tools for addressing illegal logging & Discussions on key issues and those related to the Pacific .....	29
SESSION 13: Codex, Food Standards and Food Safety .....	29
Agriculture: Update on current developments & Codex and food safety related issues of interest to the region.....	29
SESSION 13.1: Quality, Safety and Certification Aspects for Fish Trade.....	31
Fisheries: Certification and Ecolabelling in Fisheries, Risk assessment and management in aquaculture & Discussions .....	31
SESSION 13.2: Sustainable Forest Management.....	32
Forestry: Sustainable Finance Mechanisms as important component of SFM, Brief and updates: UNFF, GEF and Climate Change & other related.....	32
DAY 4: THURSDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 10.....	33
SESSION 14: PACER Plus and implications on Trade and Food Security in the Pacific.....	33
SESSION 15: Trade Development Assistance Programmes .....	34
SESSION 16: Evaluation, Wrap Up and Closing .....	34
DAY 5: FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER 2008.....	35
Field Visits in Auckland .....	35

ANNEXES .....	36
ANNEX I: List of Participants .....	36
ANNEX II: Welcome Address .....	45
ANNEX III: Keynote Address.....	47
ANNEX IV: Meeting Programme .....	49

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAACP	All ACP Agriculture Commodities Programme
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AFT	Aid for Trade
AMS	Aggregate Measure of Support
AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
BDM	beche de mer
BATNA	Better Alternative to No Agreement
BQA	Bilateral Quarantine Agreements
BNZ	Biosecurity New Zealand
CA	Competent Authority
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of ACP
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCNASWP	Coordinating Committee for North American & South West Pacific
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CITES	Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific
CTA	Chief Trade Advisor
DWFN	distant water fishing nations
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DSAP	Development of Sustainable Agriculture in the Pacific
DSB	Dispute Settlement Body
DWFNs	Distant Water Fishing Nations
EBA	Everything But Arms
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
FACT	Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAS	Freely Associated States
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministers' Meeting
FFA	Forum Fisheries Agency
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
FPDA	Fresh Produce Development Agency (PNG)
FIA	Foreign Investment Agency
FICs	Forum Island Countries
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FPA	Fisheries Partnership Agreement
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSSLP	Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in the Pacific Island Countries
FTAANZ	Fair Trade Association of Australia/New Zealand
FTMM	Foreign Trade Ministers Meeting
FT	Fair Trade

FTAs	Free Trade Agreements
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HFTA	High Temperature Forced Air
ICTSD	International Centre for Trade & Sustainable Development
IOs	International Organisations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
IF	Integrated Framework
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement
IHS	Import Health Standards
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISFP	FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices
ISO	International Standard Organization
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
JTWG	Joint Trade Working Group
KHV	Koi (carp) herpes virus
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAC	Marine Aquarium Council
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MIMRA	Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority
MORDI	Mainstreaming of Rural Development Innovations
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
NAMA	Non-Agriculture Market Access
NZAP	New Zealand Aid Program
NZTE	New Zealand Trade Enterprise
NFA	National Fisheries Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIOFA	Niue Island Organic Farmers Association
NIWA	New Zealand National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
NPSC	National Planning Steering Committee
NSAs	Non State Actors
NSO	National Statistics Offices
NTB	Non Tariff Barriers
NWC	Nature's Way Cooperative (Fiji)
NZ FSA	New Zealand Food Safety Authority
NZ MFAT	New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
NZ MAF	New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
OA	Organic Agriculture
OCO	Oceania Customs Organisation
OCTA	Office of the Chief Trade Advisor
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PACP	Pacific ACP
PACPTMM	Pacific ACP Trade Ministers Meeting

PARDI	Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Initiative
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PCF	Pacific Cooperation Foundation
PMIZ	Pacific Marine Industrial Zone
PCPA	Pest Control Products Act
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
PFSQLE	Pacific Food Safety & Quality Legislation Expert Group
PIAS Pacific	Invasive Ant Surveillance
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PICTA	Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement
PII	Programme Integrated Information
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PIOCMP	Pacific Island Offshore Container Management Programme
PILN	Pacific Invasive Learning Network
PITIC	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
PNA	Parties to the Nauru agreements
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PT&I	Pacific Islands Trade and Invest Commission
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPPO	Pacific Plant Protection Organisation
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
PTA	Preferential Trading Arrangement
REI	Regional Economic Integration
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
ROO	Rules of Origin
RPFS	Regional Programme on Food Security in the Pacific Island Countries
RPPOs	Regional Plant Protection Organizations
RSE	Recognised Seasonal Employer
RTFP	Regional Trade Facilitation Programme
RTAs	Regional Trade Agreements
SAP	FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
SBEC	Small Business Enterprise Centre
SBLGS	Small Business Loan Guarantee Scheme
SDT	Special and Differential Treatment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIS	Small Island States
SFM	Sustainable Forestry Management
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
SPARTECA	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPC-LRD	SPC Land Resources Division
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SPs	Special Products
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
SRR	FAO Subregional Representative for the Pacific
SSM	Special Safeguard Mechanism
SVEs	Small and Vulnerable Economies
SWPM	South West Pacific Ministers
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TNC	The Nature Conservancy

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USA	United States of America
USP	University of the South Pacific
VC	Value Chain
VCD	Value Chain Development
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
VSM	Vessel Monitoring System
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization
WIBDI	Women in Business, Inc (Samoa)
WP	Working Party
WSSV	white spot syndrome virus
WTO	World Trade Organization

# **THIRTEENTH FAO ROUND TABLE MEETING FOR THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES ON WTO AND REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND PROVISIONS**

**Wellington, New Zealand, 6-10 September 2010**

## **BACKGROUND**

1. The overall objective of the Round Table Meeting (RTM) series is to promote awareness and deepen the understanding of the implications of the WTO multilateral trading system on the agriculture and fisheries sector and, in particular on agricultural and food trade in the region. This was the thirteenth in a series of meetings organized by FAO on this subject since 1998. For this year, the focus was on briefing decision and policy makers in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy and Sustainable Development from a Global Perspective. Also discussed were WTO related issues with more emphasis on PICTA, PACER Plus and similar regional trade agreements and the importance of these issues to the Pacific and how decisions taken may affect the overall development of agriculture and fisheries in the region.
2. The meeting was held at the Kingsgate Hotel in Wellington, New Zealand and was attended by participants from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Resource persons were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Government of New Zealand, PIFS, SPC, FFA, PCF and PT&I Auckland. The full list of participants and resource persons is attached as Annex I.

## **DAY 1: MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2010**

### ***OFFICIAL OPENING***

3. The Official Opening began with Dr Vili A Fuavao, FAO Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands delivering the welcome remarks. In his welcome remarks, Dr Fuavao acknowledged the presence of the Honourable Tim Groser, Minister for Trade, which emphasises the Government of New Zealand's unfaltering support and continuous commitment over the past twelve years in assisting the Pacific Islands Nations to better integrate into regional and global economy. He also thanked the IFAD for their continued financial assistance towards the meeting. Furthermore, he acknowledged the technical assistance provided by colleagues from the CROP agencies, in particular the Pacific Islands Trade & Invest (PT&I, formerly PITIC) New Zealand, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Dr Fuavao's full speech is included as Annex II.
4. The keynote address was delivered by the Honourable Tim Groser, Minister for Trade for the Government of New Zealand. In his address, Honourable Groser spoke of some of the practical initiatives that his Government is doing in the Pacific region, which includes training for quarantine officials, development of integrated border management system for the Cook Islands and supporting farmer groups to obtain FairTrade certification for Pacific Island products.
5. The Minister's key message focussed on developments on a global scale that are affecting the Pacific region, including New Zealand and some of the trends that we need to understand. Shifts in trade, in particular, provide opportunities for the Pacific and this is where understanding



is needed in order to capitalise on them. The Minister discussed PACER Plus as an economic development tool as a way to achieve integration between the economies of the Pacific region and offered examples of how this is being achieved in some of the island countries. Honourable Groser's full speech is included as Annex III.

## PLENARY SESSIONS

### ***SESSION 1 – Introduction***

6. The Agenda of the meeting was adopted and is attached as Annex IV. Introductions were made of all the participants.

### ***SESSION 2 - Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy and Sustainable Development: a Global perspective***

(Presenter: Mr Neil Fraser, Manager, International Liaison, MAF Policy, Wellington)

*Facilitator: Dr Vili A. Fuavao*

7. In his presentation, Mr Fraser covered the issues of Global food security, Uncertainties, Vulnerabilities and questions on The future. At the 1996 WFS held in Rome, Italy it was declared that “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” Mr Fraser posed the question, “Is this still valid?” He asserted that insufficient progress has been made in national policies, governance, R&D, investment, etc. And over 1 billion are still hungry. Uncertainties and vulnerabilities that contribute to this dilemma include climate change, land degradation, availability and quality of water, biodiversity, bioenergy production, lack of investment in developing countries, genetic erosion, pests and diseases, biosecurity breaches, pandemics (humans and animals), political unrest, poverty eradication, energy availability, capacity to produce (eg AIDS in Africa) and trade distortions/disruptions.

8. Mr Fraser offered the meeting challenging questions to raise awareness of what is happening at the global level in respect to agricultural production and prices and their impact on our economies. How are Supply Chains managed? Are they integrated or fragmented? Waste management is another critical area, and the answers to these questions will help us manage our ability to cope and participate more effectively at the global level. *(The full presentation is listed as Session2 on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

### ***SESSION 3 – Multilateralism and the World Trade Organisation***

(Presenters: Amy Tisdall, Policy Officer, Trade Negotiations Division and Nigel Fyfe, Director, Trade Negotiations Division, Wellington)

*Facilitator: Mr Neil Fraser*

9. Given that WTO is a key issue and one of the main objectives behind the RTM, the presenters provided the meeting with an overview WTO; why and when it was established in 1995. Its main function is to provide:

- Set of global trade rules
- Transparency/Monitoring forum regarding members' adherence to these trade rules
- Dispute settlement mechanism
- Forum for negotiating further multilateral trade liberalisation

10. The WTO Fundamental Principles say that international trade should:
- Not discriminate
    - Most Favoured Nation (MFN): *treating others equally*
    - National Treatment: *treating foreigners & locals alike*
  - Be predictable: *through binding tariffs & transparency*
  - Promote fair competition
  - Encourage development & economic reform
11. Accession to the WTO is open to any state or customs territory having “full autonomy in the conduct of its trade policies.” The three stages of process are: Bilateral market access negotiations, multilateral working party process, and Adoption of the protocol. In the Pacific Fiji, PNG and more recently Tonga (2007) are members while Samoa and Vanuatu are presently engaged in ongoing accession. Assistance is provided to help developing countries negotiate, reform and implement their commitments
12. The presenters discussed developing countries and the WTO and some of the benefits, which include Special and Differential Treatment, Aid for Trade, Duty free quote free access for LDCs and for the PICs, the PIFS WTO Office in Geneva. While membership in WTO has its benefits it is a challenge and on the question of subsidies the presenters felt that discipline needs to be enforced and should not go beyond certain limits. More specific to the PICs, it remains to be seen if they will get better outcomes from the regional agreements than WTO/Doha Round. In any event New Zealand supports accession of the FICs to WTO. (*The full presentation is listed as Session3\_WTO on the USB distributed at the meeting*).

## ***SESSION 4 – PICTA and EPA – what is happening and are they working?***

*Facilitator: Mr Shiu Raj, PIFS*

13. Mr Michael Finau Brown, of NWC, Fiji presented on the successes and constraints faced by the company since it was established in 1995 to undertake mandatory quarantine HTFA treatment on behalf of Fiji’s fruit and vegetable export industry. Mr Finau credited the following as contributing to the ongoing success of NWC:
- The quality and continuity of management.
  - There has been no government interference in the operations of the business.
  - An appropriate public private sector partnership.
  - Shareholders have not interfered in the day to day operations.
  - Quarantine treatment fees have been set at an economic rate from the outset - enabling the business to meet operating costs, fund repairs and maintenance, invest in expansion and make “rainy day” provisions for events such as cyclones and trade bans.
  - The business was able to quickly move to a level of plant utilisation that yielded to a positive cash flow.
14. Conversely, some of the constraints that NWC faces include:
- A negative attitude toward co-operatives.
  - Under capitalization.
  - The risk of unjustified *change* in management.
  - Debtors/ late payment of account by exporters (arrears of revenue) i.e. a need to maintain tighter control and maintain a healthy cash flow to sustain overhead costs.
15. Mr Brown highlighted Public Private Partnership (PPP) as one of the key factors that contribute to NWC’s success because of their belief that success can be achieved when both
- FAO Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands (SAP) | Apia, Samoa | October 2010

sectors work together. He further discussed the processes involved in NWC's HFTA. *(The full presentation is listed as Session4\_NWC on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

16. Mr Ramsey Reimers of the RMI spoke of his experiences as a business owner and exporter citing expensive freight costs as a huge constraint to their ability to trade profitably. This is especially difficult when they depend on the outer islands as that is where most of the agricultural activities are done. Having been in business for over 60 years in a variety of industries including retailing, plant and pearl farming, water production and more recently bottling of pandanus juice, Mr Reimers felt that finance is getting more and more difficult to access. Their latest product (pandanus juice) was identified for assistance by the SPC under its FACT programme, and while it is now being bottled and sold locally more work still needs to be done before it can be commercially exported to regional and other overseas markets.

17. To summarise the session, Mr Shiu Raj of the PIFS discussed the PICTA and EPA Trade Agreements, and as with previous RTMs the objectives and goals of the agreements were highlighted.

