

TRADE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR PLAN

2012-2016

Sector Vision

Maximize the gains from domestic and foreign trade and enhance productivity, income generation opportunities and equitable sustainable livelihoods for all Samoans

Sector Theme

Productivity, value-adding, competitiveness, income generation and fair trade

VOLUME 2: INTERVENTIONS AND RESULTS



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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The Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan was developed at the behest of the Government of Samoa through a partnership between UNDP and the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour. The Task Force and Steering Committee included key members of the Government, private sector, civil society and UNDP.

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INTRODUCTION

As noted in Volume I, the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan (TCMSP) identifies the overall sector vision, strategic priority areas of investment and policy objectives. In addition, it covers the detailed implementation strategies and concrete interventions for each sub-sector covered by the plan as well as the macroeconomic environment and key relevant sectors and sub-sectors (e.g. agriculture and tourism). Furthermore, the TCMSP identifies concrete interventions and support needed to create an enabling environment for the private sector, and offers preliminary recommendations to enhance the capacity of implementing agencies.

The key components of the TCMSP are as follows:

Volume I:

- i. A situation analysis, outlining sub-sector performance constraints and challenges.
- ii. Clear and coherent sector-wide policy objectives and outcomes, distinguishing the government's regulatory role from its service and support delivery roles, and clarifying the roles of the private sector, development partners and other key stakeholders.

Volume II:

- iii. A detailed interventions matrix that identifies the roles of respective government divisions and necessary implementation requirements and priority levels.
- iv. A performance monitoring and evaluation mechanism, with clear results-oriented indicators, linked policy objectives and planned outcomes. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are integrated into the actions and implementation matrix.

Volume II of the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan presents several matrices, which show the scheduling of activities, implementation agencies, monitoring and evaluation framework and the monitoring and evaluation matrix, together with the costing for the effective implementation of the strategies proposed.



CHAPTER 8: SECTOR AND SUB-SECTOR RECOMMENDED ACTIONS AND INTERVENTIONS MATRIX,

A. Sectors and sub-sector recommended actions and interventions matrix

Table 15 shows the sectors and sub-sector recommended actions and interventions. This interventions matrix provides a portfolio of initiatives and projects to be implemented in coherent sector-wide approach. Initiatives and projects are clearly linked to outcomes and policy objectives. Performance and impact indicators are provided at the outcome, target, output and activity levels for an enhanced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.

Table 15: Sectors and sub-sector actions and interventions matrix

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved *1	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
SECTION 1: Institutional Capacity Building								
1.1. A coherent sector planning and policy formulation developed. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.1.1. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented. 1.1.2. Budget allocation to TCMSP main implementing divisions increased.	1	Collaborative and ongoing dialogue with relevant line ministries.	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, ALL RELEVANT GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES	ST	P1- ongoing
	2	Develop a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor the impact of the plan in poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs.	X		X	MCIL, MFAT, ALL RELEVANT GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES	ST	P1 - ongoing

¹ These are the key lead agencies involved, with others to be co-opted during implementation.

I.1.3. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. I.1.4. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	Outcomes and Performance Indicators 1.1.3. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. 1.1.4. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved*¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
				Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
1.2. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented by 2015 <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.2.1. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented.	1.2. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented by 2015 <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.2.1. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented.	2	Develop a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor the impact of the plan in poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs.	X		X	MCIL, MFAT, ALL RELEVANT GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES	ST	P1 - ongoing
		3	TCMSP Task force and CSU to engage in a bottom-up exercise of 3-year cost projections for the sector plan, including both capital and recurrent expenditure, and programmes of activities and inputs (human and financial resources).	X			MCIL, MFAT, MOF, All relevant ministries	ST LT	P1- ongoing
		4	Human resources – review organizational structure, personnel to align with resource requirements dictated in the plan.	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, MOF	MT – LT	P1 - ongoing
		5	Financial resources – develop a medium term expenditure framework: 3 years.	X		X	MCIL, MFAT, MOF	ST	P1 - ongoing
		6	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TSP i.e. enhance the role of the existing Trade, Commerce and Industry Development Board (TCIDB)	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, MOF, MWCSO	ST	P1

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
1.3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.3.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. 1.3.2. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	7	Create a computerized centralized sex-disaggregated statistics database for ministries.		X	X	SBS MCIL MFAT & MOF	MT	P1 - ongoing
	8	Develop reliable and timely GDP, Balance of Payments (BOP) and employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors and the emerging services and to monitor employment shifts among the main sectors of the Samoan economy.	X		X	CBS, SBS, MOF, MCIL	MT	P1 - Ongoing
	9	Undertake needs assessment on institutional capacity constraints. On the basis of the needs assessment, enhance the institutions' capacity to implement the TCMSP.	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, MOF,	MT	P1-New
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.4.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	10	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess the gender-differentiated economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly.			X	MCIL, MFAT, MWCS	ST-MT	P1
	11	Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with the MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export and	X	X		MCIL, MAF, MOF, PSC	ST	P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
1.5. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.5.1. Costs, procedures and time of business. 1.5.2. World Bank (WB) cost of doing business and business environment indicators.		investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations.						
	12	Hold regular TCIDB meetings to discuss issues of the private sector, review costs of doing business and how to lower costs of setting up business.		X	X	MCIL, MOR, MPMC, MOF	ST	P1- Ongoing
	13	Undertake a review of the <i>Companies Act 2006</i> to incorporate a payment structure.		X	X	MCIL, AG	MT	P2
	14	Set up an online business registration and approval system.		X	X	MCIL, MFR, SIFA	MT	P2
	15	Regular collaboration btw MCIL MOR and MPMC on business processes and procedures.	X	X		MCIL, MPMC, MFR	ST	P1
1.6. Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.6.1. Stakeholder and client feedback	16	Collaborate with private sector in developing employment opportunities and schemes for school leavers (males and females and youth with disabilities) with the view of up-skilling them with trade skills. These unskilled workers can, after five years, apply to the Apprenticeship Scheme or sit the Trades Test.	X	X	X	MCIL, NPSO, APTC, Private Sector Employers	MT	P2 - ongoing
	17	Create a development-oriented trade policy environment in line with Samoa's development and poverty alleviation goals.		X	X	MCIL, MFAT, MOF	ST	P1

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
	18	Provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the expansion and commercialization of research results from the Scientific Research Organisation of Samoa (SROS) and other research institutions to form the basis for agriculture trade and export in future.	X	X	X	MAF, MOF, SROS, NPSO, MFAT	LT	P1
1.7. The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced;	19	Capacity Building:						
Staff training and up-skilling - Investigate, arbitrate, enforcement, surveillance, research, policy formulation.		Meteorology legislation – Resources.						
Performance Indicators:		Staff Recruitment - Manager and officers.						
1.7.1. The existence, quality and effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections.		Procurement: Technical equipment, non-technical equipment, office and laboratory.		X	X	MCIL	MT	P1- Ongoing
1.7.2. Efficiency and effectiveness of administration and monitoring mechanisms.		Fair Trading Legislation – Resources						
		Food and product safety standards – Recruitment, strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of the Samoa National Codex Committee Secretariat in servicing the committee.						
		Competition law and policy – Recruitment and set up an independent Competition and Consumer						

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
1.8. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.8.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 1.8.2. Share of domestic inputs in manufactured output. 1.8.3. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.		Commission.						
	20	Strengthen the capacity of and linkages between private sector lead representative institutions and their affiliates.						
	21	Encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads.		X	X	MCIL, NPSO	MT	P2
	22	Establish a national networking database under the NPSO with the assistance of the MCIL.		X	X	MCIL, NPSO	MT	P1
SECTION 2: Crosscutting Issues								
Macroeconomic Environment								
2.1. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved. <u>Performance Indicators:</u>	1	Central Bank to re-enforce and actively utilize the exchange rate policy to ensure exporting activity is stimulated and import spending is contained.	X			CBS, MOF	MT	P1 – ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.1.1.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 2.1.2. Balance of trade. 2.1.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports.								
2.2. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	2	Promote remittances as a potential resource for investments. Undertake an analysis of potential policy schemes, building on the experience of other countries, for the use of remittances as a source of community investment.	X		X	CBS, MCIL, MWCSO	LT	P2 – new
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.2.1. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators. 2.2.2. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various private sector support (PSS) and finance schemes. 2.2.3. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.2.4. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes.	3	Formulate a strategy to access capital markets for investment and borrowing in the medium term in anticipation of the effects of trade liberalization and loss of Least Developed Country (LDC) status.	X	X	X	CBS, MOF, UTOSS	MT	P1 – new
2.3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	4	Develop reliable and timely GDP, BOP and employment data critical to track, manage and develop the emerging	X		X	CBS, MOF, SBS, MCIL	MT	P1 – ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.3.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. 2.3.2. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.		services and employment shifts.							
		Strengthen fiscal (revenue and expenditure) control systems as identified in the Public Expenditure Framework Assessment (PEFA) to alleviate the destabilizing financial impacts resulting from tsunami related reconstruction and the global financial crisis.							
Trade Development Framework									
2.4. Institutional capacity of TCM Sector Plan implementing divisions enhanced; <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.4.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions	1	Government to decide on the two options for trade development framework: <u>Option 1:</u> Enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. <u>Option 2:</u> Establish an independent Trade and Investment Board to institutionalize inter-governmental coordination on trade and investment policy and provide oversight to its implementation through various government departments.		X	X	MFAT, MCIL	ST	P1 – new	
	2	Develop private sector institutions' capacity to effectively engage with government on trade policy formulation through <i>inter alia</i> training in technical trade issues, enhanced dissemination of relevant information, trade negotiations, etc.			X	MCIL, MFAT, NPSO, Civil Society	ST	P1 – ongoing	
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>									

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.5.1. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators. 2.5.2. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSS and finance schemes. 2.5.3. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.5.4. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes.								
2.6. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 26.1. Institutional capacity of TCMP implementing divisions enhanced. 2.6.1. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	3	Improve trade data collection, analysis, and dissemination.	X		X	MOR, SBS, CBS	ST	P2 – ongoing
2.7. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes	4	Undertake an internal review of existing administrative measures in place for export incentives scheme such as Code 121, duty concession and suspension to identify the key weaknesses or constraints and ensure these are more streamlined and appropriate.		X	X	MCIL, MOR, MOF	MT	P2 - new

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.7.1. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSS schemes. 2.7.2. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.7.3. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes. 2.7.4. Business community awareness of PSS schemes.								
2.8. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.8.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 2.8.2. Balance of trade. 2.8.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports.	5	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess gender-disaggregated economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly.			X	MCIL, MFAT, MWCS D	ST- MT	P1 – new

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.10.1. Costs, procedures and time of business. 2.10.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators. 2.10.3. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSS schemes. 2.10.4. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.10.5. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes.								
2.11. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	5	Negotiate and establish mutual recognition agreements with target markets.	X	X	X	MAF, MFAT	ST	P2 - ongoing
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.11.1. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs.	6	Deepen the understanding of the impact of trade liberalization on the structure of society, particularly on women.		X	X	MWCSO, MFAT	ST – MT	P1
2.11.2. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 2.11.3. Balance of trade.	7	Undertake an assessment of the revenue impact of the PACER Plus negotiations under various scenarios. These scenarios will be generated based on assumptions regarding the extent of liberalization in Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). Such an assessment will allow informing alternative negotiation options.	X		X	MFAT, MFR, MWCSO	ST	P1 – ongoing (ComSec Funded TA)

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
		Advance negotiations with the European Commission (EC) on EPA towards completion and embark on design, of an effective implementation strategy.						
	8	Pursue consultations with American Samoa, aimed at establishing a bilateral trade framework. Undertake a study to inform decisions regarding the most appropriate legal instrument for a bilateral trade framework with American Samoa.			X	MFAT, MCIL, MOF, NPSO, AG	ST	P2 – ongoing (Two Samoa Talks)
	9	Develop and cost an effective communications or outreach strategy for enhancing the existing mechanisms for regular information dissemination and capacity building relating to involvement in trade agreements.			X	MFAT, MCIL, NWCTA	ST	P2 – ongoing
	10	Consider the potential of specific trade agreements, such as EPA, to mitigate the loss of DFQF resulting from graduation from LDC status.			X	MFAT, MFR, NPSO, MCIL	ST	P2
2.12. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	11	Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights in line with WTO requirements and expectations.		X	X	MCIL, NPSO, All relevant ministries	MT	P1
	12	On the basis of the needs assessment, enhance Samoa's capacity in the area of intellectual property rights by ensuring sensitization and effective implementation of laws governing intellectual property rights, with a view to strengthening them.		X	X	MFAT, MCIL	MT	P2

Performance Indicators:

2.12.1. IPR registrations.

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
2.12.2. IPR effectiveness and ease of utilization.	14	Utilize and collaborate with international institutions such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) so to enable and ensure Samoa's private sector is encouraged to register their patents across the world.	X	X	X		MCIL, MFAT	MT	P1
	13	Fast track approval of key policies such as the Foreign Investment Amendment Bill and the Labour and Employment Amendment Bill and associated regulations for intellectual property rights and ensure that key policies are MDG-oriented and conducive to inclusive growth and human development.		X	X		MCIL, AG	ST	P1
	14	Monitor goods at the border to curb imports of counterfeit goods e.g. <i>elei</i> print from China.		X	X		MCIL, MOR, AG	ST	P1
Private Sector Enabling Environment and Investment Policy									
2.13. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.13.1. Costs, procedures and time of business.	1	Deepen understanding of the causal factors of the constraints to businesses identified in the World Bank Doing Business and Enterprise benchmark surveys. Undertake targeted sample surveys prioritizing the following areas: i) processes for documentation by importers and exporters for customs clearance and Samoa Ports Authority port and terminal handling requirements; ii) documentation and processes for payment of taxes; iii) enforcement for registration and monitoring of unregistered businesses; iv) measures to address increasing misappropriation of funds; and v) monitoring power outages and water shortages.		X	X		MCIL, MOR, SPA, SBS, Private Sector	MT	P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.13.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators.	2	Undertake a comprehensive study to analyze the cost structure and recommend applicable solutions to reduce the cost of doing business and improve the business and investment environment in Samoa.		X	X	MCIL, Development Partners	MT	P1-New
	3	Given the growing demand for power, it is critical that the necessary regulatory reforms are undertaken to allow increased generation capacity, with the private sector playing an important role. The following reforms are considered a priority: • Amendment of the <i>Electric Power Corporation (EPC) Act</i> or enactment of a new electricity Act to allow private power generation and resale. • Establishment of an independent regulatory environment putting the EPC and private generators on a level playing field. • Tariff restructuring to provide price signals that would improve management by customers of peak loads. • Institutional strengthening of the EPC to improve demand forecasting, system planning and capacity to control multi-source generation. • Corporate governance reforms.	X		X	MCIL, EPC, MOF, NPSO	ST - MT	P1 – ongoing
	4	Undertake a full review to prepare a national e-business strategy and identify the policy and legislative			X	MCIL, MCIT, NPSO	ST	P2 - new

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
		reforms to position Samoa to become competitive with e-commerce for both the domestic and global markets.						
	5	Revise the investment policy statement to improve the consistency and transparency of investment measures for domestic and foreign investors. Accelerate and finalize the review of the <i>Foreign Investment Act</i> and prepare an institutional plan to ensure effective administration of the restricted activities list for foreign investors.		X	X	MCIL, MOF, MFAT, NPSO	ST	P1 - ongoing
	6	Establish a country credit risk rating through internationally recognized ratings agencies to facilitate commercial risk assessment by international investors.	X		X	CBS, MOF, MCIL	MT	P2 – ongoing (need funding)
2.14. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	7	Adopt a cluster development approach, establish business incubators and encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads. Establish a national networking database under the NPSO with the assistance of the MCIL.		X	X	MCIL, NPSO, SBEC, Chamber of Commerce, SAME	MT	P1 - new
Performance Indicators: 2.14.1. Costs, procedures and time of business. 2.14.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators; 2.14.3. No. of private sector firms	8	Increase access to customary land as a critically important prerequisite for growth and trade expansion, especially in sectors such as agriculture and tourism - identified as priority in the SDS and this report. Mobilize support towards a national consensus on the need to accelerate the pace of legal and policy reforms		X	X	MNRE, MJCA, AG, Civil Society, MWCSO	MT – LT	P2 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
benefitting from various PSS schemes. 2.14.4. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.14.5. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes.		Review the land registration system to identify reasons behind low rate of use and take appropriate action.						
	9	Prepare a plan to develop Samoa as a possible onshore regional capital market hub capitalizing on the success of the offshore finance centre.		X	X	CBS, SIFA, MCIL	LT	P3 - new
	10	Enact and implement the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> which aims to increase economic activity by providing easier access to credit.		X	X	MCIL	ST	P1
	11	Undertake a review of existing industry training standards for apprenticeable trades, with a view to upgrading them to include gender balance and people with disabilities.		X	X	MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, Private Sector, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	MT	P2
	12	Encourage businesses through enhanced awareness programmes on hiring qualified trades people.	X			MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, Private Sector, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1
	13	Increase sensitization of the Trade Testing Scheme offered by the MCIL for skilled workers without formal certification.	X			MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, Private Sector, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1
	14	Review the Job Seeker Scheme.	X			MCIL	MT	P2
	15	Ratify the ILO conventions.	X	X		MCIL	MT	P1

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved*1	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.15. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.15.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 2.15.2. Balance of trade. 2.15.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports. 2.15.4. Stakeholder and client feedback.	16	Define and cost Community Service Obligations (CSOs) so that they can be contracted out through output-based subsidy agreements.	X			MOF	ST	P2 - ongoing
2.16. The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.16.1. The existence, quality and effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections. 2.16.2. Efficiency and effectiveness of	17	Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator. The liberalization of the telecommunications sector has brought a number of benefits to consumers and the overall economy but it has also created regulatory challenges.	X		X	MCIT, OOR, MCIL, Ministry of Communication and Information	ST	P2 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
administration and monitoring mechanisms;								
2.17. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved;	18	Undertake a complete update and review of the business enabling environment to identify specific areas where Samoa's competitiveness may be enhanced. These will include capacity building and training for private sector organizations and businesses as well as improving access to finance to help the private sector contribute to the achievement of sustainable trade development and economic growth.				MCIL, MOR, NPSO	ST	P1 - ongoing
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>					X			
2.17.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services.								
2.17.2. Balance of trade.								
2.17.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports.	19	Undertake a review of the Private Sector Support Facility coverage, guidelines, criteria and impacts. Implement the recommendations from the review of the PSSF to better streamline existing procedures as well as strengthen on trade and private sector development.	X			MOF, MCIL, MFAT, Other relevant ministries	ST	P1 - ongoing
2.18. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.								
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>	20	Strengthen the partnership between the government and private sector by encouraging effective representation of the private sector in different assistance schemes.	X			MCIL, MFAT, Other relevant ministries	ST	P1
	21	Conduct public awareness programmes for all	X		X			

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
2.18.1. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSS schemes. 2.18.2. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.18.3. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes. 2.18.4. Business community awareness of PSS schemes.		assistance schemes.							
	22	Translate documents, such as guidelines, application forms and promotional materials into Samoan.	X				MCIL	ST	P1
	23	Conduct regular reviews of private sector schemes.	X			X	MCIL	MT	P2
Trade Facilitation									
2.19. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.19.1. Costs, procedures and time of business. 2.19.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators.		Revive the role of the National Trade Facilitation Committee to:					MOR, MFAT, MCIL, MAF, MOH, SPA, SROS, MPMC, SAME other committee members	ST	P1 - ongoing
	1	- Develop a trade facilitation programme based on the findings and recommendations of this report, and the outcomes of the National Needs Assessment Workshop on Trade Facilitation, once available. - Develop a plan for strengthening the capacity of key border agencies: customs, quarantine, immigration and implementing agencies MCIL, MFAT, SROS and SAME.	X			X			
	2	Explore through the Samoa Airport Authority the possibility of adopting a public-private partnership approach in the management and operation of the main international airport.		X		X	SAA, MOF	LT	P3 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
2.20. SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislation, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.20.1. No. of rejected shipments by international trading partners due to SPS and other health and/or quality non-compliance.	3	Undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing transport infrastructure network to determine the weak links in the “whole supply chain” process. Prioritize further improvements in the road network in rural areas, to enhance the overall standard of the network and ensure sustainable funding for maintenance.		X	X	MWTI, LTA, MOF	ST	P1 - ongoing
	4	Promote the harmonization of trade facilitation measures such as those produced by the Oceania Customs Organization (OCO), at the regional level.		X	X	MAF, MFR	ST	P2 - ongoing
	5	Establish a Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) inquiry point.						
	6	Establish an abattoir to service the meat industry.						
	7	Develop legislation on food safety standards and continue promoting HACCP training and ISO certification for industry members.		X	X	MFAT, MFR, MCIL	ST	P1
	8	Encourage compliance with international standards.			X	MAF, MCIL, MOH	MT	P2
	9	Seek Samoa's membership in the ISO.	X		X	MCIL, MFAT, MOH, MAF	ST	P1

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
	10	Assess and cost industry needs for infrastructure and related onshore facilities that will enable industry to meet the access requirements of the European Union (EU) and other key markets.	X		X	MAF, SROS, NPSO, MCIL	ST	P1
	11	Enforce implementation of food safety standards.	X	X	X	MAF, MOF, MFAT	MT	P1
			X		X	MAF, SROS, NPSO, MCIL	ST	P1
2.21. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.21.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 2.21.2. Balance of trade. 2.21.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports.	12	Review national tariffs with a view to reducing tariffs on inputs in the local production process.	X	X	X	MCIL, TCIP, MFAT, MFR	ST	P2 - ongoing
	13	Develop a strategy for promoting public private partnership in providing critical infrastructure for competitiveness (energy transport, regulatory, communication, skills etc).		X	X	MCIL, NPSO	ST	P1
	14	Encourage employment of qualified trades people.	X			MCIL, NPSO, Public Sector	ST	P1
	15	Negotiate more direct airline links and capacity for exports; and investigate, evaluate and negotiate more reasonable and affordable freight rates.		X	X	MWTTI, AA, MOF,MAF,MPMC, MFAT, AIRLINES & SHIPPING	MT	P2

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
							AGENCIES.		
	16	Mobilize support towards a national consensus on the need to accelerating the pace of legal and policy reforms in access to customary land. Review the land registration system to identify reasons behind low rate of use and take appropriate action.		X	X		MNRE, MJCA, AG, CIVIL SOCIETY, MWCSO		
	17	Negotiate with the financial institutions to reduce the charges for trade finance and launch awareness-raising programmes on the existence and availability of trade finance.		X			CBS, COMMERCIAL BANKS, DBS, EXPORTERS	MT	P2
Climate Change and Energy									
2.22. Impact on climate change reduced from all sectors. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.22.1. Stakeholder and client feedback.	1	Develop integrated climate change adaptation measures in key sectors agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism.		X	X		MNRE, MAF, MCIL, STA	MT	P1 - ongoing
2.23. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved.	2	Possible integrated measures in the key sectors: agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism. • Strengthen the capacity of farmers and producers to							P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.23.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 2.23.2. Share of domestic inputs in manufactured output. 2.23.3. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.		manage their resources sustainably (e.g. savings, credit schemes, agriculture inputs, agricultural production, land use, etc). - Make available greater financial and human resource support for plant breeding programmes. This could lead to the selection of crops and cultivars that are more tolerant to abiotic stress caused by climate change, which should, in turn, lead to the development of a number of locally-adapted food crops and trees that may form the basis for Samoa's future agriculture exports and trade. - Strengthen the integrated climate change adaptation measures in crop and ground cover and water irrigation for farming. - Adopt the ecosystem approach to fisheries management (TMDP, CBFM, NAPA).						
2.24. Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.24.1. Stakeholder and client feedback.	3	Undertake a detailed analysis to assess impact of manufacturing sector in Samoa on climate change and make recommendations on how to manage the negative impacts.		X	X	MCIL, MNRE, MFAT	MT	P2

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
		SECTION 3: Subsectors Policies and Actions							
		Commerce (Domestic Trade)							
3.1. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.1.1. The development and implementation of a domestic market regulatory framework.	1	Finalise and implement the Legal Metrology Bill.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1	
	2	Develop e-commerce regulations.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1	
	3	Develop and implement competition law and policy.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1	
	4	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1	
	5	Develop regulations for food and product safety standards.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, MOH, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	LT	P1	
	6	Review <i>Apprenticeship Act 1972</i> .		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	LT	P1	
	7	Review <i>Apprenticeship Legislation and Regulations 1973</i> .		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	LT	P1	

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
						AusAID, NZAID		
	8	Review Memorandum of Agreement 2009.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	LT	P1
	9	Review Apprenticeship Contract.		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P1
	10	Finalize the Labour Law Review : - Labour and Employment Relations Bill 2011. - Labour Employment Regulations - Occupational Safety and Health Act 2002 - OSH Amendment Act 2011 - OSH Regulations 2011 - Shops Ordinance 1961		X	X	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AusAID, NZAID	ST	P2
3.2. Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	11	Recruit Education / Public Relations Officer.			X	MCIL	ST	P1-New
	12	Develop brochures, pamphlets, newsletters and media releases for all relevant divisions (in Samoan and		X	X	MCIL	ST	P1 – new

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
Performance Indicators: 3.2.1. Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced. 3.2.2. Stakeholder and client feedback.		English).						
	13	Develop industry code of practice. Commemorate relevant international days observed by Samoa and administered by the ministry.		X	X	MCIL, ILO, NPSO	ST	P1 – new
	14	Develop measurable indicators to determine the level of awareness (annually and during the plan period).	X		X	MCIL	MT	P2
	15	Set up e-registry of qualified trades people for public information.		X	X	NUS, MCIL	MT	P2
Performance Indicators: 3.3. The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced. 3.3.1. The existence of mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution. 3.3.2. Efficiency, effectiveness and relative simplicity of addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution.	16	Set up Small Claims Tribunal.		X	X	MCIL, MJCA	LT	P3
	17	Enforce legal action as last resort on non compliance.	X			MCIL, MJCA	ST	P2
	18	Capacity building through training-the-trainer for assessors and inspectors.			X	MCIL	MT	P2
	19	Review Apprenticeship Contract to reduce complaints from employers.	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, All relevant Agencies	ST	P1
3.4. Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement	20	Develop ongoing promotional material.	X		X	MCIL	ST	P1
	21	Encourage employment of qualified people.	X	X		MCIL, NPSO	MT	P2

