



# TRADE JUSTICE NOW!

July-August 2011

Volume 1— Issue 5

## Message from the Coordinator

Ni sa bula vinaka and greetings to all our supporters and partners across the Pacific. July and August have been extremely busy months on the trade negotiation front. Pacific ACP Trade Ministers met in Port Moresby in July to progress EPA negotiations. In this edition we take a closer look at the most significant development in PACP history which is the endorsement by PACP Trade ministers for the future mangament of all PACP matters away from the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to a new entity yet to be determined. The decision which was initially proposed by PNG and supported by PACP countries could not have come at a worse time for the Secretariat as it marks the 40th anniversary of the Forum.



This is watershed moment reminiscent of what transpired 40 years ago when island countries broke away from the South Pacific Commission (SPC) because their interest was being curtailed by the superpowers of France and European countries creating a platform (Forum) through which to progress their interest. Forty years ago the islands had to invite Australia and New Zealand to join their club because they afford one on their own.

Fast forward to 2011, islands are finding themselves in a similar position where their sovereign right to determine for themselves their trade policies is being curtailed by the largest members of the Forum Australia and New Zealand. This is exacerbated by a Secretariat increasingly seen as hostile to the interest of its smaller island members in both the EPA negotiations but increasingly in PACER Plus negotiations. At the heart of the future management of all PACP matters proposal is the conflict of interest by the Secretariat in managing two separate legal entities— EPA and PACER Plus. PACP Trade Ministers agreed to:

- i. **Recommended that** PACP Leaders consider the convening of an Eminent Persons Group to consider matters raised in the paper and make recommendations accordingly;
- ii. **Recommended** that final decisions be made by PACP Leaders, subsequent to the findings of the Eminent Persons Group; and
- iii. **Recommended** that Leaders consider directing PACP EU-based Ambassadors and Representatives to explore with the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission financial and other support for such a Group.

It is now up to PACP Leaders to take this proposal forward but already there are signs of manipulation by the Secretariat staff responsible for drafting the agenda to reopen discussions on the proposal by proposing discussions on the matter rather than the PACP Leaders simply endorse the convening of an Eminent Persons group. PACP Leaders must remain vigilant to ensure the integrity of the proposal is supported and moved forward.

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On the PACER Plus front, the Australian Green's Senator Lee Rihannon in a speech to the Senate had this to say "Any sovereign country has the right to determine where its policy advice comes from. In technical areas, like trade agreements, this is crucial. If a country cannot determine where its advice comes from then it is robbed of the opportunity to make decisions based on its own interests. Australia would under no circumstances accept such a compromise of its sovereignty. Yet through its aid program the government is attempting to make such an imposition on the forum island countries. The islands have asserted that the OCTA is theirs and should be under their control and not the control of all forum countries". Senator Rihannon has been a great advocate on behalf of the island countries. In this edition we feature her speech to the Senate.

On the WTO accession front Adam, our campaigner, provides an update on what's happening on the ground.

Public debate has been fierce around the benefits and the dangers of Vanuatu's push to join the WTO with the Government having to define its accession package in the face of massive public opposition to the package.

We profile another positive story from Vanuatu and Fiji. We also feature ongoing concerns on PNG LNG investments.

Please feel free to send us comments and feedback about how we can improve our newsletter.

Vinaka

Maureen Penjueli

Coordinator

Pacific Network on Globalisation

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## Respect the rights of Leaders– Senator Rihannon

I speak on two issues today: Australia's reluctance to support independent trade advice for the Pacific Island countries and Australian community support for protecting the Amazon forests.



Senator Rihannon. Source: [greensmps.org.au](http://greensmps.org.au)

Foreign Minister Kevin Rudd has stated that he wants

to 'see an aid program that is world-leading in its effectiveness'. One of the key elements of aid effectiveness, as defined by AusAID, is ownership by partner countries who 'exercise effective leadership over their development policies'. Sadly, this goal is not being achieved currently in the Pacific.

Negotiations are currently underway on a regional free trade agreement known as the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus, or PACER Plus, and Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in two weeks will make a key decision that will impact the ability of the forum island countries to determine for themselves where they get their trade advice from. At the 2009 meeting of Pacific Islands Forum leaders it was announced that negotiations on PACER Plus would commence.

