



Pacific Islands Development Forum– Leadership, Innovation & Partnership for Green/Blue Pacific Economies.

Session 6, Track E: Manufacturing & Trade

Innovations and Frameworks for facilitating Green/Blue Economies in PICs

Mr. Chey Scovell, CEO, Manufacturers Council of PNG.

Nadi, Fiji. 5-7 August 2013



Manufacturers Council of PNG



- The Manufactures Council of PNG (MCPNG), is a non- profit organization formed in 1991 to promote the manufacturing and downstream processing sector within PNG.
- The Council plays an important role between the private and public sector and works closely across business sectors and government to promote and strengthen manufacturing and value added industries in PNG.
- The Council is committed to working with our government and other parties to provide the necessary supporting infrastructure to create an enabling environment for competitive and sustainable local manufacturing and downstream processing.

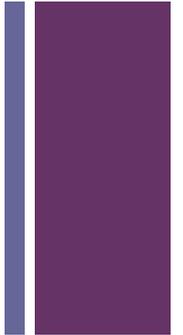


What do we need



- Prevent “man-made extinction” of our species. To ensure that our earth can sustain and support life and ecosystems.
- Workable, achievable interventions... *a change in our ways*.
- Its more than economics and business practices
 - Its about the choices we make as people, what we eat, what we wear, what we build, how we travel, where we work, how many children we have.
- Balancing reductions and developing energy polices
 - The reality is our needs and wants require increasing amounts of energy (and faster then technology can reduce the load)
- MRV – Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable
- Accepting the situations, trusting the science
 - Targets and policy need to be based on the science, not the ‘consensus’.

+ Who are the players?



- “*Independent*” States
- International Bodies / Collective Forums
- Doners, Loaners and NGO’s
- Private Sector Associations (Local, National, Regional)
- Businesses
- Employees
- ‘Voters’, ‘Citizens’ and ‘Tax-payers’



States and International Bodies



- Regulators
 - Standards - *ISO 14000, ISO 50000, IEC, BIM (Building)*
 - Incentives - *Taxes, Tariffs, Concessions*
 - Distributors – *Budgets*

- Mandatory or Voluntary

- How are we setting the bar / goal
 - China currently emits 1/3 of the emissions per person then Australia are they setting the bar for China or for the communities that are most at risk?
 - From the top down or the bottom up? Can we purchase change?

- Effectiveness
 - If we stopped all emissions it would take 20-30 yrs for the climate to stabilise, given the significant inertia its crucial to have effective targets and M&E to track and build momentum.

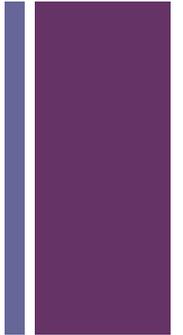
- Should States be responsible for delivery?
 - Utilities, Market Access

+ Donors, Loaners & NGO's



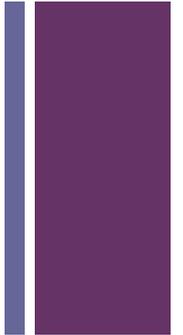
- Understanding the difference
- Concessional finance – *its attractiveness and implications*
 - If there is perceived high risk for private finance, why are they selling it?
- Whose agenda is this anyway?
 - Getting the needs of our communities on the global platform versus having the global players focusing on our needs.
- Understanding competing interests – *shareholders v clients*
- Who are they targeting – *why and is it enough?*
- Playing together – *harmonisation and alignment*

+ Private Sector Associations



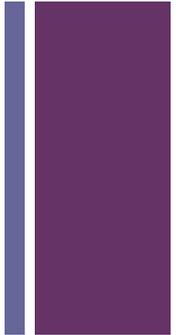
- Regional
 - On whose mandate and the need to be representative
- National
 - Sectoral – *bias and balance*
 - NPSO's – *effectiveness*
- Are they working to higher targets or on members issues?
- Selling the plan to their members, making themselves sustainable.
- What role are they playing – *the role they need to be*

+ Business



- “The idea of ‘blue economy’ came about by a Belgian entrepreneur who wanted to find the best nature-inspired technologies that could affect the economies of the world. His project was centred on creating 100 million jobs over 10 years from 100 innovations. The project started the transformation of the “green economy” to a new concept of “blue economy,” which is now attracting the interest of creative entrepreneurs in various countries.”
- A sustainable business is one which is profitable
- The importance of making sustainability commercial sense
 - Needs to extend beyond niche ‘premiums’.
 - Affordability is everything
- The business of selling and aiding sustainability

+ Voters, Citizens and Tax-Payers



- A reality check of the actual facts
 - Accepting the science over the advertising
- Making the everyday choice
 - Choosing employers that are sustainable
 - Voting MP's with a shared commitment and understanding
 - Be accepting the costs (and not driving them up)



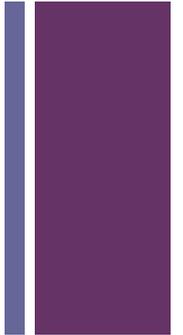
Making what we 'need', realistic to achieve



- Stability - *bi-partisan and enduring*
- It needs to be affordable
- It needs to be inclusive
- It needs to become mainstream
 - Business Literacy
 - Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Development
 - Improving employment and participation
- It needs to make sense
 - Not bearing another's burden
 - Not at the expense of culture



Priorities for Manufacturing



- Government policies target investment in the manufacturing sector, notably downstream processing of renewable resources
- Projects which reduce the cost of doing business – training, education, health, land access, affordable housing, regulation and infrastructure.
- Favorable consideration is given to investments that contribute to economic growth (creates jobs, uses domestic resources, skills development, export potential) promotes regional integration and offers increased equity.
- Direct tax incentives for large and small business investments. These include tax credits for investment in manufacturing and primary production, reduced company tax rates, tax holidays and other exemptions for export market development costs in manufacturing.
- Management of population growth. Rapidly expanding populations whom can no longer sustain traditional subsistence lifestyle.
- Policies and support of growth in service sectors such as tourism, ecological research and skilled labour.
- Fair Trade, not free trade.