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.4.1. Stakeholder and client feedback	22	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to MDGs with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth.	X		X	MCIL, MWCSD, ILO, NPSO	ST	P1
	23	Promote decent work for people with disabilities.	X		X	MCIL, ILO	ST	P1
	Agriculture							
3.5. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.5.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 3.5.2. Share of domestic inputs in manufactured output. 3.5.3. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.	24	Take measures to respond to the skill labour demand by commercial farming and fisheries. New skill sets will need to be developed through the education system and other national training programmes.	x			MCIL, NPSO, MAF, MESC, SQA, USP	LT	P3 - ongoing
	25	Design and make available innovative financing schemes through the Development Bank of Samoa (DBS) for channelling needed investments to the agriculture sector, particularly for initiatives involving customary lands.			X	MOF, DBS, MWCSD	LT	P3 - ongoing
	26	Redefine the roles, reorganize and strengthen the key national institutions leading the development of the sector including the Ministry of Agriculture.		X	X	MAF, MOF, MWCSD, SBS, NPSO	LT	P3 - ongoing
	27	Enhance agriculture and related business data collection and analysis capacities to enable a more vigorous analysis and evaluation of policies and strategies being introduced for the development of agriculture and fisheries.	x			MAF, MOF, MWCSD, SBS, NPSO	ST	P1 - ongoing
	28	Provide good flow of information between farmers and			X	MCIL, MAF,	ST	P1-

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
3.6. Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.6.1. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector. 3.6.2. Stakeholders and clients feedback. 3.7. Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.7.1. Balance of trade. 3.7.2. Share of domestic value added in total exports. 3.7.3. Share of manufactured goods in total exports.		manufacturers to ensure greater linkage and spillover effects on all sectors.				NPSO, Private Sector		Ongoing
	29	Assist farmers to better understand market opportunities and the specific needs of the markets and to then produce according to the demands of the market.	x			MAF, MOF, MWCD, NPSO, SQA	ST	P1 - ongoing
	30	Support the development of community markets for the disposal of surpluses by predominantly subsistence farmers.	x			MAF, MWCD	ST	P1 - new
	31	Set up a communication network between farmers and manufacturers. Can use village <i>pulenuu</i> to register farmers and what they grow and supply this information to manufacturers. (Manufacturers need to know where they can get a supply of agricultural goods relevant to their products.)						P1

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
Fisheries									
3.8. Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.8.1. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector. 3.8.2. Stakeholder and client feedback.	1	Review the implications of WTO accession and LDC graduation for the fisheries sector, particularly the tariff reduction on all fishing business inputs.			X	MFAT, MAF, MOF, MOR	ST	P1 - new	
Manufacturing									
3.9. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced:	1	Develop and actively pursue investment portfolios and programmes similar to the Yazaki Samoa incentives package.	x			MCIL, MOR	MT	P2 - new	

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.9.1. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes. 3.9.2. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSSF schemes. 3.9.3. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSSF schemes. 3.9.4. Business community awareness of PSSF schemes.								
	2	Offer tax incentives on research and development (R&D) for value addition.		X	X	MCIL, SROS	ST	P1
	3	Review tariff structure to create a favourable investment environment for exports.		X	X	MCIL, MFAT, MFR	ST	P1
	4	Investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives.		X	X	MCIL, SAME, MFAT, MOF	ST	P1
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.10.1. Real growth rate of manufacturing output, exports and value added.	5	Encourage better working conditions and safe and healthy working environment through effective enforcement of relevant labour legislation and conducting sensitization programmes for enforcement	X		X	MCIL	ST	P2

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
		officers and agencies.						
	6	Strengthen and provide more resources (tax incentives) to the SROS for research on the value added potential for local produce and agro-processed products.			x	MAF, SROS, MCIL	MT	P2-ongoing
	7	Provide funding to assist organic certification of farming and manufacturing activities against international standards.			X	MAF, WIBDI	ST	P2 - ongoing
3.11. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.11.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 3.11.2. Clusters output, value added, revenues generated and returns on investments. 3.11.3. Employment per cluster.	8	Kickstart the cluster development approach focusing on niche products and targeting niche markets: - Commission a comprehensive feasibility study to develop a cluster development strategy focusing on the following: - Identify existing and new clusters and recommend top feasible clusters for piloting. - Identify areas/villages. - Identify cluster community members. - Identify and develop potential market opportunities. - Identify appropriate management systems e.g. farmer associations, cooperatives and industry	X	X	X	MCIL, MFAT, Private Sector, SROS, SBEC, MAF	LT	P1-New

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
		associations. - Start a consultation process to select an initial first cluster for piloting, and expand clusters by adding one cluster every one or two years. - Undertake a value chain analysis and feasibility study for the selected cluster. - Set up a training and mentoring programme to educate private sector men and women producers on potential value addition, including challenges and remedies, in their respective industries and businesses. - Identify value addition activities at the primary production level and establish support programmes to encourage men and women farmers and growers to perform value adding activities. Support programmes should include training, mentoring, awareness-raising and finance.						
	9	Carry out gender-sensitive value chain analysis of potential products. Establish fair trade products registration and regulation.	X		X	MAF, MCIL	ST	P2
	10	Establish and promote fair trade standards, registration and regulation for export products.		X	X	MCIL, MAF, NPSO	ST	P2 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ^{*1}	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
3.12. Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters increased. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.12.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 3.12.2. Share of manufactured goods in total exports. 3.12.3. Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters.	11	Study and quantify the implications of the canneries closure in American Samoa and identify policy options to address such impacts.			X	MFAT, MCIL, MOF, NPSO	ST	P2-ongoing
	12	Strengthen the private sector capacity to access and analyse market trends, and their ability to adjust to such trends targeting niche quality markets.			X	MAF, NPSO	LT	P3 - ongoing
	13	Establish appropriate incentives (non-tax and WTO compliant) and safeguards at all levels of the sector to enable commercial farmers and fishermen to invest in research and take appropriate risks to invest and optimize returns from high value agriculture market opportunities.		X	X	MAF, MOF, NPSO	MT	P2 - ongoing
	14	Conduct an export awareness programme to encourage poultry farming operations to export.	X		X	MAF, MW/CSD, SBEC, WIBDI, NPSO	MT	P2
	15	Promote cattle farming in Samoa in order to produce high quality local beef to substitute imported meat and to become a leading exporter to the region.	X		X	MAF, MCIL, MOH, DBS	MT	P2
	16	Accelerate development of the beekeeping industry and enhance effective management skills.	X		X	MAF, MNRE, BASI, MW/CSD	MT	P2
	17	Hold an annual economic summit to review the SDS						

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved*1	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
3.13. Employment in the manufacturing sector increased. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.13.1. Real growth rates of direct and indirect employment in the manufacturing sector;		and other instruments of national development.						
	18	Build and develop infrastructure for export supporting services.						
	19	Develop a marketing and branding strategy to develop and promote Samoa's niche products and identify niche markets.						
	20	Encourage the production and consumption of locally produced goods and services through implementing the Lotonuu Project.	X		X	MCIL, SAME	MT	P2
	21	Strengthen Samoa's branding concept. i.e. finalize and implement the Lotonuu concept.	X		X	MCIL, NPSO, MFAT	MT	P1
	22	Ensure adequate supply and distribution of local products to all parts of country.	X		X	MCIL, MFAT, MAF	ST	P1
	23	In partnership with the private sector and academic institutions, develop a curriculum that boosts the country's trade policy capacity, provides business skills and entrepreneurship building on existing exemplary initiatives such as the apprenticeship scheme. Deliver		X	X	MCIL, MFAT, Other Relevant Agencies	LT	P3

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
		training based on the curriculum.						
	24	Implement the improved apprenticeship scheme.			X	MCIL, MFAT, Other relevant agencies	LT	P3
	25	Encourage business people to seek training for the enhancement of skills, knowledge and abilities for their employees.	X			NPSO, PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS	ST	P2
	26	Manufacturers to utilize television to publicize the manufacturing of produce for export to encourage others to produce and export as part of a marketing strategy.	X			NPSO, SAME	MT	P2
	27	Encourage and educate manufacturers to meet ISO standards	X		X	SAME, MCIL, COC, MFAT	ST	P1
3.14. Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	28	Research information for each sector in Samoa on investment opportunities available (refer to sector profiling).						
	29	Increase the manufacturing sector in order to increase employment and income for families.						

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.14.1. Stakeholder and client feedback.	30	Promote gender equality and empower women especially among garment manufacturers, which are mostly women.				MWCSD, MCIL, MFAT, MOF	ST	P1
	31	Develop a good product that has a niche market, both domestic and international.						
Tourism								
3.15. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.15.1. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 3.15.2. Share of domestic inputs in manufactured output. 3.15.3. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.	1	Develop and implement a National Emergency Response and Recovery Plan and the required policy and regulatory framework.		x	x	National Disaster Committee & Tourism Sector stakeholders	ST	P1 - new
	2	Strengthen the partnership and enhance communication between the government through the lead tourism agency, STA, and the private sector.	x			STA/SHA/SSTA & other tourism stakeholders	ST	P1 - ongoing
	3	Strengthen the country branding concept by focusing on the truly unique Samoan experience and the pristine natural environment.				STA & TMT & Tourism Stakeholders		
		- Prepare and implement targeted marketing campaigns in potential emerging markets. - Continue to promote Samoa as a cruise ship and sports tourism destination.	x	x	x	STA & TMT Samoa Cruise Ship Working Group plus SSFA & sporting bodies	ST	P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ^{*1}	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
	4	Invest in accommodation infrastructure to ensure that there is sufficient room capacity to meet the demands of the 2009-2013 Tourism Development Plan (TDP) forecasted increase in visitor arrivals (additional 423 rooms estimated in the TDP forecasts).	X		X	MCIL, MOF/STA/CBS/D BS & Private Sector	MT	P2 - ongoing
	5	Prepare development/expansion plan for airport facilities to respond to expected increase in tourism demand.		X	X	SAA/MOF/STA	LT	P2 - ongoing
	6	Encourage the development of new routes to establish better access to and from source markets.	X			STA & TMT, SAA, MWTI	ST	P1 - ongoing
3.16. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.16.1. Costs, procedures and time of business. 3.16.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators. 3.16.3. No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSS schemes. 3.16.4. Costs, procedures and time needed	7	Enhance and develop the level of skills of the men and women workforce by encouraging and supporting skills standards development and certification process through the Samoa Qualifications Authority (SQA) and relevant international agencies.	X			STA/ SQA, [MESC, NUS -IOT & APTC/SHA]Touris m Training Taskforce	ST	P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
to apply for PSS schemes. 3.16.5. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes.								
3.17. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.17.1. The development and implementation of domestic market regulatory framework.	8	Develop guidelines/standards to promote eco-tourism and other potential niche market concepts.		X	X	STA/ MOF/MINRE & relevant stakeholders	ST	P1 - new
3.18. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	9	Revisit the National Accounts Statistics for the development of an input-output model to determine the direct impact of tourism on the economy.			X	SBS/STA/CBS	ST	P1 - new
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.18.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. 3.18.2. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	10	Strengthen and develop the research and information capability of STA to ensure provision of timely, accurate and meaningful data to support proper planning and impact assessments of the sector.			X	STA/SBS/ CBS, MPMC – Immigration Services	ST	P1 - ongoing

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements				Agencies Involved* ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments				
		Emerging Services							
3.19. The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.19.1. Performance indicators are provided in details per policy objective and activities in the next chapter.	1	Promote affiliation with international institutions/bodies for recognition and validation of standards including by SQA and NZQA.		X		SQA, MESC, PSC, NUS, USP, APTC	ST	P2 - ongoing	
		Strengthen and develop capacity of negotiating delegations on labour mobility issues, in ongoing/current trade agreements such as PICTA, EPA, PACER Plus and conformity with WTO GATS Mode 4. In particular take note of the commitments via:							
	2	• WTO accession schedule of commitments pertaining to services and the implementation costs associated with such commitments. • Promote acceleration of the TMNP initiative under PICTA.				X	MFAT, MCIL	ST	P1 - ongoing
	3	Review implementation of measures and strategies to enhance participation of Samoa's services industry in international (services) trade, including labour mobility.	X			X	All relevant ministries	ST	P1
	4	In partnership with the private sector, provide specialized training to prepare Samoans to export their services.	X			X	MCIL, All relevant ministries	MT	P2
	5	On a regular basis, collect and disseminate information on available services markets worldwide and their specific requirements.		X		X	MFAT, MCIL	MT	P2

Outcomes and Performance Indicators	Action No.	Actions	Requirements			Agencies Involved ¹	Likely Timeframe	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change policy/legislation/Reform Institutions	Technical assistance/investments			
	6	Explore and develop additional bilateral schemes, such as the Recognized Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme to facilitate mobility for both skilled and unskilled labour in the region and internationally.	X			MFAT, MCIL	ST	P1 - ongoing
	7	Develop mechanisms for capturing data on trade in services so as to enhance planning capacity for improved trade in services.		X	X	MCIL, MFAT, All relevant agencies	ST	P1
3.20. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	8	Review the regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoa-based e-commerce businesses.		X	X	MCIT/OOR/NPSO	MT	P2 - ongoing
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.20.1. The development and implementation of a domestic market regulatory framework.								
3.21. Institutional capacity of TCM Sector Plan implementing divisions enhanced.	9	Strengthen the planning and policy capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT) and the regulatory functions of the Office of the Regulator.			X	MCIT/OOR	ST	P1 - ongoing
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.21.1. Institutional capacity of TCMP implementing divisions enhanced.								
3.22. Market access through new FTAs	10	Review regulatory framework for professional services		X	X	MCIL,SQA,MFAT,	ST	P1 -

CHAPTER 9: BUDGET AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

A. Introduction

The effective implementation of the Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing Sector Plan (TCMSP) and the achievement of its objectives and intended outcomes as well as the sustainability of the projects and programmes envisaged in the plan will primarily depend on the timely availability of adequate funds and the capacity of implementing agencies and key stakeholders. Akin to other sector plans and due to the lack of ready costing schedules for the priorities identified in the TCMSP, the resource requirements are estimated based on the best available information, including funding allocations and commitments by various funding sources to TCM related activities and projects, which are all included and integrated into the plan framework. Funding sources include public funding, which includes government and development partners; and private funding, which includes the percentage of lending as well as equity financing to the overall portfolio of the TCM sub-sectors.

B. Priority settings

The priority settings were based on a comprehensive situation analysis and wide consultation undertaken during the course of preparing the TCMSP, the Diagnostic Trade Integrated Study (DTIS), pro-poor, inclusive growth policy analysis studies, the Samoa national MDGs report and the recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HEIS) and agriculture surveys. The planned interventions were accordingly categorized in terms of priority level, high priority (P1), medium priority (P2) and low priority (P3), as well as in terms of likely timeframe, short term (ST), medium term (MT) and long term (LT). The long term activities are activities that may be initiated during this planning cycle but will run into the following planning cycle. The costing was done at the level of activities and estimated total costs were integrated into the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework (Chapter 10). The three different budget scenarios are built on the priority setting so as to include all activities for implementation in the high cost scenario, restrict the medium cost scenario to the implementation of high and medium priority activities, while the baseline scenario is restricted to the implementation of only high priority activities. The following section presents the three budget scenarios summarized at the outcome level. The detailed budget scenarios (disaggregated to the activity level) are in Annexes 5, 6 and 7.



C. Resource requirements under different funding scenarios

Baseline Cost Scenario

Baseline Cost Scenario	
Outcomes	Total resource requirements (4 yrs, estimates in millions Tala)
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning	
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	\$ 2.30
1. 2. TCMP approved by Cabinet and implemented by 2015.	\$ 2.70
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	\$ 2.50
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	\$ 9.00
SPO Subtotal	\$ 16.50
SPO 2: Enhance the enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity	
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	\$ 1.60
2.2. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: No. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.	\$ 11.80
2.3. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	\$ 2.20
2.4. Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 3.30
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	\$ 1.80
SPO Subtotal	\$ 20.70
SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market	
3.1. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	\$ 5.80
3.2. The effectiveness of regulations and legislations addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	\$ 4.30
3.3. Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	\$ 1.60
3.4. The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	\$ 0.10
3.5. Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 0.30

SPO Subtotal	\$ 12.10
SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export	
4.1. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	\$ 0.80
4.2. Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced.	\$ 3.00
4.3. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	\$ 0.50
4.4. Facilitate the implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	\$ 2.30
4.5. SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislation, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.	\$ 1.50
4.6. The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	\$ 2.00
4.7. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 1.50
SPO Subtotal	\$ 11.60
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa	
5.1. Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	\$ 12.00
5.2. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	\$ 13.00
5.3. Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased.	\$ -
5.4. Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 5.00
SPO Subtotal	\$ 30.00
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors	
6.1. Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	\$ 1.00
6.2. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved.	\$ -
6.3. Impact on climate change reduced.	\$ 0.50
SPO Subtotal	\$ 1.50
Grand Total	\$ 92.40



Medium Cost Scenario

Medium Cost Scenario	
Outcomes	Total resource requirements (4 yrs estimates in millions Tala)
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning	
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	\$ 2.30
1. 2. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented by 2015.	\$ 2.70
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	\$ 3.30
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	\$ 9.00
SPO Subtotal	\$ 17.30
SPO 2: Enhance the enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity	
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	\$ 3.95
2.2. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.	\$ 12.10
2.3. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	\$ 3.90
2.4. Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 5.30
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	\$ 2.60
SPO Subtotal	\$ 27.85
SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market	
3.1. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	\$ 10.01
3.2. The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	\$ 4.30
3.3. Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	\$ 1.60
3.4. The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	\$ 1.30
3.5. Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 0.30
SPO Subtotal	\$ 17.51

SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export		
4.1. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	\$	1.30
4.2. Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced.	\$	3.40
4.3. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	\$	3.70
4.4. Facilitate the implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	\$	2.40
4.5. SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislations, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.	\$	2.50
4.6. The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	\$	4.00
4.7. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$	1.50
SPO Subtotal	\$	18.80
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa		
5.1. Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	\$	21.00
5.2. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	\$	13.00
5.3. Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased.	\$	3.70
5.4. Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$	5.60
SPO Subtotal	\$	43.30
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors		
6.1. Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	\$	1.00
6.2. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved.	\$	2.00
6.3. Impact on climate change reduced.	\$	0.50
SPO Subtotal	\$	3.50
Grand Total	\$	128.26



High Cost Scenario

High Cost Scenario	
Outcomes	Total resource requirements (4 yrs estimates in millions Tala)
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning	
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	\$ 2.30
1. 2. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented by 2015.	\$ 2.70
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	\$ 3.30
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	\$ 9.00
SPO Subtotal	\$ 17.30
SPO 2: Enhance the enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity	
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	\$ 4.95
2.2. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.	\$ 12.60
2.3. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	\$ 4.60
2.4. Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 5.30
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	\$ 2.60
SPO Subtotal	\$ 30.05
SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market	
3.1. Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	\$ 10.11
3.2. The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	\$ 4.30
3.3. Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	\$ 1.60
3.4. The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	\$ 2.30
3.5. Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$ 0.30
SPO Subtotal	\$ 18.61

SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export		
4.1. Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	\$	2.30
4.2. Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced.	\$	4.90
4.3. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	\$	3.70
4.4. Facilitate the implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	\$	2.40
4.5. SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislation, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.	\$	3.50
4.6. The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	\$	6.30
4.7. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$	6.50
SPO Subtotal	\$	29.60
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa		
5.1. Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	\$	21.00
5.2. Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	\$	13.00
5.3. Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased.	\$	6.00
5.4. Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	\$	5.60
SPO Subtotal	\$	45.60
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors		
6.1. Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	\$	3.00
6.2. Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved.	\$	2.00
6.3. Impact on climate change reduced.	\$	0.50
SPO Subtotal	\$	5.50
Grand Total	\$	146.66



D. Medium Term Expenditure Framework and sources of funding

For the 2012-2016 (Fiscal Year) TCM sector plan timeframe the funding requirements are estimated as per the matrix below.

Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	4 Yrs Total
<u>Public Funding:</u>						
Government Budget						
External Funded Development Projects						
Total Public Funding						
<u>Private Funding:</u>						
Equity						
Total Lending to sector						
Special Credit line Facility						
Total Private Funding						
Total Baseline Costing Scenario						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	4 Yrs Total
<u>Public Funding:</u>						
Government Budget						
External Funded Development Projects						
Total Public Funding						
<u>Private Funding:</u>						
Equity						
Total Lending to sector						
Special Credit line Facility						
Total Private Funding						
Total Medium Costing Scenario						
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	4 Yrs Total

<u>Public Funding:</u>						
Government Budget						
External Funded Development Projects						
Total Public Funding						
<u>Private Funding:</u>						
Equity						
Total Lending to sector						
Special Credit line Facility						
Total Private Funding						
Total High Costing Scenario						



CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

A. Implementation modality

Enhancing the TCM sector's performance and contribution to the achievement of Samoa's national development strategy necessitates that government, private sector and development partners adopt a programme-based approach, rather than project-based approach, to delivering investments to the sector. This approach is also more compatible with the sector-wide planning approach.

The TCMSP was developed through the collective efforts of a task force, comprised of key implementing and beneficiary agencies and divisions and supervised by a steering committee made up of representatives of the Ministry of Finance and other key stakeholders. The UNDP Samoa multi-country office and Pacific Centre provided technical and financial assistance. The implementation of this sector plan is entrusted to two main lead agencies: the MCIL and the MFAT-Trade Division.

It is crucial to avoid the emergence of parallel policies and processes and duplication of interventions and efforts; thus, it is essential to ensure buy-in of all key stakeholders, a necessity that has been emphasized since the early stages of the inception and development of the TCMSP. To ensure effective implementation and coordination among key implementing divisions and agencies, a TCM coordination unit will be established. The TCM steering committee will continue to guide and monitor the implementation of the TCMSP, while the coordination unit will be responsible for executing the plan and will report to the steering committee.

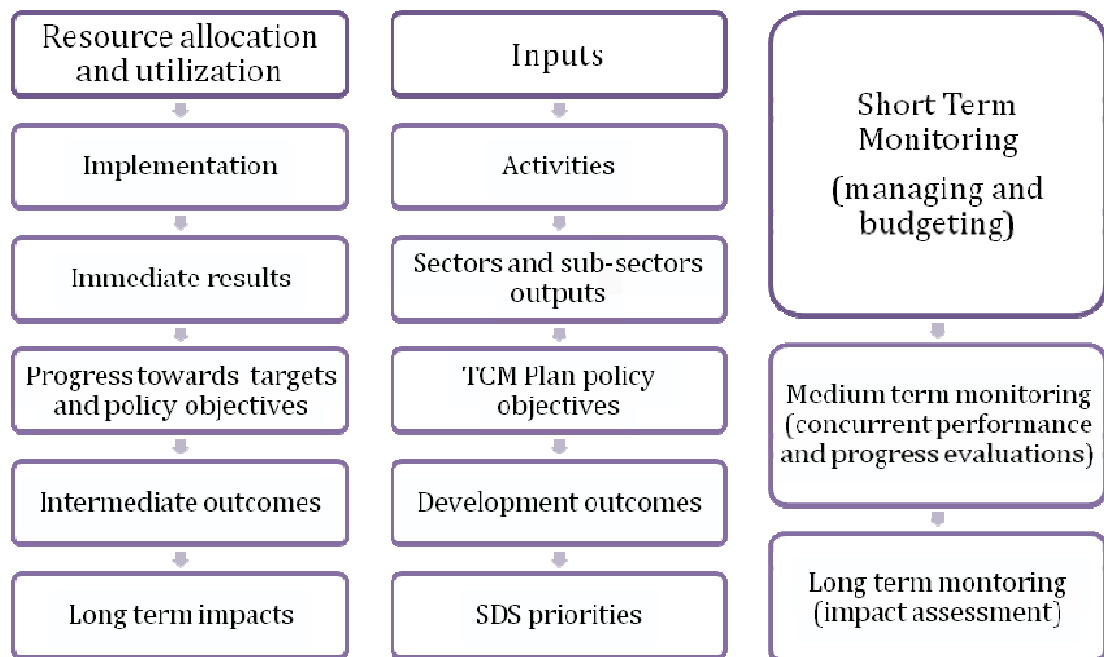
B. Monitoring and evaluation framework

The successful and effective implementation of the TCM sector plan will depend on the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in measuring progress and assessing the overall impacts of the plan on Samoan society and contributions to the achievements of Samoa's national goals. The monitoring and evaluation framework, therefore, is integrated into the implementation framework of interventions through clear and concrete implementation targets, baselines and indicators, for the short to medium terms, in addition to sector performance and developmental impacts indicators, for the medium to longer terms as demonstrated in the matrix in Section C of this chapter. The interventions and activities are budgeted and categorized based on likely timeframe as well as level of priority to provide necessary flexibility in implementation, without undermining efficiency and effectiveness and facilitate adaptation to capacity and financial constraints.

The first set of indicators is intended to closely monitor the implementation process, including progress towards set targets of the plan, and to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of resource utilization. The second set of indicators is intended to concurrently assess the impact of recommended policies and actions on the sectors and sub-sector performance as well as the impacts on human development, including gender equality and contributions to achieving national development goals. The monitoring and evaluation framework captures immediate outputs, results and progress towards policy objectives in the medium term as well as long term outcomes and impacts, as illustrated in Figure 24 below.



Figure 24: Monitoring and evaluation levels



Currently, monitoring and evaluation is undertaken by leading agencies, divisions and other key agencies for their respective three-year corporate and annual plans. Periodic external project reviews and appraisals commissioned by donor-funded projects provide performance assessments of various development projects as well as selected sub-sectors. The integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms proposed by the TCMSP provide a more coherent approach to ensure not only effective implementation and efficient utilization of resources but also to enhance contribution to the achievement of national development goals. Furthermore, an information management and monitoring system will be implemented to support planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This information management and monitoring system will be housed and administered by the TCM coordination unit and will gather and compile information reported by various implementing divisions and agencies and key stakeholders. The system will be established as soon as the TCM sector plan is endorsed and officially launched and will include the following main functions:

- Compilation, processing and analyzing sub-sector data and performance indicators.
- Identification, compilation and reporting of lessons and policy messages.
- Reporting on sub-sector performance, constraints and challenges.
- Reporting on TCM sector plan activities, outputs and progress towards set targets and policy objectives.
- Assessing impacts of interventions on sector and sub-sector performance.
- Assessing overall developmental impacts and reporting on policy coherence and contributions to national development goals and impacts on achievement of the MDGs.