This decision came days after the forum island leaders, when meeting by themselves, had agreed they needed

more time. Prior to the launching of the negotiations, Australia's then Parliamentary Secretary for Pacific Island Affairs had said that 'this is not about Australia, there's nothing in '-PACER Plus-' for us...it's just good for the region as a whole and that's why we're doing it'. The documentation of the arm-twisting, power politics and pressure that went into the launching of these negotiations is starkly at odds with the quaint comments from Australian officials and MPs. For the island countries, independent trade advice was a key prerequisite for launching negotiations and they had made a decision that the Office of the Chief Trade Adviser, the OCTA, should be established to serve that purpose. The forum island countries– the FICs–as sovereign actors, had made a decision about their needs and went to Australia and New Zealand not for permission to establish such a body but only for funding. Any decisions to launch PACER Plus negotiations were on the condition of funding for such a body. Coherence in trade policy is crucial for the Pacific Islands, and the push to have one body be the focal point for trade advice makes sense.

There is nothing in the decisions by forum trade ministers and leaders in 2009 that sets the parameters of the OCTA's work exclusively to PACER Plus. The statements by forum trade ministers in 2010 must be viewed through the lens of the political pressures that led to negotiations and are an attempt by Australia and New

Zealand to rewrite the arrangements of 2009.

The incursions by Australia and New Zealand have not just stopped there. Australia went as far as to insist that the OCTA constitution limit it to only PACER Plus matters and that Australia have the ability to influence amendments to the constitution through decisions made by forum leaders and trade ministers meetings. This was rightly rejected by the forum island countries. Failing this, Australia has offered the OCTA a funding agreement that has been called unworkable. Primarily this is due to Australia's condition that the OCTA only work on PACER Plus and undergo quarterly reviews where the funding could be terminated.

We only have to look across the Pacific to see that it is indeed possible to provide a way forward. The OCTA has recently signed on to an agreement with New Zealand that protects the integrity of the advice and support provided by the OCTA to the FICs, while ensuring full accountability for funds raised, according to a media release from OCTA in August this year. This is in line with the decision by trade ministers in May this year to ensure that funding arrangements should not compromise the independence and integrity of the OCTA. The question remains as to why Australia cannot

provide something suitable. What possible barriers to such an agreement could there be? Why is it proposed to use AusAID money in this way? Any sovereign country has the right to determine where its policy advice comes from. In technical areas, like trade agreements, this is crucial. If a country cannot determine where its advice come from then it is robbed of the opportunity to make decisions based on its own interests. Australia would under no circumstances accept such a compromise of its sovereignty. Yet through its aid program the government is attempting to make such an imposition on the forum island countries. The islands have asserted that the OCTA is theirs and should be under their control and not the control of all forum countries.

It is a sad irony that I stand in the building that asserts Australia's sovereignty, asking for it allow other countries to the same. I call on the Australian government, when it attends this year's Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting, to live up to its call for good governance and aid ownership in the region and respect the right of forum island leaders to decide for themselves what the mandate of the OCTA is. At the end of the day, they are asking only for funding, not permission.

<http://www.aph.gov.au/hansard/hanssen.htm>

## Australian Money seeks to control Independent Pacific Trade Body and pre-empt Pacific Leaders decision in September

Australia's Foreign Minister, Kevin Rudd, commented that the Australian Government "is determined to ensure every aid dollar makes a real difference to the lives of the world's poorest people". When it comes to honouring aid commitments for Pacific trade, this means undermining their ownership over the programs.

The endorsement and establishment of the Office of the Chief Trade Advisor (OCTA) was an integral part of the decision of the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders in 2009 to

launch PACER Plus negotiations. The OCTA is mandated to provide independent advice and support to the Forum Island Countries (FIC) in negotiations with Australia and New Zealand. The decision to launch negotiations on PACER Plus also included funding commitments by Australia and New Zealand for the OCTA of AUD\$500, 000 and NZ\$650, 000 per year,

respectively for three years.

### Bumpy road for Pacific Trade Body

Time and again Australia has sought to undermine and control the OCTA, the latest being, to use the blunt force of its aid funding. FIC Trade Ministers at the Vava'u Ministers meeting this year responded very strongly against attempts by Australia to control the

OCTA, stating that negotiations on PACER Plus could not continue

"without Australia and New Zealand entering into funding arrangements with OCTA for the amounts they committed at the Special Forum Trade Ministers Meeting in 2009 and on the terms that ensure the independence of the OCTA from donor". The disagreement between Australia and the FICs over the remit of the OCTA has been left up to Leader's to resolve at this year's meeting in September.



