



**14TH FAO ROUND TABLE MEETING FOR
PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES ON WTO AND
REGIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND PROVISIONS
Wellington, New Zealand, 22-26 August 2011**

REPORT



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ACRONYMS

AAACP	All ACP Agriculture Commodity Project
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific group
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific
DRR/M	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FACT	Facilitating Agriculture Commodity and Trade
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSSLP	Food Security and Sustainable Livelihood Programme in the Pacific Islands
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEA	Greening the Economy with Agriculture
IACT	Increasing Agriculture Commodity and Trade
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LDC	Least Developed Country
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases
OCTA	Office of the Chief Trade Adviser
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PARDI	Pacific Agribusiness Research-for-Development Initiative
PHAMA	Pacific Horticultural and Agricultural Market Access
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PICTA	Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement
FFA	Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency
PT&I	Pacific Islands Trade and Invest
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RTM	Round Table Meeting
SIS	Small Island States
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SPREP	Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The 14th FAO Round Table Meeting for Pacific Island Countries on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions (RTM) was held in Wellington, New Zealand on 22-26 August 2011. The meeting at the Mercure Hotel Willis Street was attended by participants from the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Tokelau attended for the first time since its admission in 2011 as an FAO Associate Member. Resource persons were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Government of New Zealand, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and the Pacific Islands Trade and Invest (PT&I). The list of participants is attached as [Annex 1](#).

2. The objective of the RTM is to deepen the understanding of the WTO trading system and its impacts on the agriculture and fisheries sector in the region. The 14th RTM focused on briefing decision/policy makers in Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and key representatives from the private sector on WTO-related issues. Discussions were also held on the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) Plus; the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and similar trade agreements and how decisions taken may affect the overall development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the region.

OFFICIAL OPENING

3. Dr Vili A. Fuavao, FAO Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands, welcomed the participants to the 14th RTM. He acknowledged the presence of New Zealand's Minister of Trade, Honourable Tim Groser, and thanked New Zealand for their continued support of the meetings. He also thanked partner agencies for their assistance and valued contributions. The RTM has evolved since the first meeting in 1997 and this year the private sector involvement was more prominent. Dr Fuavao's remarks are attached as [Annex 2](#).

4. In the opening address, Honourable Tim Groser, Minister of Trade for New Zealand, said the Forum Trade Ministers Meetings were about relationships with Pacific communities. Similarly, NZ viewed regional agreements such as PACER Plus as being about economic development and political relationships in the Pacific region. Some of these relationships were complex but they would be resolved. NZ wanted to expand the flow of ODA funds to NZD600million by 2015, most of it to the Pacific, with a focus on job creation and economic development. The broad trends in international trade suggested a lengthy period of slow economic growth, which would accelerate the shift of power to emerging economies and Asia. The transition would impact on global leadership which was likely to move beyond a single power to diffused power. This would also affect other issues such as climate change and multilateral trade. If the WTO mandate was not refreshed this carried large risks, as one could not assume that countries would forever obey the rules and live up to dispute settlements. WTO, as the arbiter of the global supply chain, therefore mattered enormously to Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

5. Another process involved Asia Pacific regionalism which has two features - higher quality Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and convergent FTAs. This included the NZ-China FTA which was the first between China and a developed country. NZ's first FTA was a Closer Economic Partnership with Australia. An FTA with Singapore served as a strategic bridge to forge broader ties with Australasia and ASEAN. Other moves have led to a Trans Pacific Partnership. The shift in power to the developing world, especially India and China, will accelerate and NZ was well placed to build upon these trends. There were opportunities for the Pacific region to produce food in the global supply chain. NZ had an interest in climate change and was keen to push renewable energy. About NZD30million was committed to developing countries for adaptation and mitigation, mostly in the Pacific, either directly or through multilateral channels. The representative for the Cook Islands, Mr Anthony Brown, gave a vote of thanks on behalf of the meeting following the Minister's address.

SESSION 1: ADOPTION OF PROGRAMME AND WORKING PROCEDURES

6. The meeting adopted the Agenda and Working Procedures before the participants introduced themselves.

SESSION 2: MULTILATERALISM AND THE WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION¹

Facilitator: Neil Fraser, NZMAF

2(a) WTO Accession Update

Presentation by Anna Tapusoa, MFAT, Samoa

7. Samoa aimed to become a WTO member by December 2011. Bilateral services negotiations have taken place with a number of countries and a legislative plan seeks to make relevant laws WTO-compliant. The WTO process took over ten years and the experience helped Samoa with other trade agreements such as PICTA and PACER. The challenges include trying to meet requests from WTO members and addressing the concerns of some of the stakeholders in the private sector and civil society. There are limited resources to handle WTO and Pacific trade agreements. The WTO provided technical assistance and support for national workshops on capacity building, intellectual property rights and WTO commitments as well as funding to attend WTO meetings.

8. Samoa noted bilateral negotiations were easier when dealing with goods than on services. Some leniency was granted to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under WTO but Samoa has found members have been substantial in their demands, which took time to address. Samoa expects to graduate from LDC status in 2012. On the dynamics of trading with Pacific states who were either WTO or non-WTO members, Samoa's approach is to apply the same rules and try to align these to the PACER and PICTA.

¹ The RTM presentations are available from FAO, except those presented verbally.

2(b) WTO Accession Update

Presentation by Jeffrey Wilfred, MAQFF, Vanuatu

9. Vanuatu applied to become a WTO member in 1995 before suspending the move in 2001, and reviving it in 2008. The challenges include potential loss of revenue; the need for institutional reforms, and limited financial and human resources. The application will go before the WTO General Council in October 2011 before Vanuatu considers ratification. Consultations with stakeholders remain important although some civil society groups and legislators remain opposed to WTO membership. Vanuatu's LDC status allows for a transition period in implementing WTO commitments. The negotiating platform will change once LDC status is lifted and this will also impact on the cost of borrowing. The WTO has provided support for the process of accession.

2(c) Experiences from the private sector

Panel: Chey Scovell, Manufacturer's Council of PNG; Naitilima Tupou, Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association; Lucy Faanunu, 'Ene'io Enterprises Co Ltd; Michael Finau, Nature's Way Cooperative; Roy Lee, Samoa Fish Ltd.

10. Papua New Guinea has been a WTO member since 1995. The issue with Pacific trade agreements (e.g. PACER, PICTA, Melanesian Spearhead Group) is the lack of internal capacity to participate in new markets, rather than market access. Although capacity building is taking place, there is a great need to build trade infrastructure e.g. the port in Port Moresby operates at over 100% capacity. PNG does not need to export fresh produce to Australia or New Zealand as the local market is far more lucrative. Government indicators suggest GDP growth may double from investments such as the \$15-17 billion Liquefied Natural Gas deal. The private sector needs local solutions grown in the Pacific region. Testing facilities are needed by PNG and other Pacific island countries. While progress has been mixed with Pacific trade agreements, business will trade even without agreements. There is a need to involve the private sector more when dealing with policy changes and direction.

11. PITIA supports an integrated approach when dealing with fisheries policy. The WTO process is relevant to PITIA in terms of issues such as fisheries subsidies. 'Ene'io Enterprises sees challenges for some operators in meeting conditions such as food standards and biosecurity, which can be costly and time consuming. These costs are sometimes covered by technical partners, otherwise smaller operators cannot afford them. Other schemes, such as Aid for Trade support, are available only on a regional level.

12. Nature's Way provides quarantine services for fruits and crops. Importing countries need more resources to speed up the approval process as gaining market access can take time. For example, it took eight years to get Fiji papaya into Australia. NZ has taken nearly 90 years to secure approval to export apples to Australia. Data on an approved product from one country should be used to speed up approval for the same product from other Pacific countries. Samoa Fish Ltd believes overfishing must be addressed by Pacific Leaders as the sector needs to ensure the fishery remains sustainable. Related challenges include the high

cost of doing business in the Pacific, low productivity, high absenteeism and lower catch rates. Foreign investment is useful but leads to much revenue going back overseas, so efforts continue to try and get locals to pool their resources.