C. Implementation, resource requirements and M&E integrated framework

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning									
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented	1	Collaborative ongoing dialogue and collaboration among all relevant line ministries. Baseline: No clear mechanisms for cooperation among ministries. Target: A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.							
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>									
1.1. 1. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented.		Effective mechanisms for cooperation among ministries created: TCMSP coordination unit established; an information management and monitoring system established.	✓	✓	✓		MCIL, MFAT, MOF ALL RELEVANT MINISTRIES	2.00	ST; P1 - ongoing
1.1. 2. Budget allocation to TCMSP main implementing divisions increased.									
1.1. 3. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	2	Target Indicators: TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented and funding requirements secured; M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.							
1.1. 4. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.		Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor implementation as well as impact on sub-sector performance, income generation, poverty reduction and achievement of the	✓		✓		MCIL, MFAT, MOF, MOH, MCIL, MFAT ALL RELEVANT ministries	0.3	ST; P1- ongoing

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
1. 2. TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented by 2015. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.2.1 TCMSP approved by cabinet and implemented.	1.	MDGs. Baseline: TCMSP has not been fully implemented yet, monitoring and evaluation framework needs to fine-tuned in-line with the budget. Target: The TCMSP has been finalized, including budget and M&E framework. Target Indicators: M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.							
		TCMSP Task Force and coordination unit will be engaged in a bottom up exercise of 4-year cost projections for the Sector Plan, including both capital and recurrent expenditure, and programmes of activities and inputs (human and financial resources). Financial resources: develop a Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Baseline: Aggregate estimated budget; no detailed costing structure. Target: Full costing and budget for the TCMSP finalized and MTEF developed. Target Indicator: Cabinet approval; M&E, including financial and progress reports.	✓		✓	MCIL, MFAT, MOF, PSC, OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED	1.00	ST; P1-ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
	2	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TCMSP i.e. enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export and investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations. Baseline: TCIDB established but not currently structured for TCMSP implementation. The current roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and the MCIL are not entirely clear. Clarification of roles would increase efficiency and effectiveness. Target: Effective institutional framework; Effective mechanisms for cooperation among ministries created: TCMSP coordination unit established; a management and information system established; the role of TCIDB enhanced; improved efficiency and effectiveness of MFAT and MCIL. Target Indicator: Mandate and role of TCIDB changed and enhanced; clarified and altered mandates and list of responsibilities that minimize overlaps and improve efficiency; M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MOF, MOH, MWCSO, PSC	1.70	ST; P1-Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.3.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. 1.3.2. The availability and reliability of relevant up-to-date data.	1.	Develop reliable and timely GDP, BOP and sex-disaggregated employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors and the emerging services and to monitor employment shifts among the main sectors of the Samoan economy. Baseline: Various sources of data, including line ministries, statistics office and reserve bank. Target: Develop reliable and timely trade and sex-disaggregated employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors to the Samoan economy. Target Indicator: Increased frequency and reliability of such data.	✓		✓	CBS, SBS, MOF, MCIL	2.00	MT; P1 - Ongoing	
	2	Improve trade data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Baseline: More reliable data needs to be produced, but also analyzed and disseminated. Target: Reliable and updated data, analysis of HIES and trade reports, and information disseminated across ministries and sectors to enhance coordination and efficiency. Target Indicator: Increased amount and accuracy of data available from the Central Statistics Database, more analysis reports available and wider dissemination.	✓		✓	MFR, CBS, SBS	0.80	ST; P2 – ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 1.4.1. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced;	1	Create a centralised computerized central sex-disaggregated statistics database for the MCIL as a part of the management and information unit. Baseline: No reliable computerized database exists for the MCIL; various sources of data including line ministries, statistics office and reserve bank. Target: Increased accessibility to relevant data. Target Indicator: Establishment of computerized database; database utilization indicators.		✓	✓	SBS, MCIL, MFAT, MOF, MFR, CBS	0.50	MT; P1 - Ongoing	
				✓					

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		plan to ensure effective implementation. Increased human capacity for implementation. Target Indicator: M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.								
	2	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts from a gender perspective and adjust accordingly. Baseline: There is a need for policy design and M&E to be ? exible enough to correspond to economic and poverty trends. Target: Effective policy responses to economic shocks and impacts on poverty. Target Indicator: M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.	✓	✓	✓		MCIL, MFAT, MWCS D	2.00	ST-MT; P1 – ongoing, new	
SPO 2: Enhance the enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity										
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and	1	Regular collaboration between MCIL, MOR and the Ministry of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (MPMC) on business processes/procedures. Baseline: There is a need for more regular collaboration	✓	✓	✓		MCIL, MPMC, MFR, MOR	0.10	ST; P1- Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
commercial processes. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.1.1. Costs, procedures and time of business; 2.1.2. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators;		between the MCIL, MOR & MPMC. Target: Establish and institutionalize collaboration mechanisms, including monthly meetings, joint initiatives. Target Indicator: No. of initiatives, business processes and procedures MCIL, MOR and MPMC have collaborated on.							
	2	Set up an online business registration and approval system. Baseline: Few regulations on online business, and no registration. Target: Regulate and register Samoan online businesses. Target Indicator: No. of online businesses registered.		✓	✓	MCIL, MFR, SIFA, OOTR	0.80	MT; P2- New	
	3	Undertake a comprehensive study to analyse the cost structure and recommend applicable solutions to reduce the cost of doing business and improve the business and investment environment in Samoa. Develop an electronic monitoring system for business environment and cost structure. Deepen understanding of the causal factors of the constraints to businesses identified in the World Bank Doing		✓	✓	MCIL, MFR, SPA, SBS, MOH, OOTR, PRIVATE SECTOR, NPSO, Development Partners	0.70	ST-MT; P1 – New; ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		port and terminal handling requirements; ii) documentation and processes for payment of taxes; iii) enforcement of registration and monitoring of unregistered businesses; iv) measures to address increasing misappropriation of funds; and v) monitoring power outages and water shortages. Baseline: Samoa’s cost of doing business (annually) and environment of doing business (once) has been surveyed, and gives Samoa targeted areas to improve, to better their results in the future, which would increase their trade competitiveness. Target: Improve indicators in previous surveys. Finalize cost structure study and validate recommendations. Develop a strategy and plan for implementing the recommendations. Develop an electronic monitoring system. Target Indicator: Stakeholder feedback; study consultation; business surveys; cost of doing business and environment of doing business indicators.								
	4	Undertake a review of the <i>Companies Act 2006</i> to incorporate a payment structure. Baseline: The <i>Companies Act 2006</i> does not include a payment structure, and a review of it would enable one to be incorporated. Target: Update legislation and establish a company payment structure. Target Indicator: The <i>Companies Act 2006</i> is changed to		✓	✓	MCIL, AG	0.05	MT; P2- New		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
	2	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TCMSP i.e. enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export and investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations. Baseline: TCIDB established but not currently structured for TCMSP implementation. The current roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and the MCIL are not entirely clear. Clarification of roles would increase efficiency and effectiveness. Target: Effective institutional framework; Effective mechanisms for cooperation among ministries created: TCMSP coordination unit established; a management and information system established; the role of TCIDB enhanced; improved efficiency and effectiveness of MFAT and MCIL. Target Indicator: Mandate and role of TCIDB changed and enhanced; clarified and altered mandates and list of responsibilities that minimize overlaps and improve efficiency; M&E indicators and reports at the target and performance/outcome levels.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MOF, MOH, MWCSO, PSC	1.70	ST; P1-Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		indicators; stakeholder consultations and feedback.								
	8	Establish country credit risk rating through internationally recognized ratings agencies to facilitate commercial risk assessment by international investors. Baseline: No credit risk rating system in place. Target: Establish country credit risk rating through internationally recognized ratings agencies. Target Indicator: International country credit risk of Samoa; credit risk profile improved.	✓		✓	CBS, MOF, MCIL	1.00	MT-LT; P3 – ongoing (need funding)		
	9	Revise the investment policy statement to improve the consistency and transparency of investment measures for domestic and foreign investors. Accelerate and finalize the review of the <i>Foreign Investment Act</i> and prepare an institutional plan to ensure effective administration of the restricted activities list for foreign investors Baseline Samoa’s business environment, current investment Act and policies. Target: A transparent and consistent investment policy. Target Indicator: Finalized and implemented investment policy, stakeholder consultation and feedback.		✓	✓	MCIL, MOF, MFAT, NPSO, OOTR	0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
2.2 Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefiting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time	1	Conduct public awareness programmes for all assistance schemes. Translate documents such as the guidelines, application form and promotional materials into Samoan. Baseline: Not all documents are currently produced in Samoan; lack of awareness of schemes, regulations and	✓		✓		MCL	1.00	ST ; P1- Ongoing	
	10	Given the growing demand for power, it is critical that the necessary regulatory reforms are undertaken to allow increased generation capacity with the private sector playing an important role. Amendments of the <i>EPC Act</i> or enactment of a new electricity Act to allow private power generation and resale. Baseline: Electricity is expensive in Samoa, and could be made more competitive and with increased coverage. Target: Establishment of an independent regulatory environment putting EPC and private generators on a level playing field; tariff restructuring to provide price signals that would improve management by customers of peak loads; institutional strengthening of EPC to improve demand forecasting, system planning, and capacity to control multi-source generation; corporate governance reforms. Target Indicator: Availability and price changes of electricity in Samoa.	✓		✓	MCIL, EPC, MOF, NPSO, OOTR	1.00	ST - MT; P2- ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.2.1. No. of private sector ?rms benefiting from various PSS schemes. 2.2.2. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.2.3. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes. 2.2.4. Business community awareness of PSS schemes.		all Samoans. Target Indicator: A full range of resources are available in Samoan; no. of documents available online and in Samoan; stakeholder feedback.							
	2	Strengthen partnerships between the government and the private sector by encouraging effective representation of the private sector in different assistance schemes committees. Regular review of private sector assistance schemes. Baseline: Current PSS schemes and their coverage. Target: More representation of the private sector. Annual review reports produced; increased efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes. Target Indicator: No. of private sector ?rms benefiting from various PSS schemes; PSS schemes M&E indicators; stakeholder feedback.	✓			MCIL, MFAT, NPSO, SAME Chamber of Commerce, OTHER RELEVANT MINISTRIES, development Partners 0.30 ST ; P1- Ongoing			
	3	Enhance private sector access to a wide range options for ?nance, including PSSF scheme, loan guarantee and ?nance for small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) schemes. Baseline: Current PSSF structure and criteria. Target: Undertake a review of the PSSF coverage, guidelines,	✓		✓	MCIL, NPSO, MOF, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS 1.00 ST; P1 - ongoing			

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		disbursement of resources to support trade and private sector development. Undertake an awareness-raising campaign to inform business with guidelines and processes; streamline procedures and expedite approval and disbursement of resources to support trade and private sector development. Enhance coverage. Small Business Loan Guarantee scheme. Financing framework for SMEs. Target Indicator: Implementation of review recommendations; no. of beneficiaries; no. of rejected applications.					5.5 5			
	6	Undertake an internal review of existing administrative measures in place for export incentives schemes such as Code 121, duty concession and suspension, to identify the key weaknesses or constraints and ensure these are more streamlined and appropriate Baseline: Existing administrative measures in place for export incentives schemes such as Code 121, duty concession and suspension have not been assessed. Target: Increased number and level of value added in Samoan exports, enhanced effectiveness of export incentive schemes. Target Indicators: Export statistics and indicators that		✓	✓	MCL, MFR, MOF	0.30	MT ; P2 - new		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
2.3. Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.		review the export incentive schemes; stakeholder feedback; administrative requirements and burden of utilizing export incentives scheme; no. of beneficiaries.								
	7	Develop and actively pursue investment portfolios and programmes similar to the Yazaki Samoa incentives package. Baseline: Currently Yazaki is the only large foreign investor benefiting from existing packages. Target: Extend package to attract one to two more large foreign investors. Target Indicator: No. of investors benefiting from the package; stakeholder feedback; employment and exports generated.	✓				MCIL, MOR, MOF	0.50	MT-LT; P3 - new	
	1	Undertake a review of existing industry training standards for apprenticeable trades with a view to upgrading them to include all genders and people with disabilities. Baseline: There is a need to make employment and training more inclusive, so as to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Apprenticeships have tended not to be inclusive of gender and people with disabilities. Target: Finalize industry training standards for apprentices. Target Indicator: Increased number of females and people with disabilities in apprenticeship positions.		✓	✓		MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, PRIVATE SECTOR, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID, ACPA	0.30	MT; P2-New	
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>										
2.3.1. No. of private sector firms benefiting from										

Performance Indicators:

2.3.1. No. of private sector firms benefiting from

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs, in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
various PSS and ?nance schemes. 2.3.2. Costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes. 2.3.3. Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various PSS schemes. 2.3.4. WB cost of doing business and business environment indicators.	2	Encourage businesses through enhanced awareness programmes on hiring quali?ed trades people. Baseline: Current business and employment indicators. Target: 60% of Samoan businesses covered over plan lifecycle. Target Indicator: No. of participating businesses; no. of quali?ed people recruited; increased employment and job speci?cation.	✓			MCL, AG, NPSO, SQA, NUS, PRIVATE SECTOR, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.50	ST; P2-New		
	3	Increase sensitization of the Trade Testing Scheme offered by MCIL for skilled workers without formal certi?cation. Baseline: Current pro?le and indicators. Target: 50% increase number of certi?ed workers, by allowing skilled workers to be tested. Target Indicator: No. of certi?ed workers.	✓		✓	MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, PRIVATE SECTOR, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.20	ST; P1-New		
	4	Continue equal government and private sector partnership through capacity building. Baseline: National efforts to create an equal partnership between the government and the private sector.	✓	✓		MCIL, AG, SQA, NUS, PRIVATE SECTOR, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	1.00	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		Target Indicator: No. of capacity building activities.							
	5	Ratification of ILO conventions. Baseline: ILO conventions not ratified. Target: Ratification and implementation of ILO conventions. Target Indicator: Ratification and implementation of ILO conventions.	✓	✓		MCIL	0.10	MT; P1	
	6	Review Job Seekers Scheme and implement review recommendations. Baseline: No review of Job Seekers Scheme. Target: 60% increase in no. of participants who attain employment. Target Indicator: No. of participants; % of participants who attain employment.	✓		✓	MCIL	0.20	MT; P2- New	
	7	Enactment and implementation of the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i>, which aims to increase economic activity by providing easier access to credit. Baseline: Lack of access to credit has acted as a constraint. Target: Increased accessibility to credit, particularly for small		✓	✓	MCIL	0.50	ST; P1- Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		Target Indicators: <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> implemented and no. of people with access to credit.								
	8	Develop the capacities of private sector institutions to effectively engage with government on trade policy formulation through <i>inter alia</i> training in technical trade issues, enhanced dissemination of relevant information and trade negotiations, etc.								
		Baseline: Limited capacities and participation of private sector institutions to effectively engage with government on trade policy formulation. Target: Full participation of private sector institutions, including small enterprises and women entrepreneurs in trade policy formulation. Target Indicator: No. of private sector institutions effectively engaging in trade policy formulation; the extent to which trade policies reflect and promote private sector interests; stakeholder feedback.			✓	MCIL, MFAT, NPSO, CIVIL SOCIETY	0.40	ST; P1 - ongoing		
	9	Promote remittances as a potential source of investment. Undertake an analysis of potential policy schemes, building on the experience of other countries, for the use of remittances as a source of community investment.								
		Baseline: Low share of remittances in investments generation.	✓			✓	MCIL, CBS, MW/CSD	0.50	LT; P3- new	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		Target: 30% increase in the share of investment in total remittances.								
		Target Indicator: Share of investment in total remittances.								
	10	Formulate a strategy to maintain access to concessional financing as well as accessing capital markets, if needed, for investment and borrowing in the medium to longer term in anticipation of the effects of trade liberalization and loss of LDC status. Baseline: No strategy to maintain access to concessional financing or access to capital markets, if needed, for investment and borrowing in the medium to longer term. Target: Finalize strategy before trade liberalization and loss of LDC status. Target Indicator: Strategy finalized and adopted; stakeholder feedback.	✓	✓	✓	CBS, MOF, UTOS	0.50	MT; P2 – new		
	11	Undertake an assessment of the economic implications of extending tariff concessions to protected businesses supplying the domestic market and to exporters. Baseline: Implications of extending tariff concessions to protected businesses supplying the domestic market and exporters is unknown.			✓	MFAT, MFR, NPSO, MCIL	0.20	ST; P2 – new		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
client feedback.		Target Indicator: Effective development and implementation of schemes; no. of school leavers (male and female and youth with disabilities) benefitting from schemes; stakeholder feedback.								
	2	Create a development-oriented trade policy environment in line with Samoa’s development and poverty alleviation goals. Baseline: Current trade policies and export strategy need to be reviewed and updated. Target: Finalize and implement trade and export policies. Target Indicator: Finalization and endorsement of policies; stakeholder consultations and feedback.		✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MOF	2.00	ST; P1-New		
		3	Provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the expansion and commercialization of research results from the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa and other research institutions to form the basis for future agriculture-based trade and exports. Baseline: Limited incentives in place. Target: Undertake a study to design incentive structure and advocacy campaign; sponsor regular meetings/workshops to enhance collaboration between the private sector and SROS. Target Indicator: Private sector investment in SROS; no. of private sector establishments investing and/or benefiting	✓	✓	✓	MAF, MOF, SROS, NPSO, MFAT	0.50	LT ; P1-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 2.5.1. IPR registrations.	4	from SROS R&D services.								
		Enhance and develop the level of skills of the workforce by encouraging and supporting a skills standards development and certification process through the SQA and other relevant international agencies. Baseline: Current labour and workforce profile. Target: 50% increase in no. of individuals enrolled in skills standards development and certification programmes; 20% increase in support provided by the SQA and other relevant international agencies. Target Indicator: No. of individuals enrolled in skills standards development and certification programmes; level of support provided by the SQA and other relevant international agencies.	✓				STA/ SQA, [MESC, NUS – IOT & APTC/SHA]Tourism Training Taskforce	0.80	ST; P1 - ongoing	
	1	Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights, in line with WTO requirements and expectations. On the basis of the needs assessment, enhance Samoa’s capacity in the area of intellectual property rights by ensuring sensitization and effective implementation of laws	✓	✓	✓		MCIL, NPSO, MFAT, ALL RELEVANT MINISTRIES	0.70	MT; P1- New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
2.5.2. IPR effectiveness and ease of utilization.		Baseline: No assessment has been conducted. Target: Finalize assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights in line with WTO and initiative implementation plan. Target Indicator: Assessment finalized and endorsed; implementation plan endorsed and launched; stakeholder feedback.							
	2	Consider utilizing and collaborating with international institutions Samoa is a member of, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization, so as to enable and ensure Samoa's private sector is encouraged to register patents so that these are afforded protection across the world. Baseline: Limited collaboration with international institutions such as WIPO. Target: Devise a strategy for collaboration with international institutions such as WIPO; design and launch advocacy campaign for the private sector; mainstream administrative processes and reduce their costs (e.g. registration). Target Indicator: Mechanisms for collaboration established; levels of collaboration and assistance received; no. of registered businesses; no. of trademarks; administrative burden (costs and time) indicators; stakeholder feedback.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT	0.80	MT; P2-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
	3	Fast track approval of key policies such as the Foreign Investment Amendment Bill and the Labour and Employment Amendment Bill and associated regulations for intellectual property rights. Baseline: Lengthy approval process. Target: 50% reduction in approval time. Target Indicator: Approval time and processes involved.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, AG	0.10	ST ; P1- New		
	4	Monitor goods at the border to curb imports of counterfeit goods e.g. <i>e/ei</i> print from China. Baseline: Weak monitoring mechanisms and capacity. Target: Devise a strategy and plan of action; undertake capacity assessment and development exercises; implement monitoring mechanisms. Target Indicator: Targets achieved; volume of counterfeit goods entering the country.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL MOR AG	1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing		
SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market										
3.1 Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented;	1	Undertake a full review to prepare a national e-business	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MCIT, NPSO, OOTR, MOF	3.00	ST; P2 - new		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.1.1.1. The development and implementation of a domestic market regulatory framework		Develop a national e-commerce strategy integrating e-government, tourism and ?nance considerations to facilitate the improvement in the delivery of public services, support the private sector and improve the institutional linkages among and within government agencies and private agencies. Baseline: No e-business strategy. Target: E-business strategy developed and implemented; enhanced e-business in Samoa; decreased costs and increased coverage of public services through the Internet. Target Indicator: Level of e business; no. and range of public services coordinated and delivered through the Internet.								
	2	Review regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoan-based e-commerce businesses. Develop an e-commerce regulatory framework. Baseline: Lack of incentives to encourage the development of e-commerce; inadequate and/or outdated regulations for e commerce; regulatory framework needs to be reviewed		✓	✓		MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, OOTR, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	2.00	ST; P1-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets, growth of e-commerce; stakeholder feedback.							
	3	Finalize and implement the Legal Metrology Bill. Baseline: The Legal Metrology Bill needs ?nalization, rati?cation and implementation. Target: Implementation of the Legal Metrology Bill; launch an awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Legal Metrology Bill implemented; stakeholder consultations and feedback.		✓	✓	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, OOTR, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	2.00	ST ;P1- Ongoing	
	4	Develop competition law and policy and implement them. Baseline: There is no competition law and policy. Target: Finalize and implement competition law and policy; undertake awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Law and policy developed, endorsed and implemented; stakeholder consultations and feedback.		✓	✓	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	1.00	ST; P1-New	
	5	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations. Baseline: Fair Trading Act need to be reviewed and		✓	✓	MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, MOH, OOTR, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.20	ST ;P1-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		regulations are yet to be developed and implemented. Target: Finalize review; implement regulations; undertake awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Targets achieved; stakeholder consultations and feedback.								
	6	Develop regulations for food and product safety standards. Develop farm to table food standards. Develop regulations for labelling and standards and enforce English labelling of all imported goods. Baseline: Lack of regulations for food and product safety standards; lack of farm to table food standards. Lack of regulations and enforcement mechanisms for		✓	✓		MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, OOTR, MOH, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.70	LT; P2-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultation and feedback; compliance indicators.								
	7	Review <i>Apprenticeship Act 1972</i> and <i>Apprenticeship Regulations 1973</i> Baseline: There is a need for a review of the <i>Apprenticeship Act 1972</i> ; regulations need updating. Target: Review undertaken; regulations and legislation updated and endorsed; implementation plan/mechanisms developed; undertake awareness-raising campaign during the TCMSP cycle. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.		✓	✓	MCL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.20	LT ; P2-New		
	8	Review Memorandum of Agreement 2009. Baseline: There is a need for a review of the Memorandum of Agreement 2009 . Target: Review undertaken; memorandum updated and endorsed; implementation plan/mechanisms developed;		✓	✓	MCL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.1	LT; P3-New		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.								
9		Amend apprenticeship scheme to include Trade Test.								
		Baseline: Apprenticeship scheme does not include Trade Test.		✓	✓		MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID, NZAID	0.01	ST; P2-New	
		Target: Apprenticeship scheme amended; implementation mechanisms devised; undertake awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.								
10		Review the Apprenticeship Contract and reduce complaints received from employers.								
		Baseline: There is a need to review the Apprenticeship Contract, and concerns and complaints over apprenticeship contracts. Target: Review undertaken; recommendation implemented during the TCMSP cycle; undertake awareness-raising campaign; 50% reduction in number of complaints.	✓	✓	✓		MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, SQA, PSIF, MOH, AUSAID, NZAID	0.60	ST ; P1-New	
		Target Indicators: Timely achievement of targets; no. of complaints; stakeholder and clients consultations and feedback.								
11		Finalize the Labour Law Review.		✓	✓		MCIL, NUS, NPSO, AG, MOH, SQA, PSIF, AUSAID,	0.30	MT; P2-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
3.2 The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	1.	Baseline: The Labour Law is currently under review. Target: Review undertaken; recommendations implemented during TCMSP cycle for the: • Labour and Employment Relations Bill 2011 • <i>Labour and Employment Regulations</i> • <i>OSH Act 2002</i> • <i>OSH Amendment Act 2011</i> • <i>OSH Regulations 2011</i> • <i>Shops Ordinance 1961</i> Undertake awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.				NZAID				
		Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator. The liberalization of the telecommunications sector has brought a number of benefits to consumers and the overall economy but it has also created regulatory challenges. Baseline: Liberalization of the telecommunications sector finalized; there is a need for capacity development.	✓	✓		OOTR; Ministry of Communication and Information Technology; MCIL	4.30	ST-P1;- Ongoing-New		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.2.1. The existence, quality and effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections. 3.2.2. Efficiency and effectiveness of administration and monitoring mechanisms;		Target: Capacity building (staff training and up-skilling) investigation, arbitration, enforcement, surveillance, calibration, research, policy formulation. Metrology Legislation – Resources Staff Recruitment (Manager & Officers). Procurement: Technical Equipment – 1 set secondary standards 20 kg to 1 mg (designated secondary standards of class F1). Working standard masses: 2 tons of 20kg weights (storage in specially designed crates of 500kg). 1 x new designed 20 litre working standard with visiguage capacity definition and tolerance marks – with bottom draining facility. 200 litre working standard for testing bulk meters fitted to vehicle tankers. 1: 1 metre stainless steel working standard. Electronic balances for calibrating working standards (mass and volume using gravimetric method): Minimum requirement 1 x 400 g with readability of 0.001g, 1 x 6,000g with readability of 0.01g and 1 x 31,000g or 64,000g with readability of 0.1g.* 1 or 2 Electronic balances for net quantity inspections: 10,000g with readability of 0.1g.* Glass flask working standard subdivided measures for commodity inspections (1000ml, 500ml, 200ml, 100ml, 20ml, 10ml) and pipettes (10ml, 2ml, 1ml). Verification stamps and pliers.								

