

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE

“Sustainable inclusive
growth for PSIDS by
2020”

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VISION

**SUSTAINABLE INCLUSIVE GROWTH
FOR PSIDS BY 2020**

OBJECTIVE

“Whilst its exploitation at present remains partly regulated, our PSIDS continue to be mere suppliers of natural resources. The need for PSIDS to promote greater ownership of the benefits of the resources, coupled with the greater focus of the economies on the uniqueness of the products of our PSIDS economies, places a direct challenge to the PSIDS manufacturing sectors to generate products in an environmentally friendly manner.

The challenge remains: **What are the potential innovative areas that the manufacturing sector could begin to develop to bring about greater resilience of our PSIDS economies?”**

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE

- Drivers of economy and growth
- Manufacturing remains critically important to both developed and developing countries
- Need for business leaders and policy makers cannot rely on old methodology in the changing and new manufacturing environment
- As importance for manufacturing increases consideration needs to be given to the impact on the environment

ISSUES TO ADDRESS IN DISCUSSIONS

- Manufacturing creates value – Trade enhances value
- Sustainable development and Environment
- Conflict between Manufacturing and trade growth and Environment
- Goal – what do we want to achieve

MANUFACTURING CREATES VALUE – TRADE ENHANCES VALUE

- Creates gainful employment for all – skilled, unskilled and women
- Creates upstream, downstream Industries and promotes agriculture, fisheries, forests and tourism sectors through value addition
- Address rural growth, development of underdeveloped regions, provide infrastructure, road, bridges, ports and connectivity
- Encourages private investment, transfer of technology and development of skills

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT

- Natural resources are depleting/unsustainable use of natural resources
- Dependence on Fossil Fuels
- High Carbon emitting industries and increased global footprint
- Threat of global warming and rising sea level

- Climate change “El Nino” and “La Nina”
- Soil erosion, deforestation, salinity, erosion of coastlines
- Scarcity – clean water, lack of arable land, and food insecurity

CONFLICT BETWEEN MANUFACTURING, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

- Manufacturing is crucial for growth of economies
- Manufacturing has potential to become a contributor to unsustainable use of resources
- Adverse impact on the environment
- Strain on resources – movement of population

- Exploitation of labour
- Inferior, counterfeit products
- PSIDS is becoming a dumping ground
- Uneven distribution of wealth
- Avoiding a race to the bottom

GOAL: MANUFACTURING AND TRADE → SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUSIVE GROWTH

- Key links are Leadership, Innovation and Partnership
- **Building human capital and skills**
 - Focus on Education from Childhood to Adult
 - Government education Strategic plan should focus on graduates science and engineering - not arts
 - Entrepreneurship skills
 - Access to education easier

○ Technology

- Encouragement to adopt green/blue technology
- Providing incentives, subsidies, tax breaks, lowering bearing
- Encouraging private investment in green/blue technology and industries
- Putting a value on future – clean air, clean water, energy security, nutritional security – carbon trading rewards and other rewards

- Protecting traditional knowledge and cultural expression traditional medicine
kava, noni
- Focusing on standards – trade standards, environment, labour
- Building brand equity on organic, cultivable sustainable source of produce.

- **Protecting, redistribution investing in redressing the balance –**
 - Partnership and cooperation (PPP and civil society)
 - Affordable housing
 - Public infrastructure
 - Efficient public transport
 - Cooperatives movement and assisting SME

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