13. The PNG Manufacturers Council funded research on the economic impact of industry, including its social value, and found local industries did well at investing and returning value to the community. Vanuatu has a high cost of production which makes it difficult to compete with other countries. There is good potential in the local markets although this requires more capital, testing facilities and improved infrastructure. In consultations with stakeholders in Samoa, officials avoid saying ‘opening up’ markets, due to misunderstandings, as the reality is the sectors are open anyway. FAO believes the economies of scale are partly why the private sector is not investing as much in distribution channels. Pacific productivity is low, and is coupled with high absenteeism in both the public and private sector. There is also a need to distinguish between donors and loaners. Food safety and standards need to be met to protect consumers and to align the private sector to the standards. Technical assistance is available through official channels. The issue of generic pathways, to speed up the approval of exported products, has been raised at meetings of the Pacific Heads of Agriculture.

SESSION 3: PICTA and EPA UPDATE

Facilitator: Dr Chris Noonan, OCTA.

PICTA Update

14. PICTA and PACER are important for coordination across sectors and also link to initiatives such as the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with the European Union. The stepping stone approach means Pacific island countries build experience and skills in negotiation. PICTA started with trade in goods and evolved to trade in services and the movement of natural persons.

15. Samoa views PICTA as a stepping stone although stakeholders currently show little interest. Samoa has engaged in negotiations in trade in services for a number of sectors. PNG has slowed its engagement to avoid setting off tariff reductions that are built in. PICTA has prompted little comment in the region. One reason may be that PICTA will be overtaken by the EPAs and PACER, so countries and the private sector see more value there. Both Australia and New Zealand have indicated PACER Plus is not a traditional trade negotiation – usually focused purely on market access – but is much broader. The Cook Islands has zero tariffed a range of products. One issue involves the movement of natural persons, to ensure enough people are available to do business, as many locals have moved to New Zealand. Some sectors have been opened while the cultural sector is reserved for locals.

EPA Update

16. PNG and Fiji have signed an Interim EPA with the EU. One of the drivers is the opportunity to export fish, especially processed fish from PNG. Six onshore processing facilities in PNG are being completed over the next few years. The PNG National Fisheries

Authority is the competent authority recognized by the EU. There is a limited time for PICs to complete an agreement for an EPA with the EU.

17. The FFA believes the PICs are unlikely to allow multilateral fisheries access without higher fees. Fresh/frozen product now has EU access. If the Pacific agrees to fisheries access, it will be a multilateral agreement with the region as a whole, but individual countries are prepared to negotiate access on bilateral terms. If that country cannot reach agreement, they can break off the negotiations as there is no requirement to provide access without an agreement. The Pacific also wants to link fisheries access to onshore facilities and maritime surveillance support.

18. The Cook Islands views the EPA talks as helping to enhance its profile as some countries do not recognize the Cook Islands separately. The EPA allows engagement with the EU at a level they might not be able to do with others. PNG seeks to promote value-adding including having more fish being processed in the Pacific. Direct employment in fisheries also helps to create additional spinoff jobs. Both Thailand and the Philippines are negotiating access to the EU over the next few years and, once achieved, there will be less incentive to invest in PICs due to the higher cost of doing business there. Samoa supports a stronger focus on value-adding to improve the returns. Most PICs have a small landmass and rely heavily on their fisheries resources.

SESSION 4: PACER Plus

Presentation by Dr Chris Noonan, OCTA.

Facilitator: Anthony Brown, Cook Islands

19. PACER Plus aims to integrate and benefit the whole region. Countries need to put in place the processes by which to assess options and make decisions. Each island is different, so a traditional trade agreement will not work. Modern trade agreements affect a very large number of government policies and economic activities. The PACER Plus will be subject to WTO rules, and will also apply to non-members.

20. The PACER is a framework for cooperation leading to a single regional market. The PICs will need to factor in other changes, including ASEAN's duty free access to Australia and New Zealand by 2020. Substantial liberalisation has taken place among PICs and is ongoing. In 2009 Pacific Islands Forum Leaders endorsed the commencement of negotiations on PACER Plus. The non-participation of Fiji in the negotiations creates a number of issues for regional integration. Asia is becoming more important as a trade, investment and development partner. When Forum Leaders agree to negotiate the WTO Doha Round this does not inevitably lead to an agreement. The PACER Plus is the most important economic agreement the FICs will negotiate this decade so the PICs want to get it right. However, there is no capacity in the PICs to handle many issues or negotiations simultaneously.

21. A simple free trade agreement in goods has few benefits for the Pacific. Insisting that PICs sign a GATT XXIV and V-compliant trade in goods and services agreement may

lengthen the negotiations. Some PICs may opt out. The PICs want to see want clear benefits as well as a tailored approach that takes account of their differences. The common priority issues include Rules of Origin; customs procedures; standards; regional labour mobility (involving market access, vocational training and recognition of qualifications) which will be a key benefit to PICs from a PACER Plus; development assistance; infrastructure and services liberalisation. Some of the Smaller Islands States (SIS) face difficulty in meeting WTO requirements, however, development partners and regional organisations are assisting in trying to address these issues.

22. The OCTA has an advisory and coordination role with a focus on PACER Plus. The organisation helps countries with proposals and tries to coordinate the position of the Pacific members. The OCTA does not determine the negotiating position of the PICs. It is anticipated that more technical support will be needed in specific areas and issues.

SESSION 5: RESPONDING TO HIGH FOOD PRICES

Update on Global and Regional Food Price Situation

Presentation by Dr Jamie Morrison, FAO

23. Weather related events remain a key driver of global food prices. The OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2011-2020 analysis shows that yield induced production fluctuations in major crop exporting countries are a prime source of international price volatility. Weather related crop yield variations are likely to drive more price volatility in future since longer term increases in demand are outstripping slowing growth in production which will keep upward pressure on prices. Other factors contributing to food price volatility include limited knowledge of stock levels and intervention activity; *ad hoc* use of trade and market policies; exchange rates; energy prices and speculation by non-commercial growers. The growing use of crops for biofuels will continue, largely driven by biofuel mandates and support policies.

24. Policy related solutions to food price volatility differ at the global, regional and national levels. Longterm resilience will need growth in smallholder productivity and increased market integration, as well as a reversal of the decline in ODA and larger national budget allocations. Increased investment is vital with most of this to come from the private sector. The G20 Agriculture Ministers in June 2011 adopted five recommendations which focused on agricultural production and productivity; market information and transparency; international policy coordination; protecting the most vulnerable, and financial regulation. An Action Plan will be submitted to the G20 Leaders summit in November 2011. The FAO SWP Agriculture Ministers meeting in April 2011 adopted three compatible recommendations. These aimed to improve the knowledge of policy options; develop capacity to analyze high food prices and policy responses, and to lobby for stronger rules and transparency over trade and market interventions.

25. In discussion, it was noted that there is a direct relation between oil prices and ethanol and between oil prices and agricultural chemicals. While it is difficult to predict future movements in oil prices, it is likely that the switch point for non-food based biofuels will be

reached. Some small scale biofuel suppliers exist in the region and there is strong interest in renewable energy. Information on domestic markets is vital when making decisions to combat food price volatility and its impacts, but this data is often not collected. New Zealand noted positive outcomes from the G20 meeting, including wheat research, satellite monitoring and the agriculture market information system (AMIS). FAO recognises the need for improved data collection to support better policy and outcomes.

SESSION 6: RESPONDING TO HIGH FOOD PRICES

Facilitator: Peseta Frank Fong

Findings of the Regional Seminar on Rising Food Prices

Presentation by Dr Jamie Morrison, FAO

26. The Sub-Regional Consultation on Policy and Programmatic Actions to Address High Food Prices in the Pacific Sub-Region, held in April 2011, aimed to assist in identifying options in response to rising food prices. The consultation was based on FAO guidelines which provided options covering trade and market related measures; access to affordable food, and measures to increase food production. In the Pacific region, food prices were largely stable in 2010/2011. The Pacific region has a strong subsistence sector and hunger is rare. A way forward includes the need to increase production and consumption of local food; recognise that higher food prices may benefit smallholder farmers; promote farming as a career choice for young people, and make better use of the seasonality of crops through newer technologies, off-season crop varieties, and growing crops under cover.

