



## **Pacific Buzz (November 28): Timor and the New Deal | PNG and Fiji budgets | More**

**By Devpolicy-PiPP**

*A fortnightly roundup of policy news in the Pacific by the [Pacific Institute of Public Policy](#) and the [Development Policy Centre](#).*

## POLITICS

### Timor-Leste, the g7+ and the New Deal for fragile states

On November 22<sup>nd</sup> Timor-Leste's Finance Minister Emilia Pires delivered the first [Harold Mitchell Development Policy Annual Lecture Series](#). Minister Pires [spoke](#) of her five years of experience as Finance Minister in Timor-Leste where 'the key to our progress was acting, and acting fast' and how, through the founding of the [g7+](#) in 2010 (which now has 18 members) fragile states could come together to share their successes and failures and form a voice to 'end the monologue spoken at us and promote a dialogue spoken with us.' This dialogue takes the form of the '[New Deal](#)', which 'is our call to the rest of the world for a new type of engagement... a change in doing business, a change in procedures and a change in mindset.' Minister Pires ended her [presentation](#) saying 'nothing about us, without us.'

### PNG Politics



PM Peter O'Neill [met recently](#) with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of **Indonesia** in Bali and subsequently dismissed reports of a build up of Indonesian military presence on the **West Papua** border. The two leaders discussed [joint projects](#) in the border areas with a focus on the oil, gas and electricity sectors. Meanwhile, the three female MPs in the **PNG** parliament [indicated](#) that they do not intend to support the passage of a bill that would reserve 22 seats in the 111-member legislature for women. Former MP Dame Carol Kidu [commented](#) that whilst it was something of a breakthrough that three women were elected there was still a lot of work to be done in relation to participation of women in politics and decision-making.

### Fiji re-admitted into PACP



**PNG** PM Peter O'Neill hosted a [special meeting](#) of Pacific leaders that resulted in **Fiji** being accepted back into the Pacific ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) fold. **Fiji** has not participated in PACP activities since its suspension from the Pacific Islands Forum in 2009. A new [PACP secretariat](#) is to be established in Port Moresby, sidelining the role of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in PACP affairs. A Melanesian stamp was placed firmly on this initiative with the prime minister of **Solomon Islands** offering to provide a deputy director general for the secretariat.

### Calls for electoral reform



There is a new [government elect](#) in **Palau** where former president Tommy Remengesau Jr. and Antonio Bells have been declared as president and vice president respectively, while in **Vanuatu** Sato Kilman has been returned as prime minister heading a coalition of nine political parties. The Kilman government was formed amidst calls for [electoral reform](#). Meanwhile, the newly elected governor of **American Samoa**, Togiola Tulafono, has also called for electoral [reforms](#), suggesting a system of primary elections. In **PNG** the registrar of political parties, Dr. Alphonse Gelu, is [taking action](#) against MPs who failed to submit their 2012 election expenses.

### Concerns with Australia's Pacific Solution II



**Nauru** foreign minister, Doctor Kieren Keke, responded to a damning Amnesty International report on conditions at the asylum seeker detention centre, indicating construction will soon commence on improved facilities. Meanwhile, the first batch of 19 refugees (including four children) have arrived on Manus island in **PNG**. Manus residents have [expressed concerns](#) over the lack of consultation on the detention centre arrangements, and the Manus Governor Charlie Benjamin has also shared his dissatisfaction. Riot police were sent from

Port Moresby as disgruntled Manus landowners blockaded the Manus airport and [threatened to cut power](#) should they not receive compensation for the establishment of the detention facility.

## ECONOMICS

### **PNG budget: big increases in the development budget, recurrent spending to fall over time**



The PNG budget was brought down on November 20. One key feature was a massive increase in government spending by almost 25 per cent from K10.6 billion in 2012 to K13 billion in 2013. This is funded by an increase in the deficit from 1.2 per cent of GDP in 2012 to 7.2 per cent of GDP in 2013. After 2013, only small increases in expenditure are budgeted for (about 5 per cent), resulting in the deficit falling again. The trend of an ever-increasing share of the development budget in PNG (criticised [here](#)) continues, with the development budget increasing its share of total spending from 35 per cent in 2011 to 42 per cent in 2012 to 44 per cent in 2013 and up to 47 per cent by 2017. Spending on the recurrent budget (critical for education, health, law and order and road maintenance) will be slightly lower in real terms in 2017 than in 2011 (5 per cent less), whereas the development budget will be 60 per cent higher, even after inflation.