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements			Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
		Sets of flattening punches, stamps and dies. Number punches. Lead seals and sealing wire. 1 metre stainless steel secondary standard. 30 metre working standard tape. Additional sets of working standard weights, 20 kg to 1 mg, plus 4 x 20 kg iron weights, 1 x 10 kg and 1 x 5kg: suggest set 1 per inspector. 20 litre, 10 litre, 5 litre, 2 litre, 1 litre, 500ml secondary standards. Non Technical Equipment – Vehicles: 1 x van or utility with high-top cab per inspector (for heavy capacity inspections, petrol stations). (Health and safety regulations require that the measures used for testing petrol and diesel pumps be transported in a separate compartment from the driver and any passengers). Lighter vehicles (for shop and small retail inspections). Safety signs for use when testing petrol pumps. Safety equipment (safety footwear, visible-vests, safety glasses). Stationery: Forms for approval applications, approval processing, register of work done, rejection/fault stick on and tie labels, fee/account books, net quantity inspection	Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements			Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
		report forms. Non removable verification stickers. Laptops to log work done (a computerized programme might include or replace some of the stationery) – one per officer. Tools for inspection work (allen or hex keys, screwdrivers, pliers and crescents, as needed). Office and Laboratory – 3 air-conditioned rooms for testing weights (dry standards room), testing volume measures (wet standards room) and checking packaged goods (net quantity room). Dry standards room: a solid vibration-proof room with benches, natural light-free and adequate electric sockets. Wet standards room: water supply and a sump/gully for drainage of water used for testing and calibration, natural light-free and adequate electric sockets. Net quantity room with sink and sufficient electric sockets and natural light, with access to a general storage area (for equipment) and a loading dock (to load the 200 litre test measure and the weighbridge test weights and strong roof for a hoist to lift 600 to 1000kg. Fork lift; Inspectors’ room; Quiet room/meeting room; Reception area. Storage Space for seized items (these items would be clearly labelled and kept as evidence).	Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
3.3 Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	1.	Fair Trading Legislation – Resources Office in Savaii equipped with all office amenities. Review the Price Control regime. Staff Recruitment ACEO Level. Principal, senior and 3 officers. Food and product safety standards Recruitment of one additional staff member. Strengthen efficiency and effectiveness of the Samoa National Codex Committee (SNCC) Secretariat in servicing the committee. Strengthen networking and linkages with members of the CCNASWP region and identify opportunities to increase meeting participation for this committee. Competition law and policy staff recruitment × 2. Set up an independent Competition and Consumer Commission. Target Indicators: Timely achievement of targets; capacity enhanced.	Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment	MCL, MOH,	1.20	ST; P1 – new		
			✓	✓	✓					

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
3.4.2. Efficiency, effectiveness and relative simplicity of addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution		time and cost of settlements and legal procedures; no. of cases resolved through arbitration; client feedback.							
	2	Set up e-registry of qualified trades people for public information. Baseline: No e-registry in existence. Target: Establish e-registry. Target Indicators: Establishment and utilization of e-registry; average usage.		✓	✓	NUS, MCIL	0.50	MT; P2-New	
	3	Capacity building through training of trainers for assessors and inspectors. Baseline: There is a need for capacity building of assessors and inspectors; no TOT programme in place; no training plan in place. Target: Establish TOT plan and programme. Target Indicators: No. of assessors and inspectors trained; performance of trained assessors and inspectors.			✓	MCIL, MOH	0.70	MT; P2-New	
	4	Develop ongoing promotional programmes. Baseline: Short-term promotional programmes. Target: Establish ongoing promotional programmes.	✓		✓	MCIL, MOH	0.10	ST; P1-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs, in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
3.5 Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 3.5.1 Stakeholder and client feedback.	1	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to the MDGs with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth. Baseline: No or few indicators developed to measure MDG achievement in relation to commerce sector. Target: Monitor commerce sector's contribution to achieving the MDGs.	✓		✓		MCL, MOF, MWCSD, ILO, NPSO	0.30	ST; P1-New	
SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export										
4.1 Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	1	Review national tariff structure to reduce tariffs on inputs and capital goods for local production process and create an attractive investment environment for exporting. Baseline: Relatively high tariffs on inputs and capital goods for local production process; tariff anomalies. Target: Reduce applied tariffs on inputs and capital goods across the board. Target Indicators: Measure cost before review and after implementation; tariff revenues; applied tariffs on inputs and capital goods across the board.	✓	✓	✓		MCL, TCIP, MFAT, MOH, MFR; MOF; SAME	0.30	ST; P1-New	
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>	2	Develop a strategy for promoting public-private partnerships in providing critical infrastructure for		✓	✓		MCL, NPSO, MOF, OOR, Other relevant ministries.	N/A	ST; P2-	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs, in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
4.1.1. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 4.1.2. Balance of trade. 4.1.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports.		competitiveness (energy, transport, regulatory, communication skills etc) as part of ongoing efforts to improve transport infrastructure. Baseline: Too few PPP in providing critical infrastructure. Target: Strategy developed and implemented; improve quality, efficiency and access to critical infrastructure. Target Indicators: Timely achievements of targets, stakeholder feedback; no. of PPP established.					Development Partners			New
	3	Negotiate more direct airline links and capacity for exports; investigate, evaluate and negotiate more reasonable and affordable freight rates. Baseline: Costs of transportation for exports and imports is very high. Target: Reduce costs, to make trade more competitive. Target Indicators: No. of direct links; freight rates, shipping and transportation costs; change in costs of imports and exports in World Bank Cost of Doing Business Survey.		✓	✓		MWTI, AA, MOF, MAF, MPMC, MFAT, AIRLINES & SHIPPING AGENCIES.	N/A	MT; P2-Ongoing	
	4	Mobilize support towards a national consensus on the need to accelerate the pace of legal and policy reforms in access	✓	✓	✓		MNRE, MJCA, AG, CIVIL SOCIETY, MWCSD	1.00	MT-LT-P3-Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		to customary land. Review the land registration system to identify reasons behind low rate of use and take appropriate action. Baseline: Low rate of use in legal and policy reforms for access to customary lands. Target: Increase access to customary lands. Target indicators: Level of access to customary land.							
	5	Negotiate with the financial institutions to reduce the charges for trade finance and launch awareness programmes on the existence and availability of trade finance. Baseline: High charges for and lack of trade finance. Target: Reduce charges and enhance access. Target Indicators: Applied charges for trade finance; lending rates, lending volume and ratios; no. of borrowers.		✓	✓	CBS, COMMERCIAL BANKS, DBS, EXPORTERS	0.5	MT; P2- Ongoing	
	6	Undertake a complete update and review of the business enabling environment to identify specific areas where Samoa's competitiveness may be enhanced. These will include capacity building and training for private sector organizations and businesses as well as access to finance to help the private sector contribute to the achievement of	✓			MCIL, MFR, NPSO,	0.5	ST ; P1 - Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
4.2 Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 4.2.1. Balance of trade. 4.2.2. Share of domestic value added in total exports. 4.2.3. Share of manufactured goods in total exports.	1	sustainable trade development and economic growth. Baseline: Current business environment and cost of doing business indicators; current private sector capacity and cost based on a study on private sector and cost structure assessment to be conducted in 2012. Target: Complete assessment and reduce the costs of doing business in Samoa. Target Indicators: Compare WB cost of doing business results and business environment and cost structure indicators.								
		Set up a communication network between farmers and manufacturers. Can use village <i>pulenuu</i> to register farmers and what they grow and supply this information to manufacturers. Target: Improve coordination in production process, to reduce costs of doing business and production times. Target Indicators: Inter-sectoral volume of trade; costs of doing business survey results.		✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MAF, SAME, Chamber of Commerce, SBEC	0.20	MT-P2- New		
		Establish fair trade standards, registration and regulations for export markets. Baseline: Limited or no fair trade standards and regulations. Target: Develop and implement standards and regulations,	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MAF, NPSO	1.50	ST-MT; P3 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment	Level of Priority			
		and compliance M&E indicators.							
	3	Study and quantify the implications of the canneries closure in American Samoa and identify policy options to address such impacts. Baseline: There are negative impacts anticipated yet no information on the magnitude and no mitigation measures. Target: Undertake assessment study; develop mitigation strategy and action plan. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.	✓		✓	MAF, MCIL, MOF, NPSO	0.20	ST-MT ; P2– ongoing	
	4	Identify niche products and niche markets and promotion strategies. Strengthen private sector capacity to access and analyze opportunities for quality and niche products and assist with technical advice to meet the often specialized requirements of these markets. Baseline: High unrealized potential for niche products. Target: • Undertake in-depth study to identify potential niche		✓	✓	MAF, NPSO, MCIL, Private Sector	3.00	MT-LT; P1 - ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
4.3 Market access through new FTAs and/or	1.	products and niche markets. - Develop promotion and marketing strategies. - Set up a national taskforce (department of industry, private sector and technical assistance) to identify potential and existing niche products and provide recommendations for needed support, including export promotion, marketing and branding. - Organize international tours for private sector to visit ?rms producing niche products in their respective industries. - Set-up business incubators for niche products. - Establish appropriate incentives (non-tax and WTO compliant) and safeguards to encourage commercial farmers and ?shermen to invest in production, processing and marketing of high value added, particularly niche market, products. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; growth rates of exports of niche products to niche markets; foreign trade indicators; output, sustainability and productivity indicators.	✓	✓	✓	MAF, MFAT, MCIL, SAME,	1.50	MT; P2 -		
			Negotiate and establish mutual recognition agreements with							

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
activation of existing FTAs enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 4.3.1. Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs. 4.3.2. Real growth rate of exports of goods and services. 4.3.3. Balance of trade.		target markets. Baseline: Limited no. of agreements; agreements do not necessarily reflect Samoan private sectors interests, goals or existing export capacity. Target: Establish agreements with key markets; renegotiate existing agreements with key markets to reflect national interests. Target Indicator: No. of agreements established; the extent to which agreements reflect national interests; private sector feedback; exports to markets with new or renegotiated agreements.					Chamber of Commerce		ongoing	
	2	Consider the potential of specific trade agreements, such as EPA, to mitigate the loss of DFQF resulting from graduation from LDC status. Baseline: Samoa will most likely graduate from LDC status within the next few years (and thus also lose special provisions) and no mitigation measures are in place. Target: Undertake impact assessment studies; establish concurrent impact assessment and monitoring systems. Target indicators: Effectiveness of mitigation measures; timely achievements of targets; ex-post impact assessment.		✓	✓		MFAT, MFR, NPSO, MCIL	0.20	ST; P2-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
	3	Pursue consultations with American Samoa aimed at establishing a bilateral trade framework, including a study to inform decisions regarding the most appropriate legal instrument for a bilateral trade framework with American Samoa. Baseline: There is a need to enhance trade with American Samoa; no analytic studies to guide the process. Target: Conduct a study to inform decisions regarding the most appropriate legal instrument for a bilateral trade framework with American Samoa. Target Indicator: Volume and value of trade with American Samoa; timely achievement of targets.			✓	MFAT, MCIL, MOF, NPSO, AG, SAME, Chamber of Commerce	0.50	ST; P2 – ongoing (Two Samoa Talks)		
	4	Develop and cost an effective communications or outreach strategy for enhancing the existing mechanisms for regular information dissemination and capacity building relating to involvement of all relevant stakeholders in trade negotiations and for communicating the likely impacts of negotiated agreements. Baseline: Current capacity; no communication strategy in place. Target: Establish a capacity development programme; devise			✓	MCIL, MFAT, NWCTA	1.00	ST-MT; P2 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		a communication strategy and action plan. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of trained negotiators; negotiation capacity; effectiveness of communication plan; stakeholder feedback.								
	5	Review the regulatory framework for professional services in light of Samoa’s interest in promoting a more integrated regional market for professional services in the context of the PICTA, as well as securing market opportunities further afield. Baseline: There is a need to review the regulatory framework for professional services; no review has been conducted. Target: Undertake review, implement recommendations and update the regulatory framework accordingly; ensure Samoa’s interests in promoting a more integrated regional market for professional services in the context of PICTA, as well as securing market opportunities further afield, are reflected. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; the extent to which national goals and interests are reflected in the updated regulatory framework; growth rates of professional services; trade indicators.		✓	✓	MCIL, SQA, MFAT, NPSO, AG, OOTR, MOH	0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs, in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
4.4 Facilitate the implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	6	Review, update and implement the National Export Strategy (NES).								
		Baseline: NES has not been fully implemented; NES was incorporated into the DTIS action matrix and TCMSP. Target: Full implementation of the NES through the TCMSP. Target Indicator: TCMSP implementation and effectiveness indicators.		✓	✓	MCIL, COC, MFAT, private sector	N/A	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing		
4.4.1 Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs.	1	Map out and cost the needed reforms for the WTO accession process including in the areas of IPRs, SPS, countervailing measures, ?sheries subsidies and technical barriers to trade. Identify priority technical assistance gaps and needs using the legislative action plan from the WTO accession (details provided in Annex 8). Provide sector-wide training and capacity building linked to the FTAs and WTO membership and obligations for post-accession (RAMS).		✓	✓	MFAT, MCIL, MAF, MFR, NPSO, AG, MOH	1.20	ST; P1 – new		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		Target: Map out and estimate the costs of the needed reforms for the WTO accession; prepare a plan of action to implement the necessary reforms; undertake awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievements of targets; stakeholder feedback.						0.30	
							0.10		
	2	Identify individual export products that may be impacted by the loss of DFQF related to LDC graduation and explore possible mitigating measures and strategies, including continuation of preferential access for a negotiated transitional period. Baseline: Lack of information and mitigation measures regarding loss of DFQF related to LDC graduation. Target: Undertake impact assessment study; launch consultations with key stakeholders to discuss potential mitigation measures; prepare a mitigation strategy and action plan. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback.			✓	✓	MFR, SAME, MFAT	0.10	ST; P2 - new

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
	1	Encourage compliance with international standards. Seek Samoa’s membership in the ISO. Encourage manufacturers through enhanced sensitization to meet ISO standards. Baseline: No legislation on food safety standards; low rates of compliance with international standards. Target: Develop and implement legislation on food safety standards; develop necessary mechanisms for enforcement and monitoring of compliance; scale up promotion of the HACCP; undertake an awareness-raising campaign; apply for ISO membership. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; rate of compliance with food safety standards and other international standards; HACCP utilization; no. of ISO certified firms.	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MOH, MAF, MOH, SROS, NPSO, SAME, Chamber of Commerce	2.30	ST; P1- Ongoing	
	2	Establish a TBT inquiry point. Baseline: No TBT inquiry point in place. Target: Establish a TBT inquiry point; undertake an awareness-raising campaign.		✓	✓	MFAT, MFR, MCIL	1.00	ST-MT; P2-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
	3	Undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing SPS measures; develop a programme for ensuring SPS initiatives are effectively implemented and adequately resourced; and identify roles and responsibilities of the key agencies in the SPS architecture (cost covered in the MAF sector plan). Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; compliance and effectiveness indicators.	✓	✓	✓	MAF, SROS, NPSO, MCIL, MOH, MFR, Development Partners	N/A	ST; P1-ongoing	
	4	Assess and cost industry needs for infrastructure and related onshore facilities that will enable industry to meet EU and other key market access requirements. Baseline: No detailed information on needs and resource requirements for infrastructure and related onshore facilities. Target: Undertake in-depth needs assessment and costing exercise of infrastructure and related onshore facilities; develop resource mobilization strategy and initiate resource mobilization efforts. Target Indicator: Timely achievements of targets; stakeholder, development and trading partners' feedback; ratio of mobilized resources to total resource requirements.	✓	✓	✓	MAF, MOF, MFAT, MCIL	1.00	MT ; P3-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions		Technical Assistance/ Investment				
4.5 The value and quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	1	Review implementation of measures and strategies to enhance the participation of Samoa’s services industry in international (services) trade including labour mobility.					MCIL, MFAT, MOH, Chamber of Commerce, other relevant agencies	1.00	ST ; P1- New	
<u>Performance Indicators:</u>										
4.5.1. Growth rates of trade in services.		✓				✓				
4.5.2. Balance of services trade.		Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder feedback; M&E indicators for implementation.								
4.5.3. Growth rates of services industries.	2	In partnership with the private sector, provide specialized training to prepare Samoans to export their services.	✓			✓	MCIL, MOH, ALL RELEVANT AGENCIES, including SROS, SBEC, National University of Samoa, USP and relevant regional organizations	1.50	MT; P3- New	
		Baseline: There is a need to enhance training programmes for Samoans to enable them to engage in and benefit from trade in services.								
		Target: Develop and implement well-targeted training programmes; improve targeting and implementation of existing programmes; enhance collaboration with local and								

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		services by trained individuals; stakeholder feedback.								
	3	Develop a mechanism for capturing data on trade in services so as to enhance planning capacity for improved trade in services. On a regular basis, collect and disseminate information on available services markets worldwide and their speci?c requirements. Baseline: No mechanism for capturing and disseminating data and information on trade in services and no database. Target: Develop capturing, updating and disseminating mechanisms, establish online database and information centre; establish online trade portal; undertake advocacy campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; availability and accessibility of up-to-date information and data; rate of utilization of database and information; utilization rate of trade portal.		✓	✓	MFAT, MCIL, ALL RELEVANT AGENCIES	2.00	ST-MT; P2-New		
	4	Promote affiliation with international institutions/bodies for recognition and validation of standards, including by the SQA		✓		SQA, MESIC, PSC, NUS, USP, APTC	0.80	MT ; P3 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		and NZQA. Baseline: Limited affiliation with international bodies. Target: Design a strategy and action plan to promote affiliations with international bodies; initiate implementation; undertake an awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievements of targets, growth in the no. of affiliations achieved.								
	5	Strengthen and develop the capacity of negotiating delegations on labour mobility issues in ongoing trade agreements such as PICTA, EPA, PACER Plus and conformity with WTO GATS Mode 4. In particular, take note of the commitments via: - WTO accession schedule of commitments pertaining to services and the implementation costs associated with such commitments. - Promote acceleration of the TMNP initiative under	✓		✓		MFAT, MCIL, private sector, civil society, MFR, MOF, CBS	0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
4.6. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 4.6.1. Real growth rate of		negotiations and enhance engagement of private sector and civil society. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder feedback; no. of negotiators trained.								
	6	Explore and develop additional bilateral schemes, such as the RSE, to facilitate mobility for both skilled and unskilled labour in the region and internationally. Baseline: Some successful schemes are in place (e.g. RSE); limited no. of schemes and limited impact. Target: Develop and implement strategy and action plan to expand bilateral schemes and enhance their impacts; develop M&E indicators for bilateral schemes. Target Indicator: No. of additional bilateral schemes; M&E indicators for bilateral scheme effectiveness and impacts.	✓		✓	MFAT, MCIL, MOH	0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing		
	1	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts, and adjust accordingly. Deepen the understanding of the impact of trade liberalization on the structure of society, particularly on women. Undertake an impact assessment of the revenue and social	✓	✓	✓	MWCSD, MFAT, MCIL, Private, MFR, MOF, CBS, MAF, Sector, Civil Society	1.50	ST – MT; P1 ongoing (ComSecT A) Funded; New		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
exports of goods and services. 4.6.2. Balance of trade. 4.6.3. Share of domestic value added in total exports. 4.6.4. Stakeholder and client feedback.		and developmental impacts of the PACER Plus negotiations under various scenarios based on assumptions regarding the extent of liberalization in EPAs as well as WTO accessions. Such assessment will assist in formulating informed alternative negotiation positions and options. Baseline: Unsure of the impacts of greater trade liberalization on Samoa’s society. Lack of awareness and understanding of trade agreements. Target: Undertake human development and rights impact assessments of FTAs (including PACER+) and WTO accession; increase understanding, so as to improve capacity for policy development and implementation; undertake an awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicators: Levels of awareness of impacts of trade agreements; policies to maximize positive impacts and minimize or mitigate negative impacts; protection measures for vulnerable groups.								
	2	In partnership with the private sector and academic institutions, develop a curriculum that boosts the country’s trade policy capacity, provides business skills and entrepreneurship, building on existing exemplary initiatives such as the apprenticeship scheme. Deliver training that is based on this curriculum. Baseline: Some training programmes, but no systematic training and capacity building approach. Targets: Undertake capacity assessment exercise; develop	✓	✓	✓		MFAT, MCIL, MAF	5.00	MT-LT; P3-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa										
5.1 Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	1	capacity development strategy and action plan; establish partnerships with education institutions; design and launch training programmes. Target indicators: Timely achievements of targets; no. of staff trained; regular capacity assessments.								
<u>Performance Indicators:</u> 5.1.1 Real growth rates of manufacturing output, exports, productivity, capacity utilization and value added.			Promote and offer tax incentives on research and development for value addition. Enhance the capacity of SROS. Baseline: Limited or no well-targeted tax incentives on research and development for value addition; no M&E for impacts of tax incentives. Target: Design well-targeted tax incentives on research and development for value addition; develop M&E indicators for incentive effectiveness and impacts; strengthen the SROS with the required human and sustainable funding to support	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, SROS, SAME, SBEC	12.00	ST; P1-New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		indicators; no. of businesses engaged in and/or benefiting from SROS research.								
	2	Establish investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives. Establish research and information for each sector in Samoa on investment opportunities available (Refer to sector profiling). Baseline: No investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives in place. Target: Undertake industry feasibility studies to guide the investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives; establish investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives; engage with private sector and MAF to design a promotion and investment strategy; establish research and information centre; undertake awareness-raising and advocacy campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; growth rates of investments in potential manufacturing initiatives; utilization rate of research and information centre.		✓	✓	MCIL, SAME, MFAT, MOF	3.00	ST-MT; P2-New		
	3	To certify organic farming and manufacturing activities (particularly women producers) according to international standards. Provide funding to assist organic certification of farming and manufacturing activities against international	✓			MAF, WIBDI, MCIL, SAME, SROS	6.00	ST; P2 - ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
5.2 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased; <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 5.2.1 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports; 5.2.2 Clusters output, value added, revenues	1	standards. Baseline: Some existing organic certification has yielded high returns (e.g. WIBDI coconut oil). Target: Develop and implement organic certification programme; develop support, training and mentoring programmes for producers; undertake wide advocacy campaign; encourage women to engage in production of organic certified products and capitalize on the success of WIBDI initiatives. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of certified producers and products; output, exports and domestic sales of certified products.							
		Carry out value chain analysis of potential products (tropical products) for higher local value addition.	✓		✓	MAF, MCIL, MFAT, WIBDI, SAME	3.00	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing, New	
		Baseline: Low value addition; unrealized potential for value addition. Target: Undertake value chain analysis and link it to cluster							

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
generated and returns on investments 5.2.3 Employment per cluster		respective industries and businesses. Set up a training and mentoring programme to enable farmers and primary products producers to perform value adding activities at the level of primary production; encourage women to engage in production of high value added products. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of producers trained; no. of producers receiving support and/or benefiting from incentives; growth of output and revenue for producers included in schemes.							
	2	Adopt a cluster development approach; establish business incubators and encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads. Establish a national networking database under the NPSO with the assistance of the MCIL. Baseline: Limited no. of clusters developed. Target: 1. Commission a comprehensive feasibility study to develop a cluster development strategy focusing on the following: a. Identifying existing and new clusters and recommend top feasible clusters for piloting. b. Identify areas/islands.		✓	✓	MCIL, NPSO, SBEC, SROS, WIBDI, Chamber of Commerce, SAME; Development Partners	10.00	MT; P1 - new	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements			Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		c. Identifying cluster community members. d. Identifying and develop potential market opportunities. e. Identifying appropriate management systems, e.g. farmer associations, cooperatives, industry associations. 2. Start a consultation process to select initial first cluster for piloting and expand clusters by adding one cluster every one or two years. 3. Undertake a value chain analysis and feasibility study for the selected cluster. 4. Set up a training and mentoring programme to educate private sector producers on potential value addition, including challenges and remedies, in their respective industries and businesses. 5. Identify value addition activities at the primary production level and establish support programmes to encourage farmers and growers to perform value adding activities. Support programmes should include training, mentoring, awareness-raising and finance. Target Indicator: No. of clusters established; performance and M&E indicators for each cluster.							