27. More understanding is needed on the value of the subsistence sector to food security and PIC economies. The community-based social systems in the PICs are the most important safety net for ensuring welfare and food security, and complement the safety nets provided by governments and other stakeholders. This needs to be factored into policy and programme responses so that they do not undermine the social systems. More investment is needed in capacity development in data collection and analysis. Nutrition education and awareness should also be promoted. Partnerships with the media, and wider awareness, can help to promote local nutritious foods for consumers. The consultation was to be followed by further dialogue at national level with key stakeholders.

28. Fiji enjoyed a strong response from students at a recent farming promotion while Tonga will hold a national agricultural show in 2011. RMI noted the private sector is taking the lead in buying ships to improve transport links and is trying to get fishing vessels to also load food crops. In many countries the consumers are choosing cheaper foods rather than nutritious food. Vanuatu has noted an increase in malnutrition and Non Communicable Diseases (NCD). A survey of schools found that in urban areas people preferred rice and bread, rather than local foods. Efforts continued to encourage young people to eat more local processed foods and to take up agriculture as a business. Youth groups were now planting local staples for private sector buyers seeking value-added products.

29. In the Cook Islands, people have enough food but are affected by the low nutritional value of their food. High quality food with high nutrition is needed as well as better eating habits. The impact of high fuel and transport costs on food prices is apparent in the PICs. FAO believes a balance is needed between nutritious food and affordable food, as consumers will not buy better food unless they want it and can afford it.

Regional and National Approaches to Curbing and Mitigating Food Price Volatility – Country Case examples.

Facilitator – Samoa (Peseta Frank Fong)

Panel: Ilimeleki Kaiyanuyanu, DOA, Fiji; Takena Redfern, MELAD, Kiribati; Kautoa Tonganibeia, MFMRD, Kiribati.

30. A Consumer Council of Fiji survey found prices rose for 20 basic items. Rising oil prices also affect other products and services. Most farms are subsistence and this has cushioned the impact of the global financial crisis. Fiji is trying to reduce imports by promoting local food production. IFAD notes the PICs have limited capacity to assess their policy options. Placing more resources into some local sectors which have seen little return, such as the dairy industry, may need review. Each country will need to determine its options for self-sufficiency, as well as what should be sourced from offshore.

31. Kiribati has limited land and water resources which leads to a reliance on imports and greatly limits the country's options. Government responses include price controls, a subsidy on selected imports such as rice, and higher taxes on items such as tobacco. Efforts continue to improve the capacity of communities and the private sector to participate in fisheries, including the training of locals to work on foreign vessels. The fisheries sector in Kiribati faces high prices for imported fuel which means some food imports, e.g. chicken, are cheaper than fish at the local market. FFA says PICs face a dilemma if they allow foreign fishing vessels to offload fish on to local markets – while this will lower prices it can also drive local fishermen out of business.

SESSION 7: DEVELOPING SECTOR POLICY

Facilitator – Alofa'aga Puka-Mauga, Tokelau

7(a) Why, When and How should public sector support be provided? Country approaches to developing agricultural policy.

Presentation by Dr Jamie Morrison, FAO

32. There is a growing appreciation of the need for a more active public sector role that goes beyond the creation of an enabling environment. Agriculture is an inherently risky and relatively low return activity for private sector investors and there is therefore a role for public sector support in risk reduction and in improving the likelihood of good returns. This needs to identify constraints to improved performance and to prioritize interventions. Constraints on public sector support will change over time and will include the basic infrastructure and business environment; weak or missing markets, and incoherent policy. Important government roles in supporting agriculture do not necessarily relate to public expenditure in

the sector, but to policy issues such as exchange rates, land reform, trade policies and price policy. Government support for agriculture may be outside the sector e.g. investment in infrastructure such as roads and shipping.

33. Care is needed to ensure that increasing productivity does not work against sustainability, such as negative impacts from increased chemical and water use. Policy actions should retain good practices of traditional farming, while allowing for surplus production. The sources of market failure must also be understood: basic infrastructure, research, extension and market intelligence will by virtue of their public good characteristics, be underprovided by the private sector. Credit and fertilizers provided by the private sector in well functioning markets may not be where the risks and transaction costs are high or knowledge is limited.

34. The way forward for public sector support should seek to:

- Understand the role smallholders play in sustainable and equitable development .
- Improve how smallholders are facilitated in accessing markets during value chain development.
- Raise awareness of the implications of policy interventions on smallholder pathways.
- Improve dialogue between public and private sector stakeholders to ensure the key constraints to sustainable agriculture are identified and addressed.
- Provide opportunities for capacity development, both within regional and national organizations, for appropriate policy interventions.

Panel: Masayan Moat, DAL, PNG; Peseta Frank Fong, MAF, Samoa; Livo Mele, FD, Vanuatu; Michael Finau, Private Sector Representative, Nature's Way Cooperative, Fiji.

35. Vanuatu recognized the need to bring stakeholders together to develop policy through consultation. FAO noted a tendency to lean towards commercial producers as they had resources but a wide sample of the sector should be involved. The aim is to grow the economy and provide for the country's food and agricultural needs. Constraints include the lack of expertise to implement policy; a lack of infrastructure and technology, and limited human and financial resources. PNG is mainly smallholder based which raises the issue of definition - some define smallholders by land area, e.g. two hectares, as this is easier for a census. Others define it by participation in markets e.g. a farmer selling less than 60% of production is a smallholder. In PNG, all sectors are aligned to the PNG Vision 2050 and Development Strategic Plan 2030. The agriculture sector is a key driver for rural development.

36. Samoa's National Strategy for the Development of Samoa covers all sectors and the consultations include the private sector. The four policy objectives are to strengthen the planning framework; improve national self reliance in food production and nutritional security; enhance private sector capacity and ensure sustainable adaptation. Fiji lacks a national agricultural policy although a range of policies and programmes exist. Tonga is also working on a national agricultural policy. The Nature's Way Cooperative (NWC) uses a quarantine treatment plant built by USAID - this passed to the private sector when USAID withdrew from the Pacific. The NWC membership is open to growers of papaya, eggplant and mango. The FFA recognised the value of seed capital and noted that Public Private Partnerships should seek to provide equitable services.

7(b) Forestry Policy

Presentation by Alan Reid, NZMAF.

37. In 1987 the NZ government owned 52% of planted forests and by 2010 that was down to just 4%. Forest ownership is diverse and includes investment funds, private and corporate investors, Maori incorporations and small scale foresters. The government's role is mainly limited to policy, regulations, biosecurity, trade negotiations, market access and international monitoring and reporting. Forest related government policy includes aspects of climate change, funding, pest management and illegal logging policy. Future challenges include the place of wood for building; climate change, investment in processing and illegal logging. Future drivers for forestry are for more than wood (e.g. water, values, recreation, changing lifestyles, energy supply and cost, overseas markets, and the forest as a resource. New building demands are for laminated timbers, new glues and multi-storey buildings. The issue of illegal logging for NZ involves imported timber. Fiji noted only 16% of its land is arable and forestry policy has to factor in competing land use. In NZ, the issues around land use tend to be resolved with Resource Consents, usually around the most marketable land use. There is very little forestry in NZ on arable land.