### **Fiji budget: large funding allocations to infrastructure, especially roads**



The **Fiji** government last week released a FJD 2.3 billion budget for 2013, representing a twelve per cent increase in expenditure on last year. The [budget](#) will increase the fiscal deficit to 2.8 percent of GDP, and has raised concern among some [observers](#) about government debt levels, which currently stand at 50.5 per cent of GDP. A number of measures are directed towards low income earners, such as raising of the tax free threshold, lowering income tax rates, increasing



wages of non-established civil servants, creating special economic zones in certain rural areas, and establishing state pensions for elderly Fijians with no savings. It is the development budget, however, which has increased most. And the single biggest announcement is a FJD 422 million allocation to the newly established Road Authority for road maintenance and investment. This increase in capital expenditure is part of a government effort to increase development spending, which has risen from approximately nine per cent of total government expenditure in 2007 to almost 30 per cent in next year's budget.

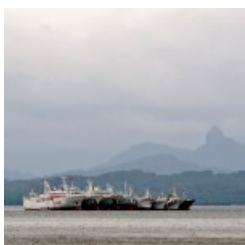
### **Fiji: Employment and labour relations**



Interim PM Bainimarama has defended the Essential Industries Decree as a component of economic reform stressing that it creates a '[rational approach](#)' to labour relations. This occurred in the same week that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) identified **Fiji** as one of the five worst countries out of a total of 32 surveyed with respect to [workers' rights](#). Nonetheless, the interim government has [invited](#) the ILO's Direct Contact Mission to return.

Meanwhile, the newly established Fiji Roads Authority has [announced](#) that over 1,000 jobs will be shed and contracts for road upgrading will be outsourced, most likely to [overseas companies](#). Airport workers have fared somewhat better, having received their first [pay rise](#) in more than ten years.

### **Fishing wrap**



The size of the Chinese tuna fishing fleet in the Pacific has [reportedly](#) doubled over the past two years. The subsidies provided to the Chinese fleet makes it difficult for Pacific island countries to [compete](#) and may also result in overfishing. [Operation Kurukuru 2012](#), a regional maritime surveillance operation, failed to [find](#) any illegal fishing activities in **Solomon Islands**. A [detailed assessment](#) by the European Commission resulted in preliminary warnings to **Fiji** and **Vanuatu** over illegal fishing and could lead to trade

sanctions if the two countries do not take steps to tackle illegal fishing. [In response](#) to the blacklisting threat, the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association has said the EC report is not an accurate reflection of facts.

### Free movement of people and goods in Melanesia



**PNG** recently agreed to [drop tariffs](#) on almost all protected goods (except mackerel, salt and sugar) as the [MSG Free Trade Agreement](#) comes into effect between **Fiji**, **PNG** and **Vanuatu** next year (the **Solomon Islands** has been given till 2017 to [liberalise goods](#)). This comes on top of a labour agreement allowing the movement of skilled people between MSG countries.

Also, this week, **PNG** is exploring trade and investment [opportunities](#) in **India** as the PACER Plus negotiations continue in **Samoa**.

## IN BRIEF

UN Climate Change conference [begins](#) in **Qatar**.

The [annual meeting](#) of the Pacific's Tuna Commission meets in Manila next week.

USP announces plans to [increase tuition fees](#) in 2013.

Seven hundred people [displaced by ethnic clashes](#) in **PNG** are still living in temporary accommodation.

**Cook Islands** reports [unexpected budget surplus](#).

**China** [provides](#) US\$650,000 towards various projects to help Forum Island countries.

Ratu Epeli Nailatikau [returned](#) as president of **Fiji** for another three years

The pension fund of **Marshall Islands** [could be bankrupt](#) by 2020.

**PNG** [suspend poultry imports](#) from **Australia**.

**France** takes a [neutral position](#) on **New Caledonia** independence, while **French Polynesia's** Oscar Temaru [has not ruled out boycotting](#) next year's territorial elections.

*Editorial content is the responsibility of Derek Brien, [PiPP](#) Executive Director, and Stephen Howes, [DevPolicy](#) Director.*

## About the author/s

### **Devpolicy-PiPP**

The Development Policy Centre is a think tank at the Australian National University that research and promote discussion of aid effectiveness, the Pacific and PNG, and development policy. The Pacific Institute of Public Policy (PiPP) is the leading independent think tank serving the Pacific islands community.