PICTA: Set up to encourage free trade amongst the FICs on a graduating basis, only 7 of the 14 FICs at present have announced their readiness to trade under PICTA. Amongst others, the following are some of the key implementation issues for PICTA:

- Limitations on tradeable goods
- Transport (Shipping) links
- Linkage with broader trade liberalisation agenda not adequately recognised
- Dealing with loss of revenue arising from PICTA trade
- Lack of political will – despite recognition in Pacific Plan
- Private Sector Awareness on benefits/opportunities
- Extension to include trade in services and labour mobility

18. On the EPA, which is the trade agreement between the PACP countries and the European Union, Mr Raj highlighted the key meetings and negotiations that have taken place to date. Some of the key points are as follows:

- Formal EPA negotiations between ACP and EC commenced in 2002
- PACP negotiations commenced 2004 and the deadline to conclude negotiations was 31 December 2007
- Of the 78 ACP countries, only 36 have either initialled or signed the Interim or full EPAs.
- All the 15 CARIFORUM members signed the full EPA
- However, only 19 out of 47 African countries that are engaged in EPAs initialled the Interim EPA and only 10 out of 19 signed the Interim EPA. The other 9 African countries have not yet signed because they want the contentious issues to be resolved first.
- In the Pacific, only Papua New Guinea and Fiji initialled the Interim EPA in 2007 and signed the Agreement in 2009 in order to avoid market disruption, mainly for tuna and sugar.
- PACPS are negotiating a full EPA as a region.
- PACPS and EC agreed to continue negotiations on comprehensive EPA

19. In conclusion Mr Raj stated that each Member will have to engage in continuous national consultations with the key stakeholders and make sure that they are given all the important and relevant information. Each Member needs to look at their collective interests and priorities and to ensure that all relevant issues are brought to the attention of the negotiators. Furthermore, it is important to always remember that it is the Private Sector that will trade under an eventual Trade

Agreement, hence the importance of ensuring their involvement in all the consultations. *(The full presentation is listed as Session4\_PICTA\_EPA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **SESSION 5: Towards a Food Secure Pacific - a Framework for Action**

*Facilitator: Dr Vili A Fuavao*

20. Mr Dirk Schulz of FAOSAP provided the meeting with an overview of the Framework for action Towards a Food Secure Pacific. The Framework was drafted and coordinated by the Food Secure Pacific Working Group (comprised of FAO, GHI, PIFS, SPC, UNICEF, WHO). The themes, strategies and actions within the Framework for Action were formulated through technical consultations and a series of national food summits in various PICs. They were further developed and adopted at the Pacific Food Summit (21-23 April 2010 Port Vila, Vanuatu)

21. Ministers and senior policy makers from three vital sectors—trade; health and agriculture—met and jointly developed a multi-sectoral approach to food security. The meeting, which was the first of its kind, also involved industry, nongovernmental and faith-based organizations, consumers and other partners. Participants at the Pacific Food Summit were drawn from American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. The framework is based on the internationally accepted concept of food security, where food security is achieved when when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The goals of the Framework for Action are to strengthen and improve the:

- Availability of food - Is there sufficient healthy food to eat?
- Access to food - Can healthy food be purchased or grown?
- Stability of food systems - Are there risks of economic and environmental (climate variability) shocks that jeopardize healthy food availability and access all the time?
- Food utilization - Can the food be used to meet dietary (is it nutritious?) and health (is it safe?) needs and are healthier choices preferred?

These factors are in turn influenced by the multiple sectors, groups and environments that affect food supply and demand. To ensure food security, all Pacific countries and areas, sectors and groups need to work together.

22. There are seven strategic themes for the framework:

Theme 1: Leadership and Coordination - Expected outcome: Strong leadership and effective multisectoral coordination for food security regionally and nationally

Theme 2: Regulatory frameworks, enforcement and compliance and public private sector collaboration - Expected outcome: Strengthened food regulatory frameworks, enforcement and compliance capacities and public-private sector collaboration

Theme 3: Enhanced and sustainable production, processing and trading of safe and nutritious local food - Expected outcome: Improved production, processing and trading of safe and nutritious local food

Theme 4: Protect infants and vulnerable groups - Expected outcomes: Increased well-being, reduced illnesses, disabilities and premature deaths associated with food insecurity

Theme 5: Consumer empowerment and mobilizing partners - Expected outcome: Individuals, communities, producers and governments empowered with information about food security and the skills to make informed decisions and healthy choices

Theme 6: Food security information systems - Expected outcome: A comprehensive food security intelligence capacity established to document progress, identify vulnerabilities, spread innovation and provide evidence for appropriate implementation of programmes

Theme 7: Enhanced land tenure systems and land-use policies, energy, transport, education and communication systems to underpin food security

23. At the national level, the framework is a mechanism to:
- Acknowledge that food security traverses many sectors & requires a coordinated multisectoral approach as called for in the Pacific Plan
  - Brief leaders and seek high level support
  - Consult the framework when developing and strengthening national plans & policies of the Agriculture, Fisheries, Trade and related sectors
  - Use existing /establish multisectoral coordination mechanisms
  - Work with developing partners to implement areas of the framework that require their support

*(The full presentation is listed as Session5\_FSFRAMEWORK on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Program in the Pacific Island Countries (FSSLP)**

24. Mr Aleki Sisifa provided a detailed outline on when and how the FSSLP was developed, emphasizing the participatory nature of the design work involved and the involvement right from the start of the process, of the Ministers of Agriculture in their biennial conferences under the auspices of the FAO. The overall development goal of the programme is “to contribute to the achievement of food security by poor and vulnerable populations, and especially women and youth, in the Programme countries.” Having almost completed consultations in all the member countries, under the two TCP projects, TCP/RAS/3213 and TCP/RAS/3214, Mr Sisifa provided some of the outcomes from countries visited to date:

- Seeds of participation and partnerships sown and nurtured;
- Discussions on Hot Spots of Poverty and Food Insecurity initiated;
- Better understanding of the concept of Project Cycle Management –development of the P/M&E system facilitated;
- General & specific Gender Issues debated and analysed;
- Selection of NPSC facilitated.

25. Mr Sisifa briefly talked about the results of stakeholder analysis undertaken during stakeholder workshops in some of the countries visited, which can be viewed in his full presentation (see attached). He emphasised that Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods are everybody’s business and therefore success in efforts in these areas depend much on collaboration between the many stakeholders in the countries. Mr. Sisifa noted that all countries have either now or potentially in the near future, Hot Spots of Poverty and Food Insecurity. He cited examples including in urban areas of small island countries resulting from mass migration from outer islands/atolls; in rural towns of PNG resulting from over-reliance on exports of staples to new mining areas; and in the Fiji squatter settlements in the Suva corridor resulting from mass migration due to the demise of the sugar industry in the West of Viti Levu. He emphasised that participating countries must develop in a participatory manner and use logical framework

matrices (demonstrated during their in-country stakeholder workshops) and in the future by individual countries after the FSSLP capacity building workshop scheduled for November 2010, to monitor their progress. Gender issues are important and assessments were conducted during the consultations to identify what each group intends to gain from the programme. There is a need to re-examine the roles of men and women in households to find a balance and he noted that it is important to input gender considerations in trade policies.

26. Mr Sisifa noted that the FSSLP will provide assistance to small farmers by enhancing the ability of vulnerable groups to access inputs such as research, extension, fertilizer, etc., and their capacity to develop policies, and that incentivising producers and growers is part of the FSSLP. He emphasised that the countries' south-south cooperation and bilaterals between the FAO and the countries can be easily linked to the FSSLP, helping reduce their constraints in technical capacity. Training will be provided on specific areas or components of a project; however it will be up to the countries to decide what their priority issues are and the best way to go about resolving them. In conclusion, Mr Sisifa reminded the meeting that the composition and commitment of committees at the national level is crucial to the success of the programme. National food security and rural livelihoods stakeholders should be fairly represented. There are no compensations for the Committees' work except for travel expenses. Therefore it is vital that the countries take ownership of the programme in order to reap maximum benefits. *(The full presentation is listed as Session5\_FSSLP on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

### **Investment in Food Security in the Pacific: Manila Forum**

27. Five representatives from the region who participated at the Investment Forum on Food Security in Asia and the Pacific held in Manila in July 2010 briefed the meeting on the Forum's objectives and outcomes. The main objectives of the Forum were to:

- Share experiences and expertise on innovations and good practices of multi-pronged approaches to achieving sustainable and inclusive food security;
- Encourage greater collaboration and partnership in investments in food security among governments, the private sector, international development agencies, civil society organisations and research institutions; and
- Promote and support country-driven partnership frameworks for investments in food security.

28. Many of the programmes that are being developed in various Asian countries are very much in line and being addressed in the FSSLP. Some of the key points made by the donors present were to **empower rural people** to take advantage of the opportunities; pay attention to **infrastructure** that supports the ability of farmers to respond to higher prices and get food to where it is demanded; assist the agricultural sector to take advantage of improving **terms of trade** (market access, marketing, infrastructure); improve the **productivity of traditional food crops and farming systems**; note **climate change** that will put pressure on food production; and **access to finance**.

29. The group's overall observations were that the FSSLP provides much of what the Forum espoused, and that the countries need to instil the notion of working together to address food security challenges and issues. They also felt that while the Asia region has bigger problems, the Pacific region still needs to lobby for more support to address the food security challenges and a more urgent need for the private and public sectors, NGOs, communities and organisations to coordinate this work. *(The full presentation is listed as Session5\_MANILA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## DAY 2: TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2010

### ***SESSION 6: Market Opportunities***

*Facilitator: Mr George Nakao*

30. Mr Adam Denniss of the Pacific Islands Trade and Invest, Auckland provided an update on its work and announced their name change from PITIC to PT & I, to reflect its rebranding and significant strategic realignment. Mr Denniss noted that they continue to work hand in hand with businesses on the ground and in particular with exporters to promote their products and services and attract investment into the Pacific Island countries. They do this by:

- Promoting and connecting export-ready businesses;
- Connecting exporters with international buyers;
- Introducing potential investors to the Pacific Islands;
- Providing promotion support, advice and technical expertise.

31. Mr Denniss highlighted some of their success stories, which include the Export Facilitation-Growers Marketing Commodities Group (GroCOM); Investment Facilitation – Sheraton Hotel in the Cook islands; and the publication Me’a Kai: The Food & Flavours of the South Pacific. He discussed key global trends of trade, some of which are consumer realities that are reshaping spending and reassigning their priorities looking for discounts and value; food safety concerns demanding transparency of origin, quality and nutrition. There is a need to offer consumers greater value through innovation that aligns well with their values. The high cost of raw materials and inputs have forced consumers to wait for sales and even expect discounts on luxury items.

32. On the current situation, Mr Denniss highlighted challenges for the private sector as access to finance, high freight costs and high cost of electricity. He discussed import statistics into New Zealand and noted that market opportunities lie in aquarium trade, pharmaceutical industry, live seafood markets and processed organic goods and textiles. *(The full presentation is listed as Session6\_PT & I on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

### **The “Pacific Quality Mark” project**

33. Ms Meg Poutasi introduced the PCF to the meeting, noting its mission “**to strengthen relationships between New Zealand and Pacific organisations** by brokering relationships and using our independent status to provide information and commentary about relevant issues facing the Pacific region.” She went on to discuss the Pacific Quality Mark Project on which PCF has been working on. The idea behind the project is to encourage more products from the Pacific to be purchased in overseas markets and to change the perceptions of the markets when dealing with the Pacific. For the Pacific Exporters, the project would help increase their products’ presence in the markets and to be recognised as producers of quality products. For the consumers they would be assured of quality premium Pacific products through a recognised logo, and for the retailers the project would add value to their Pacific products and encourage customer loyalty.

34. Ms Poutasi acknowledged that a challenge exists with the present trade imbalance where the Pacific imports 5 times more than they export and believes that the project would address this and stimulate growth in the region. To date PCF has conducted extensive research and development of the Brand has been completed. Also completed are consultations with exporters resulting in the establishment of a pilot group with key stakeholders, assessment and licensing of exporters and retail partners in New Zealand will be confirmed in February 2011. The project

launch and roll out marketing campaign in New Zealand is planned for June 2011. *(The full presentation is listed as Session6\_PCF on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **Financing and Business Support for Small Holder Farmers**

35. Ms Margaret Malua discussed the role of SBEC in the financing and providing business support to small holder farmers in Samoa. SBEC, a quasi-government organisation established in 1994 to develop small businesses, and is managed by a Board of Trustees with representatives from Government, Major Donor and the Private Sector. Core funding of SBEC activities are funded by NZAID with an annual grant from the Government.

36. The core work of SBEC includes helping potential business owners develop their business ideas; assist existing businesses with problematic issues; provide business training and advisory services; facilitate access to financial resources; advocate and facilitate small businesses into positive change; and manage the SBLGS – a scheme set up to provide clients with access to funds at selected financial institutions, with SBEC guaranteeing 80% of the clients' loan.

37. Some of the agricultural projects that SBEC has supported and assisted with access to finance include support to organic farmers increase their productivity base; establishment of an organic fertilizer and chemical company; work with farmer groups to revive the export of taro to New Zealand; and coordinate links between the big producers and contract farmers. SBEC works hand in hand with the WIBDI Samoa and Ms Malua highlighted one of the successes of this relationship, which is the development of organic coconut oil that eventually resulted in a contract with the Body Shop.

38. To date, SBEC has supported more than 1,000 small businesses across all sectors in Samoa. These businesses are located in the rural and urban areas and have created 2,500 job opportunities. A SBEC Impact Assessment showed that their programmes have contributed around ST\$12m a year to the economy of Samoa. *(The full presentation is listed as Session6\_SBEC on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 7: Agriculture for Growth in the Pacific***

*Facilitator: Dr Jamie Morrison*

39. Dr Stephen Rogers presented the findings on a study conducted to gain a deeper, quantitative and qualitative understanding of smallholder commercialisation; its strengths and weaknesses in contributing to broad-based economic growth. Furthermore, the study aimed to strengthen our understanding of the context in which policy choices have to be made and help find innovative ways to link public funding with private sector resources. Finally, the study hoped to provide specific advice to governments on the most appropriate interventions they could make and equip decision makers with knowledge to make wise choices about where, when and how to invest.

40. According to Dr Rogers, agriculture is often seen as an “engine of growth” because of its high share of economic activity and its strong growth linkages with the rest of the economy, including the rural non-farm economy. A significant proportion of Pacific populations still depend on semi-subsistence agriculture for their livelihood, and is seen as a potential key driver for broad-based, inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the region. However, for this to be the case, intensification and commercialisation of smallholder agriculture will be essential. Therefore, if there is to be broad-based growth then the majority of the smallholder / rural



population has to be engaged and better linked-in to markets. So what is the role of Governments and how can they design policies that will make this happen? The design of public policy for enhancing the contribution of agriculture to inclusive growth must be conditioned by local contexts, but we need more Pacific-based empirical evidence on which to base policy.

41. Farmers in the Pacific are producing for 3 main markets: home consumption, community obligations and commercial agriculture. Which market they devote their resources to depends largely on what they get from the 3 different markets, consequently they will address their efforts accordingly. Furthermore, the kind of farming system that the farmer uses will impact which market they can access, especially since commercial markets are highly competitive, dynamic and not so straightforward. According to Dr Rogers agriculture must involve commercialisation in smallholder farmers but geography, location, and social structure are important factors impacting on the transition to commercial farming.