SESSION 8: IFAD and FAO GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

Facilitator: Jeffrey Wilfred, MAQFF, Vanuatu

8(a) International Fund for Agriculture Development: Engaging the Pacific Presentation by Sakiusa Tubuna, IFAD

38. IFAD has expanded its work globally and recently opened a new office in Fiji. In the Pacific the budget went from USD400,000 in 2008 to USD125m in 2011. IFAD has shifted from a regional approach to a country specific approach supported by regional activities. IFAD will review a Sub-Regional Strategy for the Pacific in 2012. IFAD has a wide range of products that it can offer to members and these include grant financing and loans for large projects. The organisation is based in Rome and is focused on agriculture and rural development. Agriculture in the Pacific is mainly subsistence and has low growth and few exports, while food imports are increasing. IFAD's goal is to enable poor rural people to improve their food security and nutrition, raise their incomes and strengthen their resilience. Lessons learned are that farming is a business. There is a need to empower rural people, provide market links, promote sustainable practices and access to finance, work with existing institutions, provide cost effective support, and promote youth and partnerships. For the FSSLP, IFAD provided initial financing of USD1.5m. This commitment is to be largely driven by the countries and the quality of proposals that they will submit to FAO. The next steps for IFAD are to review strategic opportunities; support pipeline projects; work with partners; build on opportunities and increase the membership.

8(b) Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy & Sustainable Development: a Global Perspective. Presentation by Nadia Scialabba, FAO

39. The PICs contribute very little to global greenhouse gas emissions, yet climate change will impact heavily on the Pacific region. There is a need to focus on resilience for food production systems. Recent activities include scoping studies and the development of toolkits on climate resilience and youth education. Coconut-based biofuels for power generation can provide significant economic, social and environmental benefits in PICs. Organics have

potential as a diversification strategy. Organic markets are under-supplied but prices are highly volatile for cocoa, vanilla and coffee. In 2010, FAO assisted the Pacific Organic and Ethical Trade Community (POETCom) in options for its governance and choosing the most adapted organic guarantee system, for the effective implementation of the Pacific Organic Standard. All UN agencies are engaged in the preparation of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in June 2012 (Rio+20). The main theme is a Green Economy within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) has requested Blue Economy considerations, as oceans are the backbone of their economies.

SESSION 9: BLUE ECONOMY and DRR/M

Facilitator: Doreen de Brum, MRD, Republic of the Marshall Islands

9(a) Blue Economy Rio +20

Presentation by Nadia Scialabba, FAO

40. The Green Economy recognises that an efficient economy is a precondition for addressing the environmental and social pillars of sustainability. Greening the Economy with Agriculture (GEA) aims to increase food security and has four aspects - availability, access, stability and utilisation. The main GEA messages are: (i) agriculture, forestry and fisheries are key drivers in the transition towards a Green Economy; (ii) attention must be paid to the Blue Economy, defined as sustainable and equal distribution of ocean resources; (iii) a well-managed agri-food sector is a response to climate change, depletion of natural resources, job creation and nutrition-related diseases; and (iv) institutional reforms and financing are needed. Food security will not be achieved without a transition to the Green/Blue Economy. This is because food and fishery systems are threatened by climate change, resource degradation and poverty - the same problems that the Green Economy is designed to tackle. The work on the Green/Blue Economy will be progressed ahead of the Rio+20 meeting in 2012. It would be useful if country delegations included people from agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and not just climate change officials. The FFA will work with FAO on updating the Pacific fisheries data and on engaging with the region at a national and regional level.

9(b) An FAO Framework Programme for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management **Presentation by Florence Poulain, FAO**

41. This programme supports FAOs Strategic Objective I, *Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies*. The goal is to assist in reducing the vulnerability and enhance the resilience of agricultural livelihoods against threats and emergencies, to protect and strengthen the food security and nutrition of farmers, fishers, pastoralists and foresters. While directly supporting and working with national government partners, research institutions, universities and NGOs, the ultimate beneficiaries are the small scale farmers, fishers and foresters who represent 90% of the rural poor; make up the majority of the world's hungry population; and are the largest farmer group globally. Assisting them is the best prospect to improve resilience and to protect livelihoods. The framework programme has four pillars – enable the environment (Institutional strengthening & good governance for DRR/M in agricultural sectors); watch (Information and early warning systems on food & nutrition security and trans-boundary threats), prepare (Preparedness for effective response & recovery in agriculture, livestock, fisheries & forestry) and build resilience (Mitigation, prevention and building resilience with technologies, approaches & practices in farming, fisheries and forestry). For each pillar, the primary goals are to support capacity development,

share and apply information and knowledge, and develop partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels. DRR/M is a FAO corporate priority. Reducing disaster risk is critical to managing the impacts of climate change and avoiding the erosion of social and economic welfare. This approach is a cost effective investment in sustainable development - every dollar spent on disaster risk reduction is expected to return two to four dollars in terms of avoided or reduced disaster impacts.

BREAKOUT SESSIONS 10-13

42. The meeting held parallel Breakout Sessions for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.²

SESSION 14:

Facilitator – Vili Fuavao

14(a) RECAP OF BREAKOUT SESSIONS

43. Each of the three groups highlighted some of the key points from their sessions.

Agriculture Group

Presenter: Itaia Lausaveve, DOA, Tuvalu

44. The Agriculture Group welcomed the presentations and the updates on issues facing the sector. In summary:

- Evidence-based approaches to decision making provide advice on the kind of evidence that is relevant; how it is treated and how decisions are made using the evidence. Policy development is subject to competing vested interests and can be driven by pressure to act quickly. Policy not based on evidence has a higher risk of failure. Policy making considers the options available; the choices between cost-benefits and cost-effectiveness, and the quantity and quality of data. The evidence-based approach underpins four market case studies being conducted by FAO in Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- Many policies impact on the agriculture sector and some may be conflicting. An important step is to map the policy environment and ensure coherence to a common set of principles. This should identify potential policy conflicts and the need for sector wide alignment.
- Value Chain analysis enables proper project development by identifying actors and intervention points along a supply chain. With the increasing number of new agriculture projects in the Pacific, this approach will improve small-holder market integration in the Pacific. It is also important to co-ordinate efforts to avoid duplication. Using Value Chain analysis to chart project interventions along the supply chain is an effective way of achieving high quality production.
- Risk Analysis is an essential part of the transformation from a traditional food safety system to a modern system. It provides a science-based approach to food safety management and ensures WTO compliance. The four steps of risk assessment are hazard identification; hazard characterisation; exposure assessment and risk characterisation. Risk management weighs the options and, if needed, selects an appropriate prevention and control option. Risk

² The full presentations are available from FAO, except those presented verbally.

communication exchanges information on hazards and risks; risk-related factors, and risk perceptions.

- In managing food-borne disease events such as the E-coli outbreak in Europe, the basic framework for safe products in the fresh fruit and vegetable industry is provided by applying good agricultural and manufacturing practices; good hygiene, and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) systems.
- The PICs are vulnerable to the spread of introduced weeds, pests and diseases, and invasive species. The biosecurity capacity is limited. The future outlook for Pacific trade in agriculture is for access to new niche markets including organic produce, and opportunities for processed cooked food. There is a need to strengthen national biosecurity capacities for border protection and market access.