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
5.3 Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 5.3.1 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports. 5.3.2 Share of manufactured goods in total exports. 5.3.3 Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters. 5.3.4 Real growth rates of direct and indirect employment in the manufacturing sector.	1	Encourage business people, particularly women, to seek training for the enhancement of skills, knowledge and abilities for their employees. Conduct export awareness programmes to encourage poultry farming operations for export. Baseline: There is a need to enhance business skills; Samoan producers and exporters will benefit from scaling up advocacy and raising awareness of potential export opportunities. Target: Develop mentoring and training programmes for business people; design incentive structure for skills' enhancements, target women entrepreneurs; develop advocacy and awareness-raising campaign. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of individuals trained; performance of and feedback from individuals who benefited from various training and awareness raising schemes; no. of businesses benefiting from mentoring schemes.	✓		✓	MAF, MWCSD, SBEC, WIBDI, NPSO, MCIL, SAME, Chamber of Commerce, Development Partners, Regional Institutions	0.70	MT ; P2 New		
	2	Encourage the production and consumption of locally produced goods and services. Strengthen Samoa's branding concept. i.e. finalise and implement the Lotonuu Project. Baseline: Lotonuu Project initiated but not finalized and implemented; no advocacy and promotion campaign for	✓		✓	MCIL, SAME, MFAT, NPSO	3.00	MT; P2- Ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		consumption of local products. Target: Finalize and implement the Lotonuu Project; design a strategy and action plan to promote consumption of local products; design and implement advocacy and promotion campaign using media (e.g. radio, TV). Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback; growth rates of consumption of local products.							
	3	Ensure adequate supply and distribution of local products to all parts of the country (partially covered in other sector plans, MCIL engagement is essential and will incur the costs). Baseline: There is need for enhancing domestic market integration and improving shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs. Target: Undertake capacity, costs assessments and feasibility studies to improve shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs; develop and implement a strategy and action plan to improve shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs; establish a market integration task force; commission a feasibility and impact assessment study of PPP initiatives and licensing/opening domestic shipping to foreign investors and shipping companies through competitive tendering; increase investment in the shipping and transportation system and supporting infrastructure; design a support programme to subsidize shipping costs for	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MAF, MOF, relevant ministries	2.00	ST, P3- Ongoing	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
		consumption of local products. Target: Finalize and implement the Lotonuu Project; design a strategy and action plan to promote consumption of local products; design and implement advocacy and promotion campaign using media (e.g. radio, TV). Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder consultations and feedback; growth rates of consumption of local products.								
	3	Ensure adequate supply and distribution of local products to all parts of the country (partially covered in other sector plans, MCIL engagement is essential and will incur the costs). Baseline: There is need for enhancing domestic market integration and improving shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs. Target: Undertake capacity, costs assessments and feasibility studies to improve shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs; develop and implement a strategy and action plan to improve shipping and transportation systems and reduce their costs; establish a market integration task force; commission a feasibility and impact assessment study of PPP initiatives and licensing/opening domestic shipping to foreign investors and shipping companies through competitive tendering; increase investment in the shipping and transportation system and supporting infrastructure; design a support programme to subsidize shipping costs for	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MFAT, MAF, MOF, relevant ministries	2.00	ST, P3-Ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
5.4 Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u>	4	women and young entrepreneurs and primary product producers. Target Indicator: Coverage and availability of domestic shipping; costs of domestic shipping; utilization rates and indicators; stakeholder feedback.								
		Encourage business people, particularly manufacturers to utilize communication opportunities, including television and the Internet, to publicize the manufacturing of their produce for export to encourage others to produce and export as part of a marketing strategy. Baseline: Low utilization of communications media. Target: Design and implement a promotion and advocacy programme; lower the costs of media utilization for marketing, targeting women, young entrepreneurs, SMEs and ?rst starters. Target Indicator: Media utilization indicators, in general, and in particular for the targeted groups.	✓			MCIL, NPSO, SAME, COC	0.30	MT; P3- New		
		Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. Baseline: Samoa has very successful initiatives in empowering women and promoting women entrepreneurs (e.g. WIBDI). There is a need to expand and capitalize on this success	✓		✓	MWCSD, MCIL, MFAT, MOF, WIBDI, SAME	5.00	ST; P1- Ongoing		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
5.4.1. Stakeholder and client feedback. 5.4.2. Sectors' contribution to employment generation. 5.4.3. No. of new entrepreneurs in manufacturing activities, particularly youth and women. 5.4.4. Sustainability indicators for entrepreneurs		design and establish support programme to assist women in starting businesses, accessing low cost finance and accessing training and mentoring programmes. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of new women entrepreneurs benefiting from support schemes; capacity and sustainability indicators of women entrepreneurs; stakeholder feedback.							
	2	Undertake a detailed analysis to assess the impact of the manufacturing sector in Samoa on the environment and climate change, and make recommendations on how to manage the negative impacts; set up activities to manage these negative impacts. Baseline: No environmental impact assessment studies have been undertaken with regard to the manufacturing sector. Target: Undertake environmental impact assessment study; develop green business strategies and policies; launch a wide consultation programme to discuss findings and recommendations, strategies and policies; launch an advocacy campaign to promote environmentally friendly industrial practices; establish a green business certificate and awards programme. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; no. of green manufacturers; share of green manufacturers in total manufacturing sector.		✓	✓	MCIL, MNRE, MFAT, MOH	0.60	MT ; P2- New	

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs, in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors										
6.1 Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	1	Provide good flow of information between farmers and manufacturers to ensure greater linkages and spillover effects in all sectors (partially covered under MAF sector plan).	✓	✓	✓	MCIL, MAF, NPSO, Private Sector (SAME, Chamber of Commerce, MWCSO,, SQA	1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing		
Performance Indicators:										
6.1.1. Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.										
6.1.2. Stakeholder and client feedback.		Strengthen coordination along the value chain.								
		Baseline: Limited coordination and flow of information between farmers and manufacturers.								
		Target: Establish information centre to connect farmers to manufacturers; establish forum for farmers and manufacturers to exchange information and negotiate business deals; undertake awareness-raising campaign to encourage coordination along value chains; design advocacy and capacity building programme to strengthen farmers' understanding and awareness of market opportunities and the specific needs of the markets (inform farmers through extension officers and village councils); support them to produce according to the demands of the market.								
		Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder feedback; growth rates of inter-sectoral trade; no. of								

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment				
		farmers trained.							
	2	Promote cattle farming in Samoa in order to produce high quality local beef to substitute imported meat and to become a leading exporter to the region (covered under MAF sector plan). Baseline: Unrealized potential for cattle farming; no strategy and/or action plan to promote cattle farming. Target: Develop and implement a strategy and action plan to promote cattle farming; develop capacity enhancement programmes for cattle farmers; design incentive structure; design and implement support programme; enhance the quality and accessibility of veterinary services and reduce their costs; undertake awareness-raising and promotion campaigns. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; M&E indicators for the quality, cost and accessibility of veterinary services; no. of farmers trained; growth rates of output.	✓		✓	MAF, MCIL, MOH, DBS, MOH	N/A	MT; P3-New	
	3	Accelerate the development of the beekeeping industry and enhance effective management skills (partially covered under the MAF sector plan). Baseline: Unrealized potential for beekeeping industry; no	✓		✓	MAF, MNRE, BASI, MWCSD, MCIL, MOH	2.00	MT; P3-New	

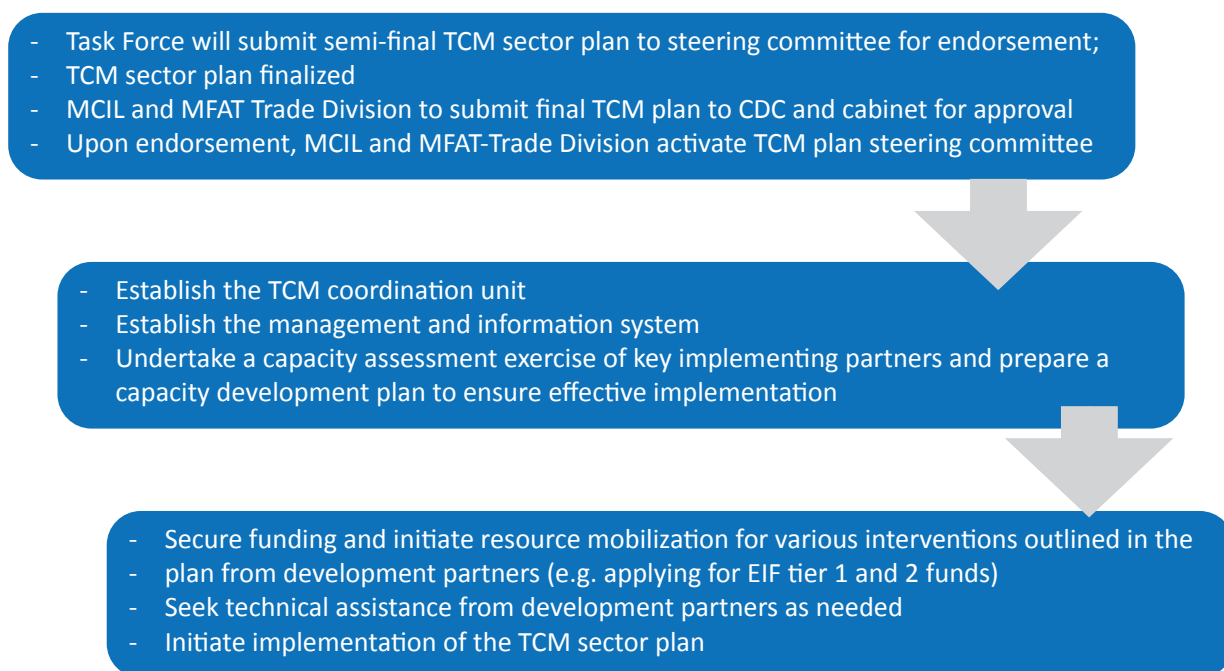
Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
6.2 Greater linkages and spillover among economic sectors achieved.		strategy and/or action plan to promote beekeeping industry. Target: Develop and implement a strategy and action plan to promote the beekeeping industry; develop capacity enhancement programmes for beekeepers; design incentive structure; design and implement support programme; undertake awareness-raising and promotion campaigns. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; M&E indicators for support and incentive programme; no. of existing and new beekeepers trained; growth rates of output.								
	1	Support the development of community markets for the disposal of surpluses by predominantly subsistence farmers. Baseline: There is a need to expand community markets in Samoa Target: Design and implement a programme to provide legal, governance, technical and financial support to existing community markets, particularly to women vendors, and to improve market infrastructure; establish two new community model markets. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; stakeholder feedback; trade volume in community markets; M&E indicators and assessment of markets.	✓		✓	MAF, MW/SCD, MCIL, Private Sector, Development Partners	1.00	ST; P2 - new		

Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Requirements				Agencies Involved	Resource Requirements (4 yrs; in millions of Talas)	Targets and Likely Timeframes	Level of Priority
			Implement Existing Policy	Change Policy/ Legislation / Reform Institutions	Technical Assistance/ Investment					
6.2.3 Quality, stability and sustainability of the supply of primary inputs to the manufacturing sector.	2	Encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads.							MT; P2- New	
		Baseline: Few clusters and/or networks exist. Target: Undertake a scoping study to identify potential clusters and networks; develop a promotion strategy and action plan; launch an advocacy campaign to encourage businesses to network and cluster; create and sponsor forums for businesses; establish a national networking database under the NPSO, with the assistance of the MCIL. Target Indicator: Timely achievement of targets; intra-industry trade and collaboration indicators; no. of businesses engaged in networks and/or clusters.		✓	✓	MCIL, NPSO	1.00			
6.3 Impact on climate change reduced. <u>Performance Indicators:</u> 6.3.1. Stakeholder and client feedback.	1	Develop integrated climate change adaptation measures in the key sectors: agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism. Baseline: There is a need for a climate adaptation strategy and action plan to outline necessary measures for implementation in key sectors. Target: Undertake scoping and assessment studies; develop climate adaptation strategy and action plan to outline necessary measures for implementation in key sectors;		✓	✓		MCIL, MNRE, MAF, STA	0.50	MT; P1 - ongoing	

D. Follow-up actions

The key immediate actions needed to initiate the implementation of the TCMSP are summarized in Figure 25 below.

Figure 25: Key immediate actions needed to initiate the implementation of the TCM Sector Plan



ANNEX 1: MCIL structure

1.1. Fair Trading and Codex

The Department of Fair Trading and Codex is the Secretariat for the Prices Board and the Samoa National Codex Committee (SNCC). The department is responsible for providing advisory services to all stakeholders, including traders, consumers and the general public, on all matters to do with fair trading and consumer protection and for enforcing compliance and protecting consumers from unfair trade practices. It also sets standards for trade practices and for the production, distribution and trading of goods and services. The department currently administers six pieces of legislation, which define its major responsibilities. These are as follows:

- *Measures Ordinance 1960*
- *Consumer Information Act 1989*
- *Fair Trading Act 1998 (consumer protection)*
- *Daylight Saving Act 2009*
- *Fair Trading (Approved Egg Standard) Regulations 2010*
- *International Date Line Bill 2011*

The administration and implementation of the above legislation includes receiving and investigating complaints, and arbitrating and prosecuting. It also includes the price control requirement of the *Fair Trading Act 1998* and issuing General Price Orders (GPOs) on a monthly basis.

The *Measures Ordinance 1960* is outdated. Drafting is currently underway with regard to a Trade Measurement Bill to replace the *Measures Ordinance 1960*. This work is being funded by the Commonwealth Secretariat. The Ordinance is outdated as it only provides for the use of the imperial system, while a large share of domestic trade transactions is based on the metric system. Supermarkets and large retail shops in urban areas mainly use digital scales today, while manual scales are still commonly used in rural areas.

The department is currently engaged in two key projects:

(i) Codex alimentarius

Current work of the National Codex Committee includes the development of Food Labelling Standards and Food Safety and Hygiene Standards. New work approved by the Codex Committee includes Standards on Bottled Water and a Standard on Fat and Fat Content in Meat.

(ii) Consumer rights

Consumers are entitled to rights. The formulating of rights through government legislation and through the formation of consumer organizations and agencies helps consumers make better choices in the market place. Consumer rights through the legislative base, first and foremost, and then through the formation of consumer organizations and agencies, should put the consumer in the centre as entitled to a fair cost for the products or services they consume. *The Fair Trading Act* forms the basis for this, but it is missing legislation. The Office of the Regulator attempts to address these issues but fails. Likewise, it has the mandate to address issues relating to competition among providers under the *Telecommunication Act 2005*, but lacks the mechanisms to look after consumers in this regard, and there are many examples of consumers being taken advantage of by monopoly providers.

1.2. Division of Industrial Relations, Work Permits, Occupational Safety and Health The Division of Industrial Relations, Work Permits, Occupational Safety and Health advises the government on policy matters relating to industrial relations in general, and occupational safety and health in particular, as well as on policy matters relating to the requirements of the *Shops Ordinance 1961*. It also advises employers and workers on their rights and obligations under the Labour and Employment Act 1972, the *Labour Regulations 1973*, and the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 2002*.

The division carries out routine inspections of workplaces to ensure full compliance with the requirements of the above legislation and it maintains records of all grievances lodged with the ministry, both in industrial relations and OSH, as these figures represent important indicators in the review of relevant legislation and policy. The department administers the following legislation:

- *Shops Ordinance Act 1961*
- *Labour and Employment Act 1972*
- *Labour Regulations 1973*
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act 2002*
- *Immigration Act 2004*
- *Public Holidays Act 2008*

The regulatory functions of the division are as follows:

- Carries out routine inspections of workplaces in the private sector to ensure full compliance with requirements of the aforementioned labour laws.
- Investigates grievances and complaints lodged with the ministry and allegations of breaches of the aforementioned labour laws.
- Investigates work-related accidents.
- Engages in grievance settlement either through mediation, conciliation or arbitration as per the requirements of the labour laws.
- Effects court action where necessary.
- Assessment of applications of non-citizen workers in line with stipulated requirements of the Immigration Act 2004.
- Investigates for confirmation of information given in non-citizen applications.
- Provides recommendations to the Immigration Department for issue of work permits or for non-approval of an application.
- The division's administrative functions are as follows:
- Maintains records of all grievances lodged with the ministry both in industrial relations and OSH.
- Keeps regular records of all non-citizen applications lodged with the ministry.
- Constant upgrading of staff skills to ensure efficiency and a high standard of professionalism.
- Monitors general compliance with ILO conventions and recommendations.
- In 2005, Samoa ratified eight core ILO conventions. These conventions are addressed in the new Labour and
- Employment Relations Bill 2010, the Labour and Employment Regulations 2010 and the OSH Amendment Bill 2010, which was submitted to parliament in 2011.



Samoa has three main priorities in terms of its commitments in joining the ILO under the Decent Country Work Programme (2009-2012):

- › Priority 1: Modernization of labour law.
- › Priority 2: Promotion of decent employment opportunities, particularly for youth, and inclusive of persons with disabilities.
- › Priority 3: Capacity building of partners and enhancement of social dialogue.

1.3. Division of Apprenticeship, Employment and the Labour Market

As Secretariat for the Apprenticeship Council, the Division of Apprenticeship, Employment and the Labour Market (AELM) administers trade testing and certification. It also acts as the ILO's focal point in Samoa. The division performs several advisory, regulatory and administrative functions, including the following regulatory functions:

- Enforces requirements of the *Apprenticeship Act and the Apprenticeship Regulations*, especially in regards to apprenticeship contractual obligations of both employers of apprentices and apprentices.
- Investigates complaints by employers and apprentices and instigates legal action in collaboration with the office of the Attorney General, where necessary.
- Enforces the legal obligations of employers concerning the maintaining of records of workers and the submission of periodic returns on employment.
- Administers the registration and referral of job seekers to employers for placement in available job vacancies compatible with their skills and experience.
- Maintains an up-to-date database of labour market information on employment and labour market and on other functions of the division and disseminates this information to users and stakeholders.
- Information is collected through periodic surveys of employers and other sources, for the assessment of employment levels, training needs and employment opportunities in the private sector.

The AELM is currently engaged in three key projects, as follows:

(i) Apprenticeship Scheme

(ii) Job Referral and Placement Service

The Job Referral and Placement Service is designed to assist those in the general population who are looking to find employment. The AELM division keeps a record of job seekers who register with the ministry. The ministry then refers the jobseekers who meet the criteria to employers who contact the ministry with information on vacancies in their respective companies. Placement of jobseekers from the registry occurs when employers accept the referred jobseeker after interviews or other evaluation methods.

(iii) Trade Test Scheme

Although it can be expected that an increasing number of workers will enter trades training through the apprenticeship scheme, the majority of skilled workers in Samoa are, and will continue to be for some time, persons who have not had this opportunity. Therefore, a Trade Testing scheme was set up. The scheme provides the means whereby those persons who achieved their present trades experience only by on-the-job training may obtain formal recognition of their skills. This not only provides skill standards allied to local trade practices but also a workforce with a known degree of skill by whom apprentices can be trained on-the-job. Workers who successfully pass a trade test acquire a certificate of proficiency in their trade at varying levels of skill, which will give them a recognized status not only in the industry in which they are employed but also, in the case of workers employed by government ministries, by the Public Service Commission.

1.4. Corporate Services Unit

The Corporate Services Unit consults with the Ministry of Finance on all budgetary and other financial management matters and advises the minister on budgetary issues and on matters to do with the general administration of the ministry. It is also responsible for the inter-ministry dissemination of all information on budgetary, personnel management and general administration affecting all divisions. It monitors inter-ministry compliance with requirements of the Public Service Act and policies, Public Finance Management Act and related policies by the Ministry of Finance, compliance by MCIL with reporting obligations placed on it by other legislation it administers, and carries out internal audits and investigations as it deems fit on any matter pertaining to personnel and financial management of the ministry in general. The unit is also responsible for coordinating the preparation and implementation of the MCIL budget, corporate plans, service charters and other required plans, in consultation with all division and output managers. It also manages and facilitates the re-design and redevelopment of MCIL's website and periodic newsletter, and coordinates preparation of the ministry's annual report. The department is also responsible for the coordination of the various training programmes in all divisions of MCIL.

1.1. Registry of Companies and Intellectual Property

The Registry of Companies and Intellectual Property (RCIP) administers and enforces the registration of companies, incorporated societies, cooperatives, credit unions and charitable trusts. The company structure is the most common form of business structure used by those conducting business in Samoa. The division is also the focal point for the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and as such it coordinates consultations on copyright and intellectual property (IP) issues, investigates complaints concerning violations of copyright and intellectual property laws and actively manages the registration and protection intellectual property rights holders in matters such as trademarks, patents, industrial designs and copyrights. The aforementioned forms of intellectual property are the various tools that an entity can use to develop and protect its products, emblems, creative designs, scientific, technical, industrial or commercial knowledge and so forth – mechanisms that are important to its trading activities and the protection of its income earning capabilities both domestically and internationally.

The division's regulatory functions are as follows:

- Administers and enforces requirements of the *Cooperatives Societies Ordinance 1952*, *Incorporated Societies Ordinance 1952*, *Credit Union Ordinance 1960*, *Charitable Trusts Act 1965*, *Industrial Designs Act 1972*, *Patents Act 1972*, *the Trade Marks Act 1972*, *Copyright Act 1998*, *Companies Act 2001*, *Receivership Act 2006*, *Security Act 2006*, *Transitional Provisions Act 2006*.
- Monitors compliance by companies, incorporated societies, cooperatives, and other entities registered under the legislations administered in the ministry, with their obligations under the law.
- Investigates complaints concerning violations of copyright and intellectual property laws.
- Provides advice to international organizations on matters relating to intellectual property laws.
- Provides data on companies and other legal entities to various users, including the WIPO.



The administrative functions of the division are as follows:

- Coordinates consultation with local interest groups (e.g. Musicians' Association) on copyright and intellectual property issues.
- Maintains and updates registries as required under legislation administered in the division.
- Undertakes reviews of legislation administered in the division in collaboration with the Attorney General's Office.
- Implements public awareness programmes on the general requirements of the various legislation administered in the division.
- Assesses staff capability and institutes training to rectify skill deficiencies.

The RCIP plays a crucial role in the implementation of projects and programmes that contribute to the achievement of its mandate of providing an environment conducive to the development of the private sector as the engine of economic growth. The genesis of any business that is structured in the form of a company begins with its registration with the RCIP Division. Before a company can obtain a Foreign Investment Certificate (from MCIL-IDIP) or a Business License (from the Ministry of Revenue) or legally employ any personnel (MCIL-AELM/IRWP and OSH) to conduct its business activities, it must first of all be incorporated and registered with the RCIP.

Some of the projects and programmes that the RCIP has undertaken include the review of various legislation, awareness exercises targeting various interest groups in the community, the development of an electronic registry system and, notably, the passage of the Companies Amendment Act 2006, including subsidiary legislation such as The Receiverships Act 2006, The Securities Act 2006 and The Transitional Provisions Act 2006. This was seen as one of the tools that would contribute immensely to the improvement of the corporate regulatory framework for doing business in Samoa.

The RCIP is currently coordinating four key projects that will impact on the registration and management of intellectual property in Samoa, namely: (i) the modernization of the intellectual property laws in Samoa; (ii) the development of a Samoa national IP strategy (NIPS), (iii) electronic registry of trademarks, and (iv) the development and enactment of a Personal Property Securities Act (PPSA) for Samoa. The purpose of a PPSA is to increase economic activity by making it easier and less expensive for debtors to obtain credit. Increasing access to credit leads to increased economic activity, which contributes to employment creation and a resultant increase in the tax base. A PPSA provides a means by which movable property may easily serve as collateral for a loan, in essence unlocking the value of movable property that otherwise would sit idle.

1.2. Division of Industry Development and Investment Promotion

The Division of Industry Development and Investment Promotion provides policy and other advice on investment promotion, industry development and various schemes administered in the ministry, such as the Government Export Guarantee Scheme (GEGS), Private Sector Support Facility (PSSF), Duty Suspension Scheme (DSS), Duty Concession Scheme (DCS), and Code 121. The division facilitates the development of the industrial sector through active promotion of both local and foreign investment in the country. It registers foreign investment and maintains the Foreign Investors registry and follows up on the status of those investments. The division also coordinates information on the state of industry and economic development and works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on trade related issues. The division aims to enhance the development of a sound, enabling investment environment through the provision of adequate, accurate and timely information for investor decisions.

The following Acts are administered by the MOR, i.e. in the exemption of duties under the DSS, DCS and Code 121 schemes: Trade Commerce and Industry Amendment Act 1998, Trade Commerce and Industry Act 1990 (TCI Act), Foreign Investment Act 2000 and Foreign Investment Regulations 2011. MCIL's role is administering and facilitating the schemes under this legislation.

The administrative functions of the division include:

- Providing a high level of industry development and facilitating an investment friendly environment.
- Serving as Secretariat for the PSSF Steering Group and the TCI Development Board.
- Registering foreign investments, in accordance with the conditions of the Foreign Investment Act 2000 and maintaining a registry of foreign investors and following up on the status of their investments.
- Working closely with private sector businesses and coordinating information on the state of industry and economic development.
- Consulting closely with the Trade Division at MFAT on trade related issues affecting industry development and investment promotion matters.
- Disseminating information to stakeholders on general functions of the division and on various schemes administered by the division.

The division is currently executing several projects, some of which are funded by development partners. These projects are as follows:

(i) Duty Suspension Scheme. The aim of this scheme is to encourage and assist exporters who produce mainly for overseas markets. The DSS is designed to assist regular exporters to import the raw materials needed for export production without prior payment of duty.

(ii) Duty Concession Scheme. This scheme aims to assist exporters within the manufacturing industry as well as property developers (hotels, motels and beach resorts) within the tourism industry. Its purpose is to assist through importation of materials on a duty free basis.

(iii) Private Sector Support Facility. This fund combines previous allocated type funding (Tourism Support Fund, Private Sector Support Allocation, and Structural Adjustment Facility schemes) schemes designed to support Samoa's private sector. The ultimate objective of the PSSF is to boost private sector development and trade as the engine of economic growth for the country. Improving private sector and trade (exports) performance is expected to directly contribute to improving livelihoods and increasing the quality of life of every Samoan citizen.

(iv) Code 121. This scheme is one of the government's assistance programmes to further develop domestic businesses; assisting businesses such as the commercial poultry farmers, commercial manufacturers of agricultural products, commercial handicraft manufacturers and commercial lei garment manufacturers to effectively manufacture quality competitive products for both the domestic and international markets. The assistance is mainly for the reduction of the import duty from 8 per cent to zero for imported raw and other particular materials from overseas suppliers, for use by businesses approved under the *Customs Tariff Amendment Act 2008*.