42. So what is the role of Governments and how can they design policies that will make this happen? The design of public policy for enhancing the contribution of agriculture to inclusive growth must be conditioned by local contexts, but we need more Pacific-based empirical evidence on which to base policy. The study looked at 5 case studies: Nature's Way Cooperative, Fiji; Samoa Nonu Industry; Solomon Islands Flower Industry; Tonga Root Crops; and Vanuatu Organic Cocoa.

43. Nature's Way Cooperative, Fiji – a registered cooperative owned and operated by the Fiji fresh produce export industry, its core business is the quarantine treatment of fruit fly host products. Over the last decade NWC has grown from a small business handling just 30 tonnes of papaya to an agribusiness treating 1,200 tonnes fruit (papaya, mango, eggplant and breadfruit) annually for export. Currently NWC annually generates around FJD 2million in export earnings and FJD 800,000 in farmer income. Fiji has a distinct advantage in terms of location with Nadi airport being the hub of access for the region and the HTFA is located right at the airport.

44. The Samoa Nonu Industry - generated around SAT\$ 33.5 million (US\$ 13.4 million) to the Samoan economy and of this, the farmers' share of total value has been around 24%. In 2005, the peak year of production, approximately 3,800 tonnes of fruit was processed to export around 1.5 million litres of juice and 167 thousand kg of dried fruit products. Dr Rogers added that the Samoa Nonu Industry, which comprises of 4-5 entrepreneurs and practically drives itself receiving hardly any government intervention. Nonu contributes 30% of all exports and is Samoa's number 1 agriculture export, second only to fish. He added that one of the areas where the industry needs support in is promotion of products in overseas markets and processing technology, particularly for improved fruit drying.

45. The Solomon Islands Floriculture as a commercial industry is relatively new to Solomon Islands and expansion has been quite rapid, with Honiara having around 20 part-time florists. Today around 40 floriculture producers market through the Honiara Central Market on a regular basis. Around 500 households are involved with the regular production of flowers for commercial purposes. The industry is driven the by the private sector, mostly women with around 500 households producing for Honiara. Dr Rogers noted that a significant factor in growth had been government allocating a dedicated area at the Honiara market for the industry.

46. Tonga Root Crops – is Tonga's biggest export, and around 80-90 percent of farming households engage in some form of root crop production at any one time during the year, making it the most participated agricultural sub-sector in Tonga. Tonga currently exports substantial volumes of root crops in both fresh and frozen form, and from 2004 to 2008, they exported an average of 2,729 tonnes of root crops each year. On average, 845 tonnes of frozen cassava were exported from Tonga per year. In 2008, root crops overtook squash in exports for the first time

to become the largest-volume export from Tonga. Almost all root crops are exported to informal markets in New Zealand, Australia, USA, American Samoa and Hawaii.

47. Vanuatu Organic Cocoa. A major advantage that cocoa offers smallholders is that it can be integrated into a food garden or grown under mature coconuts. Through the Vanuatu Organic Cocoa Growers Association (VOCGA) the returns from cocoa have been greatly increased while still remaining a component of the traditional farming systems, and over 1,200 members of the cooperative benefit.

48. The study looked at why things might be working in the successful enterprises in spite of perceived constraints, and this was a primary focus for the studies. Dr Rogers said that a business can only function successfully if it is part of an efficient supply chain. The conduit that runs from a farmer down to a final user, through which the commodity passes and which embodies these transactions and activities, is conventionally referred to as a ‘marketing and processing chain’, a ‘supply chain’ or a ‘value chain’. Efficiency throughout the value chain is essential for the PICs ability to compete in international markets, given the other – immovable – constraints it faces in terms of geography and lack of any economies of scale.

49. In conclusion, Dr Rogers suggested the role for Government to:

- Establish basic conditions – infrastructure, policy & business environment
- Support provision of - applied (adaptive) research, advisory, data/statistical and effective biosecurity services
- Build capacity - for establishing and maintaining & monitoring quality standards
- Develop and maintain - appropriate regulatory framework
- Provide targeted support for - market intelligence and product promotion
- Facilitate – to strengthen capacity of chain actors and service providers, but do not get involved in producing, buying and selling – i.e. do not take up core functions in a value chain!

*(The full presentation is listed as Session7\_AG4GROWTH on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **Cassava – how to make it safer**

50. Mr Dirk Schulz explained that cassava is an important root crop in many Pacific Islands countries both for food security and cash crop as it can produce reasonable yields on relatively infertile soil. Furthermore, it has a flexible harvest period, can serve as a reserve in case of natural disasters such as cyclones or droughts and is an important livestock feed. Growing and harvesting cassava is a manually intensive activity and thus lends itself to small-scale production units. Post-harvesting activities involve milling and drying cassava & are not capital intensive or complicated, thus it can be conducted at the community/village level and cassava can be processed into a range of products that can be used by numerous industries.

51. So what is the issue, asked Mr Schulz of the “bitter-sweet” product. Cassava contains naturally occurring, but potentially toxic compounds called cyanogenic glycosides, which, if not prepared correctly can be a potential public health and food safety risk. The cyanide content differs between the various cultivars of cassava and is also affected by the growing conditions. Mr Schulz added that the Pacific varieties have been shown to have relatively high CN content and several standards have recently defined levels of Cyanide in cassava.

52. Mr Schulz reported on a study that was initiated by the FAO under the RPFs and implemented by the Institute of Applied Science of the USP, to assess the effect of agronomic factors, harvest/post harvest practices and processing techniques on cyanide content.

53. The preliminary conclusions from the study noted that:
- Majority of cassava cultivars from Fiji & Vanuatu are within levels for sweet cassava, while Tongan samples showed higher proportion of samples with HCN > 50mg/kg, although this may be related to the samples provided.
  - Cassava grown in dry conditions tends to have higher levels of cyanide
  - Cassava flour samples showed cyanide levels > 10 mg/kg
  - Blanching, prior to frying of cassava chips is recommended to reduce cyanide levels
  - Exporters need to test samples for compliance
  - Important for PICs to monitor & be involved in relevant international food standards development
  - Future outlook: Need to follow developments of Codex Committee on Contaminants regarding cyanogenic glycosides (possible re-evaluation by JECFA)
54. Mr Schulz concluded by informing the meeting about recommendations for importers/retailers of cassava chips:
1. Seek assurances from your supplier
    - An assurance :
      - is a written statement that the food is safe for human consumption and does not contain physical contaminants beyond permitted level
      - may be an email, letter or fax signed by an authorised person in the supplying company
      - may be a Certificate of Analysis (results of laboratory tests)
    - Make sure that test results are from a reputable source, such as a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025 or similar, and signed by an authorised person, such as a Laboratory Supervisor or Manager
    - Check that the assurance or test results are specific to the food that you have purchased and imported by matching up product codes and batch numbers.
  2. Keep traceability records
    - to identify food and trace it forward to customers you have sold the food to and back to suppliers
    - Traceability records are important for tracking the sale and distribution of food if it needs to be recalled from the market
    - NZFSA may conduct surveys to ensure imported cassava chips do not contain more than 10mg/kg of hydrocyanic acid total and notify any actions required by importers of cassava chips

*(The full presentation is listed as Session7\_CASSAVA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **Cooperatives in the Pacific – Successes & Failures**

55. Mr Tony Ryan, a Rural Development Consultant said that Development Agencies often think of cooperatives as the preferred solution. However, he felt that the objective of Cooperatives is to improve incomes by increasing farmer share of the value chain. So, why do cooperatives so often seem to have the opposite effect, he posed. Furthermore, Mr Ryan felt that some would maintain that cooperatives are a vehicle for trapping farmers as perpetual suppliers of a supply chain. However, the real goal must be to ensure farmers are stakeholders in a value chain. Cooperatives, he said, should be the second step; the first being the small groups working together first to learn to work together and look for other groups and expand their markets to other villages/communities/areas. This would maximise benefits for smallholders and give them a strong sense of ownership. Leadership, he added, is vital.

56. Mr Ryan noted the case of the PNG vegetable cooperative where the NZAID funded the Fresh Produce Development Agency, but is not going anywhere because the producers are not stakeholders but just remain as suppliers. A success story he noted is the Fonterra Cooperative of New Zealand where it is still owned by the farmers. All too often, he added, people are part of the problem and not the solution because we are impatient and addressing the issue with ready-made, pre-determined solutions. We skip over the vital grassroots first steps and are driven by the timelines of a development agency, and not those of the farmers.

57. Mr Ryan recommends that while it may be slow, but it is important to recognise the grassroots starting point as being vital in any form of cooperative development. He added that successful SMEs don't materialise out of thin air, but rather they grow organically from small farmer owned and operated enterprises. He believes that the objective of cooperatives should be to "secure the farmers as large a share of the value chain as possible." He elaborated this with the example of a Dairy processing in Kyrgyzstan, which began in 2006; a Kyrgyzstan New Zealand Rural Trust initiative. This comprised of 7 shy village women processing 3500 Liters of surplus milk into yoghurt, cheeses etc., who began selling into the village market then expanded to the district level, receiving 100% of consumer price. US\$3000 of equipment was provided, plus training – business management, marketing & technical aspects of dairy processing. When they were re-visited recently after a 3 year absence, they were processing 35,000 Liters of milk, formally registered legal cooperative and marketing in the provincial capital. Mr Ryan asserted that case of Kyrgyzstan WILL succeed because the members WANT to succeed. They have a strong sense of ownership and recognize their own efforts and commitment. Furthermore, the group leader is already talking about collaboration with other dairy groups to ensure market place strength. In contrast, there are the vegetable growers in the PNG Highlands where 22 years on the growers are still growers and not stakeholders in the value chain.

58. In conclusion, Mr Ryan said that as organizations grow bigger, higher levels of management skills are required adding that cooperatives die because of either managerial incompetence or managerial corruption. Furthermore, transparency is VITAL at all times and that the benefit of coming up through grassroots groups is that members are trained and experienced in management, marketing, finances, quality assurance and always in a completely transparent environment. He reminded the meeting that cooperatives should be formed that will stand the test of time and to start with groups of farmers and listen to them and support them to grow. (*The full presentation is listed as Session7\_COOPERATIVES on the USB distributed at the meeting*).

## ***SESSION 8: Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation***

*Facilitator: Mr John Harunari*

59. Dr Viliami Fakava discussed the role of SPC in Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation, which include strengthening the national capacity of the PICs for effective delivery of biosecurity services to protect borders from entry of exotic pests and diseases; facilitating freer and safer trade; advise and support in development of market access, post-harvest treatments and export protocols for agricultural commodities; respond to pest / disease outbreaks and surveillance & monitoring of quarantine pests; and foster regional co-operation in plant protection and phytosanitary matters among/between members, countries and organisations outside the Pacific region.

60. Dr Fakava gave a very detailed description of the work that SPC does including the number of meetings and consultations that have been held in the PICs. Some of the key issues that face the PICs include non-conformance such as taro corms Rotting on arrival and regulatory

pests intercepted – scales, mites, nematodes, ants, & hitchhikers; non-compliance package & re-infestations such as poor storage area – high chance of recontamination after inspection; quarantine treatments and risk management measures; high costs - can mount up if pests are found (NZ\$370 for pest identification, \$70.00 per cubic metre for fumigation); and pest risk assessments and IHSs.

61. Dr Fakava listed some of the support provided to the PICs for biosecurity and trade facilitation, which include the AusAID Pacific Horticultural & Agricultural Market Access PHAMA program (2010-2014), the EU assistance through FACT programme and the NZAid Biosecurity Programme. (*The full presentation is listed as Session8\_BIOSEC on the USB distributed at the meeting*).

## ***SESSION 9: Facilitating Fish Trade through safety/quality assurance: Contrasting the different models of PNG and Fiji***

*Facilitator: Mr Dirk Schulz*

62. PNG Presentation. Messrs Alois Kinol & Rodney Kirarock provided the meeting with an overview of the PNG fisheries sector and challenges faced, an update on the PNG's fish and marine resources exports performance (2005-2010) and insight into PNG's experiences in accessing the EU and other international markets, especially on quality and safety issues. They reported that the PNG's fisheries processing sector is experiencing a robust growth, evidenced by the increased number of proposals and onshore investments that are at initial construction phase. There is also increasing interests from investors abroad in the PMIZ as well as from DWFN to relocate investments to onshore processing in PNG.

63. The aquaculture and inland fishery is an emerging sector but remains very much underdeveloped in PNG. The NFA is now focusing on its development especially in the highlands. The Nago Island Research Facility Project, which is 90% complete, is envisaged to provide basic research facility on mariculture.

64. Challenges faced by the fishing industry, which are similar to those faced in the other PICs, include the high cost of transportation; lack of basic infrastructure; limited market access; capacity building; quality and safety compliance; and overall economies of scale.

65. The presenters stated that the EU market remains the most lucrative because of the preferential market access under which PNG products (canned tuna, tuna loins) enjoy duty free and quota free status. PNG's major exports products include tuna related products (canned tuna, loins, etc), reef fish, crab, lobster, etc. Between 2005 and 2010 PNG's fish export shows tuna leading at USD585 million followed by BDM at USD66 million with shrimp/prawn at USD16 million and lobster and shark fin at USD14 million and USD14 million respectively. Between 2003 and 2010 fish exports to the EU totalled USD308 million. They added that in spite of the stringent requirements in terms of quality and safety of the products the EU market remains a very profitable market. (*The full presentation is listed as Session9\_PNGFISH on the USB distributed at the meeting*).

66. Fiji Presentation. Ms Paulini Tokadua provided an overview of the fisheries sector in Fiji stating that it contributes just a little over 2% to GDP with the major export items being canned tuna and chilled fresh fish. The major destinations for Fiji's fish exports are Canada, UK, USA and Japan, and the sector boasts a diverse range of resources of offshore, inshore and aquaculture. Some of the challenges that the fishing industry faces include market access, price competitiveness, quality assurance, infrastructure and high cost of investment. With the EU

market, the challenges are more specific resulting in being de-listed at the end of 2008 due to health and sanitary issues along the entire seafood supply chain i.e. from the fishing ground, vessel, storage facilities, handling techniques & packaging and transport facilities.