Fisheries Group

Presenter: Doreen de Brum, MRD, Republic of the Marshall Islands

45. The Fisheries Group discussed the status of fisheries and how stakeholders were addressing the challenges for the sector. In summary:

- There is more optimism regarding viable fisheries investments and improved fishing access arrangements, as PICs are better able to leverage access to their fishing zones. Structural changes favour PIC producers through the dominant size of the Pacific tuna resource and overfishing in other regions; stable access to fish supply versus overfishing in other regions; demand for tuna is growing; improved market access and new technology. There are opportunities to increase fees from foreign fishing operations.
- Direct foreign investment has proved the most effective vehicle to promote commercial fisheries development in the region. On-shore processing adds value - the returns to the local economy triple if the catch is processed ashore. Economic development has not lent itself to a fully regional approach and sub-regional groupings, based on fisheries of common interest, have proved more effective. Small producers should emphasize high quality, niche focused, eco-friendly and fair trade characteristics, but need technical assistance and financing.
- Climate change and natural hazards have implications for fisheries and aquaculture and food and nutrition security. The fisheries and aquaculture sector is a critical contributor to food supply, food security and income generation in the Pacific. Fish and fishery products are among the most widely traded foods worldwide, reaching USD102 billion in 2008. Preparing and responding to climate change and the impacts of disasters will require strengthening ecological, economic and social resilience; technological innovation; policy coherence across sectors and improved disaster preparedness and response management, in particular support to climate change adaptation plans and implementation.
- Over 90% of all fishers and fish workers are small-scale and contribute significantly to food security and poverty alleviation. Yet the important role of small-scale fisheries to food security and poverty alleviation is not fully recognized. Efforts have been made to understand the current situation, challenges and opportunities in inland and marine waters and in raising the profile of the sector. At its 29th Session in 2011, the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) agreed on the important role played by the small-scale fisheries sector, particularly for

developing countries in the context of food security and poverty alleviation. It approved the development of a new international instrument on small-scale fisheries that could draw on relevant existing instruments, complementing the Code of conduct for responsible fisheries. The new instrument should be voluntary guidelines that address both inland and marine small scale fisheries and focus on the needs of developing countries. A discussion paper has been prepared for continued consultations with partners and the development of the Guidelines in accordance with the COFI recommendations.

- The marine fisheries capture potential, and production, has peaked. More effective management and conservation is vital to maintain marine capture production. This implies ratification and implementation of international fisheries instruments. World aquaculture production is now nearly half the global fish supply and is expected to fill the gap in the growing demand for fish and fishery products.
- The PIC negotiating position on fisheries subsidies has not changed since the region's 2009 brief was delivered. The 2011 negotiations left unresolved four key issues for PICs. These are (i) defining subsistence and artisanal fisheries; (ii) defining fisheries management standards and enforcement; (iii) ensuring that existing multilateral and bilateral access arrangements in place are not compromised, and (iv) establishing appropriate parameters for subsidies for vessel construction for operation on the high seas to retain policy space while ensuring conservation and equity for resource owners.
- The future of the DOHA Round is uncertain and the process of moving forward with the fisheries subsidies negotiations is unclear. Over the past two years PICs have developed a visible profile in the negotiations. PICs need to remain engaged in whatever process evolves from the current impasse. It is vital that the Office of the Permanent Representative of the Pacific Islands Delegation to the WTO in Geneva, and FFA, are suitably resourced to fully participate. The PICs need to review their current brief and the WTO has offered to host a regional workshop for this in early 2012.

Forestry Group

Presenter: Livo Mele, FD, Vanuatu

46. The Forestry Group discussed current issues and emerging challenges facing the forestry sector. In summary:

- Forests are not about wood alone but also provide other goods and services. Changes in regional and global agendas require strategic thinking, planning and action.
- Illegal logging - when timber is harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of national laws - is a major concern and is receiving much attention in high-level meetings at the regional level. For example, in May 2011 the APEC Trade Ministers established an experts group on illegal logging which is to identify measures for countries to consider taking to address illegal logging by November 2011. Furthermore key timber importing countries i.e. the EU and Australia are developing regulatory responses to prohibit the importation of illegally sourced timber and wood products. These regulations require timber importers to establish due diligence systems and verify the legality of imported wood products. This presents a real challenge for timber exporting countries in the region. Countries are encouraged to liaise and consult with their importing partner countries to reach a common understanding to lessen impacts on trade of forestry goods and request technical assistance to meet requirements.
- The theme of this years Australia New Zealand Institute of Forestry (ANZIF) Conference held in Auckland in May 2011 was "Pacific Forestry Growing a Forestry Future".

Following on from recommendations agreed at the conference, the NZIF has established a Pacific Forestry Special Interest Group (PSFIG). This group, open to any forestry professionals in the Pacific Islands, is now receiving the weekly NZIF email newsletter for free. This is to facilitate the exchange of information between NZIF members and foresters in the PICs. NZIF is progressing other recommendations including advocating for enhanced investment and collaboration between New Zealand's forestry Crown Research Institute, Scion, and forestry research institutes in Australia and the Pacific.

- Planning for the 2015 Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) is underway now. Good data is important in sustainably managing forests for the different goods and services, as well as for policy decision-making. Also data can be used for other means i.e. in countries efforts for REDD+ readiness. The Global Forest Resource Assessment jointly implemented by FAO and member countries must be strengthened at the national level. Country Focal Points should be trained and equipped appropriately to undertake the forestry reporting required for the FRA.

- MAF provided an overview of the climate change negotiations, and provided a detailed description of the agenda item on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The focus of the presentation was on the REDD+ technical work programme, which was agreed to in December 2011. This agreement marked a change in the negotiations from the consideration of a high-level policy framework, to a consideration of more technical, implementation issues. A brief, high-level overview was also provided on the REDD+ Partnership; UN-REDD; and the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The REDD+ process has captured the interest of several countries in the region. PNG, Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands have a strong interest in the REDD+ work, and with their partners have been engaged in work to achieve REDD+ Readiness. The key interest of the countries is how to best dedicate their efforts and benefit from the opportunities associated with REDD+ funding. Whilst REDD+ is seen as new money and potential investment for the forestry sector, the rules and procedures are yet to be clearly defined and agreed to by the governing bodies.

- NZ Ministry for the Environment presented on the inventory systems for GHG accounting, CO₂ emissions recording and reporting. This is important work for monitoring and evaluating forest carbon stocks. Countries are encouraged to utilize links with MAF and MfE to progress their own work, initially by collecting data. New Zealand's reporting has developed gradually as methods are improved and as more data becomes available. This is acceptable under the guidelines New Zealand report under.

- A representative from Scion presented on how New Zealand developed its forest carbon inventory system and the lessons that could be learnt from the New Zealand experience. What is apparent is that there are currently a lot of technical assistance initiatives being undertaken by different countries in the Pacific for REDD+ readiness. Would it be possible to pool this money and have something like a LiDAR done for the entire Pacific? Scion also presented on its research work of relevance to forestry in the Pacific.

- MAFNZ urged countries to establish forest surveillance mechanisms to manage the risks of pests and diseases incursion and for eradication purposes. The new Guideline to Implementation of Phytosanitary Standards in Forestry was outlined.

14(b) UPDATE OF INITIATIVES

Facilitator: Dr Vili Fuavao, FAO

SPC Update

Presenter: Inoke Ratukalou, SPC

47. SPC updated the meeting on several initiatives.
- The All ACP Agriculture Commodity Project (AAACP) ending in December 2011 aims to develop a strategic approach to small-holder market integration, identifies critical barriers such as access to finance, policy support, marketing or market information and provides capacity support and technical assistance in these areas.
 - The ACIAR Pacific Crops Program seeks to identify production constraints and improve farmer incomes. The Facilitating Agriculture Commodity and Trade (FACT) project goes to the end of 2012. The new Increasing Agriculture Commodity and Trade (IAC) project, which started in July 2011, will upscale the work by FACT.
 - The Pacific Agribusiness Research and Development Initiative (PARDI) will run until 2014 and aims to help the private sector overcome barriers to better market integration. The Pacific Horticultural and Agriculture Market Access (PHAMA) project runs through 2013 and aims to assist PICs to improve access to major markets through the preparation of market access requests and building national and regional capacity.
 - In 2012, under an Intra-ACP EDF 10 project, SPC will continue some of the work begun by the AAACP. This seeks to improve agriculture sector strategy; the supply of market information; capacity of farmer organisations, and assist enterprises to supply local markets.
48. The meeting noted the potential for PIC trade within the region with some products. For example, imported kava sold for up to AUD70 a kilo in Kiribati which suggested some PIC markets offered better returns than to Australia or New Zealand. The high cost of transport and limited infrastructure within the region remained a challenge for stakeholders.

FSSLP Update

Presenter: Dr Vili Fuavao, FAO

49. FAO expects to soon approve the first projects under the Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (FSSLP) for the Pacific. The tighter funding climate means the original management structure will be streamlined at the regional level while national units will be preserved. FAO will work with relevant partners such as IFAD and SPC to maximise the use of resources. Difficulties in completing data collection and the national Food Security Assessments have led to delays in the implementation. The design of the programme takes a regional approach, however, members are at different stages of preparation. FAO will take the views of members on board in addressing the issue.