Leaders in Port Vila Meeting, August 2010. Source: [pacific.scoop.co.nz](http://pacific.scoop.co.nz)

In documents sighted by the Pacific Network on Globalisation (PANG) it has emerged that the current "Draft Australian Grant Agreement Deed between the Commonwealth of Australia and OCTA, FICs state that the draft "would be "unworkable and would permit AusAid to influence the staff and the activities of OCTA, which would defeat its raison d'être and lead to an adversarial relationship". In addition FICs expressed concerns that the draft agreement would pre-empt the decision of Pacific Leaders in September.

Australia has expressed concerns around a range of issues regarding the Constitution of the OCTA, in particular that the constitution did not adequately limit the work of OCTA to PACER Plus negotiations only. Australia argues that this is inconsistent with Forum Trade Ministers despite the assertion by its island counterparts otherwise. In addition Australia argued that OCTA intends to hold the FIC Trade Meetings (both officials and ministers) which would normally be the remit of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. Australia went on further for the provision of that advice **must be aligned** to the Forum Leaders and Ministers decisions not the Forum Island Trade Ministers and Officials.

Australia's insistence that the OCTA take its mandate from decisions by all Forum Trade Ministers and Leaders provides a useful window into the Australian government's strategy on how it uses its position as a major aid donor and member of the Forum trade ministers, Australia is ensuring that it, in effect, has a veto over the mandate of the OCTA. As a major aid donor to the region, Australia lacks the fear that other Island countries have in not seeking a compromise outcome amongst Forum ministers, Australia can stick to its guns without any concern about broader political consequences.

FICs have always maintained that the "OCTA should be accountable only the governing board and the Forum Island Country Trade Ministers Meeting (FICTMM) NOT the Forum Trade Trade Ministers Meeting which includes Australia and New Zealand". It also agreed that "changes to the OCTA constitution are to be determined by FIC Trade Ministers and not Forum Trade Ministers Meetings.

### **Independent Pacific Trade Body a threat to current status quo**

At the heart of the battle by Australia to control the OCTA both through its funding agreement but also to secure political language that limits the remit of the OCTA to just PACER Plus negotiations is the realization that the

OCTA could (potentially) pose a real threat to the current status quo.

Australia's trade policy is largely driven through the regions premier body, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), largely viewed by many of its island members as having lost the confidence and trust in providing independent trade policy advice to the islands. This message was brought home by the Forum's largest island member, PNG, in a paper detailing the lack of confidence and trust in PIFS and the proposal to relocate the Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations to the OCTA earlier this year.

Australia knows that IF the islands successfully relocate the EPA negotiations to the OCTA their influence through the PIFS and therefore the Forum Leaders and Ministers will become more difficult.

### **New Zealand Agreement Offer's some lessons for Australia**

The signing of a funding arrangement between Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the OCTA offers the Australian government some lessons on how to "work in a spirit of partnership based on mutual respect and accountability, trust, fairness and open and professional interactions.



Forum Island Country flags.  
Source: [commonwealth.org](http://commonwealth.org)

In documents obtained by PANG, it is clear that the NZ Agreement has gone a

considerable way to meeting the concerns of the FICs raised in relation to the draft Australian-OCTA agreement that was discussed in Vava'u.

Unlike the Australian Agreement, NZ has agreed to pay the full amount (NZD\$650, 000) it committed to provide in the second year to OCTA on signature of the agreement. The procedures proposed in the draft agreement are considered "workable and provide a reasonable balance between independence of the OCTA from donors". Whilst the funding in the NZ Agreement, is limited to supporting the FICs in PACER Plus activities it does not seek to limit the OCTA to just PACER Plus activities unlike the Australian Agreement. In addition the NZ agreement explicitly requires that the OCTA ensure that all funding agreements it enters do not undermine the basic independence and integrity of the advice of OCTA unlike the Australian Agreement.