67. To rectify the problem with the EU, the industry with assistance from the government (Competent Authority & Fisheries Department), non-state actors (research organizations) and other strategic partners, have been working to meet all the conditions directed by the EU to ensure that Fiji regains access to the EU market and the realization of its USD12 million in export earnings prior to 2008. The EU is due to re-visit Fiji from 13 to 16 September 2010 to review the state of Fiji's exports to the EU.

68. Ms Tokaduadua said that some of their concerns are that the EU applies/requires different system from that of US, Australia and Japan hence exporting countries ought to comply with tighter conditions should they wish to export to the EU. Furthermore, the EU conditions are more stringent compared to the other trade agreements, which place tremendous emphasis on private sector processing facilities. In conclusion, she stated that some of the lessons learnt are that they should be more consistent and committed. They should have a "wet weather plan," encourage diversification, product development and enhance research and development. *(The full presentation is listed as Session9\_FIJIFISH on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

69. A panel comprising the presenters and Ms Beverly Levi (Samoa) and Hugh Walton (FFA) ended the session with open discussions. Ms Levi was asked about her experiences as a fish exporter. She noted the lack of access to key and relevant information, high cost of water and electricity, and maintaining requirements and clearances needed for exporting as main constraints. The spot checks and audits by the Government have forced her to maintain the standards of her operations, which while bothersome, are positive because they help ensure that her operations are always of high standards.

## DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 2010

Breakout Sectoral Sessions: 10-13

### ***SESSION 10: Value Chain Approaches in support of Agricultural Development in the Pacific***

*Presenter: Dr Jamie Morrison*

#### **Agriculture: Value Chain Analysis: Concepts and use**

70. Dr Morrison discussed what a VC is and the rationale for using the VC approaches in support of smallholder agriculture development and the identification of constraints and potential solutions. He highlighted recent FAO support in the PICs and provided insights from FAO case studies in Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. Cook Islands felt that this approach can help them establish prices for their papaya export products because they presently use the local market prices as a guide to determine the prices given to the importers in New Zealand. SPC felt that VC maps can very quickly get complicated, so determining the focus of the study and delimiting the chain is an important consideration.

71. New Zealand queried if other supply chains are considered when VCs specific to agriculture, for example transport or cold storage infrastructure and perhaps looking at 'parallel chains' could offer a critical mass to make infrastructure investment possible. Dr Morrison replied that other supply chains are considered when looking for solutions but not for the initial constraints analysis. FAO asserted that all the VCs discussed are driven by the private sector, but that in the region Governments involve themselves too often directly in the VC so we need to define an appropriate role for them. In response, Dr Morrison said that the VC approach can be used to get all the stakeholders talking including Government, however their important role is as a facilitator but not directly as an actor in the supply chain. Tonga commented on the stability and sustainability of particular supply chains when prices fall and the farmers exit (e.g. squash and vanilla), because Tonga does not give subsidies like they do in Europe (e.g. France) to sustain the supply chains until favourable prices return.

72. According to Samoa their Fruit & Vegetable Strategy highlighted the issue that there is no 'middle-men' to more effectively link small farmers to potential buyers in the markets. Dr Morrison added that there are a number of different donor interventions providing support to Samoa and that it is important to ensure good coordination. PNG commented on the FPDA (PNG) that was set up years ago to better link small farmers to markets, but has remained a Government (public sector) body and has not succeeded. It has instead kept the private sector out of effectively taking up this role, so that now the farmers from the Highlands are arranging transport for their own products to Port Moresby markets.

73. Dr Morrison highlighted case studies from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga and explained that the VC approach should be used to identify and better understand the role of different enterprises in the chain and their relationships. The VC approach should also provide information to allow strategies to encourage appropriate levels of investment in production, harvest, delivery of

product. He elaborated that in the Tonga HTFA study, the chain is split into 3 components – (i) grower registration to harvest; (ii) export related activities (including treatment); and (iii) NZ distribution channels. Furthermore, it examines the chain components against requirements of the BQA, which are to identify key constraints to chain performance and provides series of recommendations at each level. The study concluded that on the production level there needs to be better understanding of the BQA, decreased input costs and the need to encourage phased planting. *(The full presentation is listed as Session10\_AGR\_VC on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***Session 10.1: Emerging Issues in the development and trade of fisheries and aquaculture***

### **Fisheries: Global status & Regional status**

*Facilitators: Mr Vilimo Fakalolo (Tonga), Mr Nooroa Rai (Cook Islands), Mr Raikaon Tumoia (Kiribati), Mr Valentin Martin (FSM)*

91. Mr Masanami Izumi opened the one-day Fisheries Session with an overall introduction, and thanked Representatives of PNG and Fiji and panelists for their fine presentations and contributions during the Plenary Session 9. The session was started with the opening prayer by Mr Fakalolo.

92. Mr Izumi presented on ‘Global status - Overview of Global Trends and Issues in Fisheries Development and Fish Trade.’ He outlined the status of world fisheries and aquaculture, such as information on fish stock, annual production with emphasizing the same level of capture fisheries production and the rapid increase of aquaculture production in the past 15 years, fish exports and imports, trends in fish trade and WTO related issue. He expressed that it is important to monitor and understand WTO agreements and negotiations as well as other international agreements (e.g. CITES, OIE) although a country is not a member or party of the agreements. He introduced a list of useful FAO technical publications on fish trade and aquaculture, and a sample hardcopy and CD-ROM of the publications were handed out to the participants for their future reference. *(The full presentation is listed as Session10\_FISH\_FAO on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

93. Mr Walton made a presentation entitled ‘Regional status - Pacific Island Challenges in the Development and Management of Tuna Fisheries’. He overviewed key issues, the current status of tuna fisheries, challenges and management issues and briefly touched on the Parties to the Nauru agreements (PNA) and the establishment of its Secretariat in the region. In response to queries, Mr Walton detailed on the regional observer programme and its 100% coverage for the compliance purpose, which did not yet mean the collection of quality data. He added that another Subregional cooperation arrangement (Te Vaka Moana Arrangement: TVMA) in Polynesia focusing on MCS, Competent Authority and albacore fishing. The PNA considered several strategies related to fish trade and he briefly touched on the renegotiation of the US multi-lateral treaty. Mr Fakalolo informed that there would be a WTO regional working group meeting on fisheries to be held in Manila at the end of September in 2010 and although the Government of Tonga had been invited as WTO member, they would not participate due to short notice. *(The full presentation is listed as Session10\_FISH\_FFA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*



## ***SESSION 10.2: Forestry & Trade Issues***

### **Forestry: Overview on forestry and trade**

102. Mr Aru Mathias emphasized the role of trees and forests and their importance in supporting the livelihoods of the PICs and the protection of their environment. Trade in wood and non-wood forest products particularly the development of marketable and value-added products need more attention in terms of investment in capital, skills improvement and technology. Too often countries focus more on growing trees and their sustainable harvesting but pay little attention to establishing proper trade and marketing framework of their products. Trade and marketing issues such as illegal logging and lack of fair trade can contribute to social, environment and economic losses, and could impact negatively on local resource owners, government and the business sector.

103. The steady annual increase in the global trade of wood and non-wood products has also given rise to the need for stringent bio-security measures, which without proper research and scientific data, can often become unnecessary barriers to trade. Forestry malpractices in the form of illegal logging, for example can lead to poor governance of the forests and the forestry sector. The PICs are encouraged to improve their understanding and technical knowledge in the area of trade and marketing as well as to actively participate in FAO and donor funded initiatives and activities to ensure fair trade, good governance of the sector and sustainable forest management. Mr Mathias continued with an overview of forestry trade patterns and WTO and forest products. *(The full presentation is listed as Session10\_FOR\_INTRO & Session10\_FOR\_ISSUES on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 11: Public Sector Interventions in support of Value Chain Development***

*Presenter: Dr Jamie Morrison*

### **Agriculture: SPC FACT: Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade & Pacific Trade Statistics**

74. Dr Morrison highlighted some of the interventions provided to the PICs in support of VCD. He noted that before this happens the key policy makers need to decide on *where* to focus the support, *what* type of support is needed and *how* to provide the support. To alleviate constraints the policies need to consider the characteristics of the constraints/market failures, when to deliver and who and how to deliver.

75. On providing incentives, Dr Morrison stated that the States should be trying to harness the capacity of the private sector to deliver public goods/social objectives. However, the private sector will only enter a PPP if there will be a furthering of their objectives. So it is vital to look at how to choose the private sector operators, how to design the contract (rewards, sanctions), how to ensure effective monitoring, and ensure that the mechanisms really alleviate binding constraints. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_AGR\_FAO on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

76. Mr Tim Martyn discussed the Trade Statistics and Capacity Building in the PICs, stating that the Pacific is the only region in the world for which accurate data is not available. He asserted that Trade data is an incredibly important source of information for informing policy and policy-makers: trade negotiations, private sector investment decisions, and monitoring economic impacts of trade policies and development agency decisions. However, the Pacific region suffers from a paucity of quality and quantity of trade data. According to Mr Martyn, the NSOs in the Pacific struggle to collect data from customs, and to manage under-resourced systems for collating, validating and disseminating data. Furthermore, they struggle under the burden of requests for information from development partners, consultants and national stakeholders.

77. Mr Martyn elaborated on the partnership between the FAO and SPC in 2007 to address this important issue, based on FAO's mandate to improve statistics relating to agricultural products. FAO provided SPC with a database and statistician position while SPC was committed to collate and improve data, and return it to partner PICs. FAO and SPC also provided 3 regional capacity building workshops to participating countries. In 2009, SPC decided to independently fund the project, and further, to move to design and launch a publically searchable on-line database. Tonga felt that the PICs need this kind of data for decision making as officials often use the 'lack of data' as an excuse but with this there will be no excuses, and added that this would be useful for proper reporting on the MDGs.

78. In conclusion, Mr Martyn hopes that this project will contribute significantly to improved analysis and decision making at national and regional level, and that with the right mix of resources and dedication, SPC can improve the quality of data. He cautioned that in order to get systemic improvements, there is a need to address both the 'supply' and 'demand' sides of the equation, and reminded the meeting of the statistics website address: [www.pacifictradestatistics.com](http://www.pacifictradestatistics.com). *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_AGR\_TRADESTATS on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 11.1: National Status: Country reports***

### **Fisheries: Discussions**

94. Country presentations were made by Mr Martin (FSM), Ms Talagi (Niue), Ms Tuaepepe (Samoa), Ms Harris (Nauru), Ms Finaunga (Tuvalu), Mr Fakalolo (Tonga) and Mr Tumoa (Kiribati) according to the guidelines provided by Mr Izumi (FAO) in advance, on the national status on fish trade and related issues.

- **FSM:** Mr Martin highlighted the key issues affecting the national fishing industry (e.g. high transportation costs, lack of freight space, limited quarantine & certification requirements, lack of processing and offloading facilities) and aquaculture. In response to a query, he explained that the government facility (FSM Aquaculture Center in Kosrae) had been leased to and operated by a private company, and main aquaculture commodities in FSM were giant clam, coral and aquarium fish. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_FSM on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Niue:** Ms Talagi informed that a fish plant established on Niue in 2004 was closed due to several issues, and now the facility was for sale. Niue considered aquaculture and aquarium trade as future opportunity. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_NIUE on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Samoa:** Ms Tuaepepe emphasized that fish (albacore tuna) was the main export commodity in Samoa. However, due to the closure of the Starkist cannery in American Samoa, Samoa is looking at an alternate overseas market such as the EU, and also considering the possible establishment of a tuna loining plant in Savaii as an option. The Samoa's Fisheries

Division collects export data (species and weight) through issuing an export certificate to individuals who carry fish in a cooler box when travelling to New Zealand or the other countries. A representative of PNG commented on their experience and on-going activities and added that the PNG CA was established in within the National Fisheries Authority. However there should be an independent unit with inspection responsibilities under the EU requirements, to focus on accessing the EU market. They suggested that it is very important to understand and learn the EU rules, and on further queries on this issue the FFA was requested to undertake a cost benefit analysis of entry into the EU market for the PICs. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_SAMOA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Nauru:** Ms Harris reported that although Nauru had exported whole chilled sashimi grade tuna to Japan in the past, they do not have any trade in fisheries at present. Aquarium fish trade is under consideration as a possible export industry. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_NAURU on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Tuvalu:** Ms Finaunga introduced her country as a sinking paradise. In the fisheries sector, the export trail of bottomfish to Hawaii and Fiji was undertaken in the past, and the revival of the National Fishing Corporation of Tuvalu (NAFICOT) is now a priority. She expressed limited competitive advantage, financial constraints and discontinuation of projects in general in Tuvalu as constraints. She further mentioned that it could be ideal in Tuvalu to have any project proposal related to Climate Change. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_TUVALU on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Tonga:** Mr Fakalolo introduced major export commodities (e.g. tuna, snapper, sea cucumber, seaweed, aquarium species) in Tonga, their destinations and the vessel fuel concession scheme (duty free diesel fuel). *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_TONGA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

- **Kiribati:** Mr Tumoa outlined internal and external trade related issues in Kiribati. He informed the meeting that a management plan for sea cucumber would be in place before the end of 2010, and that the establishment of a CA in 2011/12 was being planned. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FISH\_KIR on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 11.2: National Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management***

### **Forestry: Discussions on key issues**

104. Mr Dambis Kaip presented on sustainable forests management, governance & trade in PNG stating that the industry contributes an average of K400-450m annually to PNG's GDP, and K120-K130m annually in taxes. Furthermore, it provides infrastructure such as roads, bridges, wharves, etc., it also provides employment to about 8,000 people in the rural and urban areas.

105. Mr Kaip discussed some of the issues that the industry face including the unclear market requirements of the importing countries and while there have been offers of political support, such support mechanisms remain vague. In January 2010 however, new policy initiatives have been established, which will assist the industry. These include new projects that are targeted towards export; acceleration of domestic processing; improvement of Landowner benefits; and improvement in governance and accountability through a new Corporate Plan. In conclusion, Mr Kaip stated that, like many developing countries, PNG is doing all it can with the limited resources to achieve Sustainable Forestry Management. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FOR\_PNG on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

106. Mr Taniela Hoponoa provided a brief outline of the sustainable forest management; governance and trade in Tonga. The forestry industry in Tonga contributes 2% to its GDP. Mr Hoponoa highlighted the challenges for trade as lacking resource base and the capacity to develop potential commodities. Furthermore, there is limited private resource owners' involvement and no research and development capabilities for the industry. In conclusion, Mr Hoponoa recommended strengthened product development research; promote resources development strategies and encourage private sector involvement and resource owner participation in forest development and management. *(The full presentation is listed as Session11\_FOR\_TONGA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 12: Programmes in Support of Value Chain Development***

### **Agriculture: The All ACP Agricultural Commodity Programme, PARDI & IACT**

79. Mr Tim Martyn presented on the AAACP; a 5 year (2007-11) programme that is EU-funded (45 million euro), committed to reducing poverty in ACP countries by helping them to (i) increase earnings of traditional and non-traditional commodity producers, and (ii) increase the resilience of countries and producers with regards to the volatility of commodity prices. For the Pacific, Mr Martyn explained that 3 million Euros was provided to fund the activities of the IOs (FAO, UNCTAD, ITC, and WB) in the Pacific Region and work began in the Pacific in February 2008 with a kick off meeting in Samoa. The meeting provided background for the AAACP output design and discussed the co-ordination among the IO's. In January 2010 SPC, with support by the FAO, was appointed the Pacific Regional Focal Point for the AAACP.