Annex 2: Tables – Industry production and movement

Table: Industrial production in Samoa, by product and weight, 1998-2009

1997=100

Products	Weight in tons	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Beer	0.22	102.2	115.8	123.0	139.7	144.3	143.2	140.5	131.9	135.9	134.2	94.5	64.0
Electricity	0.17	100.4	100.4	109.6	129.7	151.5	153.4	152.3	159.2	161.1	143.4	132.7	129.0
Soft Drinks	0.13	108.6	108.6	118.0	128.2	129.3	117.6	112.0	108.7	108.4	109.5	93.7	70.4
Coconut Oil	0.11	50.9	32.4	6.8	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cigarettes	0.09	100.5	99.1	112.6	114.0	107.3	113.7	118.0	124.4	123.8	133.3	131.4	139.6
Timber	0.06	114.0	132.6	141.2	121.0	140.8	54.9	59.1	62.0	62.0	62.0	60.0	53.8
Coconut Cream	0.04	91.7	114.4	81.3	90.3	66.4	59.1	54.8	48.7	42.3	45.4	39.0	23.8
Miscellaneous Products (1)	0.04	118.0	116.5	107.8	122.7	94.3	68.1	87.8	76.7	35.0	41.1	46.5	67.5
Ready-Mix Cement	0.04	108.7	176.3	201.2	211.6	183.3	245.6	378.9	404.3	403.6	399.6	317.1	289.4
Concrete Blocks	0.04	98.1	70.5	69.2	59.0	57.0	60.6	72.7	79.8	80.1	92.5	75.8	72.7
Paints	0.02	84.8	92.9	85.1	80.4	69.9	70.0	88.6	88.5	81.4	95.6	69.0	72.8
Ice Cream	0.02	84.0	95.6	99.1	88.5	97.7	94.1	111.5	89.7	103.7	54.5	42.5	77.8
Roofing Iron (2)	0.01	77.1	119.1	184.2	160.0	190.9	221.4	145.8	131.2	131.2	131.2	117.8	96.3
Corned Meat	0.01	54.4	85.3	91.7	77.0	146.5	122.8	99.5	119.9	118.9	64.4	78.7	38.5
Total	1.00	96.3	102.2	105.1	112.2	115.3	110.4	115.1	115.1	113.9	110.5	93.4	82.8
<i>Percent change over the previous period</i>		-3.7	6.1	2.8	6.8	2.8	-4.2	4.3	0.0	-1.0	-3.0	-15.5	-11.3

Table: Main industry movements, GDP index, 1998-2009

GDP Index to 1998=100	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	100.0	97.4	98.5	85.4	78.9	85.9	80.5	93.0	86.9	90.9	84.4	83.3
Fishing	100.0	96.9	95.9	103.2	98.6	78.6	75.8	69.6	70.4	77.5	69.4	71.7
Food & Beverages manufacturing	100.0	102.2	108.9	114.5	127.7	130.0	131.0	143.5	134.5	119.9	89.7	74.0
Other manufacturing	100.0	107.7	119.2	147.4	152.5	175.2	163.2	162.1	132.7	165.5	136.6	107.9
Construction	100.0	96.7	115.2	121.9	129.5	147.1	194.1	215.6	244.1	279.2	265.2	260.9
Electricity and water	100.0	99.5	123.9	138.4	153.0	156.4	160.4	165.6	173.2	176.2	179.6	190.8
Commerce	100.0	107.0	117.5	130.8	144.5	143.2	148.1	156.0	164.8	168.9	167.4	166.8
Hotels, restaurants	100.0	138.6	142.6	166.4	160.9	182.0	189.5	206.0	257.5	273.4	304.7	294.9
Transport, Communication	100.0	104.5	112.7	126.5	125.0	139.1	153.8	167.4	170.2	181.3	185.3	189.4
Commerce	100.0	107.0	117.5	130.8	144.5	143.2	148.1	156.0	164.8	168.9	167.4	166.8
Hotels, restaurants	100.0	138.6	142.6	166.4	160.9	182.0	189.5	206.0	257.5	273.4	304.7	294.9
Transport, Communication	100.0	104.5	112.7	126.5	125.0	139.1	153.8	167.4	170.2	181.3	185.3	189.4

Annex 3: Assistance to manufacturers

Table: Manufacturing enterprises, background, activities and assistance

Manufacturing Enterprises	Background	Business Activities	Assistance
Garment and textiles <i>elei</i> manufacturing			
1. Mena's Designs	✓ Mena is located at Savalalo with retail outlets in Apia and New Zealand and stockists in American Samoa, Hawaii, Cook Islands and Solomon Islands. ✓ It was established in 2003.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – Men's, women's and children's fashion.	✓ Assisted under Code 121 for duty exemption on importation of raw materials. ✓ Also assisted under PSSF for its Garment Industry Development project to participate in a fashion show in Sydney, Australia.
2. Elaine MAR Enterprises Ltd	✓ MAR Enterprises was established in 1992 and is located in Saleufi.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments, drapery and upholstery.	✓ Assisted under Code 121 for duty exemption on importation of raw materials.
3. G & T Schuster Design	✓ G & T was established in 2005.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – Men's, women's and children's fashion.	✓ Declined under Code 121.
4. Gardenia Hinano	✓ Gardenia was established in 1998 and is located in Saleufi.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – <i>puleta</i>, shirts, blouses, children's wear and handicrafts. ✓ Has export markets in Australia, New Zealand and American Samoa.	✓ Assisted under PSSF for Promotional Materials and Market Exploratory Visit in Australia.
5. Malia's Collection	✓ Malia's was established in 2002 and is located at the Wesley Arcade Building.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – <i>puleta</i>, shirts, blouses, children's wear and handicrafts. ✓ Has export markets in Australia, New Zealand and American Samoa.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for participation i the Shanghai Expo 2010 and the Market Exploratory Visit in Australia.
6. Loriana's	✓ Loriana was established in 2005 and is located at Taufusi.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – <i>puleta</i>, shirts, blouses and children's wear.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010 and the Market Exploratory Visit in Australia.
7. Diva's Design & Things	✓ The business is located at Taufusi and it was established in 1994. ✓ Previously known as CD Creations.	✓ Specialised in <i>elei</i> production and the making of <i>puleta</i>, formal blouses, gowns and sarongs, t-shirts and handicrafts.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010 and the Market Exploratory Visit in Australia.
8. Surita's Creation	✓ Suritas Creation is located at the Tu'utu'uileloto Hall opposite Pinati's Restaurant and it was established in 2006.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – <i>puleta</i>, Samoan shirts, ladies shirts, <i>ie lavalava</i>, handicrafts and artificial flowers.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for Promotional Materials
9. Susana o Samoa	✓ Business was established in 1998.	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments – <i>puleta</i>, Samoan shirts and ladies shirts.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for Market Exploratory visit in Australia.
10. Le Pe'a Design	✓ Business was established in 2005	✓ Manufactures <i>elei</i> garments and	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for

Association	and is located in Lalovaea.	handicrafts.	Promotional Materials and the Market Exploratory visit in Australia.
Food and Agro Processing Manufacturers			
11. Apia Bottling Co. Limited	✓ ABC Limited is located at Taufusi.	✓ Manufactures ice-cream, chilli chocs, ice-pops, bottled juice (orchy), water and chilli sauce.	✓ PSSF assistance was sought for marketing and labelling of ABC Chilli sauce for NZ and Fiji.
12. RMR Foods Ltd	✓ RMR was established in 2007 and is located at Vailete.	✓ Manufactures ice cream, ice pops, concentrates, ice and purified water.	✓ Currently assisted under the DCS for duty exemption on machinery and equipment and raw materials.
13. Farm Supplies Limited	✓ FSL was established in 2009 and is located at Nu'u.	✓ Manufactures feeds for poultry and piggeries. ✓ Poultry Farm – Eggs.	✓ PSSF assisted the marketing campaign of farm supplies and labelling of its chicken and piggery feed packages. ✓ Assisted under DCS for importation of machinery and raw materials.
14. Nonu Samoa Enterprises	✓ Nonu Samoa Enterprises was established in 1998 and is located at Vaivase Uta.	✓ Manufactures <i>nonu</i> juice.	✓ PSSF assisted in marketing and participatory of Nonu Samoa Enterprises to overseas expositions and trade fairs. ✓ NSE is also assisted under the DSS i.e. duty exemption on importation of raw materials for processing nonu juice.
15. R & L Keil Holding Limited	✓ The company was established in 1998 and is located at Vaitele.	✓ Manufactures <i>nonu</i> (Morinda Citrifolia) products.	✓ Assisted under the DSS for duty exemption on the importation of raw materials.
16. Samoa Tropical Products Limited	✓ STPL was established in 1972 and is located at Taufusi.	✓ Manufacturer and exporter of coconut cream	✓ Assisted under the DCS for duty exemption on raw materials and equipment. ✓ Formerly a beneficiary of EIS, which expired in March 2009.
17. Natural Foods International Ltd.	✓ NFIL was established in 1953 and is located at Savalalo.	✓ Manufacturers of snack foods (taro, banana and <i>ulu</i> chips, samco), <i>nonu</i> juice and water. ✓ Also operates a dry cleaning service.	✓ PSSF assisted NFIL in participating in overseas trade fairs and expos and ISO 9001:2008 certifications. ✓ NFIL was also assisted under the DCS and Code 121 assistance for importation of raw materials.
18. Paradise Coconut Products	✓ PCP was established in 2007 and is located at Vaitele.	✓ Manufactures bio-fuel and other by-products from coconut.	✓ PSSF assisted in the production of promotional materials, packaging and labels for its coconut oil. ✓ PCP also applied for assistance under the DCS but this assistance is pending the submission of additional information.
19. CCK Trading Limited	✓ Established in 1985. Retail shops are located in Apia and Salelologa ✓ Its factory for coffee, <i>nonu</i> juice	✓ Manufactures <i>nonu</i> juice, coffee and honey. ✓ CCK Trading Ltd is also a retailer	✓ PSSF assisted in its participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010 ✓ Assisted under the DCS for duty

	and honey is located at Vaigaga.	of clothing and other accessories items.	exemption on raw materials and building materials.
20. Pacific Water Company Limited	✓ PWCL is owned by Fred Grey and is located at Mulifanua at the water source. ✓ The business commenced in 2008. ✓ It exports water to Australia, New Zealand, China, USA and Canada. ✓ PWCL's bottled water is also sold on flights.	✓ Manufactures bottled artesian water. ✓ Manufactures their own bottles or pre-forms in three sizes for bottling its water. ✓ They also manufacture bottles for Orchy Juice and Apia Bottling Co. Ltd.	✓ PWCL sought assistance from PSSF for marketing its water in the USA and Canada.
21. Samoa Breweries Ltd		✓ Manufacturer and exporter of beer and soft drinks.	✓ Formerly assisted for duty exemption on importation of raw materials.
22. Sina Delight Confectioneries Ltd.	✓ SDC is located at Vaivase Tai.	✓ Manufactures coconut jam confectionery. ✓ Also provides insurance services.	✓ PSSF assisted SDC in participation in the China Mission for Asia Pacific Region Countries in 2010.
23. Mountain Fresh Farms	✓ MFF started business in 1995 as a Poultry Farmer in Afiamalu. ✓ MFF is located at Tapatapao. ✓ MFF was originally a poultry farmer and egg supplier for the local market but now manufactures organic liquid fertilizers.	✓ MFF now produces liquid organic fertilizers and markets it overseas (Fiji).	✓ PSSF assisted MFF in its promotional materials i.e. the labelling for its liquid organic fertilizers. ✓ MFF was also assisted under the Code 121 assistance for importation of poultry feed.
24. Mailelani	✓ Mailelani is located at Papauta.	✓ Manufactures body products (lotions, oils, soaps, moisturisers etc.) using local fragrances.	✓ PSSF assisted Mailelani in their promotional activities such as development of promotional brochures, website upgrading, marketing plan, etc.
25. Savaii Coconut Oil Mill	✓ SCOM is located at Lefagaoalii in the island of Savaii.	✓ Manufactures coconut oil and supplies it to Pacific Oil (Nuu).	✓ Currently applying under DCS assistance for importation of machinery for production.
26. Solaua Farm Coconut Oil	✓ Located at Solaua.	✓ Produces virgin coconut oil.	✓ SFC applied for assistance under PSSF unfortunately, but machinery (capital items) are not covered under the scheme.
27. Women in Business Foundation Inc	✓ WIBDI is a non-government organization that assists women in business and primary producers in the villages in their organic farming activities. ✓ WIBDI currently exports coconut oil for the Body Shop UK lotions. ✓ Is also an exporter of organic <i>misiluki</i> bananas and other produce to NZ.	✓ Manufacturer and exporter of coconut oil products.	✓ Assisted under DCS for duty exemption on importation of raw materials – packaging materials. ✓ PSSF assisted in participation of WIBDI in Shanghai Expo 2010.



28. Pacific Oil Limited	✓ POL is located in Nu'u and was established in 2008.	✓ Manufacturing of coconut bio-diesel oil.	✓ Assisted under DCS for duty exemption on plant machinery and equipment.
29. Argent Distributors Samoa Ltd. (trading as Le Vai)	✓ The company was issued with an FIC in 2009 and is a family owned business. ✓ The main office is located at Ululoloa with two branches at Tufuiopa and Vailoa.	✓ Manufactures and distributes water and ice.	✓ Not assisted under any of the schemes.
30. Blue Spring Limited	✓ Business was established in 2007.	✓ Provide water related services and products.	✓ Assisted under PSSF for website development.
31. Heavenly Water	✓ HW was established in 2001 and is located at Vaivase-tai.	✓ Manufactures taro and banana chips, jam and bottled water.	✓ Assisted under DCS for duty exemption on raw materials, packaging.
Non-Agro Manufacturers			
32. Yoshida Commercials Ltd.	✓ The sandal factory is located at Vaitele and factory for processing nonu juice is in Tufutafoe, Savaii.	✓ Manufactures <i>nonu</i> juice and sandals.	✓ Assisted under PSSF for participation in overseas expos and trade fairs and ISO 9001:2008 certification.
33. Wilex Samoa Packaging Solutions Limited	✓ Wilex was established in 1999 as a manufacturer of chocolates using local cocoa, located at Moataa. ✓ Wilex re-established its businesses in 2007 and is currently operating in Lelata.	✓ Manufactures packaging materials (boxes), soap and washing powders.	✓ PSSF assisted in Wilex participation to the Shanghai Expo 2010 and its ISO 9001:2008 certification. Currently has an application for technical expert services. ✓ Assisted under DCS for exemption of duties on import of raw materials.
34. Samoa Paints Ltd	✓ The company is located at Savalalo. ✓ The company was issued with a Foreign Investment Certificate in 2002. ✓ It is owned by Taubman's Paints (Fiji) Ltd, which is the major shareholder with initial working capital of SAT\$90,000.	✓ Manufactures paints.	✓ PSSF assisted SPL in its ISO9001:2008 certification.
35. Yazaki EDS Samoa Limited	✓ The company was established in Samoa in 1991 and is located at Vaitele. ✓ The company was issued a Foreign Investment Certificate in 2001 after the enactment of the Foreign Investment Act in 2000. ✓ The company is a subsidiary of its mother company Yazaki Corporation in Japan. ✓ It's initial working capital was SAT\$65,597,681.	✓ Manufacturer and exporter of automotive wire harness (electrical distribution system in motor vehicles).	✓ The company was a beneficiary of the Enterprises Incentives Scheme which expired in July 2010. ✓ Duty exemption on machinery, plant and equipment, vehicles, building materials and raw materials.
36. Pacific Recycles Co Ltd	✓ Established since 2005 and is	✓ Manufacture scrapping of solid	✓ Duty exemption on machinery.

	located at Tafaigata.	waste.	
37. Roofing Samoa Ltd	✓ Established in 2010 and is located at Tafaigata.	✓ Manufacturing of roofing iron and iron accessories.	✓ Duty exemption on machinery.
38. BOC Gases Samoa Ltd	✓ The foreign company was established in Samoa in 2000 and is located at Vaitele. ✓ The majority of the company shares are owned by BOC Holding Ltd (the mother company) in the United Kingdom with one share by a local. ✓ BOC Gases Samoa Ltd's initial working Capital was SAT\$240,700.	✓ Manufactures, imports and distributes industrial and domestic gases and ancillary equipment.	✓ Not assisted under any schemes.
39. Rotomoulding (Samoa) Ltd	✓ The company was issued with an FIC in 2004 and is located at Fugalei. ✓ The company is co-owned by Rotomould (Fiji) Ltd and a Samoan company (Tafaoata o Samoa Ltd). ✓ It's initial working capital was SAT\$100,000.	✓ Manufactures plastic using Rotomoulding technology.	✓ Not assisted under any schemes.
40. Nelson Rocks	✓ Business is located at Vaitele.	✓ Specialised in tiling and brick making.	✓ Assisted under PSSF for ISO Certification Project.



Annex 4: Declined applications for government assistance

Matrix of declined applications: Government assistance (Private Sector Support Facility, Duty Concession Scheme, Code 121)

PROJECTS	REQUEST	REASONS FOR DECLINE
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT FACILITY (PSSF)		
AGRICULTURE SECTOR		
1. Lotopa Assembly of God PSSF: B1/0809/AGRI/002	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
2. Luaai Farming PSSF: B1/0809/AGRI/003	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
3. Faumuina Family Project (Cattle Farming) PSSF: B1/0809/AGRI/005	Procurement of capital items and cows.	Procurement of capital items and cows is not covered under the PSSF facility.
4. Family Group (Faleatiu Cattle Farm Expansion) PSSF: B1/0809/AGRI/006	Purchase of cow stock and capital items.	Procurement of capital items and cows is not covered under the PSSF facility.
5. Farmers of Good Hope PSSF: B1/0809/AGRI/007	Purchase of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
6. Tuigamala Family Business Project PSSF: B2/0809/AGRI/001	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
7. Solaua Farm Coconut Oil PSSF: B1/1011/AGRI/003	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
8. Faalapopotoga Aufai-faatoaga Laiti-Aleisa PSSF: B3/1011/AGRI/001	Procurement of capital items.	- Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme. - The project is not yet in operation and PSSF only considered projects that have been in operation for a year.
9. Tafito Club PSSF: B2/0809/AGRI/007	Expansion of banana plantation through the procurement of tools, equipment and chemicals.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
10. Sosaiete Aufailafumanu PSSF: B2/0809/AGRI/006	Extension of cattle farm through purchase of materials for fencing, and tools and equipment.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
11. Autalavou EFKS Togo PSSF: b2/0809/AGRI/005	Procurement of tools for the raising of cattle for meat production, trade and consumption in the local markets.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.

12. Aiga Sa Tupua PSSF: B2/0809/AGRI/004	Set up a cattle farm including the procurement of fencing, cattle stock and tools to utilize the family's 100 acre of land.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
13. Samoa Export Company PSSF: A2/0809/AGRI/001	Cost of technical assistance required for the establishment of an export company.	The request is not covered under the PSSF facility as the business needs to be in operation for more than a year before it is eligible for assistance.
14. T.F Cattle Farming PSSF: A2/0809/AGRI/002	Seeking funds to cover staff wages, animal veterinarian fees and procurement of additional cattle stock, wire, fencing, tools, equipment and water supply facility.	Procurement of capital items and wages for personnel involved in the project falls outside the scope of the scheme.
15. Fiaga Farmers Association PSSF: A1/0910/AGRI/002	Procurement of capital items: two water tanks, high pressure plastic water pipes and fittings, transport cost, labour and materials cost for construction of concrete bases for water tanks.	- it's the group has not completed their previously approved project under Cat A R1 for the FY2008/9 and they are yet to submit an end of project report with relevant receipts of expenditures. - Procurement of capital items and wages for personnel involved in the project falls outside the scope of the scheme.
16. Samusu Livestock and Crop Farmers Cooperation PSSF: A1/0910/AGRI/003	Seeking funds to cover staff wages, hiring of machinery, procurement of wire, fencing, tools and equipment.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
17. Samoa Farmers Association PSSF: A1/0910/AGRI/006	Request is unclear as the proposal is incomplete.	Incomplete application.
18. Autalavou CCCS Lotoso'a Uta PSSF: A1/0910/AGRI/008	Capital items for establishment of a piggery unit.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
19. T & S Piggery Farm PSSF: B1/1011/AGRI/001	Building materials for upgrading of piggery farm.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
20. F. Moana T Galovale PSSF: B2/0910/AGRI/001	Procurement of building materials, tools and equipment for the establishment of a nursery.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
21. Utumapu Plantation PSSF: B2/0809/AGRI/002	Procurement of tools for raising of cattle for meat production, trade and consumption in the local markets.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
22. Mount Breeze Group PSSF: B4/0809/AGRI/002	Expansion of their plantation/vegetable garden through purchase of materials for the plantation fencing and to build nursery for vegetables.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
23. Therese Rasmussen & WIBDI PSSF: B4/0809/AGRI/003	Creation of a small scale Vanilla Processing Plant at Vaoala: materials, labour, transport and overheads.	The request to secure resources for the development of the project is outside the scope of the PSSF and one of its eligibility criteria requires the applicant to at least be in operation for one year.
24. Gagifolevao Youth Group PSSF: B3/1011/AGRI/002	Procurement of capital items (planting equipment, fencing and seedlings).	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
25. The Green Zone	Procurement of capital items (seeds, fertilizer, pest control chemicals and shade net).	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.

PSSF: B1/1011/AGRI/003		
26. Matuaileoo Environment Trust Inc (METI) PSSF: B2/1011/AGRI/001	Fund for combined stakeholders' bi-monthly meeting, inspection visits and procurement of planting tools for their M&E roles in the project.	• METI already has access to EU funding for similar activities. • PSSF does not fund administration costs. • METI as an NGO cannot apply under the PSSF.
27. Samoa Export Company PSSF: A2/0809/AGRI/001	Cost of technical assistance required for the establishment of an export company.	The request is not covered under the PSSF facility as the business needs to be in operation for more than a year before it is eligible for assistance.
28. Lefagoalii Village Community PSSF: A1/1011/AGRI/001	Procurement of truck required for their Taro Development Project.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
29. T.H. Plantation Piggery PSSF: B1/1011/AGRI/003	Procurement of equipment:— hammer mill combined pelletizer and freight.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
TECHNOLOGY SECTOR		
30. Lupe o le Soaga Chips PSSF: B1/0809/TECH/004	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
31. Le Niu Design & Sewing (Sewing & Elei Printing) PSSF: B1/0809/TECH/005	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
32. Pato Malaki & Group PSSF: B1/0809/TECH/006	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
33. Traditional Samoa Designs PSSF: B1/0809/TECH/002	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
34. JSC DUFFY's TECHNOLOGY (Sewing Manufacturer) PSSF: B1/0809/TECH/003	Establishment of business and procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
35. K1 Digital Studio: Shanghai Expo 2010) PSSF: B4/0910/TECH/AB4.11	Replication of CDs and music videos.	• Items requested for assistance falls outside the scope of the scheme. • SG is of view that China is not a market for such products. • STA has indicated that a contract for individual of the STA Dance Group to China in which the applicant is part of states that group members are not allowed to carry out any activities other than what STA has contracted them to do.
36. Crystal Le Diva PSSF: B3/0809/TECH/002	Market research and exploratory visit.	Given that the applicant is member of the Samoa Mamanu Association, requesting funds for the same type of activity, the application was treated together with the application of the Association. Therefore, assistance is only granted under the Samoa Mamanu Association.
37. Gardenia Hinano Boutique & Things PSSF: B3/0809/TECH/003	Market research and exploratory visit.	Given that the applicant is member of the Samoa Mamanu Association, requesting funds for the same type of activity, the application was treated together with the application of

		the Association. Therefore, assistance is only granted under the Samoa Mamanu Association.
38. Fane's Family Group PSSF:A1/0809/TECH/001	Procurement of materials to build large fishing boats.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
39. Paradise Timber PSSF:A2/0809/TECH/002	Marketing survey, design and production of packaging, purchasing of equipment and coconut husks plus hiring of labour.	The freight, procurement of coconut stock, capitals items and wages for personnel involved in the project are not covered under the PSSF facility.
40. Savaii Coconut Oil Mill PSSF:A1/1011/TECH/001	Purchase of two sets of expellers and cooking kettles.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
41. Pacific Center PSSF:B3/1011/TECH/004	Expanding tourism within local sector to develop culture and tradition.	PSSF does not fund setting up of new businesses.
42. Natural Foods International Limited PSSF:B3/1011/TECH/005	Fund a trial in which the applicant shall produce flour using renewable resources.	Project is yet to set up and the procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
43. Mama Lea Sewing & Things PSSF:B4/0910/TECH/005	Funding for the development and upgrading of business: industrial sewing machine, over lock one complete unit, one cabinet file, one R/Chair, two tables, materials, other accessories and two signboards.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
44. MENA PSSF:B4/0910/TECH/AB4.12	Source raw materials to expand their present operations through participation in the expo in China.	The purpose of the expo is to promote products and to secure new markets; however the SG noted that the interest of MENA is in sourcing raw materials for their production from China.
45. Siva Afi PSSF: B4/0910/TECH/AB4.7	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	The purpose of the expo is to promote products and to secure new markets; however the SG noted that the interest of Siva Afi is in making sales at the expo instead of securing markets.
46. Nonu Samoa Association PSSF: B4/0910/TECH/AB4.10	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	Members of the association have been given individual considerations and that they are also members of SAME, which already has a rep in China.
47. I.H Carruthers Ltd PSSF: B4/0910/TECH/AB4.5	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	it's the interest of the company is leaning towards seeking potential suppliers of fabric and technology to keep up the changing markets and demands rather than securing export markets, which is one of the primary objective of the expo.
48. Foto Eye-land PSSF:B4/0910/TECH/AB4.14	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	- The application did not clearly state their proposed products that will be displayed at the expo and the request was outside coverage of PSSF. - Application incomplete.
49. Samoa Paints Ltd (SPL) PSSF: B4/0910/TECH/AB4.8	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	The purpose of the expo is to promote products and to secure new markets; however the SG noted that the interest of SPL is in sourcing cheaper raw materials for from China.
50. Provisions of Samoan Handicrafts PSSF:B2/0910/TECH/003	Procurement of capital items: sewing machine, lavalavas, paints, designs and others.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
51. Samoa Export Company PSSF: A2/0809/AGRI/001	Cost of technical assistance required for the establishment of an export company.	The request is not covered under the PSSF facility as the business needs to be in operation for more than a year before it is eligible for assistance.

52. Pacific Smart Consult/ Oceania Academy of Sports PSSF: B2/0910/TECH/002	Environmental scanning, formulation phase, implementation phase and evaluation and control.	Project is a community development activity which focuses on the development of sports in the rural areas and is not a commercial activity.
53. Le Pe'a Design Association PSSF: B4/0809/TECH/001	Market exploratory visit to NZ and <i>elei</i> training.	The project will benefit only the principal applicant as there is no indication or intention to engage others within the <i>elei</i> manufacturing sector hence.
54. Samoa Ministerial Seminary PSSF: B4/0809/TECH/003	Development of camping facility for the youth of the church.	It is a community based project and a non-commercial activity, hence it does not meet the primary objective of the PSSF, which is to improve the private sector and trade performance.
55. SISDAC Savaii Youth Centre PSSF: B4/0809/TECH/004	Procurement of building materials and equipment and machinery.	It is a community based project and a non-commercial activity, hence it does not meet the primary objective of the PSSF, which is to improve the private sector and trade performance.
TOURISM SECTOR		
56. Manuia Wetland PSSF: B1/0809/TOUR/001	Purchase of building materials required in the construction of seawall.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
57. Polynesian Xplorer Group PSSF: B2/0809/TOUR/001	Financial assistance to cover cost for travelling, accommodation and production of promotional materials to enable their rep. to attend the Sunsational South Pacific Trade Show in Canada.	PSSF does not operate on a retrospective basis and participation to the exhibition is a standalone activity, yet it should be part of an integrated market development plan.
58. Raw Shakti PSSF: A2/0809/TOUR/004	Secure resources (building materials, equipment etc) for the development of Eco Yoga Resort and Rainforest adventure.	- The requested items fall outside the scope of the facility. - The project is not yet in operation and one of the eligibility criteria requires the applicant to at least be in operation for one year.
59. Tourism and Hospitality Industry PSSF: A2/0809/TOUR/002	Production of an information DVD on quality accommodation standards.	The activity requested falls outside the scope of the PSSF Facility: PSSF assistance is geared towards market development projects.
60. Samoa Whale Rider PSSF: A2/0809/TOUR/003	Procurement of capital items and fees for those involved in the project.	Procurement of capital items and fees or labour costs for those involved in the project are not covered under the PSSF.
61. Samoa Web Ambassadors Programme PSSF: B2/1011/TOUR/002-006	- Rebranding and marketing of swimming with turtles as a profitable business activity. - Hiring and enable strong growth of volunteer to assist the work of SWAP. - Promotion of Samoa Village Stay Projects. - Completion of feasibility studies and development of business plans of eight projects under SWAP. - Development and initial marketing of branded tours to Uafato village.	- SWAP is a Trust and regarded as a NGO whose projects are not covered under PSSF. - Trust Funded projects are expected to be funded by donors of the Trust.
62. Vaituulima Beach Fales PSSF: B1/1011/TOUR/001	- Purchase of capital items (huts, timber, lau, toilet and shower fittings, plumbing, power fittings and water tanks). - Establishment of business.	- Procurement of capital items is outside coverage of the scheme. - Assistance in the establishment of a business is also not covered under the PSSF. - Does not meet the eligibility criteria of at least 12 months existence prior to applying for funds under PSSF.
63. O & S Enterprises Limited/ Hennie's Motel & Sports bar	Procurement of capital items (building materials) for motel renovation.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.