The outstanding concern with the NZ funding agreement



which is a standard in all NZ aid contracts. The final payment will be subject to Ministerial approval. In any case the NZ Agreement is one that the islands can live with and demonstrates just how determined the Australian government is about controlling the OCTA and its activities through its aid funding.

In Auckland this September the Leaders will make a decision about the remit of the OCTA and whether or not it can expand beyond PACER Plus negotiations. The Pacific Islands are clear about what they want in terms of support, whether or not that coincides with Australia's view of "making a real difference" however remains to be seen.

## World Trade Organization– Vanuatu Accession Update

Vanuatu's WTO accession package has come under very close scrutiny in the past few weeks. At the invitation of NGOs in



Market stall in Port Vila. Source: PANG

Vanuatu, Sanya Reid Smith, a legal advisor and senior researcher for the Third World Network, along with PANG, recently visited Vanuatu to discuss the package with Members of Parliament, Ministries, civil society organizations as

well as the general public.

Ms. Smith pointed out a number of key issues with the accession package and how they would impact ni-Vanuatu. Briefly these included:

### *Goods*

- Whilst Vanuatu will not, for the most part, have to cut applied tariffs upon WTO membership, they will have to in future rounds. The current difference between applied and bound tariffs may be acceptable but for many LDCs tariff flexibility is the most effective mechanism to protect against dumping or the flood of imports (the WTO safeguard mechanism is notoriously hard to use and for many LDCs they don't have the capacity to collect the data to utilise it). Tariffs are also a key developmental tool that can be used to nurture industries and move up the value chain if done properly. By binding the tariffs at levels relatively close to applied rates Vanuatu may be cutting off those policy options to support infant industries and farmers.

### *Services*

- Vanuatu has made a significant number of commitments in services (72 sectors). Whilst

Vanuatu currently appears to have a relatively open services sector binding that at the WTO may cause problems later on if liberalization becomes problematic, government policies change, the regulatory capacity increases with development, or external factors change (like the re-regulation being proposed in the wake of the financial crisis). Further to this Vanuatu's commitments in health and education may result in a two-tier system with the best and brightest leaving the public sector for the higher wages for the private. The other issue around services is the impacts that it may have on land use. Whilst the negotiators have maintained that only ni-Van can own land the zoning and buy-back of land could prove to be problematic. Vanuatu will not be able to legislate in the future that locals buy back at a cheaper rate as this would break the non-discrimination clause of the National Treatment commitments. Further, if the Ministry of Land is looking at zoning some islands for specific use (i.e. Tourism, agriculture etc) this could be challenged by any company wanting to establish themselves in the sectors committed.

### *Government Procurement*

- Whilst Vanuatu didn't sign onto the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement they did bind themselves to not using any future government procurement to support local industries. Government Procurement has been used by developed countries as a way to nurture their industries until they are a level to compete effectively and by not having that it places ni-Van industries a much worse position

### *Intellectual Property*

- Vanuatu has made commitments on IP that go beyond what is even asked of developed countries. Vanuatu has committed to TRIPS+ commitments on

- patents, trademarks and copyright. This will see the price of medicines rise which will shift the burden to either consumers of the government who provide them for free. Further to this Vanuatu has made ambiguous commitments to a number of conventions that aren't specifically listed meaning



Sanya Reid, second from left with representatives from VANGO, Malvatumauri and VCC at the 11th August 2011 public forum in Port Vila. Source: PANG

that it may be liable to commit to all past and future conventions that come out. LDCs when they accede are able to be granted flexibilities in the timelines with which they implement many of these commitments but Vanuatu hasn't obtained those and may have not asked

for them.

At a public forum that was organized by Vanuatu Association of NGOs (VANGO) a lively debate followed the presentations. The forum, which was live broadcast

across Vanuatu, covered many issues regarding the accession package also saw inputs from representatives from the Vanuatu Association of Non-Government Organization, representatives from VANGO, the Malvatumauri, and the Vanuatu Christian Council, with the latter informing the crowd of a resolution saying that Vanuatu is not ready to join the WTO.

There seems to be growing momentum behind those concerned about the WTO in Vanuatu. Recent media has seen strong statements from the Vanuatu Christian Council as well as senior public officials. Further to this, the outcome of a meeting with almost half of Vanuatu's MPs has seen the question of re-opening the accession package now being put to the Council of Ministers for a decision from the government.