80. Projects were proposed from the PICs and Mr Martyn provided a progress report on the projects in Fiji, PNG, Samoa and some regional projects including ongoing support to farmer organisations, stakeholders and policy makers. Mr Martyn outlined some of the lessons learned, which to first develop a better understanding of appropriate policies and PPPs that could strengthen the implementation of agricultural strategies; strategies need to be built on understanding what drives the smallholders' willingness to participate in the market; follow-up projects should address the capacity constraints such as cost, reliability of supply, quality and consistency; and need to understand the product quality standards when developing marketing strategies especially in the tourism sector.

81. Mr Martyn concluded that coordination has been difficult because of the number of partners, their location and location of outputs. Furthermore, a number of activities have been withdrawn and it is very difficult for the IOs who don't have a strong local presence to maintain momentum. Finally, there is a need to link the strategy and support outputs to clear implementation outputs and perhaps the focus should be on specific commodities or partners. *(The full presentation is listed as Session12\_AGR\_AAACP on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

82. Mr Martyn followed with a presentation on the PARDI, which is an AU\$10m, 5-year partnership involving the SPC, USP and a consortium of Australian agencies, funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR). It was launched in June 2010 with the purpose to provide the underpinning research that will support PICs in achieving long-term viability and sustainability by building skills to develop robust businesses and supply chains that can better compete in the marketplace.

83. The Project identifies that private sector will thrive where government provides the platform for private sector led growth; therefore PARDI seeks to work directly with the private sector, and encourage better engagement between the public and private sectors. The initial geographical focus will be in Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Fiji, based upon current capacity and product focus, with likely expansion into Tonga and Samoa. Mr Martyn explained the identification process of projects for endorsement. He noted that the projects already selected are market research for Canarium and production, processing and marketing for Pearls. He added that projects in the pipeline include cocoa, coconut, breadfruit and taro.

84. In conclusion, Mr Martyn outlined some of the issues, which include the importance of learning from the past (successes & failures); dealing with a large number of design teams who are new to the region; the need to harness private sector leadership and coordination with other Pacific agribusiness and trade facilitation initiatives such as PHAMA, FACT, AAACP, IACT and other; and to ensure collaboration among the Pacific partners such as USP, SPC and others. *(The full presentation is listed as Session12\_AGR\_PARDI on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 12.1 - Market & Preferential Access and Fisheries Subsidies***

### **Fisheries: Market potentials and status of Pacific tuna exports and EPA, Fisheries subsidies negotiations & Discussions**

95. Mr Walton presented an overview of market potentials and the status of Pacific tuna exports and EPA and WTO fisheries subsidies status. He briefed on the background of EPA, and detailed the current status of the multi-lateral FPA (e.g. market access including amendments to the rules of origin to provide for global sourcing, crewing, fisheries development funds, conservation and management funds, access, controlling catch and effort, other management measures, MCS, economic cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building and socio-economic impacts of fishing). He further explained the EU status under the interim EPA. He informed of FFA's participation in the WTO Fisheries Negotiating Group on Rules Meeting to be held in Geneva, 6-10 October 2010, including a session on SDT.

96. Mr Izumi presented on fisheries subsidies negotiations, providing the definition, classification and quantification of fisheries subsidies and the historical background of the negotiations since the Doha Ministerial Conference in 2001. He noted that no outcome of the negotiations has been reached in the past 9 years, and that a new Chairman of the negotiation group was elected in July 2010. He introduced useful website information on fish trade, fisheries subsidies and related issues and FAO publications on fish trade. *(The full presentation is listed as Session12\_FISH\_FAO on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

97. Mr Walton introduced the EU-funded FFA DEVFISH Project in domestic tuna development, which consisted of two components, CA and IUU fishing. He gave an example of the recent successful joint Subregional MCS operations among the US (Navy and Coast Guard), Australia, NZ and Pacific Island countries. In response to a query, Mr Walton outlined the FFA-based ACP-FISH II Project and its project activities and operational issues/difficulties and added that there was no time limit for the submission of a project proposal. *(The full presentation is listed as Session12\_FISH\_FFA on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 12.2: Illegal Logging***

### **Forestry: Illegal logging and its impacts on trade, Practices and tools for addressing illegal logging & Discussions on key issues and those related to the Pacific**

107. Ms Ellie Avery of the International Policy Section of the MAFNZ presented on illegal logging and trade. Interestingly, there is no agreed definition of illegal logging internationally. With many combined operations such as timber harvesting, processing, transport, and cross border trading leading up to local and export market outlets, it is often difficult to pinpoint where exactly the illegal practice occurs, and often the causes of such illegal activities originate from a cocktail of elements and issues, which together are complex and are not easy to clearly analyse map-out and record.

108. Ms Avery asserted that New Zealand's definition of illegal logging, which is consistent with other countries' definition, is when timber is harvested, transported, bought and sold in violation of national laws. Illegal logging takes place because it is significantly more profitable than legal logging and the risks of apprehension are low. Illegal logging impacts on the environment, climate, financial revenue, development, market and trade and social security and wellbeing of local communities. Illegal logging is widespread, complex and a trans-boundary problem involving third party processors. Illegal logging can be addressed through a range of initiatives such as improved law enforcement, improved standard of governance, reducing demand for timber, utilize licensing and permit systems and controlling trade – through monitoring of international trade in wood and non-wood products. Ms Avery summarised the actions being applied by the New Zealand Government to address illegal logging including a government procurement policy for legal and sustainably verified timber and timber products, encouraging private sector actions, enhancing consumer awareness and international actions such as participating in the negotiations for a mechanism to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation which would minimize the impacts of climate change and at the same time promote the conservation and sustainable and management of forest. Mr Aru Mathias touched on FLEGT; what it is all about and briefed on ACP-EU FLEGT Programme where PICs can access funding for various projects to prevent illegal logging, promote trade and effectively enforce forest laws. *(The full presentation is listed as Session12\_FOR\_MAFNZ on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 13: Codex, Food Standards and Food Safety***

### **Agriculture: Update on current developments & Codex and food safety related issues of interest to the region**

85. Mr Dirk Schulz gave a brief outline of the CODEX Alimentarius and why it was established, how it is organised and the processes involved in setting the standards and classification for the different products. He added that current members from the South West Pacific include Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, PNG, New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, with the USA and Canada from North America and that the 11<sup>th</sup> Session for the FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for North America and the South West Pacific (CCNASWP) will be held in Tonga from 28 September to 1 October, 2010. He discussed some of the key issues involving Cassava, as an example of how PICs can participate and

effectively influence the international standard setting process. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_AGR\_CODEX on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

86. Mr Raj Rajasekar provided a brief on the 33<sup>rd</sup> Session of the CODEX Alimentarius Commission that was held in July this year in Geneva. Five hundred delegates from 140 countries attended, and representatives from the Pacific were from PNG Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu providing good level of participation from the PICs. Mr Rajasekar felt that this was good as they were able to contribute to discussions and debates resulting in capacity building for the region. He explained that the FAO and WHO had established a Trust Fund to enable developing countries to attend various CODEX meetings and the member countries of the Pacific region have been among the highest beneficiaries of the Fund.

87. Mr Rajasekar shared with the meeting some of the key decisions that were made at the meeting:

- Standards for bitter cassava were approved and adopted
- The Milk standards committee adjourned until needed
- Guidelines and audit inspection – lack of clarity of principles and conditions under which audits are conducted
- New Food Labelling on organic products (fruits & vegetables)
- Up for review – strategic plan objective to promote sound regulating frameworks and encourage participation of developing countries
- Midterm review of the Trust Fund – a major benefit for the South West Pacific. Some of the PICs have graduated from the fund and the criteria for funding should be reviewed to take into account the circumstances of the countries, especially the size of economies & GDP.
- Private standards issue – lot of concern in CODEX on private standards issue, e.g. supermarkets might have their own requirements, which are becoming more and more significant and causing trade barriers. Furthermore standards are driven by commercial operators making it hard for Governments to declare them illegal. CODEX should ensure that private consumer standards don't add additional layers and not to be more stringent than CODEX standards
- Adopted a standard on the maximum amount of melamine allowed in powdered infant formula

88. Mr Rajasekar drew attention to the forthcoming CCNASWP Meeting in Tonga where the Regional Strategic Plan will be discussed to see what actions the region can take to improve food regulation at the national level. He added that the region can network and hold closer dialogue with New Zealand, Australia, US and Canada for collaboration and assistance through mentoring to help the region address specific food security issues, improve data collection and regional prevalence of contamination. The meeting will also discuss how the Trust Fund can be used to address these issues. He noted that capacity building in the region preceded the establishment of the Trust Fund, and that there was already awareness of CODEX issues in the PICs over the last 15 years. As a consequence many of the PICs were better placed to engage in CODEX work. He explained that the CCNASWP Meeting is held every 2 years and hopes to have 20-25 delegates from the region especially from the health, agriculture and trade industry sectors. According to Mr Rajasekar, the region is in fairly good shape as far as CODEX is concerned, and that participation at CODEX and meetings/workshops sharing ideas should help in addressing challenges at the national levels.

89. There was further discussion on the Regional Strategic Plan and Mr Rajasekar informed the meeting that the PICs will be expected to report on progress with standards development and food regulation at the upcoming CCNASWP Meeting. He clarified that the Trust Fund is not

available to fund private sector participation, and that there are no country allocations but there is criteria that determine how much a country can access. LDCs get the highest support.

90. When asked how CODEX can assist in the case of Samoa where labels on imported products from China are all in Chinese, he suggested that it is the responsibility of importing countries to develop and enforce national regulations and standards. Codex guidelines and information on how other countries approached such problems can help deal with such situations. Samoa noted that they are looking at setting up regulations. On standards, Mr Rajasekar recommended to see how they will work for each country and modify them to their own situation, adding that this is how most countries use CODEX standards. Furthermore, he said that both the exporter and importer should work out any concerns on labelling and standards, and while CODEX does risk assessment it is up to the importing countries to assess and establish their own standards and regulations. He added that the Code of Ethics places the obligations on both the exporters and importers. CODEX can only develop guidelines but cannot enforce them and the responsibility lies with the exporter and importer. When queried if CODEX should be involved in the PCF Quality Mark Project (branding), Mr Rajasekar said that this was a separate issue from CODEX standards and it is up to Pacific exporters and importers to get together and work out how this might help their marketing. However private standards are being pushed by retailers, supermarkets and niche retailers in New Zealand and concluded that the region should identify priorities for standards in the Regional Strategic Plan.

## ***SESSION 13.1: Quality, Safety and Certification Aspects for Fish Trade***

### **Fisheries: Certification and Ecolabelling in Fisheries, Risk assessment and management in aquaculture & Discussions**

98. Ms Falloon made a presentation on “Certification and Ecolabelling in Fisheries”. She outlined the development of fisheries certification and ecolabelling emphasizing on market developments (e.g. consumer and retailer concerns), policy developments, labelling developments and options. She informed that the FAO COFI adopted guidelines on the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries in 2005. She also mentioned that the technical guidelines on aquaculture certification were under development by FAO. Ms Falloon briefed on standards of the EU, ISO, MSC and MAC. In conclusion, she discussed the opportunities, risks and options of certification. Mr Walton commented that the MSC concerning albacore fishing and pole & line fishing, and skipjack certification had been under consultation with assistance of FFA. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_FISH\_MFNZ on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

99. Ms DeBrum presented a country status report and a case study on giant clam export. She highlighted on the tuna fishing industry (loining plant and joint venture fishing company) in the Marshall Islands and the overseas markets. Although there is no formal CA in place in the country, exported products are accompanied by a health & origin permit issued by the MIMRA. She discussed the case study on giant clam export, which was seized in the U.S. in 2008 and 2009. As a result the Marshall Islands was blacklisted by the CITES due to the inaccurate information that was reported to the CITES earlier. Corrective actions were taken by the MIMRA, and the giant clam exports resumed. Mr Izumi reiterated that the CITES rules and regulations should be followed if a non-CITES party planned to export a commodity to a CITES party. He commented that through FAO’s initiative the CITES Secretariat organized a regional workshop in the region for the first time in 2009 and early 2010 in cooperation with SPC for the



PICs so that the CITES would have a better understanding of the status of the PICs. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_FISH\_RMI on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

100. Mr Izumi presented on ‘Risk Assessment and Management in Aquaculture.’ He showed a case of national, regional and international spread of WSSV in live shrimp and of the national spread of KHV in Indonesia. He referred to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries related to aquaculture development and trade, particularly the responsible development of aquaculture within transboundary aquatic ecosystems. He briefed on the background of aquatic animal biosecurity in the region and introduced FAO activities in aquatic animal biosecurity in the Micronesian countries. In conclusion, he listed international instruments and standards dealing with aspects of biosecurity (e.g. CODEX, OIE, IPPC, CBD, Ramsar Convention and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries) and introduced the FAO technical publications on aquatic animal biosecurity. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_FISH\_RISK on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

101. In closing, Mr Izumi discussed the fisheries group field trip programme and transportation arrangements in Auckland on Friday, 10 September. He then closed the sessions with his sincere thanks to all the participants for their cooperation and active participation.

## ***SESSION 13.2: Sustainable Forest Management***

### **Forestry: Sustainable Finance Mechanisms as important component of SFM, Brief and updates: UNFF, GEF and Climate Change & other related**

109. Dr Andrew Tait of the National Institute of Water and Atmosphere (NIWA) made a presentation on climate, environment and site suitability matching for tree planting and forest assessment and monitoring. NIWA used computerized data on climate, environment and soils and integrate with GIS tools to map suitability sites for tree planting and forest plantations. The software tool shown also has the capacity to monitor and assess status of forests and impacts of climate change. An important feature of the software is its ability to run different future scenarios using climate data and information to predict forest performance and status.