SESSION 15: CLOSING, WRAPUP & EVALUATION

Facilitator – Vili Fuavao

50. The agenda of the RTM has evolved over the years and FAO invited the participants to provide feedback on whether the title of the meeting should be revised to reflect the increased focus on trade and sustainable development. The current title is ‘Round Table Meeting for Pacific Island Countries on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions’. One proposal is to change the title to ‘Round Table Meeting on Trade and Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries’.

CLOSING

51. In closing, Dr Fuavao thanked the Government of New Zealand for their hosting of the meeting and the excellent meeting arrangements. He thanked the participants and presenters for their valuable contributions and also acknowledged the support from development partners and international and regional agencies. The 14th RTM was officially closed.

FIELD VISITS IN AUCKLAND

52. The Field Visits were organised by Pacific Islands Trade and Invest. A visit to the Auckland Fish Market preceded separate visits for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

Agriculture - The group visited Raro Orchards in Waimauku which grows organic produce for the local markets.

Fisheries - The Auckland Seafood School in Freemans Bay gave a lesson on post-harvest value-adding practice: sashimi and sushi.

Forestry – A visit to South Pacific Timber Processing Plant in Mount Roskill was followed by a presentation in Newmarket by the Tane Tree Trust.

EVALUATION

53. Two-thirds of the 26 participants who handed in Evaluation Forms were attending their first RTM. The response to the agenda, meeting arrangements and field trips was very positive. Some suggestions were made which FAO will take on board. These include:

- Next RTM could include more trade; market access opportunities, and climate change impacts regarding food security.
- Limit the number of PowerPoint slides to between 4-10 slides per presenter.
- The higher profile for private sector in the programme was warmly welcomed.
- Panel sessions worked very well and prompted some good discussion.
- The field trips were well received.
- Pre-travel contact should encourage active participation in discussions.
- Internet links were fast but expensive.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COOK ISLANDS

Anthony Brown
 Secretary of Agriculture
 Ministry of Agriculture
 P.O. Box 96
 Rarotonga
 Tel: 682 54089
 Fax: 682 28881
 Email: abrown@agriculture.gov.ck

Koroa Raumea
 Director
 Inshore Fisheries and Aquaculture Division
 Ministry of Marine Resources
 P.O. Box 85
 Avarua
 Rarotonga
 Tel: 682 28730
 Fax: 682 29721
 Email: k.raumea@mmr.gov.ck

Taukea Raui
 Manager – Division of Agriculture
 Mauke Island Administration
 P.O. Box 3233
 Rarotonga
 Tel: 682 35209/23896
 Fax:
 Email: raui@mauke.net.ck

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Gibson Susumu
 Program Manager - Agriculture Unit
 FSM Department of Resources and Development
 P.O. Box PS-12 Palikir
 Pohnpei
 Tel: + 691 3205133
 Fax: +691 3205854
 Email: gibson.susumu@gmail.com
Gibson.Susumu@fsmrd.fm

Valentin Martin
 Program Manager - Fisheries
 FSM Department of Resources and Development
 P.O. Box PS-12 Palikir
 Pohnpei
 Tel: 691 3202620
 Fax: 691 3205854
 Email: fsmmrd@mail.fm

FIJI

Ilimeleki Nakove Kaiyanuyanu
 Chief Economist
 Department of Agriculture
 Private Mail Bag
 Raiwaqa, Fiji
 Tel: 679 3100292
 Fax: 679 3100293
 Email: ikaiyaniyanu@govnet.gov.fj

Inoke Wainiqolo
 Conservator of Forests
 Forestry Department
 P.O. Box 2218
 Government Building
 Suva
 Tel: 679 3312995
 Fax: 679 3318692
 Email: wainiqoloinoke@gmail.com

KIRIBATI

Ms Takena Redfern
 Senior Agricultural Officer
 Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural
 Development
 P.O. Box 267
 Tarawa
 Tel: +686 28108
 Fax: +
 Email: macktaken79@gmail.com

Kautoa Tonganibeia
Resource Policy Advisor
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources
Development
Tarawa
Tel: +686 22010
Fax:
Email: kautoat@mfmrd.gov.ki

NAURU
Frankie Ribauw
Director for Agriculture
Department of Commerce, Industry and
Environment
Government Building
Yaren
Tel: +674 557 3132
Fax:
Email: frankie.ribauw@naurugov.nr
aiesharib@yahoo.com

Masau Detudamo
Trade Director
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Nauru
Tel: +674 557 3041
Fax:
Email: masau.detudamo@naurugov.nr

NEW ZEALAND
Neil Fraser
Manager – International Liaison
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 2526
Wellington
Tel: +644 8940652
Fax: +644 8940742
Email: neil.fraser@maf.govt.nz

Peter Bailey
Policy Analyst
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Pastoral House
The Tee
Wellington
Tel: 644 8940092
Email: peter.bailey@maf.govt.nz

Sally Jennings
Adviser
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
25 The Terrace
Wellington CBD
Tel: +644 8940431
Fax:
Email: sally.jennings@maf.govt.nz

Alan Reid
Senior Analyst
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
P.O. Box 2526
Wellington
Tel: +644 8940708
Fax: +644 8940742
Email: alan.reid@naf.govt.nz

Richard Ivess
Senior Specialist (SPS)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Private Bag 18 901
Wellington
Tel: +644 4398000
Fax: +644 4398522
Email: Richard.ivess@mfat.govt.nz

Ms Anna Falloon
International Fisheries Advisor
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
101 – 103 The Terrace
Wellington
Tel: +644 8194640
Fax:
Email: Anna.Falloon@fish.govt.nz

Nacanieli Waqa
Senior Adviser
Pacific Market Access
Imports and Exports Standards
Plant Imports & Export Group
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry
Tel: +644 894 0479
Fax:
Email: Nacanieli.Waqa@maf.govt.nz

Ellie Avery
Senior Policy Analyst
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Tel: 64-4-894 0650
Fax: 64-4-894 0742
Email: Ellie.Avery@maf.govt.nz

Conrad George
Senior Policy Analyst
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Tel: 64-4-894 0879
Fax: 64-4-894 0742
Email: Conrad.George@maf.govt.nz

Raj Rajasekar
Senior Programme Manager (Codex)
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Tel: 64-4-894 2576
Fax: 64-4-894 0742
Email: Raj.Rajasekar@maf.govt.nz

NIUE

Ms Natasha Toeono-Tohovaka
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Fonoukula
Alofi
Tel: +683 3644
Fax: 683 4079
Email: Natasha.Tohovaka@mail.gov.nu

Sione P. Sionetama
Collector of Customs
Customs/Trade Office
Revenue Division
Treasury Department
Niue
Tel: +683 4047
Fax: +683 4001
Email: sionepokau.sionetama@mail.gov.nu

PALAU

David Orrukem
Director – Bureau of Marine Resources
Palau Government
P.O. Box 359
Koror
Tel: 680 4883125
Fax: 680 4883555
Email: tekoilchei@palaunet.com

Stalin Pedro
Special Assistant to the Minister
Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Industries and
Commerce
1st Floor Executive Building
National Capital Complex
Palau
Tel: 680 7672111
Fax:
Email: mincat@palaunet.com
yasaibune@gmail.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Rodney Kirarock
Trade and Investment Officer
National Fisheries Authority
P.O. Box 2016
Port Moresby, NCD
Tel: +675 3090423
Fax: +675 3202061
Email: kirarok@gmail.com
rkirarock@fisheries.gov.pg

Masayan Moat
Deputy Secretary
Department of Agriculture & Livestock
P.O. Box 2033
Port Moresby
Tel: 675 321 3302
Fax: 675 321 2236
Email: moatm@global.net.pg