If Vanuatu government heeds the calls of those concerned, it must now go back and ask for the package to be reopened, again.

## Kommuniti Pasifika Update

### Small Holders, Big Impacts: The Marebe Livestock Markets

Vanuatu is well known for its cattle but for many producers, being able to grow cattle requires large tracts of land that are simply out of reach. An initiative between the Department of Livestock and Shefa Province however is creating real gains for many small-holder farmers. Every month from all around Vanuatu small livestock like pigs, ducks, chickens, and goats come to Port Vila to be sold at the Marebe markets.

The markets came out of the desire to see more livestock market opportunities for small holders, a lot had been done for cattle but that wasn't suitable for the many Ni-Vans. The Department of Livestock saw an opportunity in small livestock as it could be raised easily in villages and didn't require large tracts of land. The initial interest from villagers in raising small livestock however as accompanied by the question "where's the money?". In 2009, with

the help of a New Zealand aid grant, the Department of Livestock officers went to the outer islands to let people know about it.



Source: PANG

representative on the boat to Vila. All the animals are ear-tagged to ensure that the sales return to the right people. The Department itself sets the prices in conjunction with farmers and sells livestock, distributing according the receipts held by farmers. If there are any disputes it gets checked against receipts given to farmers.

The project works by having outer island communities gathering all the small livestock that they want to sell and with the send a

The project itself has had a lot of positive feedback. The funds raised by small-holders are going towards paying school fees, health care and other needs. The Department of Livestock Officials PANG spoke to claimed that the small holders are getting similar amounts of money from the market program compared to those seasonal workers going to Australia and New Zealand. Such is the popularity of the market that the Department of Livestock is now

fielding regular calls from farmers asking about the markets, a contrast to having to go to the outer islands to tell people about them. Since the program started in 2009 off a \$4 million VT grant from NZAID, they turned over \$16 million VT from small-hold farmers.

The main buyer of the small livestock are the Port Vila residents themselves. Many residents are buying the domestic produce in time for major festivals, events and family commitments. Resorts, restaurants, schools and hospitals are also expressing interest.

The future of the program looks bright with plans to push for a roll out into other provinces. The current province (Shefa) that runs the markets is also now exploring ways to expand the benefits. Shefa are

building a hut for the village representatives to sleep in, shelter for the animals, exploring the addition of fisheries as well as talking about the potential for a bio-gas generator for the facility. The Department believes that now, the challenge will be meeting the urban demand. As the markets gain more and more popularity, making sure there are enough animals will be the next challenge.

The Marebe Markets are a wonderful example of creative thinking for the needs of the Pacific. The focus on domestic consumption is leading to real gains for both the sellers through money and the buyers through access to high quality food. The markets are also challenging the simple idea that the best markets for pacific produce are always external.



Source: PANG

## PNG: My poor little rich country

August 26th 2011

Posted by rait man

By Martyn Namorong

One of the promises of a good education is to get a good job and be successful. For those who have got their certificates, diplomas and degrees, the search begins for that dream job. As for folks like me who drop out, well...they look down on us. The education system likes call folks like me— failures.

Yet people like me are free people. Yeah, sure, we can't afford iPADS, iPhones or iPODs but at least we don't have someone breathing down our throats at the workplace. Maybe we have one or two meals a day but at least we do not have to be slaves of time.

I often wonder why anyone would have a job that cannot

pay a living way such that by the luswik the so called man na meri are already begging the buai sellers for dinau. In my recent trips around the rural communities in Madang Province, I have heard of buai, banana or taro dinaus. I've seen villagers enjoy free betelnut and eat large bowls of garden food.

I am now questioning the true meaning of failure or school dropout. Many villagers eat better food and sleep in better homes than primary school teachers, security guards, nurses, lawyers and doctors in Port Moresby.

During my recent visit to various villages in Madang, I have felt like a seriously rich guy. The Bosmun people offered me a lot of betel nut, of fish and sago along with bananas and kumu. At Basamuk the stunning waterfront properties of Terry Kuning and his brother made me salim too many tinting. These villagers have got it good.

I am not surprised that many Papua New Guineans have bought into the materialistic culture of capitalism. Call it modern, chic, cool, western, progress, development or whatever other adjective you want to use to dress up the poverty that is prevalent in the homes of many workers.