110. Mr Malcolm Scott, the chair of the New Zealand Imported Tropical Timber Group (NZITTG) – a stakeholder group made up of importers and retailers representing 80% of sales of imported tropical timber in New Zealand - made a very interesting presentation on the trade of timber in the Pacific region and highlighted the issues and concerns. One of the concerns for New Zealand timber importers is the need for assurances that the timber they are importing is legally sourced. In this regard Mr Scott pointed out the need for effective forest management by Governments in the Pacific and customary landowners to promote sustainable management of forests and minimize illegal practices. Following on from Mr Scott’s presentation, New Zealand MAF presented the recently completed draft of the new Phytosanitary Guidelines for forestry which was developed jointly with FAO and major stakeholders and partners. A regional workshop for the Pacific Islands on the guidelines will be held in 2011.

111. Mr Alan Reid presented on Sustainable Finance Mechanisms as important components of SFM, highlight the history of Forest Financing and how it was developed. He added that there were 3 types of financing: (i) Public – domestic sources (governments), International (Bilateral ODA, multilateral institutions and targeted programs organisations); (ii) Private - Forest industry, Financial institutions and institutional investors, Philanthropic, Conservation, NGOs; and (iii)

PES - carbon, water, biodiversity, eco-tourism. He further elaborated on the donors, recipients and components of the funds.

112. Mr Reid noted that there is a shortfall in funding of SFM and concluded that the analysis of the Gaps in the funding is due to complexity of the current funding pattern; difficulty in identifying forest-related funding; and poor or missing information at various levels of the funding chain. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_FOR\_FINAN on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

113. Mr Hanington Tate presented a brief overview on SFM, Governance and Trade in Vanuatu and noted that land ownership issue and collaborative interest – Decentralization of forestry activities, Empower communities in SFM techniques; discussed the Forestry Master Plan; and acknowledged the concentration of their efforts on the best options where there is comparative advantage. *(The full presentation is listed as Session13\_FOR\_SFM on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## **DAY 4: THURSDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 10**

### **PLENARY SESSIONS**

#### ***SESSION 14: PACER Plus and implications on Trade and Food Security in the Pacific***

*Facilitator: Ms Margaret Malua*

114. Dr Chris Noonan briefed the meeting on the purpose of OCTA, which is to provide assistance to the FICs with their negotiations with Australia and New Zealand on PACER Plus. The OCTA provides expertise in areas where the FICs may not have sufficient staff specialised on various aspects of trade policy.

115. The OCTA, which is located in Port Vila, Vanuatu, was established for several reasons, key of which is to provide the FICs with independent advice and support; build capacity in the FICs; represent them in negotiations; and coordinate the FICs' negotiating positions. Dr Noonan highlighted the processes undertaken on PACER Plus and the various meetings and consultations where some of the key decisions were made. He added that the Leaders have agreed to negotiate the terms of agreement and opportunities for the FICs who want a trade agreement that has clear development benefits rather than one for its own sake. Furthermore, Dr Noonan stated that while there are some opportunities for the FICs to increase exports under the PACER Plus these are fairly modest, while greater benefits will be from labour mobility and development assistance. The FICs would be looking for a balanced agenda to benefit fully from PACER Plus.

116. Dr Noonan asserted that the PACER Plus is the most important economic agreement the FICs will negotiate this decade, and it is therefore understandable if the FICs want to get it right and want time for preparation and national consultations. This is especially vital as there is no capacity in the FICs to handle the many issues (or negotiations) simultaneously. *(The full presentation is listed as Session14\_PACER+ on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

117. Mr Tatafu Moeaki discussed the implications of PACER Plus on trade and food security in Tonga. Mr Moeaki began with an overview of the economy, highlight sectoral contributions over the period of 2005-2009. He noted characteristics, which are similar to the other PICs where

there is heavy reliance on imports and the need to restructure and modernise in order to integrate into the regional and global economy.

118. On the PACER Plus, Mr Moeaki said that it will help build capacity and bring about necessary domestic reforms. Mr Moeaki asserted that in the negotiations need to ensure that the challenges of food security (e.g. availability, access, etc.) are addressed. Furthermore, it is crucial to ensure that there is assistance to help the local producers become more efficient and competitive. *(The full presentation is listed as Session14\_MLCI on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 15: Trade Development Assistance Programmes***

*Facilitator: Mr Anthony Brown*

119. Ms Vicki Plater and Ms Kathryn Beckett shared with the meeting some the assistance programmes that New Zealand provides to the Pacific for Trade related development. They outlined New Zealand's Aid for Trade programme, which is aimed to "to support developing countries take advantage of trade opportunities (and mitigate the challenges)," and the Aid for Trade programme specifically for the Pacific.

120. There is a wide scope of programmes offered throughout the region, and on understanding trade policy, they noted that some of the key assistance programmes included the: funding of the OCTA; capacity building on ROO; funding for meeting participation on PACER Plus; support for the FAO roundtable meeting; and capacity building for the PICs' private sector, civil society and governments on trade policies. *(The full presentation is listed as Session15\_NZMFAT on the USB distributed at the meeting).*

## ***SESSION 16: Evaluation, Wrap Up and Closing***

*Facilitator: Dr Vili A Fuavao*

121. Dr Fuavao opened the discussion and asked participants for comments on the meeting. The general consensus was that the meeting was extremely useful as it provided the participants with enhanced knowledge of wide variety of important issues that they would otherwise have no access to. There was appreciation for including the CSOs in the main meeting rather than the usual "side" meeting that they are normally delegated to. Many of the first time attendees at the RTM appreciated learning about the other PICs' experiences, and hearing about the different trade agreements (PICTA, PACER Plus and EPA). The sectoral breakout sessions were noted as being very useful as they were able to concentrate of the specific sector and network and discuss their particular issues.

122. There was consensus that the topics were good and relevant to the PICs but would like to see more case studies about what is happening in the different countries and suggested to invite Australian and EU officials to the next RTM. A request was put forth by the forestry industry to include it in the plenary sessions and increase representation from the industry. Furthermore, inclusion of niche markets, organics and certification should be included in future RTMs. For some of the private sector who attended for the first time, they expressed appreciation for the opportunity to gain new information and share and network with counterparts in the region. On the overall meeting and logistics, the delegates agreed that it was effective, and well organised. Dr Fuavao concluded the session by thanking all the participants for their valuable contributions to the discussions.

*Note: the above comments were also expressed in the written meeting evaluation.*

## **DAY 5: FRIDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### ***Field Visits in Auckland***

123. The Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission (PITIC) Auckland office organised three field visits for the Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry sectors and were open to all the delegates. The Fisheries sector visited the Auckland Fish Market where they inspected a cold fish room and observed a daily Dutch-style fish auction. Afterwards they participated in a post-harvest value-added fish product practice (filleting and seafood BBQ class) at the Auckland Seafood School. The Agriculture sector visited the MAF Operations at the Auckland Wharf where they observed biosecurity processes involved for products from the Pacific that are imported into NZ by sea. Later on they visited Shaw's Berry Farm where they witnessed the manufacturing of juices, jams, sauces and mayonnaise. The day ended with a group luncheon where Dr Fuavao once again thanked everybody and wished all safe return to their respective homes.

---

# ANNEXES

## *ANNEX I: List of Participants*

### COUNTRY

#### **COOK ISLANDS**

**Mr Anthony Brown**  
Secretary for Agriculture  
Ministry of Agriculture  
P O Box 96, Rarotonga  
Ph: +682 21705/28711; Fax: +682 21811  
Mob: +682 54089  
Email: [abrown@agriculture.gov.ck](mailto:abrown@agriculture.gov.ck)

**Mr Nooroa Roi**  
Senior Policy Fisheries Officer  
Ministry of Marine Resources  
P O Box 85, Rarotonga  
Ph: +682 28730/28772; Fax: +682 29721  
Email: [n.roi@mmr.gov.ck](mailto:n.roi@mmr.gov.ck)

#### **FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA (FSM)**

**Mr Gibson Susumu**  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Agriculture Unit  
P.O. Box PS-12, Palikir  
Ph: +691 3205133; Fax: +691 3205854  
Email: [Gibson.Susumu@dea.fm](mailto:Gibson.Susumu@dea.fm)

**Mr Valentin A. Martin**  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Fisheries Unit  
P.O. Box PS-12, Palikir  
Ph: +691 3202620; Fax: +691 3205854  
Email: [fsmmrd@mail.fm](mailto:fsmmrd@mail.fm)

#### **FIJI ISLANDS**

**Mr Michael Finau-Brown**  
Managing Director  
Nature's Way Cooperative Ltd  
P.O. Box 9825, Nadi Airport, Fiji  
Ph: +679 6724566; Fax: +679 672 4569  
Email: [michael.finau@gmail.com](mailto:michael.finau@gmail.com)

**Mr Vio Veretawatini**  
Economic Planning Officer  
Department of Agriculture, Forests & Fisheries  
Raojibhai Patel Street, Suva  
Ph: +679 310 0292; Fax: +679 310 0293  
Email: [vio.veretawatini@govnet.gov.fj](mailto:vio.veretawatini@govnet.gov.fj)

**Ms Paulini Tokaduadua**

Principal Economic Planning Officer (Policy)  
Ministry of Fisheries and Forests  
Tauayaua Building, Toorak, Suva  
Ph: +679 330 1611; Fax: +679 331 8769  
Email: [Paulini.tokaduadua@govnet.gov.fj](mailto:Paulini.tokaduadua@govnet.gov.fj)

**Mr Semi Dranibaka**

Principal Forestry Officer  
Ministry of Fisheries and Forests  
P.O. Box 2218, Govt Building, Suva  
Ph: +679 3343039; Fax: +679 3343049  
Email: [semidrani@hotmail.com](mailto:semidrani@hotmail.com)

**KIRIBATI**

**Ms Kinaai Kairo**

Director of Agriculture and Livestock Development  
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development  
P O Box 267 Bikenibeu, Tarawa  
Ph: +686 28096/28108; Fax: +686 28121  
Email: [kinaai\\_3@yahoo.com](mailto:kinaai_3@yahoo.com)

**Mr Raikaon Tumo**

Principal Fisheries Officer  
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources Development  
P O Box 276 Bikenibeu, Tarawa  
Ph : +686 28095; Fax : +686 28295  
Email: [raikaon.tumo@gmail.com](mailto:raikaon.tumo@gmail.com)

**NAURU**

**Mr Gregory Stephen**

Senior Project Officer Agriculture  
Commerce Industry & Environment  
Ph: +674 444 3133  
Email: [gregory.stephen@nauru.gov.nr](mailto:gregory.stephen@nauru.gov.nr)

**Mrs Darlyne Harris**

Senior Coastal Fisheries Manager  
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resources Authority  
Ph: +674 444 3133  
Email: [darlyne.harris@naurugov.nr](mailto:darlyne.harris@naurugov.nr)

**NIUE**

**Ms Jamal Talagi**

Economics & Marketing Officer  
Department of Agriculture, Forests & Fisheries  
Alofi  
Ph: +683 4032  
Email: [jtalagi.fisheries.daff@niue.nu](mailto:jtalagi.fisheries.daff@niue.nu)

**Mr Kenrick Manatau Viviani**  
Chairman  
Niue Organic Exporters Association (NOEA)  
Alofi  
Ph: +683 4032  
Email: [noea@niue.nu](mailto:noea@niue.nu)

**Laga Ikimakaua Lavini**  
Deputy Chairman  
Niue Island Organic Farmers Association (NIOFA)  
Alofi  
Ph: +683 4034 / 4014  
Email: [talipouli@niue.nu](mailto:talipouli@niue.nu)

#### **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

**Mr Ian Mesibere**  
Acting Director Policy  
P O Box 2033  
Port Moresby, NCD  
Ph: +675 340 2110; Fax: +675 320 2866

**Mr Rodney Kirarock**  
Trade & Investment Officer  
PNG National Fisheries Authority  
P.O. Box 2016, Port Moresby, NCD  
Ph: +675 309 0423; Fax: +675 320 2061  
Email: [kirarok@gmail.com](mailto:kirarok@gmail.com)

**Mr Alois Kinol**  
PNG National Fisheries Authority  
P.O. Box 2016, Port Moresby, National Capital District  
Ph: +675 3090480; Fax: +675 3202061  
Email: [akinol@fisheries.gov.pg](mailto:akinol@fisheries.gov.pg)

**Dambis Kaip**  
Manager Policy and Aid Coordination  
PNG Forests Authority  
P.O. Box 5055, Boroko, National Capital District, PNG  
Ph: +675 3277846; Fax: +675 3254433  
Email: [dkaip@pngfa.gov.pg](mailto:dkaip@pngfa.gov.pg)

#### **REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS (RMI)**

**Mr Ramsey Reimers**  
Managing Director  
Robert Reimers Enterprise  
P.O. Box 1, Majuro, 96960  
Ph: +692 625 3250; Fax: +692 625 3505  
Email: [ramseyr@gmail.com](mailto:ramseyr@gmail.com)

**Ms Rebecca Lorennij**  
Assistant Secretary  
Ministry of Resources and Development  
P.O. Box 1727, Majuro, 96960  
Ph: +692 625 3206; Fax: +692 625 7471  
Email: [rlorennij@hotmail.com](mailto:rlorennij@hotmail.com)

**Ms. Doreen DeBrum**  
Fisheries Policy Advisor  
Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority  
P.O. Box 860, Majuro, 96960  
Ph: +692 625 8262; Fax: +692 625 5447  
Email: [ddebrun@hotmail.com](mailto:ddebrun@hotmail.com)

## **SAMOA**

**Ms Belinda Filo-Tafunai**  
Principal Foreign Service Officer - Trade  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade  
P.O. Box L1859, Apia  
Ph: +685 21171; Fax: +685 21504  
Email: [belinda@mfat.gov.ws](mailto:belinda@mfat.gov.ws)

**Ms Olofa Tuaopepe**  
Principal Fisheries Officer  
Fisheries Division  
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries  
P.O. Box 9021, Apia  
Ph: +685 23069  
Email: [otuaopepe@fisheries.gov.ws](mailto:otuaopepe@fisheries.gov.ws)