REPUBLIC OF MARSHALL ISLANDS

Ms Doreen deBrum
NPC – FSSLP
Ministry of Resources and Development
Tel:
Email: doreendebrum@gmail.com

SAMOA

Peseta Frank Fong
Assistant CEO
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 1874
Apia
Tel: 685 28097
Fax:
Email: frank.fong@maf.gov.ws

Ms Anna Tapusoa Main
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
P.O. Box L859
Apia
Tel: 685 21171
Fax: 685 21504
Email: anna@mfat.gov.ws

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Reeves Moveni
Commissioner of Forests
Ministry of Forestry
P.O. Box G24
Honiara
Tel: +677 24216
Fax: +677 24216
Email: rmoveni@gmail.com

TOKELAU

Ms Alofaaga Puka-Mauga
Senior Policy Advisor
Government of Tokelau
P.O. Box 3298
Apia
Tel: 685 7774574
Fax: 685 21761
Email: akepuka@lesamoa.net

TONGA

Ms Eleutilde C. Vainikolo
Deputy Director
Ministry for Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries
P.O.Box 14
Nuku'alofa
Tel: +676 23038
Fax: 676 23093
Email : leody.vainikolo@mafff.gov.to

Martin Finau
Fisheries Officer
Ministry for Agriculture & Food, Forests and Fisheries
P.O. Box 871
Nuku'alofa
Tel: 676 21399
Fax: 676 23891
Email: martinf@tongafish.gov.to

TUVALU

Itaia Lausaveve
Director of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture
Ministry of Natural Resources and Lands
PMB
Funafuti
Tel: 688 20836
Fax:
Email: ilausaveve2@yahoo.com
Itaialausaveve@gmail.com
ilausaveve@gov.tv

VANUATU

Jeffery Wilfred
Director-General
Ministry of Agriculture, Quarantine, Forestry and Fisheries
PMB 9039
Port Vila
Tel: +678 5527916
Fax: +678 26498
Email: jwilfred@vanuatu.gov.vu

Livo Mele
Director of Forest
Forestry Department
PMB 9064
Port Vila
Tel: +678 23171
Fax: + 678 25051
Email: livomele@hotmail.com

PRIVATE SECTORS

FIJI

Michael Finau Brown
Chief Executive Officer
Natures Way Cooperative Fiji Ltd
P.O. Box 9825
Nadi Airport
Tel: 679 6724566
Fax: 679 6724569
Email: Michael.finau@gmail.com

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Chey Scovell
Chief Executive Officer, Manufactures Council of PNG
Chief Advisor, Minister Trade, Commerce and Industry
P.O. Box 398
Port Moresby
Tel: 61408192466 or 675 72439888
Fax: 675 3217145
Email: chey888@gmail.com

SAMOA

Roy Lee
Director
Samoa Fish Limited
P.O. Box 2773
Apia
Tel: 685 29230
Fax: 685 32032
Email: rlee@samoa.ws

TONGA

Mrs Lucy Faanunu
Managing Director
'Eneio Enterprises Company Limited
'Eneio Beach
P.O. Box 3
Tu'anekivale
Vava'u
Tel: 676 8671-04/71048
Fax:
Email: eneiobg@hotmail.com

Ms Naitilima Tupou
Secretariat
Pacific Islands Tuna Industry Association
P.O. Box 1704
Nuku'alofa
Tel: 676 28867/876-3117
Fax: 676 26039
Email: secretariat@pacifictunaindustry.com

VANUATU

Mrs Votausi Mackenzie-Reur
Managing Director
Lapita Café Limited
P.O. Box 1131
Port Vila
Tel: 678 27015
Fax: 678 23418
Email: reur@vanuatu.com.vu

CROP AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY

James T Movick
Deputy Director – General
Forum Fisheries Agency
P.O. Box 629
Honiara
Tel: 677 21124
Fax:
Email: james.movick@ffa.int

IFAD

Sakiusa Tabuna
IFAD Sub-Regional Coordinator for the Pacific Islands
IFAD Sub-Regional Office for the Pacific Islands
c/- UNDP – Suva
Tel: 679 3312500
Fax: 679 3301718
Email: s.tabuna@ifad.org

PACIFIC ISLAND TRADE & INVEST

Adam Dennis
Trade Commissioner
Auckland, New Zealand
Tel: +649 529 5165
Fax: +
Email: adam.d@pacifictradeinvest.com

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY

Inoke Ratukalou
Acting Director Land Resources Division
Luke Street, Nabua
Suva
Tel: 679 3370733
Fax: 679 3370021
Email: inoker@spc.int

Viliami Fakava
Coordinator
Biosecurity & Trade Support
SPC Land Resources Division
Suva, Fiji
Tel: +679 3379231
Fax: +679 3370021
Email: ViliamiF@spc.int

Sairusi Bulai
Coordinator, Forest & Trees Team
SPC Land Resources Division
PMB
Suva
Tel: 679 3370733
Fax:
Email: sairusib@spc.int

VANUATU

Chris Noonan
Chief Trade Adviser
Office of the Chief Trade Adviser
Independent Park
Port Vila
Tel: 678 25003
Fax: 678 25003
Email: cnoonan@octa.vu

SECRETARIAT**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Vili A. Fuavao
Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Vili.Fuavao@fao.org

Ms Nadia El-Hage Scialabba
FAO Headquarters
Rome, Italy
Tel:
Fax:
Email: Nadia.Scialabba@fao.org

Jamie Morrison
Senior Economics
Trade and Markets Division
FAO Headquarters
Rome, Italy
Tel: +390657056251
Fax:
Email: Jamie.Morrison@fao.org

Ms Florence Poulain
Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer
Fisheries and Aquaculture Department
FAO Headquarters
Rome, Italy
Tel: +390657056251
Fax:
Email: Florence.poulain@fao.org

Masanami Izumi
Fishery Officer
Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Masanami.Izumi@fao.org

Dirk Schulz
Food and Nutrition Officer
Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Dirk.Schulz@fao.org

Aru Mathias
Forest Resources Management Officer
Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Aru.Mathias@fao.org

Ms Fetika Faafua
Senior Secretary
Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Fetika.Faafua@fao.org

Ulafala Aiavao
Consultant
Subregional Office for the Pacific Islands
Private Mail Bag
Apia, Samoa
Tel: +685 22127
Fax: +685 22126
Email: Ulafala.Aiavao@fao.org
Ulafala@gmail.com

**Fourteenth FAO Roundtable Meeting for Pacific Island Countries
on WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions
22-26 August 2011, Mercure Hotel, Wellington**

Opening Remarks

By Vili A Fuavao, FAO Subregional Representative for the Pacific Islands

Honourable Tim Groser, New Zealand Minister of Trade; Representatives from our host country, New Zealand; Representatives of Pacific regional and international organisations; Representatives from FAO member countries; Representatives of the private sector and non-profit community; Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my privilege to welcome you today to the Fourteenth 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 continued support of the latest meeting in the Roundtable series. The presence of the Honourable Tim Groser today shows the continued commitment of the New Zealand Government, in assisting the Pacific Islands Nations to better integrate into the regional and global economies.

I wish to thank the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for their continued financial assistance towards this meeting. I also acknowledge the technical assistance by our colleagues from the CROP agencies, including the Pacific Islands Trade & Invest, Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

I am very pleased to welcome the participants from the Pacific Island countries. Your contributions are central to the success of the Roundtable Meetings. They aim to assist your countries in developing capacity, and sharing experiences, in dealing with the dynamics of international trade.

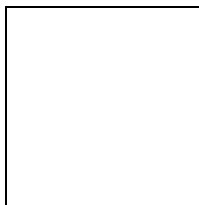
The Roundtable Meetings have evolved since the first meeting in 1997. The initial focus was on raising awareness of the Agriculture sector on the rules and obligations of the World Trade Organization. More recently, the regional trade agreements, such as PICTA and PACER Plus, and bilateral agreements, such as the EPA, were added. They continue to shape the debate at the national and regional levels, including their impact on the livelihoods of our people.