Our Union leaders have failed the workers and allowed them to be exploited. Many workers cannot afford to live a decent life that the education system promised. They live like failures...perhaps they really are but their pride won't allow them to admit it. Union leaders are failing their members.

I am encouraged to hear and read news reports of independent labour movements taking industrial action. Perhaps the greatest news lately has been the strike by LNG workers. PNG LNG workers are the key to the economy of Papua New Guinea.

In fact, PNG LNG workers probably do not even realize that they are the single most powerful constituency in the country. Many millionaires have placed their bets on the success of that project, particularly those in real estate, aviation and construction. A lot of Banks and rich pigs will be screwed if this project were to fail.

PNG LNG workers stand to lose a lot from that project. The fact is that although 10 to 15 thousand workers will be employed in the initial construction phase, only about 1,500 jobs will be available once production commences. Thus, if the LNG workers aren't getting a good deal now, they might as well call themselves slaves.

Prices of goods have risen astronomically in Port Moresby due to inflationary pressures from the LNG project. Life is pretty much the same at Kaugere, 5 mile, Vada-vada settlements even though the LNG project has commenced nearby.

Thousands of people who live in Port Moresby cannot

access proper water and sanitation even though there has been economic growth in the country. Why do we have to have continuous power blackouts, medicine shortages, school fee increase, etc...even though on paper the figures say the economy is growing?

Why does O'Neil have to beg the Asian Development Bank for USD 90 million dinaw to build roads when we have recorded economic growth? Perhaps the people who benefit from such economic booms are those who get massive tax holidays and pay slave wages. Thus the government is poor and the people are poor. That explains why we're a poor little rich nation.



Source: ActNow

It's obvious isn't it?

Poor people and their Poor Government making the rich get richer via Tax concessions, cheap wages and Laws and policies made to suite so called 'investors'.

<http://www.actnowpng.org/content/png-my-poor-little-rich-country>

## The wrong model of development for PNG



THE SAME BOAT

August 29th 2011

Posted by rait man

Successive governments in Papua New Guinea have abandoned the principles set out in our National Goals and instead allowed our country to be dictated to by foreign capitalists. The good news is, it is never to late to change course and reassert our own model of development.

<http://www.actnowpng.org/content/wrong-model-development-png>



## Market wanted for Virgin Coconut Oil



Harish Chand.  
Source: PANG

“Virgin coconut oil (VCO) produced in Fiji is the best in the world”, says Harish Chand of Labasa.

Harish Chand, owner of Macuata Natural Products runs a family business that began in 1998 after left cane farming when sugar prices fell sharply.

He started his business with the help of the Agriculture program that had been initiated by the government back called the Community Development Framework. With only a sand press machine, production was done manually. Coconut meat had to be pressed manually to squeeze the oil out of it. The machine consisted of a small cylinder that could only take 3kg of coconut meat and could only produce 25 litres of VCO a day.

With the assistance from the Community Development Framework program, he purchased the Tiny Tech Machine from India which



Mr. Chand explaining how the Machine works. Source: PANG

he now uses to produce 200 litres of oil a day.

Although satisfied with what he has now he explains that would like to supply more than just one market. His current market is Pure Fiji and he VCO to them

at \$4 a litre. The setback is that he only produces on demand.



Coconut meat scraped using machine.  
Source: PANG

He also plans to obtain an organic certification stamp for the VCO before he exports his natural products to other VCO markets after finding out that there is a high demand in the US for VCO and they sell for \$62 a litre.

To produce a tonne of oil, the company usually needs 6000 cococnuts depending on the grade of copra.

Other products that can be obtained from the coconut waste are copra mill for foul feed that he sells to farmers in the surrounding area and the coconut shells are used for fuel for the steam boiler or thermal dryer that he uses to dry the coconut meat.

With 15 years of producing VCO, Mr. Chand’s business has put his three sons through primary, secondary and tertiary education.

He has consistent suppliers of coconuts from two villages in Macuata and buys coconuts at \$0.13 each.

Mr. Chand and his wife run the operation of the business and also employs three local women.

## Upcoming Events

### September 06th–09th

Pacific Island Forum Island Leaders Meeting, Auckland, New Zealand.

### October 24-30

CHOLGM Peoples Forum, Perth, Australia

For feedback and comments please them to:

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