**Ms Rosaline Ah Him Peters**  
ACEO Corporate Services  
Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries  
P.O. Box 9402, Apia  
Ph: +685 25616; Fax: +685 21865  
Email: [rosaline.ahhim@maf.gov.ws](mailto:rosaline.ahhim@maf.gov.ws)

**Ms Beverly Theresa Levi**  
Manager  
Tradewinds Fishing Company Ltd  
P.O. Box 2264, Apia  
Ph: +685 20080; Fax: +685 20823  
Email: [tradewindsfishing@ipasifika.net](mailto:tradewindsfishing@ipasifika.net)

## **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

**Mr John Harunari**  
Under Secretary  
Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development  
P.O. Box G13, Honiara  
Ph: +677 22143; Fax: +677 28365  
Email: [harunari@solomon.com.sb](mailto:harunari@solomon.com.sb)



**Mr Terence Titiulu**  
Chief Forester  
Ministry of Forestry and Research  
P O Box G24, Honiara  
Ph: + 677 24215  
Email: [titiulu@yahoo.com.au](mailto:titiulu@yahoo.com.au)

## **TONGA**

**Mr George Y Nakao Sr**  
Chairman  
Ha'amo Growers  
P.O. Box 1034, Nuku'alofa  
Ph: +676 23232; Fax: +676 23286  
Email: [georgeynakao@kalianet.to](mailto:georgeynakao@kalianet.to)

**Mr Taniela Havea Hoponoa**  
Deputy Director  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries  
P.O. Box 14, Nuku'alofa  
Ph: + 676 37474  
Email: [taniela\\_hone@yahoo.com.au](mailto:taniela_hone@yahoo.com.au)

**Mr Mana'ia Halafihi**  
Chief Agronomist  
Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Forests and Fisheries  
P.O. Box 45, Neiafu, Vavau  
Ph: +676 70401; Fax: + 676 70400  
Email: [mhalafihi@hotmail.com](mailto:mhalafihi@hotmail.com)

**Mr Vilimo Fakalolo**  
Deputy Secretary  
MAFFF, Fisheries Division  
BOX 871, Nuku'alofa  
Ph: +676 21399; Fax: +676 23871  
Email: [vilimof@tongafish.gov.to](mailto:vilimof@tongafish.gov.to)

**Ms Siale Emeline Iolahia**  
Executive Director, CSFT & National Liaison Unit PIANGO  
Nuku'alofa  
Email: [csft@kalianet.to](mailto:csft@kalianet.to)

## **TUVALU**

**Mr Itaia Lausaveve**  
Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Lands  
PMB, Funafuti  
Ph: +688 20836; Fax: +688 20167  
Email: [ilausaveve2@yahoo.com](mailto:ilausaveve2@yahoo.com) or [ilausaveve@gov.tv](mailto:ilausaveve@gov.tv)

**Ms Moeo Finaunga**  
Fisheries Research Officer, Fisheries Department  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Lands  
Funafuti  
Ph: +688 2034  
Email : [mfinauga@gov.tv](mailto:mfinauga@gov.tv)

#### **VANUATU**

**Mr Hanington Tate Tamla**  
Principal Forestry Officer, Policy & Planning  
Department of Forests  
Port Vila  
Email: [Hanington\\_tate@yahoo.com](mailto:Hanington_tate@yahoo.com)

#### **RESOURCE PERSONS**

#### **NEW ZEALAND**

**Hon Tim Groser**  
Minister for Trade

**Mr Neil Fraser**  
Manager International Liaison, International Policy  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
PO BOX 2526, Wellington  
Email: [neil.fraser@maf.govt.nz](mailto:neil.fraser@maf.govt.nz)

**Ms Vicki Plater**  
New Zealand Agency for International Development  
Private Bag 18-901, Wellington  
Email: [vicki.plater@nzaid.govt.nz](mailto:vicki.plater@nzaid.govt.nz)

**Mr Raj Rajasekar**  
Senior Program Manager  
New Zealand Food Safety Authority  
PO Box 2835, Wellington  
Email: [raj.rajasekar@nzfsa.govt.nz](mailto:raj.rajasekar@nzfsa.govt.nz)

**Ms Melissa Quarrie**  
Policy Analyst  
New Zealand Food Safety Authority  
PO Box 2835, Wellington  
Email: [melissa.quarrie@nzfsa.govt.nz](mailto:melissa.quarrie@nzfsa.govt.nz)

**Ms Anna Falloon**  
International Advisor  
Ministry of Fisheries  
P O Box 1020, Wellington  
Ph: +64 4 470 2600; Email: [anna.falloon@fish.govt.nz](mailto:anna.falloon@fish.govt.nz)

**Mr Nigel Fyfe**

Director, Trade Negotiations Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Wellington

Email: [Nigel.Fyfe@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:Nigel.Fyfe@mfat.govt.nz)

**Ms Amy Tisdall**

Trade Negotiations Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
Wellington

Email: [Amy.Tisdall@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:Amy.Tisdall@mfat.govt.nz)

**Ms Ellie Avery**

Senior Policy Analyst  
International Policy  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
PO BOX 2526, Wellington

Email: [ellie.avery@maf.govt.nz](mailto:ellie.avery@maf.govt.nz)

**Mr Alan Reid**

Senior Policy Analyst, International Policy  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
PO BOX 2526, Wellington

Email: [alan.reid@maf.govt.nz](mailto:alan.reid@maf.govt.nz)

**Mr Conrad George**

Senior Policy Analyst, International Policy  
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
PO BOX 2526, Wellington

Email: [conrad.george@maf.govt.nz](mailto:conrad.george@maf.govt.nz)

**Mr Tony Ryan**

Rural Development Consultant  
762 Weedons Road, R.D.8, Christchurch  
Ph: +643 3479787; Fax: +643 3479757

Email: [tonyryan\\_2000@yahoo.com](mailto:tonyryan_2000@yahoo.com)

**Ms Meg Poutasi**

CEO  
Pacific Cooperation Foundation  
Auckland

Email: [meg@pcf.org.nz](mailto:meg@pcf.org.nz)

**SAMOA**

**Ms Margaret Malua**

CEO, Samoa Business Enterprise Centre  
President, Samoa Women In Business Development, Inc.  
Apia

Ph: +685 22770; Fax: +685 22769

Email: [mmalua@ipasifika.net](mailto:mmalua@ipasifika.net)

**TONGA**

**Mr Tatafu Moeaki**  
CEO  
Ministry of Labour, Commerce & Industry  
Email: [tatafum@gmail.com](mailto:tatafum@gmail.com)

**VANUATU**

**Dr Chris Noonan**  
Chief Trade Adviser  
Office of the Chief Trade Adviser (OCTA)  
Email: [cnoonan@octa.vu](mailto:cnoonan@octa.vu)

**FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY (FFA)**

**Mr Hugh Walton**  
Fisheries Development Adviser  
P O Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands  
Ph: +677 21124; Fax: +677 23995  
Email: [hugh.walton@ffa.int](mailto:hugh.walton@ffa.int)

**PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT (PIFS)**

**Mr Shiu Raj**  
Trade Policy Adviser (PICTA)  
Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji  
Ph: +679 331 2600; Fax: +679 331-2226  
Email: [shiur@forumsec.org.fj](mailto:shiur@forumsec.org.fj)

**PACIFIC ISLANDS TRADE AND INVEST (PT&I)**

**Mr Adam Denniss**  
Trade Commissioner  
Pacific Islands Trade and Invest  
PO Box 109395, Newmarket, Auckland  
Ph: +64 021 503345  
Email: [adamd@pitic.org.nz](mailto:adamd@pitic.org.nz)

**SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY (SPC)**

**Dr Viliami Fakava**  
Biosecurity Adviser  
Land Resources Division (LRD), Suva  
Email: [ViliamiF@spc.int](mailto:ViliamiF@spc.int)

**Mr Tim Martyn**  
Economist  
Land Resources Division (LRD), Suva  
Email: [timm@spc.int](mailto:timm@spc.int)

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)**

**Dr Vili A Fuavao**  
Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [vili.fuavao@fao.org](mailto:vili.fuavao@fao.org)

**Dr Jamie Morrison**

Economist  
Trade and Markets Division  
Rome, Italy  
Email: [jamie.morrison@fao.org](mailto:jamie.morrison@fao.org)

**Mr Masanami Izumi**

Fishery Officer  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [masanami.izumi@fao.org](mailto:masanami.izumi@fao.org)

**Mr Dirk Schulz**

Food and Nutrition Officer  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [dirk.schulz@fao.org](mailto:dirk.schulz@fao.org)

**Mr Aru Mathias**

Forestry Officer  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [aru.mathias@fao.org](mailto:aru.mathias@fao.org)

**Dr Stephen Rogers**

FAO Consultant  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [Stephen.rogers@fao.org](mailto:Stephen.rogers@fao.org)

**Mr ‘Aleki Sisifa**

FAO Consultant  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [aleki.sisifa@fao.org](mailto:aleki.sisifa@fao.org)

**Ms Alise Faulalo-Stunnenberg**

FAO Consultant  
Subregional Office for the Pacific  
Apia, Samoa  
Email: [alise.stunnenberg@fao.org](mailto:alise.stunnenberg@fao.org)

**Ms Fetika Faafua**

Senior Secretary  
Subregional Office for the Pacific Apia, Samoa  
Email: [Fetika.faafua@fao.org](mailto:Fetika.faafua@fao.org)

## ***ANNEX II: Welcome Address***

Welcome Address by Dr Vili A. Fuavao,  
FAO Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands  
13th FAO Roundtable Meeting for Pacific Islands Country on WTO  
And Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions  
Kingsgate Hotel, Wellington  
6-10 September 2010

Honourable Tim Groser, Minister of Trade, New Zealand Government;  
Representatives from our host country, New Zealand;  
Representatives of Regional Inter-governmental organizations;  
Distinguished Delegates from FAO member countries;  
Representatives of the private for profit and non-profit community;  
Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my privilege and honour to extend a very warm welcome to you all to the thirteenth Round-Table Meeting on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions.

I am particularly honoured to thank and express our appreciation to our host country, New Zealand for their unfaltering support (both financially and technical) over the past twelve years. The presence of the Honourable Tim Groser here today is a testimony to that. It shows the continued commitment of the New Zealand Government in assisting the Pacific Islands Nations to better integrate into the regional and global economies. We watched with horror the devastation in Christchurch caused by the earthquake of few days ago. We are thankful that despite the huge damages to properties, there was no fatality. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Government and people of New Zealand at this time.

I wish to thank the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for their continued financial assistance towards this meeting. Furthermore, I wish to acknowledge technical assistance by our colleagues from the CROP agencies, in particular the Pacific Islands Trade & Invest (formerly PITIC) New Zealand, Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

Finally and certainly not least, I am very pleased to welcome the distinguished delegates and participants from the Pacific Island countries. It is your presence that is central to the continued success of the Roundtable Meeting series, as this meeting is designed to assist your countries in deepening knowledge and capacities, and sharing experiences, in dealing with multilateral and regional trade dynamics and provisions for the betterment of the people of the Pacific Islands.

Now in its thirteenth year, the RTM has steadily evolved since its inception in 1997. Initially the RTM focused on raising awareness of technical staff and policy makers from the Agriculture sector on the rules, requirements and obligations of the World Trade Organization. In recent years the regional trade agreements such as PICTA and PACER Plus, and bilateral agreements such as EPA were, and continue to be debated at the national and regional levels on their relevance and impacts on the economies and livelihoods of the Pacific Island Countries. The RTM has and continues to provide forums for discussions, knowledge sharing and awareness of these important agreements. This week we will hear from the recently appointed Chief Trade Adviser and representatives from our Island Governments on the latest developments on PACER Plus.

Emerging crucial issues such as Food Safety, Bio-energy and Sustainable Livelihoods are core to the survival of the world and indeed our vulnerable Island Countries. This year's RTM will offer you the opportunity to hear from experts on these issues, and I invite you to share your concerns and views in constructive ways so that we may all benefit.

Honourable Tim Groser, who hold a First Class Honour degree from Victoria University, has had a distinguish career. The list is long but I will highlight some of them. Mr Groser served as Policy Advisor in number of key Departments including Treasury, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Prime Minister Advisory Group. He has served New Zealand with distinction in a number of capacities, including being New Zealand's Chief Negotiator in the GATT Uruguay Round; the Round that brought agriculture into the system of world trade rules for the first time and conferred substantial benefits on the NZ economy. Mr Groser is regarded as one of the world's leading experts on international trade, and until recently was New Zealand's Ambassador to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and Chair of Agricultural Negotiations for the WTO. As the Listener editorial of 14 August 2004 put it: 'Much [progress] appears due to the Olympian effort of New Zealand's Ambassador to the WTO, Tim Groser. Described recently as 'the most powerful man in world agriculture' Groser was responsible for brokering the final groundbreaking deal in a marathon 13-hour session'.

Mr Groser was elected to the New Zealand Parliament as a List MP in the 2005 General Election and again in 2008.

His portfolio includes:

- Minister of Trade
- Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister Responsible for International Climate Change Negotiations

With great honour and pleasure I now invite the Honourable Tim Groser, Minister of Trade for the Government of New Zealand to deliver the Opening Address.

Thank you!

## ***ANNEX III: Keynote Address***

### **13<sup>th</sup> FAO Roundtable for Pacific Islands Countries on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions**

#### **Keynote Address by the Honourable Tim Groser Minister of Trade**

**Wellington, 6 September 2010**

Strategy flows from the top level down. Although what finally matters to us are our families and our livelihoods, what affects all of us is how we are aligned to strategic trends. This is essential to small countries.

Over the next few days you will hear people talk in detail about such topics as trade policy, trade financing, brand quality marks and bio-security procedures.

And you will hear about practical initiatives in the Pacific region. I know, for example, that New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture officials are training quarantine officials in a number of your countries; that the New Zealand Customs Service and Department of Labour are developing an integrated border management system for the Cook Islands; and also that we are supporting farmer groups to obtain FairTrade certification for Pacific Island products.

These are just some examples of initiatives that are of practical benefit. This morning, I would like to talk about the bigger picture into which they fit.

On a global scale, we are all small countries in this room, including New Zealand. And we are seeing some fascinating structural changes taking place in the world trading system. One is a transfer of power towards the developing world. The IMF has estimated that in 1990, developing countries accounted for 25% of world output. This betrayed a mismatch between the proportion of the world's population living in the developing world and its proportion of wealth. By 2010, this share had increased to 40%. This is a very healthy trend, and a shift in political power will follow this shift in economic power. It is one of the reasons for the emergence of the G20.