The sessions this week include a look at PACER Plus, as well as updates on WTO Accession by some of our country delegations. Other sessions will cover a wide range of topical issues that impact on our agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors.

It is an honour for our meeting to be opened by the Honourable Tim Groser. His lengthy resume in international trade includes working as New Zealand's Chief Negotiator in the GATT Uruguay Round. He has also been his country's Ambassador to the WTO, and the Chair of Agricultural Negotiations for the WTO.

It is with great pleasure that I now invite the Honourable Tim Groser, Minister of Trade for New Zealand, to deliver the Opening Address. Thank You.

AGENDA



**14th Roundtable Meeting for Pacific Islands Countries on
WTO and Regional Trade Agreements and Provisions
Mercure Hotel Willis St, Wellington, New Zealand
22-26 August 2011**

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

Provisional Agenda

SESSION/TIME	TOPICS	SPEAKERS
<i>DAY 1: MONDAY, 22 August 2011</i>		
8:00am-8.30am	Registration	
8:30am-9:00am	Official Opening	Hon Tim Groser, NZ Minister of Trade
9:00am-9.30am	Pacific Trade Issues and Perspectives	
9:30am-9:45am	Group Photo	
9:45am-10:15am	Morning Tea	
Session 1 10:15am-10:45am	Introduction Adoption of the Agenda, Working and Administrative Arrangements and Introduction of Participants	Vili A Fuavao, FAO
Session 2 10.45am–12.30pm	<i>Facilitator: Neil Fraser (NZMAF)</i> Multilateralism and the World Trade Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WTO Accession Update Experiences from the Private Sector 	Samoa Vanuatu Private Sector Participants
12:30pm-1.30pm	Lunch	
Session 3 1:30pm-2:30pm	<i>Facilitator: Chris Noonan</i> PICTA and EPA – Update	Chris Noonan, OCTA Country representatives

Session 4 2:30pm-5:00pm	<i>Facilitator: Anthony Brown</i> PACER Plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation and Discussion (3.30pm afternoon tea) 	Chris Noonan, OCTA
DAY 2: TUESDAY, 23 August 2011		
Session 5 8:30am-10:00am	<i>Facilitator: Gibson Susumu</i> Responding to High Food Prices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on global and regional food price situation • Global initiatives to curb food price volatility 	Jamie Morrison, FAO
10:00am-10:30am	Morning Tea	
Session 6 10:30am-12:00pm	<i>Facilitator: Peseta Frank Fong</i> Responding to High Food Prices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Findings of the Regional Seminar on Rising Food Prices • Regional and national approaches to curbing and mitigating food price volatility – country case examples 	Jamie Morrison, FAO Panel Members (Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands)
12:00pm-1:00pm	Lunch	
Session 7 1:00pm-2:30pm	<i>Facilitator: Alofaaga Puke-Mauga</i> <i>Developing Sector Policy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why, when and how should public sector support be provided? Country approaches to developing agricultural policy</i> • <i>Forestry policy</i> Alan Reid (NZMAF)	Jamie Morrison, FAO Panel Members (PNG, Samoa, Vanuatu, Private Sector Representative – NWC)
Session 8 2.30pm-3.15pm	<i>Facilitator: Jeffery Wilfred</i> IFAD: Engaging the Pacific Trade, Food Security, Bio-energy and Sustainable Development: a Global perspective	IFAD Nadia Sciallaba, FAO
3:15pm-3:30pm	Afternoon Tea	

Session 9 3:30pm-5.00pm	Facilitator: Doreen deBrum Blue Economy Rio+20 Roadmap: Disaster Risk Management		Nadia Sciallaba, FAO Florence Poulain, FAO
DAY 3: WEDNESDAY, 24 August 2011			
BREAKOUT SECTORAL SESSIONS			
	AGRICULTURE	FISHERIES	FORESTRY
Session 10 8:30am-10:00am	Evidence based agricultural policy making <ul style="list-style-type: none">Domestic Market studies: a synthesis Jamie Morrison, FAOPolicy alignment and coherence – mapping and prioritizing policy support Jamie Morrison, FAO	Global, Regional and National Status –the development and trade of fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none">Global status<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction Masanami Izumi, FAOFisheries subsidies negotiations James Movick, FFACertification & eco-labeling Anna Falloon, NZMFishRegional status of tuna export - PITIA & FFA Naitilima Tupou, PITIA & James Movick, FFA	Forestry & Trade Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction & Overview – FAORecent Illegal Logging Policy Developments in the EU, Australia & NZ. What they mean for timber exporters. Ellie Avery, NZMAF
10.00am-10.30am	Morning Tea		
Session 11 10.30am-12:00pm	Value Chain development in the Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National status - panel discussions Country representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Global Forest ResourcesReporting of forestry in the Pacific – discussion for the

	<p>Case study examples from regional programmes</p> <p>FAO and SPC (with AAACP, IACT etc)</p> <p><i>Inoke Ratukalou, SPC</i></p> <p><i>Jamie Morrison, FAO</i></p>		<p>forthcoming meeting of the Long Term Strategy for Global Forest Resources Assessment. An overview of the FRA.</p> <p><i>Paul Lane, NZMAF</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of GTZ funded projects to promote SFM <p><i>Fiji Dept of Forestry presentation</i></p>
12.00pm-1.00pm	Lunch		
<p>Session 12</p> <p>1:00pm – 3:00pm</p>	<p>Food Safety and Food Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Safety Emergencies – the role of food safety risk analysis <i>Dirk Schulz, FAO & Kathleen Shaw, NZMAF</i> Update on CODEX <i>Raj Rajasekar, NZMAF</i> 	<p>Development and trade of aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case study on the status of milkfish industry in Palau <i>Masanami Izumi, FAO</i> Risk assessment and management in aquaculture <i>Doreen DeBrum, MR&D</i> National status – panel discussions Country representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+ implementation & monitoring, governance & trade <p>Overview of LULUCF & REDD+ <i>Conrad George, NZMAF</i></p> <p>Implementing inventory systems <i>Bridget Fraser, NZMfE</i></p> <p>Work in the region on REDD+ <i>Sairusi Bulai, SPC</i></p> <p><i>Presentation from a technical expert in the Pacific on REDD+</i></p>
3.00pm-3.30pm	Afternoon Tea		
<p>Session 13</p> <p>3:30pm-5:00pm</p>	<p>Biosecurity and Trade Facilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates on Biosecurity & Trade Development & Initiatives <i>Vilami Fakava, SPC</i> Panel discussion – ‘Way Forward for Pacific Agricultural Trade’ <i>Vilami Fakava, SPC</i> 	<p>Climate change vs. fish trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change: Fisheries & Aquaculture <i>Florence Poulain, FAO</i> <p><i>& James Movick, FFA</i></p>	<p>Research Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research work in PICs: by NZ forestry research institute Scion <i>Tim Payne & others</i> <p>Forestry Biosecurity</p> <p>A guide on</p>

6:30am Return to hotel		
Fisheries Visit	Agriculture Visit	Forestry Visit
<p>8:40am</p> <p>Depart hotel in taxi vans</p> <p>9:00am – 12:15pm</p> <p>Auckland Seafood School</p> <p>Post-harvest value-added fishery product practice</p> <p>22 Jellicoe St, Freemans Bay</p>	<p>9:30am</p> <p>Depart hotel in taxi vans</p> <p>10:00am – 12:00pm</p> <p>Raro Orchards</p> <p>751 Main Road, Waimauku</p>	<p>8:30am</p> <p>Depart hotel in taxi vans</p> <p>9:00 – 10:30am</p> <p>South Pacific Timber Processing Plant</p> <p>12 Carr Road, Mount Roskill</p> <p>11:00 – 12:00pm</p> <p>Tane Tree Trust Presentation</p> <p>PT&I Boardroom</p> <p>5 Short Street, Newmarket</p>
<p>Combined Lunch 1pm</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Venue: Crown Plaza</p>		