Another change is the move from production of complete goods to the production of intermediate goods or components. Trade in such intermediate goods now comprises approximately 60% of total world trade. We are seeing a move away from vertically integrated production. So if countries are not getting into global supply chains then they are not part of this big shift.

These are two key trends. Developing countries are increasingly important to the world trading system. And we are seeing, at the same time, the emergence of global supply chains.

This is the world that we need to understand and in which we need to accommodate ourselves. Your own countries fit into this bigger picture. For our part, New Zealand is trying to lift its game. A lift in the proportion of exports to GDP by 1% would equate to approximately a 0.5% increase in our per capita income.

So how is trade policy responding? The World Trade Organisation's rules-based trading system held up well as the world groaned under the weight of the global financial crisis in 2009. The



adoption by the European Union and United States of export subsidies for dairy exports was an exception that hurt New Zealand, but by and large the system held up well against massive pressure to adopt trade protectionist practices. In saying that, though, I am enormously frustrated that the system has not delivered the conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda. I agree with WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy that the DDA is effectively 80% complete, but it is proving enormously difficult to complete the remaining 20%. In the absence of movement in Geneva, however, countries are not waiting around and doing nothing.

New Zealand has been extremely successful in negotiating market access through our agenda of free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations. We have in recent years concluded FTAs with China, Hong Kong and with the ten nations of South East Asia (AANZFTA) as well as with Malaysia specifically. We are starting to see circles of trade and investment integration emerge in the Asia-Pacific region and New Zealand is placed at the centre of these developments.

I am very mindful of the PACER Plus negotiations involving the Pacific Island countries as well as Australia and New Zealand. Mr McCully and I have both been closely involved in these negotiations. I do not see PACER Plus as a trade negotiation in any traditional sense. It is true that there are some New Zealand manufacturers with an interest in the Pacific markets, but overall the Pacific region accounts for 2.5% of New Zealand's exports. Rather, the priority for this Government in PACER Plus is to develop the exports and economic development of Pacific Island countries.

It is up to Pacific Island countries to determine whether they go down the PACER Plus path and at what speed they do so. At this year's Pacific Forum Trade Ministers meeting in Pohnpei, Ministers discussed a flexible approach. New Zealand supports that flexible approach: those Pacific Island countries that are willing can move more quickly and those that want more time can take it.

We want PACER Plus to be a tool for economic development and a way to achieve integration between the economies of the Pacific region. As I said earlier, trade today is more and more about positioning economies in global supply chains. It may not be viable for Samoa to have a motor vehicle industry, but not impossible for it to manufacture automotive components.

Another example is the case of the agriculture sector. Let me say how impressed I was last year when I visited an organic coconut oil project near Apia. With the cooperation of Oxfam, Women in Business Development and aid funding from New Zealand, farmers in Samoa are able to receive from the Body Shop something like seven times the price for their coconut oil that they would receive if they did not have organic certification. In this way, people in Samoa are taking part in a global supply chain. We are looking at how we can build on these kinds of projects in the future and stimulate economic development in the Pacific region.

I hope you enjoy your next few days in Wellington and Auckland and that you work well to increase both your understanding and our understanding of your needs.

Thank you.

## ***ANNEX 1V: Meeting Programme***



**13<sup>th</sup> Roundtable Meeting for Pacific Islands Countries on  
WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions  
Kingsgate Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand  
6 - 10 September 2010**

*This meeting was made possible through financial and technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the New Zealand Government and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Technical assistance was provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), Pacific Cooperation Foundation (PCF), Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), Trade & Investment (PT&I) New Zealand, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).*

## Agenda

SESSION/TIME	TOPICS	SPEAKERS
<b>DAY 1: MONDAY, 6 SEPTEMBER 2010</b>		
8:30am-9:00am	<b>Registration</b>	
9:00am-9:30am	<b>Official Opening</b>	<b>Hon Tim Groser Minister of Trade New Zealand</b>
9:30am-9:45am	<b>Group Photo</b>	
9:45am-10:15am	<b>Morning Tea</b>	
<b>Session 1</b> 10:15am-10:45am	<b>Introduction</b>  Adoption of the Agenda, Working and Administrative Arrangements and Introduction of Participants	<b>Dr Vili A Fuavao</b>
<b>Session 2</b> 10:45am-11:30am	<i>Facilitator: Dr Vili A Fuavao</i>  Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy and Sustainable Development: a Global perspective	<b>Mr Neil Fraser Manager International Liaison International Policy MAF/NZ</b>
<b>Session 3</b> 11:30am-12:30pm	<i>Facilitator: Mr Neil Fraser</i>  Multilateralism and the World Trade Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of the WTO, transparency through notifications, WTO disputes and the accession process;</li> <li>• short summary of the overall state of the Doha Round and the potential outlook for multilateralism</li> </ul>	<b>Amy Tisdall, Policy Officer, Trade Negotiations Division Nigel Fyfe, Director, Trade Negotiations Division</b>
12:30pm-1.30pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>Session 4</b> 1:30pm-2:30pm	<i>Facilitator: Mr Shiu Raj</i>  PICTA and EPA – what is happening and are they working? 2-3 Country case studies and updates	<b>Mr Shiu Raj, PIFS Mr Michael Finau- Brown, Fiji Mr Ramsey Reimers, RMI</b>
<b>Session 5</b> 2:30pm-5:00pm	<i>Facilitator: Dr Vili A Fuavao</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Towards a Food Secure Pacific - a framework for action</li> <li>• Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Program in</li> </ul>	<b>Mr Dirk Schulz, FAO Mr 'Aleki Sisifa, FAO Consultant</b>

	<p>the Pacific Island Countries (FSSLP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in Food Security in the Pacific: Manila Forum</li> </ul> <p>Followed by panel discussion.</p> <p>Panelists: Dirk Schulz, Ron Hartman, ‘Aleki Sisifa, Manila Forum participants (George, Margaret, Ramsey, Siale),</p> <p><i>(short break at 3.30pm for afternoon tea)</i></p>	<p><b>George Nakao (Tonga), Margaret Malua (Samoa), Ramsey Reimers (RMI), Siale Iolahia (Tonga)</b></p>
<b>DAY 2: TUESDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2010</b>		
<p><b>Session 6</b> 8:30am-10:00am</p>	<p><i>Facilitator: Mr George Nakao, Private Sector</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market Opportunities</li> <li>The “Pacific Quality Mark” project</li> <li>Financing and Business Support for Small Holder Farmers</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mr Adam Denniss PITIC, NZ</b></p> <p><b>Ms Meg Poutasi PCF, NZ</b></p> <p><b>Ms Margaret Malua, SBEC Samoa</b></p>
10:00am-10:30am	<b>Morning Tea</b>	
<p><b>Session 7</b> 10:30am-12:00pm</p>	<p><i>Facilitator: Dr Jamie Morrison</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture for Growth in the Pacific</li> <li>Cassava – how to make it safer</li> <li>Cooperatives in the Pacific – Successes &amp; Failures</li> </ul>	<p><b>Dr Stephen Rogers FAO</b></p> <p><b>Mr Dirk Schulz, FAO</b></p> <p><b>Mr Tony Ryan Rural Development Consultant, NZ</b></p>
12:00pm-1:00pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
<p><b>Session 8</b> 1:00pm-3:00pm</p>	<p><i>Facilitator: Mr John Harunari</i></p> <p>Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current Situation in the Pacific</li> <li>Capacities of Biosecurity Services in PICs</li> <li>Exploring Market Opportunities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Dr Viliami Fakava, SPC</b></p>
3:00pm-3:30pm	<b>Afternoon Tea</b>	
<p><b>Session 9</b> 3:30pm-5:00pm</p>	<p><i>Facilitator: Mr Dirk Schulz</i></p> <p>Facilitating Fish Trade through safety/quality assurance: Contrasting the different models of PNG and Fiji</p> <p>Followed by panel discussion.</p> <p>Panelists: Presenters (PNG &amp; Fiji), Beverly Levi (Samoa), Hugh Walton (FFA)</p>	<p><b>Mr Alois Kinol, National Fisheries Authority, PNG</b></p> <p><b>Ms Paulini Tokaduadua, Ministry of Fisheries &amp; Forests, Fiji</b></p>

**DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 2010**

**BREAKOUT SECTORAL SESSIONS**

	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>FISHERIES</b>	<b>FORESTRY</b>
<b>Session 10</b> 8:30am-10:00am	<b>Value Chain Approaches in support of Agricultural Development in the Pacific</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value Chain Analysis: Concepts and use</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Dr Jamie Morrison, FAO</i></p>	<b>Emerging Issues in the development and trade of fisheries and aquaculture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global status</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Masanami Izumi, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional status</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Hugh Walton, FFA</i></p>	<b>Forestry &amp; Trade Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Overview on forestry and trade</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Aru Mathias, FAO</i></p> <p><b>The 2011 NZIF Conference</b></p> <p align="center"><i>Mr Andrew McEwen &amp; Mr Peter Berg</i> <i>NZ Institute of Forestry</i></p>
<b>10.00am-10.30am</b>	<b>Morning Tea</b>		
<b>Session 11</b> 10.30am-12:00pm	<b>Public sector interventions in support of value chain development</b> <p align="center"><i>Dr Jamie Morrison, FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPC FACT: Facilitating Agricultural Commodity Trade</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Dr Viliami Fakava, SPC</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pacific Trade Statistics</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Tim Martyn, SPC</i></p>	<b>National status: country reports</b> (country representatives) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions</li> </ul>	<b>National Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management, Governance and Trade</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions on key issues</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>FAO</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Country representatives</i></p>
<b>12.00pm-1.00pm</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
<b>Session 12</b> 1:00pm – 3:00pm	<b>Programmes in support of value chain development</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The All ACP Agricultural Commodity Programme</li> <li>PARDI</li> <li>IACT</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Tim Martyn, SPC</i></p>	<b>Market &amp; Preferential Access and Fisheries Subsidies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market potentials and status of Pacific tuna exports and EPA</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Hugh Walton, FFA</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries subsidies negotiations</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions</li> </ul>	<b>Illegal Logging</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illegal logging and its impacts on trade</li> <li>Practices and tools for addressing illegal logging</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Mr Malcolm Scott</i> <i>ITTG NZ</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions on key issues and those related to the Pacific</li> </ul> <p align="center"><i>Ms Ellie Avery</i></p>

			<b>International Policy MAF/NZ &amp; FAO</b>
<b>3.00pm-3.30pm</b>	<b>Afternoon Tea</b>		
<b>Session 13</b> 3:30pm-5:00pm	<b>Codex, Food Standards and Food Safety</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update on current developments</li> <li>Codex and food safety related issues of interest to the region</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr Raj Rajasekar</b> <i>NZ Food Safety Authority</i></p>	<b>Quality, Safety and Certification Aspects for Fish Trade</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Certification and Ecolabelling in Fisheries</li> </ul> <p><b>Ms Anna Falloon</b> <i>International Adviser NZMF</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk assessment and management in aquaculture</li> </ul> <p><b>Ms Doreen deBrum,</b> <i>MIMRA, Marshall Islands</i></p> <p><b>Mr Masanami Izumi,</b> <i>FAO</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions</li> </ul>	<b>Sustainable Forest Management</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable Finance Mechanisms as important component of SFM</li> <li>Brief and updates: UNFF, GEF and Climate Change &amp; other related</li> </ul> <p><b>Mr Alan Reid &amp; Mr Conrad George</b> <i>International Policy, MAF/NZ</i></p> <p><b>Dr Andrew Tait</b> <i>NIWA, NZ</i></p> <p><b>Mr Aru Mathias, FAO</b></p>

**DAY 4: THURSDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2010**

<b>Session 14</b> 8:30am-10:30am	<i>Facilitator: Ms Margaret Malua</i>  PACER Plus and implications on Trade and Food Security in the Pacific	<b>Dr Chris Noonan, Chief Trade Adviser, Office of Chief Trade Adviser (OCTA)</b>  <b>Mr Tatafu Moeaki</b> <i>Ministry of Labour, Commerce &amp; Industry, Tonga</i>
10:30am-11:00am	<b>Morning Tea</b>	
<b>Session 15</b> 10:30am-12:00pm	<i>Facilitator: Mr Anthony Brown</i>  Trade Development Assistance Programmes	<b>NZAID</b>
12:00pm-1:00pm	<b>Lunch</b>	
<b>Session 16</b> 1:00pm-2:00pm	<i>Facilitator: Dr Vili A Fuavao</i> Evaluation, Wrap Up and Closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Program for field trip in Auckland</li> <li>Evaluation</li> </ul>	<b>Dr Vili A Fuavao</b> <b>FAO</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closing Remarks</li> </ul>	
2:00pm-2:30pm	<b>Afternoon Tea</b>	
<b>Departure for Auckland</b>		
<b>DAY 5: FRIDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER 2010 - FIELD VISITS IN AUCKLAND</b>		
<b>Program organized by PT&amp;I, Auckland</b>		
<b>Fisheries Visit</b>	<b>Agriculture Visit</b>	<b>Forestry Visit</b>
<p><b>05:30am - 06:30am:</b> visit to the Auckland Fish Market (inspect a cold fish room and observe a daily Dutch-style fish auction)</p> <p><b>09:30am - 12:30pm:</b> participate in a post-harvest value-added fish product practice (filleting and seafood BBQ class) at the Auckland Seafood School</p>	<p><b>9.00am-10am:</b> MAF @ the Auckland Wharf <b>MUST BRING/WEAR:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Covered footwear</b></li> <li>- <b>Photo ID</b></li> <li>- <b>High Visibility Vests</b></li> </ul> <p><b>10.40am-11:40am:</b> Shaw's Berry Farm (manufacturer of juices, jams, sauces &amp; mayonnaises)</p> <p><b>12.20pm-1.00pm:</b> Ginelli's &amp; Sons Ltd (manufacturer of ice cream, gelato and sorbet)</p>	<p><b>8:30am:</b> Delegates depart City Central Hotel for separate tours</p> <p><b>9:00 – 10:00am:</b> JSC Timber Ltd 102 Main Road, Kumeu</p> <p><b>11:00 – 12:00pm:</b> Timspec Ltd 64 Stoddard Road, Mt Roskill</p> <p><b>12:30 – 1:00pm:</b> Tane Trees Trust presentation, PT &amp; I Boardroom 5 Short Street, Newmarket</p>
1:30pm-2:30pm	Lunch for all delegates @ the City Central Hotel	