PSSF: B3/0910/TOUR/001		
64. Vaiala Beach Hotel Limited PSSF: B3/0910/TOUR/004	Financial assistance to pay for 50 per cent of the production costs for its website and CD with Manino Box.	Project has already been completed and PSSF funding does not operate on a retrospective basis.
65. Pasefika Inn Group PSSF: B4/0809/TOUR/005	Procurement of capital items.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
66. Vacations Beach Fales PSSF: B4/0809/TOUR/004	Procurement of capital items and coverage of website hosting instead of website design.	Procurement of capital items and coverage of website hosting instead of website design are not covered under the PSSF.
SERVICE SECTOR		
67. Mrs. Reeds Pre- school PSSF: B1/1011/SERV/002	Financial assistance towards marketing of their services through radio and television advertisements.	Project does not meet the primary objective of the PSSF scheme to improve trade performance.
68. Pacific Water & Wastewater Association PSSF: B4/0910/SERV/002	Funding for promotional materials to promote its service to facilitate increased membership for PWWA and awareness of its services.	Noted that PWWA is a non-profit organization and does not operate on a commercial basis, hence not eligible for PSSF as it does not fund operating costs of NGOs.
69. Samoa Victim Support Life Skills Trainings PSSF: B3/1011/SERV/001	Training program for victims of sexual crimes.	- SVSG is a non-profit organization and therefore not eligible under the PSSF. - The applicant was advised to apply to the Civil Society Support Programme for NGOs with Ministry of Finance.
70. Airport Rentals PSSF: B1/1011/SERV/001	Purchase motor vehicles to start up car rental business.	- PSSF does not fund the establishment of businesses. - The procurement of capital items is not covered under the facility.
71. KEW Consult Limited PSSF: B4/0910/SERV/002	Development of promotional materials (pens, note pads, caps, key rings etc) and printing of company profiles.	The items requested, although for promotional activities, are outside the scope of coverage under PSSF and should be part of the company's operational budget.
72. KVA Consult Limited PSSF: B4/0910/SERV/AB4.01	Participation in the Shanghai Expo 2010.	KVA as a consultancy firm is more interested to participate to seek information on opportunities to further develop trade rather than promoting their service, which is one of the prime objectives of the PSSF.
FISHERIES SECTOR		
73. CJ Exports & Imports Limited PSSF: A2/0809/FISH/001	Request costs for transportation, freight, labour and procurement of equipment.	Transportation costs, freight, staff wages and procurement of equipment are not covered under the PSSF.
74. Fane's Family Group PSSF: B4/0809/FISH/001	Procurement of safety gear and fishing equipment.	- Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme. - The applicant was advised of the Ministry's Code 121 scheme on the exemption of duties on safety and fishing gear procured from overseas.
75. Fishing Group Project PSSF: A1/0809/FISH/001	Procurement of two outboard motors.	Procurement of capital items falls outside the scope of the scheme.
DUTY CONCESSION SCHEME		
76. Samoa Shipping Corporation (Talofa)	Duty and VAGST exemption for the importation	Vessels of any kind are not included in the set of criteria for

Cruise)	of new vessel and equipment plus accessories for the Talofa Cruises Project.	“approved goods” eligible for duty concessions.
77. Samoa Rugby Union Incorporated	Duty exemption on building materials for construction of Rugby Accommodation Complex.	Request is not directly eligible under the scheme based on the eligibility criteria of the <i>Customs Regulation 2010</i> .
CODE 121 SCHEME		
78. G & T Schuster Designs	Duty exemptions on raw materials for agricultural processing.	Business is not eligible to be assisted under Code 121 as there is no connection between the registered activities under their business license and the VAGST to the application, and it is noted also that the business is not a registered entity.



Annex 5: Baseline cost scenario

Baseline Cost Scenario				
Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Total Resource Requirements	Timeframes and Level of Priority
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning				
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	1	Collaborative ongoing dialogue and collaboration among all relevant line ministries.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1 - ongoing
	2	Develop a M&E framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor implementation as well as impact on sub-sector performance, income generation, poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.30	
1. 2. TCMSP approved by Cabinet 2012 and complete implementation by 2015.	1	TCMSP Task Force and CSU will be engaged in a bottom-up exercise of 4-year cost projections for the Sector Plan, including both capital and recurrent expenditure, and programmes of activities and inputs (human and financial resources). Financial Resources: develop a Medium Term Expenditure Framework.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-ongoing
	2	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TCMSP, i.e. enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export and investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations.	\$ 1.70	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.70	
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	1	Develop reliable and timely GDP, BOP and employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors and the emerging services and to monitor employment shifts among the main sectors of the Samoa economy.	\$ 2.00	MT; P1 - Ongoing
	3	Create a Computerized Central Statistics Database for the ministry as a part of the management and information unit.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.50	
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	1	Undertake a needs assessment on institutional capacity constraints. On the basis of the needs assessment enhance the institution's capacity to implement the TCMSP. Human resources – review organizational structure, personnel to align with resource requirements dictated in the plan.	\$ 7.00	St-MT ; P1 – ongoing, new

	2	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly.	\$ 2.00	ST-MT; P1 – ongoing, new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 9.00	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 16.50	
SPO 2: Enhance an enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity				
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	1	Regular collaboration between MCIL, MOR & MPMC on business processes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1-Ongoing
	3	Undertake a comprehensive study to analyze the cost structure and recommend applicable solutions to reduce the cost of doing business and improve the business and investment environment in Samoa. Develop an electronic monitoring system for business environment and cost structure. Deepen understanding of the causal factors of the constraints to businesses identified in the World Bank Doing Business and Enterprise benchmark surveys. Undertake targeted sample surveys prioritizing the following areas: i) processes for documentation by importers and exporters for customs clearance and Samoa Ports Authority port and terminal handling requirements; ii) documentation and processes for payment of taxes; iii) enforcement of registration and monitoring of unregistered businesses; iv) measures to address increasing misappropriation of funds; and v) monitoring power outages and water shortages.	\$ 0.70	ST-MT; P1 – New; ongoing
	6	Revive the National Trade Facilitation Committee and strengthen its role.	\$ 0.30	ST-MT ; P1 - ongoing
	9	Revise the investment policy statement to improve the consistency and transparency of investment measures for domestic and foreign investors. Accelerate and finalize the review of the <i>Foreign Investment Act</i> and prepare an institutional plan to ensure effective administration of the restricted activities list for foreign investors.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.60	
2.2 Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.	1	Conduct public awareness programmes for all assistance schemes. Translate documents such as the Guidelines, Application Form and promotional materials into Samoan.	\$ 1.00	ST ; P1-Ongoing
	2	Strengthen the partnership between the government and private sector by encouraging effective representation of the private sector in different assistance schemes committees. Regular review of private sector assistance schemes.	\$ 0.30	ST ; P1-Ongoing
	3	Enhance private sector access to a wide range options for finance, including PSSF scheme, loan guarantee and finance for SMEs schemes.	\$ 10.50	ST; P1 - ongoing

Outcome Subtotal			\$ 11.80	
2.3 Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	3	Increase sensitization of the Trade Testing Scheme offered by MCIL for skilled workers without formal certification.	\$ 0.20	ST; P1-New
	4	Continue equal government and private sector partnership through capacity building.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing
	5	Ratification of ILO conventions.	\$ 0.10	MT; P1
	7	Enactment and implementation of the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> , which aims to increase economic activity by providing easier access to credit.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1-Ongoing
	8	Develop the capacities of private sector institutions to effectively engage with government on trade policy formulation through <i>inter alia</i> training in technical trade issues, enhanced dissemination of relevant information and trade negotiations, etc.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 - ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 2.20	
2.4 Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	2	Create a development-oriented trade policy environment in line with Samoa's development and poverty alleviation goals.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-New
	3	Provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the expansion and commercialization of research results from the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa and other research institutions to form the basis for agriculture trade and export in future.	\$ 0.50	LT ; P1-New
	4	Enhance and develop the level of skills of the workforce by encouraging and supporting skills standards development and certification process through the SQA and relevant international agencies.	\$ 0.80	ST; P1 - ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 3.30	
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	1	Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights in line with WTO requirements and expectations. On the basis of the needs assessment, enhance Samoa's capacity in the area of intellectual property by ensuring sensitization and effective implementation of laws governing intellectual property rights with a view to strengthening them.	\$ 0.70	MT; P1-New
	3	Fast track approval of key policies such as the Foreign Investment Amendment Bill and the Labour and Employment Amendment Bill and associated regulations for intellectual property rights.	\$ 0.10	ST ; P1-New
	4	Monitor goods at the border to curb import of counterfeit goods. e.g. <i>elei</i> print from China.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 1.80	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 20.70	



SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market				
3.1 Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	2	Review regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoan-based e-commerce businesses. Develop e-commerce regulatory framework.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-New
	3	Finalize and implement the Legal Metrology Bill.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
	4	Develop competition law and policy, and implement.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-New
	5	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations.	\$ 0.20	ST; P1-New
	10	Review Apprenticeship Contract and reduce complaints received from employers.	\$ 0.60	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 5.80	
3.2 The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	1	Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator.	\$ 4.30	ST-P1;- Ongoing-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.30	
3.3 Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	1	Undertake awareness-raising and advocacy activities.	\$ 1.20	ST; P1 – new
	2	Develop Industry Code of Practice and commemoration of relevant international days observed by Samoa and administer by the ministry.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 – new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.60	
3.4 The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	4	Develop ongoing promotional programmes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.10	
3.5 Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to MDGs, with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.30	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 12.10	

SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export				
4.1 Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	1	Review national tariff structure to reduce tariffs on inputs and capital goods for local production process and create an investment environment for export.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-New
	6	Undertake a complete update and review of the business enabling environment to identify specific areas where Samoa's competitiveness may be enhanced.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.80	
4.2 Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced.	4	Identify niche products and niche markets and promotion strategies. Strengthen private sector capacity to access and analyze opportunities for quality and niche products and assist with technical advice to meet the often specialized requirements of these markets.	\$ 3.00	MT-LT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.00	
4.3 Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	5	Review regulatory framework for professional services in light of Samoa's interest in promoting a more integrated regional market for professional services in the context of PICTA, as well as securing market opportunities further afield.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing
	6	Review, update and implement National Export Strategy.		ST-MT; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.50	
4.4 Facilitate the Implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	1	Map out and cost the needed reforms for the WTO accession process including in the areas of IPRs, SPS, countervailing measures, fisheries subsidies and technical barriers to trade. Identify priority technical assistance gaps and needs (use legislative action plan from WTO accession).	\$ 0.30	ST; P1 – new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.30	
4.5 SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislation, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.	1	Encourage compliance with international standards. Seek Samoa's membership in the ISO. Develop legislation on food safety standards and continue promoting HACCP training and ISO certification for industry members. Encourage manufacturers through enhanced sensitization to meet ISO standards.	\$ 1.50	ST; P1-Ongoing
	4	Undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing SPS measures and develop a programme for ensuring SPS initiatives are effectively implemented and adequately resourced as well as identifying key roles and responsibilities of key agencies in the SPS architecture (cost covered in MAF sector plan).	\$ -	ST; P1-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.50	
4.6 The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	1	Review implementation of measures and strategies to enhance the participation of Samoa's services industry in international (services) trade including labour mobility.	\$ 1.00	ST ; P1-New

	5	Strengthen and develop capacity of negotiating delegations on labour mobility issues, in ongoing/current trade agreements such as PICTA, EPA, PACER Plus and conformity with WTO GATS Mode 4. In particular, take note of the commitments via: - WTO accession schedule of commitments pertaining to services and the implementation costs associated with such commitments. - Promote acceleration of the TMNP initiative under PICTA.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
	6	Explore and develop additional bilateral schemes, such as the RSE, to facilitate mobility for both skilled and unskilled labour in the region and internationally.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.00	
4.7. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly. Deepen the understanding of the impact of trade liberalization on the structure of society, particularly on women. Undertake an impact assessment of the revenue and social and developmental impacts of the PACER Plus negotiations under various scenarios based on assumptions regarding the extent of liberalization in EPAs as well as WTO accessions.	\$ 1.50	ST – MT; P1- ongoing (ComSect A) Funded; New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 9.60	
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa				
5.1 Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	1	Promote and offer tax incentives on research and development for value addition. Enhance the capacity of SROS.	\$ 12.00	ST; P1- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 12.00	
5.2 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	1	Carry out value chain analysis of potential products (tropical products) for higher local value addition.	\$ 3.00	ST-MT; P1- Ongoing, New
	2	Adopt a cluster development approach, establish business incubators and encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads. Establish a national networking database under NPSO with the assistance of MCIL.	\$ 10.00	MT; P1 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 13.00	
5.3 Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector				

increased.				
Outcome Subtotal			\$ -	
5.4 Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Promote gender equality and empowerment of women.	\$ 5.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 5.00	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 30.00	
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors				
6.1 Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	1	Provide good flow of information between farmers and manufacturers will ensure greater linkage and spillover effects on all sectors (partially covered under MAF sector plan).	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.00	
6.2 Greater linkages and spill-over's among economic sectors achieved.			\$ -	
Outcome Subtotal			\$ -	
6.3 Impact on climate change reduced.	1	Develop integrated climate change adaptation measures in the key sectors of agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 1.50	
Grand Total			\$ 90.40	



Annex 6: Medium cost scenario

Medium Cost Scenario				
Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Total Resource Requirements	Timeframes and Level of Priority
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning				
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	1	Collaborative ongoing dialogue and collaboration among all relevant line ministries.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1 - ongoing
	2	Develop an M&E framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor implementation as well as impact on subsectors performance, income generation, poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.30	
1. 2. TCMP approved by Cabinet in 2012 and complete implementation by 2015.	1	TCMSP Task Force and CSU will be engaged in a bottom-up exercise of 4-year cost projections for the Sector Plan, including both capital and recurrent expenditure, and programmes of activities and inputs (human and financial resources). Financial Resources: develop a Medium Term Expenditure Framework.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-ongoing
	2	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TCMSP i.e. enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export/investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations.	\$ 1.70	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.70	
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	1	Develop reliable and timely GDP, BOP and employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors and the emerging services and to monitor employment shifts among the main sectors of the Samoa economy.	\$ 2.00	MT; P1 - Ongoing
	2	Improve trade data collection, analysis and dissemination.	\$ 0.80	ST; P2 – ongoing
	3	Create a computerized Central Statistics Database for the ministry as a part of the management and information unit.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.30	
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	1	Undertake a needs assessment on institutional capacity constraints. On the basis of the needs assessment enhance the institutions capacity to implement the TCMSP. Human resources – review organizational structure, personnel to	\$ 7.00	St-MT ; P1 – ongoing, new

		align with resource requirements dictated in the plan.		
	2	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly.	\$ 2.00	ST-MT; P1 – ongoing, new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 9.00	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 17.30	
SPO 2: Enhance an enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity				
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	1	Regular collaboration between MCIL, MOR & MPMC on business processes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1-Ongoing
	2	Set up an online business registration and approval system.	\$ 0.80	MT; P2-New
	3	Undertake a comprehensive study to analyze the cost structure and recommends applicable solutions to reduce the cost of doing business and improve the business and investment environment in Samoa. Develop an electronic monitoring system for business environment and cost structure. Deepen understanding of the causal factors of the constraints to businesses identified in the World Bank Doing Business and Enterprise benchmark surveys. Undertake targeted sample surveys prioritizing the following areas: i) processes for documentation by importers and exporters for Customs clearance and Samoa Ports Authority port and terminal handling requirements; ii) documentation and processes for payment of taxes; iii) enforcement for registration and monitoring of unregistered businesses; iv) measures to address increasing misappropriation of funds; and v) monitoring power outages and water shortages.	\$ 0.70	ST-MT; P1 – New; ongoing
	4	Undertake a review of the <i>Companies Act 2006</i> to incorporate a payment structure.	\$ 0.05	MT; P2-New
	6	Revive the National Trade Facilitation Committee and strengthen its role.	\$ 0.30	ST-MT ; P1 - ongoing
	7	Promote the harmonization of trade facilitation measures such as those produced by OCO, at the regional level.	\$ 0.50	ST –MT; P2 - ongoing
	9	Revise the investment policy statement to improve the consistency and transparency of investment measures for domestic and foreign investors. Accelerate and finalize the review of the <i>Foreign Investment Act</i> and prepare an institutional plan to ensure effective administration of the restricted activities list for foreign investors.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing

SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market				
3.1 Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	2	Review regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoan-based e-commerce businesses. Develop e-commerce regulatory framework.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-New
	3	Finalize and implement the Legal Metrology Bill.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
	4	Develop competition law and policy, and implement.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-New
	5	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations.	\$ 0.20	ST; P1-New
	10	Review Apprenticeship Contract and reduce complaints received from employers.	\$ 0.60	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 5.80	
3.2 The effectiveness of regulations and legislation addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	1	Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator.	\$ 4.30	ST-P1;- Ongoing-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.30	
3.3 Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced.	1	Undertake awareness-raising and advocacy activities.	\$ 1.20	ST; P1 – new
	2	Develop Industry Code of Practice and commemoration of relevant international days observed by Samoa and administer by the ministry.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 – new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.60	
3.4 The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	4	Develop ongoing promotional programmes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.10	
3.5 Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to MDGs, with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.30	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 12.10	

	10	Formulate a strategy to maintain access to concessional financing as well as accessing capital markets, if needed, for investment and borrowings in the medium to longer term in anticipation of the effects of trade liberalization and loss of LDC status.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2 – new
	11	Undertake an assessment of the economic implications of extending tariff concessions to protected businesses supplying the domestic market as well as to exporters.	\$ 0.20	ST; P2 – new
Outcome subtotal			\$ 3.90	
2.4 Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Collaborate with private sector in developing employment opportunities/schemes for school leavers (males and females and youth with disabilities) with the view to up-skilling them after five years of ongoing employment under the Apprenticeship Scheme and certification through Trade Tests.	\$ 2.00	MT; P2 – ongoing
	2	Create a development-oriented trade policy environment in line with Samoa's development and poverty alleviation goals.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1- New
	3	Provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the expansion and commercialization of research results from the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa and other research institutions to form the basis for agriculture trade and export in future.	\$ 0.50	LT ; P1- New
	4	Enhance and develop the level of skills of the workforce by encouraging and supporting skills standards development and certification process through SQA and relevant international agencies.	\$ 0.80	ST; P1 – ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 5.30	
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	1	Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights in line with WTO requirements and expectations. On the basis of the needs assessment, enhance Samoa's capacity in the area of intellectual property by ensuring sensitization and effective implementation of laws governing intellectual property rights with a view to strengthening them.	\$ 0.70	MT; P1- New
	2	Consider utilizing and collaborating with international institutions Samoa is a member to such as the World Intellectual Property Organization so as to enable and ensure Samoa's private sector is encouraged to register their patents, so that these are afforded protection across the world.	\$ 0.80	MT; P2- New
	3	Fast track approval of key policies such as the Foreign Investment Amendment Bill and the Labour and Employment Amendment Bill and associated regulations for intellectual property rights.	\$ 0.10	ST ; P1- New
	4	Monitor goods at the border to curb import of counterfeit goods e.g. <i>elei</i> print from China.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 2.60	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 27.85	

SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market				
3.1 Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	1	Undertake a full review to prepare a national e-business strategy and identify the policy and legislative reforms to position Samoa to become competitive with ecommerce for both the domestic and global markets. Develop a national e-commerce strategy integrating e-government, tourism and finance considerations to facilitate the improvement in the delivery of public services, support the private sector and improve the institutional linkages among and within government agencies and private agencies.	\$ 3.00	ST; P2 - new
	2	Review regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoan-based e-commerce businesses. Develop e-commerce regulatory framework.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-New
	3	Finalize and implement the Legal Metrology Bill.	\$ 2.00	ST;P1-Ongoing
	4	Develop competition law and policy, and implement.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-New
	5	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations.	\$ 0.20	ST;P1-New
	6	Develop regulations for food and product safety standards. Develop farm to table food standards.	\$ 0.70	LT; P2-New
	7	Review <i>Apprenticeship Act 1972</i> and <i>Apprenticeship Regulations 1973</i> .	\$ 0.20	LT ; P2-New
	9	Amend Apprenticeship Scheme to include Trade Test.	\$ 0.01	ST; P2-New
	10	Review Apprenticeship Contract and reduce complaints received from employers.	\$ 0.60	ST ; P1-New
	11	Finalization of the Labour Law Review.	\$ 0.30	MT; P2-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 10.01	
3.2 The effectiveness of regulations and legislations addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced.	1	Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator.	\$ 4.30	ST-P1;-Ongoing-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.30	

3.3 Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced;	1	Undertake awareness-raising and advocacy activities.	\$ 1.20	ST; P1 – new
	2	Develop Industry Code of Practice and commemoration of relevant international days observed by Samoa and administered by the ministry.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 – new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.60	
3.4 The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	2	Set up e-registry of qualified trades people for public information.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2- New
	3	Capacity building through training of trainers for assessors and inspectors.	\$ 0.70	MT; P2- New
	4	Develop ongoing promotional programmes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.30	
3.5 Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to the MDGs with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.30	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 17.51	
SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export				
4.1 Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	1	Review national tariff structure to reduce tariffs on inputs and capital goods for local production process and create an investment environment for export.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1- New
	2	Develop a strategy for promoting public-private partnership in providing critical infrastructure for competitiveness (energy, transport, regulatory, communication, skills, etc).	\$ -	ST; P2- New
	3	Negotiate more direct airline links and capacity for exports, and investigate, evaluate and negotiate more reasonable and affordable freight rates.	\$ -	MT; P2- Ongoing
	5	Negotiate with the financial institutions to reduce the charges for trade finance, and launch awareness programmes on the existence and availability of trade finance.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2- Ongoing
	6	Undertake a complete update and review of the business enabling environment to identify specific areas where Samoa's competitiveness may be enhanced. These will include capacity building and training for private sector organizations and businesses as well as access to finance to help the private sector contribute to the achievement of sustainable trade development and economic growth.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.30	

4.2 Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced;	1	Set up a communication network between farmers and manufacturers. Can use village <i>pulenuu</i> to register farmers and what they grow and supply this information to manufacturers.	\$ 0.20	MT-P2-New
	3	Study and quantify the implications of the canneries closure in American Samoa and identify policy options to address such impacts.	\$ 0.20	ST-MT ; P2-ongoing
	4	Identify niche products and niche markets and promotion strategies. Strengthen private sector capacity to access and analyze opportunities for quality and niche products and assist with technical advice to meet the often specialized requirements of these markets.	\$ 3.00	MT-LT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.40	
4.3 Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	1	Negotiate and establish mutual recognition agreements with target markets.	\$ 1.50	MT; P2 - ongoing
	2	Consider the potential of specific trade agreements, such as EPA, to mitigate the loss of DFQF resulting from graduation from LDC status.	\$ 0.20	ST; P2-New
	3	Pursue consultations with American Samoa aimed at establishing a bilateral trade framework, including a study to inform decisions regarding the most appropriate legal instrument for a bilateral trade framework with American Samoa.	\$ 0.50	ST; P2 – ongoing (Two Samoa Talks)
	4	Develop and cost an effective communications or outreach strategy for enhancing the existing mechanisms for regular information dissemination and capacity building relating to involvement of all relevant stakeholders in trade negotiations and for communicating likely impacts of negotiated agreements.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P2 - ongoing
	5	Review regulatory framework for professional services in light of Samoa's interest in promoting a more integrated regional market for professional services in the context of PICTA, as well as securing market opportunities further afield.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing
	6	Review, update and Implement National Export Strategy.		ST-MT; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.70	
4.4 Facilitate the Implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	1	Map out and cost the needed reforms for the WTO accession process including in the areas of IPRs, SPS, countervailing measures, fisheries subsidies and technical barriers to trade. Identify priority technical assistance gaps and needs (use legislative action plan from WTO accession).	\$ 0.30	ST; P1 – new
	2	Identify individual export products that may be impacted by the loss of DFQF related to LDC graduation and to explore possible mitigating measures and strategies, including continuation of preferential access for a negotiated transitional period.	\$ 0.10	ST; P2 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.40	
4.5 SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance	1	Encourage compliance with international standards. Seek Samoa's membership in the ISO.	\$ 1.50	ST; P1-Ongoing

legislations, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.		Develop legislation on food safety standards and continue promoting HACCP training and ISO certification for industry members. Encourage manufacturers through enhanced sensitization to meet ISO standards.		
	3	Establish a TBT inquiry point.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P2-New
	4	Undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing SPS measures and develop a programme for ensuring SPS initiatives are effectively implemented and adequately resourced as well as identifying key roles and responsibilities of key agencies in the SPS architecture (cost covered in MAF sector plan).	\$ -	ST; P1-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.50	
4.6 The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	1	Review implementation of measures and strategies to enhance the participation of Samoa’s services industry in international (services) trade including labour mobility.	\$ 1.00	ST ; P1-New
	3	Develop a mechanism for capturing data on trade in services so as to enhance planning capacity for improved trade in services. On a regular basis, collect and disseminate information on available services markets worldwide and their specific requirements.	\$ 2.00	ST-MT; P2-New
	5	Strengthen and develop capacity of negotiating delegations on labour mobility issues, in ongoing trade agreements such as PICTA, EPA, PACER Plus and conformity with WTO GATS Mode 4. In particular take note of the commitments via: - WTO accession schedule of commitments pertaining to services and the implementation costs associated with such commitments. - Promote acceleration of the TMNP initiative under PICTA.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
	6	Explore and develop additional bilateral schemes such as the RSE to facilitate mobility for both skilled and unskilled labour in the region and internationally.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.00	
4.7. Trade sector’s contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly. Deepen the understanding of the impact of trade liberalization on the structure of society, particularly on women. Undertake an impact assessment of the revenue and social and developmental impacts of the PACER Plus negotiations under various scenarios based on assumptions regarding the extent of liberalization in EPAs as well as WTO accessions.	\$ 1.50	ST – MT; P1-ongoing (ComSect A) Funded; New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 16.80	

SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa				
5.1 Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	1	Promote and offer tax incentives on research and development for value addition. Enhance the capacity of the SROS.	\$ 12.00	ST; P1-New
	2	Establish investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives. Establish research and information for each sector in Samoa on investment opportunities available (refer sector profiling).	\$ 3.00	ST-MT; P2-New
	3	To certify organic farming and manufacturing activities (particularly by female producers) according to international standards. Provide funding to assist organic certification of farming and manufacturing activities against international standards.	\$ 6.00	ST; P2 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 21.00	
5.2 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	1	Carry out value chain analysis of potential products (tropical products) for higher local value addition.	\$ 3.00	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing, New
	2	Adopt a cluster development approach, establish business incubators and encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads. Establish a national networking database under NPSO with the assistance of the MCIL.	\$ 10.00	MT; P1 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 13.00	
5.3 Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased.	1	Encourage business people, particularly women, to seek training for the enhancement of skills, knowledge and abilities for their employees.	\$ 0.70	MT ; P2-New
	2	Conduct export awareness programmes to encourage poultry farming operations for export.	\$ 3.00	MT; P2-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.70	
5.4 Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Promote gender equality and empowerment of women.	\$ 5.00	ST; P1-Ongoing
	2	Undertake a detailed analysis to assess the impact of manufacturing sector in Samoa on the environment and climate change and make recommendations on how to manage the negative impacts. Set up recommendations to manage negative impact.	\$ 0.60	MT ; P2-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 5.60	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 43.30	

SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors				
6.1 Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.	1	Provide good flow of information btw farmers & manufacturers will ensure greater linkage and spillover effects on all sectors (partially covered under MAF sector plan).	\$ 1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.00	
6.2 Greater linkages and spillover among economic sectors achieved.	1	Support the development of community markets for the disposal of surpluses by predominantly subsistence farmers.	\$ 1.00	ST; P2 - new
	2	Encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads.	\$ 1.00	MT; P2- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.00	
6.3 Impact on climate change reduced.	1	Develop integrated climate change adaptation measures in the key sectors of agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 3.50	
Grand Total			\$ 126.26	



Annex 7: High cost scenario

High Cost Scenario				
Outcomes	Action No.	Action Recommended	Total Resource Requirements	Timeframes and Level of Priority
SPO 1: Strengthen sector policy, legal, regulatory and strategic planning				
1. 1. A coherent sector plan and policy formulated and implemented.	1	Collaborative ongoing dialogue and collaboration among all relevant line ministries.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1 - ongoing
	2	Develop an M&E framework and specific targets for the TCMSP to monitor implementation as well as impact on sub-sector performance, income generation, poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.30	
1. 2. TCMSP approved by Cabinet in 2012 and complete implementation by 2015.	1	TCMSP Task Force and CSU will be engaged in a bottom-up exercise of 4-year cost projections for the Sector Plan, including both capital and recurrent expenditure, and programmes of activities and inputs (human and financial resources). Financial resources: develop a Medium Term Expenditure Framework.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1-ongoing
	2	Government to establish an adequate institutional framework for the coordination and implementation of the TCMSP i.e. enhance the role of the existing TCIDB. Clarify the roles and responsibilities of the MFAT and MCIL for trade policy formulation and implementation, with MCIL taking the leading role in policy development and export and investment promotion, and the MFAT to be responsible for trade negotiations.	\$ 1.70	ST; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.70	
1. 3. Reliable and updated sector statistics for planning and M&E produced.	1	Develop reliable and timely GDP, BOP and employment data critical to track and manage the contributions of key sectors and the emerging services and to monitor employment shifts among the main sectors of the Samoa economy.	\$ 2.00	MT; P1 - Ongoing
	2	Improve trade data collection, analysis and dissemination.	\$ 0.80	ST; P2 – ongoing
	3	Create a computerized Central Statistics Database for the ministry as a part of the management and information unit.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.30	
1. 4. Institutional capacity of TCMSP implementing divisions enhanced.	1	Undertake a needs assessment on institutional capacity constraints. On the basis of the needs assessment enhance the institutions' capacity to implement the TCMSP.	\$ 7.00	St-MT ; P1 – ongoing, new

		Human resources – review organizational structure, personnel to align with resource requirements dictated in the plan.		
	2	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly.	\$ 2.00	ST-MT; P1 – ongoing, new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 9.00	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 17.30	
SPO 2: Enhance an enabling environment for the private sector as the main engine for economic growth and enhance its productivity, value adding and trade capacity				
2. 1. Business environment improved and cost of doing business reduced, including costs, procedures and time of business and commercial processes.	1	Regular collaboration between MCIL, MOR and MPMC on business processes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1- Ongoing
	2	Set up an online business registration and approval system.	\$ 0.80	MT; P2- New
	3	Undertake a comprehensive study to analyze the cost structure and recommends applicable solutions to reduce the cost of doing business and improve the business and investment environment in Samoa. Develop an electronic monitoring system for business environment and cost structure. Deepen understanding of the causal factors of the constraints to businesses identified in the World Bank Doing Business and Enterprise benchmark surveys. Undertake targeted sample surveys prioritizing the following areas: i) processes for documentation by importers and exporters for Customs clearance and Samoa Ports Authority port and terminal handling requirements; ii) documentation and processes for payment of taxes; iii) enforcement for registration and monitoring of unregistered businesses; iv) measures to address increasing misappropriation of funds; and v) monitoring power outages and water shortages.	\$ 0.70	ST-MT; P1 – New; ongoing
	4	Undertake a review of the <i>Companies Act 2006</i> to incorporate a payment structure.	\$ 0.05	MT; P2- New
	6	Revive the National Trade Facilitation Committee and strengthen its role.	\$ 0.30	ST-MT ; P1 - ongoing
	7	Promote the harmonization of trade facilitation measures such as those produced by OCO, at the regional level.	\$ 0.50	ST –MT; P2 - ongoing
	8	Establish country credit risk rating through internationally recognized ratings agencies to facilitate commercial risk assessment by international investors.	\$ 1.00	MT-LT; P3 – ongoing (need funding)
	9	Revise the investment policy statement to improve the consistency and transparency of investment measures for domestic and foreign investors. Accelerate and finalize the review of the <i>Foreign Investment Act</i> and prepare an institutional plan to ensure effective administration of the restricted activities list for foreign investors	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing

	10	Given the growing demand for power, it is critical that the necessary regulatory reforms are undertaken to allow increased generation capacity with the private sector playing an important role. Amendments of the <i>EPC Act</i> or enactment of a new electricity Act to allow private power generation and resale.	\$ 1.00	ST - MT; P2-ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.95	
2.2 Efficiency, effectiveness and impact of various private sector support schemes enhanced: no. of private sector firms benefitting from various PSSF schemes increased; targeting enhanced; costs, procedures and time needed to apply for PSS schemes reduced and business community awareness of PSS schemes enhanced.	1	Conduct public awareness programmes for all assistance schemes. Translate documents such as the Guidelines, Application Form and promotional materials into Samoan.	\$ 1.00	ST ; P1-Ongoing
	2	Strengthen the partnership between the government and private sector by encouraging effective representation of the private sector in different assistance schemes committees.	\$ 0.30	ST ; P1-Ongoing
		Regular review of private sector assistance schemes.		
	3	Enhance private sector access to a wide range options for finance, including PSSF scheme, loan guarantee and finance for SMEs schemes.	\$ 10.50	ST; P1 - ongoing
	6	Undertake an internal review of existing administrative measures in place for export incentives scheme such as Code 121, duty concession and suspension to identify the key weaknesses or constraints and ensure these are more streamlined and appropriate.	\$ 0.30	MT ; P2 - new
	7	Develop and actively pursue investment portfolios and programmes similar to the Yazaki Samoa incentives package.	\$ 0.50	MT-LT; P3 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 12.60	
2.3 Private sector's productivity, capacity utilization and access to finance, training and technology enhanced.	1	Undertake a review of existing Industry Training Standards for apprenticeable trades with a view of upgrading them to include all genders and people with disabilities.	\$ 0.30	MT; P2-New
	2	Encourage businesses through enhanced awareness programmes on hiring qualified trades people.	\$ 0.50	ST; P2-New
	3	Increase sensitization of the Trade Testing Scheme offered by the MCIL for skilled workers without formal certification.	\$ 0.20	ST; P1-New
	4	Continue equal government and private sector partnership through capacity building.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P1-Ongoing
	5	Ratification of ILO conventions.	\$ 0.10	MT; P1
	6	Review Job Seekers Scheme and implement review recommendations.	\$ 0.20	MT; P2-New
	7	Enactment and implementation of the <i>Personal Property Security Act</i> , which aims to increase economic activity by providing easier access to credit.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1-Ongoing
	8	Develop the capacities of private sector institutions to effectively engage with government on trade policy formulation through, <i>inter alia</i> , training in technical trade issues, enhanced dissemination of relevant information and trade negotiations, etc.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 - ongoing

	9	Promote remittances as a potential source of investments. Undertake an analysis of potential policy schemes, building on the experience of other countries, for the use of remittances as a source of community investment.	\$ 0.50	LT; P3-new
	10	Formulate a strategy to maintain access to concessional financing as well as accessing capital markets, if needed, for investment and borrowings in the medium to longer term in anticipation of the effects of trade liberalization and loss of LDC status.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2 – new
	11	Undertake an assessment of the economic implications of extending tariff concessions to protected businesses supplying the domestic market as well as to exporters.	\$ 0.20	ST; P2 – new
	12	Prepare a plan to develop Samoa as a possible onshore regional capital market hub capitalizing on the success of the offshore finance centre.	\$ 0.20	LT; P3 - new
Outcome subtotal			\$ 4.60	
2.4 Private sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Collaborate with the private sector in developing employment opportunities/schemes for school leavers (males and females and youth with disabilities) with the view to up-skilling them after five years of ongoing employment under the Apprenticeship Scheme and certification through Trade Tests.	\$ 2.00	MT; P2 - ongoing
	2	Create a development-oriented trade policy environment in line with Samoa's development and poverty alleviation goals.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1-New
	3	Provide incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in the expansion and commercialization of research results from the Scientific Research Organization of Samoa and other research institutions to form the basis for agriculture trade and export in future.	\$ 0.50	LT ; P1-New
	4	Enhance and develop the level of skills of the workforce by encouraging and supporting skills standards development and certification process through SQA and relevant international agencies.	\$ 0.80	ST; P1 - ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 5.30	
2.5. Development of policies and laws to protect intellectual property rights and that encourage innovation.	1	Conduct a needs assessment for capacity building in the area of intellectual property rights in line with WTO requirements and expectations. On the basis of the needs assessment enhance Samoa's capacity in the area of intellectual property by ensuring sensitization and effective implementation of laws governing intellectual property rights with a view of strengthening them.	\$ 0.70	MT; P1-New
	2	Consider utilizing and collaborating with international institutions Samoa is a member to such as the World Intellectual Property Organization so as to enable and ensure Samoa's private sector is encouraged to register their patents so that these are afforded protection across the world.	\$ 0.80	MT; P2-New
	3	Fast track approval of key policies such as the Foreign Investment Amendment Bill and the Labour and Employment Amendment Bill and	\$ 0.10	ST ; P1-New

		associated regulations for intellectual property rights.		
	4	Monitor goods at the border to curb import of counterfeit goods e.g. <i>elei</i> print from China.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing
Outcome subtotal			\$ 2.60	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 30.05	
SPO 3: Enhance the effectiveness of market mechanisms and the growth of commercial activities and create a level playing field for all in the domestic market				
3.1 Domestic market regulatory and legislative framework created and implemented.	1	Undertake a full review to prepare a national e-business strategy and identify the policy and legislative reforms to position Samoa to become competitive with ecommerce for both the domestic and global markets. Develop a national e-commerce strategy integrating e-government, tourism and finance considerations to facilitate the improvement in the delivery of public services, support the private sector and improve the institutional linkages among and within government agencies and private agencies.	\$ 3.00	ST; P2 - new
	2	Review regulatory framework for key services such as e-commerce and telecommunications to establish incentives to support and encourage the development of Samoan-based e-commerce businesses. Develop e-commerce regulatory framework.	\$ 2.00	ST; P1- New
	3	Finalize and implement the Legal Metrology Bill.	\$ 2.00	ST ;P1- Ongoing
	4	Develop competition law and policy, and implement.	\$ 1.00	ST; P1- New
	5	Review <i>Fair Trading Act</i> and develop regulations.	\$ 0.20	ST ;P1- New
	6	Develop regulations for food and product safety standards. Develop farm to table food standards.	\$ 0.70	LT; P2- New
	7	Review <i>Apprenticeship Act 1972</i> and <i>Apprenticeship Regulations 1973</i> .	\$ 0.20	LT ; P2- New
	8	Review Memorandum of Agreement 2009.	\$ 0.10	LT; P3- New
	9	Amend Apprenticeship Scheme to include Trade Test.	\$ 0.01	ST; P2- New
	10	Review Apprenticeship Contract and reduce complaints received from employers.	\$ 0.60	ST ; P1- New
	11	Finalization of the Labour Law Review.	\$ 0.30	MT; P2- New

Outcome Subtotal			\$ 10.11	
3.2 The effectiveness of regulations and legislations addressing market imperfections, including administration and monitoring mechanisms, enhanced;	1	Strengthen the policy and analysis capacity of the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the regulatory capacities of the Office of the Regulator.	\$ 4.30	ST-P1;- Ongoing-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.30	
3.3 Levels of awareness of consumers and producers enhanced;	1	Undertake awareness-raising and advocacy activities.	\$ 1.20	ST; P1 – new
	2	Develop Industry Code of Practice and commemoration of relevant international days observed by Samoa and administered by the ministry.	\$ 0.40	ST; P1 – new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 1.60	
3.4 The mechanisms for addressing non-compliance and conflict resolution enhanced.	1	Enforce legal action as last resort on non-complying traders/employers. Set up a Small Claims Tribunal.	\$ 1.00	LT; P3-New
	2	Set up e-registry of qualified trades people for public information.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2-New
	3	Capacity building through training of trainers for assessors and inspectors.	\$ 0.70	MT; P2-New
	4	Develop ongoing promotional programmes.	\$ 0.10	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.30	
3.5 Commerce sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Develop indicators for commerce sector's contribution to MDGs with emphasis on gender balance and inclusive growth.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.30	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 18.61	
SPO 4: Boost Samoa's capacity to engage in and reap the gains from trade through enhancing competitiveness, reducing trade deficit to sustainable levels and promoting export				
4.1 Competitiveness, the volume and value of exports enhanced and balance of trade improved.	1	Review national tariff structure to reduce tariffs on inputs and capital goods for local production process and create an investment environment for export.	\$ 0.30	ST; P1-New
	2	Develop a strategy for promoting public-private partnership in providing critical infrastructure for competitiveness (energy, transport, regulatory, communication, skills etc).	\$ -	ST; P2-New
	3	Negotiate more direct airline links and capacity for exports; and investigate, evaluate and negotiate more reasonable and affordable freight rates.	\$ -	MT; P2-Ongoing

	4	Mobilize support towards a national consensus on the need to accelerating the pace of legal and policy reforms in access to customary land. Review the land registration system to identify reasons behind low rate of use and take appropriate action.	\$ 1.00	MT-LT- P3- Ongoing
	5	Negotiate with the financial institutions to reduce the charges for trade finance and launch awareness programmes on the existence and availability of trade finance.	\$ 0.50	MT; P2- Ongoing
	6	Undertake a complete update and review of the business enabling environment to identify specific areas where Samoa's competitiveness may be enhanced.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.30	
4.2 Share of domestic value added in total exports enhanced;	1	Set up a communication network between farmers and manufacturers. Can use village <i>pulenuu</i> to register farmers and what they grow and supply this information to manufacturers.	\$ 0.20	MT-P2- New
	2	Establish fair trade standards, registration and regulations for export markets.	\$ 1.50	ST-MT; P3 - ongoing
	3	Study and quantify the implications of the canneries closure in American Samoa and identify policy options to address such impacts.	\$ 0.20	ST-MT ; P2- ongoing
	4	Identify niche products and niche markets and promotion strategies. Strengthen private sector capacity to access and analyze opportunities for quality and niche products and assist with technical advice to meet the often specialized requirements of these markets.	\$ 3.00	MT-LT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 4.90	
4.3 Market access through new FTAs and/or activation of existing FTAs enhanced.	1	Negotiate and establish mutual recognition agreements with target markets.	\$ 1.50	MT; P2 - ongoing
	2	Consider the potential of specific trade agreements, such as EPA, to mitigate the loss of DFQF resulting from graduation from LDC status.	\$ 0.20	ST; P2- New
	3	Pursue consultations with American Samoa aimed at establishing a bilateral trade framework, including a study to inform decisions regarding the most appropriate legal instrument for a bilateral trade framework with American Samoa.	\$ 0.50	ST; P2 – ongoing (Two Samoa Talks)
	4	Develop and cost an effective communications or outreach strategy for enhancing the existing mechanisms for regular information dissemination and capacity building relating to involvement of all relevant stakeholders in trade negotiations and for communicating likely impacts of negotiated agreements.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P2 - ongoing

	5	Review regulatory framework for professional services in light of Samoa's interest in promoting a more integrated regional market for professional services in the context of PICTA, as well as securing market opportunities further afield.	\$ 0.50	ST; P1 - ongoing
	6	Review, update and implement National Export Strategy.		ST-MT; P1-Ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.70	
4.4 Facilitate the implementation of commitments made in trade agreements and monitor the development implications.	1	Map out and cost the needed reforms for the WTO accession process including in the areas of IPRs, SPS, countervailing measures, fisheries subsidies and technical barriers to trade. Identify priority technical assistance gaps and needs (use legislative action plan from WTO accession).	\$ 2.30	ST; P1 – new
	2	Identify individual export products that may be impacted by the loss of DFQF related to LDC graduation and to explore possible mitigating measures and strategies including continuation of preferential access for a negotiated transitional period.	\$ 0.10	ST; P2 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.40	
4.5 SPS, TBT, hygiene and quality assurance legislation, institutions, implementation and monitoring mechanisms enhanced and no. of rejected export shipments reduced.	1	Encourage compliance with international standards. Seek Samoa's membership in the ISO. Develop legislation on food safety standards and continue promoting HACCP training and ISO certification for industry members. Encourage manufacturers through enhanced sensitization to meet ISO standards.	\$ 1.50	ST; P1-Ongoing
	2	Establish a TBT inquiry point.	\$ 1.00	ST-MT; P2-New
	3	Undertake an in-depth assessment of the existing SPS measures and develop a programme for ensuring SPS initiatives are effectively implemented and adequately resourced as well as identifying key roles and responsibilities of key agencies in the SPS architecture (cost covered in MAF sector plan).	\$ -	ST; P1-ongoing
	4	Assess and cost industry needs for infrastructure and related onshore facilities that will enable industry to meet EU and other key markets access requirements.	\$ 1.00	MT ; P3-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.50	
4.6 The value, quality of services trade and access to foreign markets enhanced.	1	Review implementation of measures and strategies to enhance the participation of Samoa's services industry in international (services) trade including labour mobility.	\$ 1.00	ST ; P1-New
	2	In partnership with the private sector, provide specialized training to prepare Samoans to export their services.	\$ 1.50	MT; P3-New
	3	Develop a mechanism for capturing data on trade in services so as to enhance planning capacity for improved trade in services. On a regular basis, collect and disseminate information on available services markets worldwide and their specific requirements.	\$ 2.00	ST-MT; P2-New

	4	Promote affiliation with international institutions/bodies for recognition and validation of standards including by SQA and NZQA.	\$ 0.80	MT ; P3 - ongoing
	5	Strengthen and develop capacity of negotiating delegations on labour mobility issues, in ongoing trade agreements such as PICTA, EPA, PACER Plus and conformity with WTO GATS Mode 4. In particular, take note of the commitments via: - WTO accession schedule of commitments pertaining to services and the implementation costs associated with such commitments. - Promote acceleration of the TMNP initiative under PICTA.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
	6	Explore and develop additional bilateral schemes, such as the RSE, to facilitate mobility for both skilled and unskilled labour in the region and internationally.	\$ 0.50	ST ; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 6.30	
4.7. Trade sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Improve policy design and strengthen capacities for monitoring and evaluation of trade policy to assess economic and poverty impacts and adjust accordingly. Deepen the understanding of the impact of trade liberalization on the structure of society, particularly on women. Undertake an impact assessment of the revenue and social and developmental impacts of the PACER Plus negotiations under various scenarios based on assumptions regarding the extent of liberalization in EPAs as well as WTO accessions.	\$ 1.50	ST – MT; P1-ongoing (ComSecT A) Funded; New
	2	In partnership with the private sector and academic institutions, develop a curriculum that boosts the country's trade policy capacity, provides business skills and entrepreneurship building on existing exemplary initiatives such as the apprenticeship scheme. Deliver training based on the curriculum.	\$ 5.00	MT-LT; P3-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 6.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 29.60	
SPO 5: Create a conducive environment for industrial development and boost the manufacturing sector in Samoa				
5.1 Manufacturing sector output, exports, productivity and competitiveness increased.	1	Promote and offer tax incentives on research and development for value addition. Enhance the capacity of the SROS.	\$ 12.00	ST; P1-New
	2	Establish investment sector profiling on potential manufacturing initiatives. Establish research and information for each sector in Samoa on investment opportunities available (refer sector profiling).	\$ 3.00	ST-MT; P2-New

	3	To certify organic farming and manufacturing activities (particularly among female producers) according to international standards. Provide funding to assist organic certification of farming and manufacturing activities against international standards.	\$ 6.00	ST; P2 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 21.00	
5.2 Share of domestic value added in total manufacturing output and exports increased.	1	Carry out value chain analysis of potential products (tropical products) for higher local value addition.	\$ 3.00	ST-MT; P1- Ongoing, New
	2	Adopt a cluster development approach, establish business incubators and encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads. Establish a national networking database under NPSO with the assistance of the MCIL.	\$ 10.00	MT; P1 - new
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 13.00	
5.3 Average capacity utilization of domestic producers and exporters and employment in the manufacturing sector increased.	1	Encourage business people, particularly women, to seek training for the enhancement of skills, knowledge and abilities for their employees. Conduct export awareness programmes to encourage poultry farming operations for export.	\$ 0.70	MT ; P2- New
	2	Encourage the production and consumption of locally produced goods and services. Strengthen Samoa's branding concept. i.e. Finalise and implement the Lotonuu Project.	\$ 3.00	MT; P2- Ongoing
	3	Ensure adequate supply and distribution of local products to all parts of the country (partially covered in other sector plans).	\$ 2.00	ST, P3- Ongoing
	4	Encourage business people, particularly, manufacturers to utilize communication opportunities including television and the Internet to publicize the manufacturing of their produce for export to encourage others to produce and export as part of a marketing strategy.	\$ 0.30	MT; P3- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 6.00	
5.4 Manufacturing sector's contribution to inclusive growth and MDGs achievement enhanced.	1	Promote gender equality and empowerment of women.	\$ 5.00	ST; P1- Ongoing
	2	Undertake a detailed analysis to assess the impact of manufacturing sector in Samoa on the environment and climate change and make recommendations on how to manage the negative impacts. Set up recommendations to manage negative impact.	\$ 0.60	MT ; P2- New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 5.60	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 45.60	
SPO 6: Enhance linkages and spillovers among productive sectors				
6.1 Primary sector quality, stability and quantity of supply	1	Provide good flow of information btw farmers & manufacturers will ensure greater linkage and spillover effects on all sectors (partially covered under MAF sector plan).	\$ 1.00	ST; P1- Ongoing

enhanced, particularly inputs to the manufacturing sector.		Strengthen coordination along the value chain.		
	2	Promote cattle farming in Samoa in order to produce high quality local beef to substitute imported meat and to become a leading exporter to the region (covered under MAF sector plan).	N/A	MT; P3-New
	3	Accelerate development of the beekeeping industry and enhance effective management skills (partially covered under MAF sector plan).	\$ 2.00	MT; P3-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 3.00	
6.2 Greater linkages and spillovers among economic sectors achieved.	1	Support the development of community markets for the disposal of surpluses by predominantly subsistence farmers.	\$ 1.00	ST; P2 - new
	2	Encourage businesses to network and cluster to achieve economies of scale and reduce unit costs of common overheads.	\$ 1.00	MT; P2-New
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 2.00	
6.3 Impact on climate change reduced.	1	Develop integrated climate change adaptation measures in the key sectors of agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism.	\$ 0.50	MT; P1 - ongoing
Outcome Subtotal			\$ 0.50	
SPO Subtotal			\$ 5.50	
Grand Total			\$ 146.66	



Annex 8: Samoa's commitments to the WTO

Samoa's commitment paragraphs	Technical Assistance	Lead Ministry / Ministries	Timelines
1. (para 15) The representative of Samoa confirmed that in the event Samoa applied restrictions to safeguard the balance-of-payments, it would do so in accordance with Article XVIII of the GATT 1994 and the Understanding on the Balance of Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	National Workshop: Understanding Article XVIII of the GATT 1994, and understanding on the BOP provisions.	MoF, CBS	2012
2. (para 22) The representative of Samoa took note of Members' concerns and confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa would comply with WTO requirements, including its commitments set out in Samoa's Schedule of Specific Commitments in Services. Specifically, for any services subsequently added to the Reserved Lists in the <i>Foreign Investment Regulations 2011</i> or the <i>Foreign Investment Amendment Act 2011</i> or other legislation, Samoa would respect acquired rights of existing investors and, if covered by commitments established in Samoa's GATS Schedule, would follow procedures under Article XXI of the GATS to modify its schedule, including compensatory adjustment. He also confirmed that discussions on the foreign investment legislation would continue with interested Members so that their comments are fully taken into account in the context of a future revision of that legislation.	Understanding GATS and its provisions in relation to amendments and changes to foreign investment regime – national workshop for all stakeholders.	MCIL	2012
3. (para 39) The representative of Samoa confirmed that his government would ensure the transparency of its ongoing privatization programme. He stated that his government would provide annual reports to WTO Members on developments in its privatization programme as long as the programme would be in existence, and along the lines of the information already provided to the Working Party during the accession process. The Working Party took note of this commitment.		MoF (SOEMD)	



4. (para 40) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, enterprises that were state-owned or controlled, and enterprises with special or exclusive privileges, would make purchases of goods and services, which were not intended for governmental use, and sales in international trade in accordance with commercial considerations, including price, quality, availability, marketability, and transportation, and would afford enterprises of other WTO Members adequate opportunity in conformity with customary practice, to compete for such purchases or sales. Samoa would also notify and provide information on the activities of its new supplier of petroleum products as they related to the exclusive contract to supply petroleum products to Samoa on behalf of the government, in accordance with Article XVII of the GATT 1994 and the Understanding on that Article. Samoa would apply its laws and regulations governing the trading activities of state-owned enterprises and state-controlled enterprises and other enterprises with special or exclusive privileges and would act in full conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreements, in particular Article XVII of the GATT 1994 and the Understanding on that Article and Article VIII of the GATS. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	National Workshop – WTO notifications.	MOF	2012
5. (para 42) The representative of Samoa stated that Samoa would apply price control measures in a WTO-consistent fashion, and take into account the interests of exporting WTO Members as provided for in Article III:9 of the GATT 1994. Samoa would also publish the list of any goods and services subject to price controls in its Official Gazette (the Savali), including price or mark-up levels, and any changes to this list or price controls applied. The Working Party took note of this commitment.		MCIL	
6. (para 54) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa would provide the right to appeal administrative action and rulings relating to matters subject to WTO provisions in full conformity with WTO obligations, including Article X:3(b) of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of this commitment.		OAG	



7. (para 58) The representative of Samoa confirmed that sub-central entities had no autonomous authority over issues of subsidies, taxation, trade policy or any other measures covered by WTO provisions. He confirmed that the provisions of the WTO Agreement, including Samoa's Protocol of Accession, would be applied uniformly throughout its customs territory and other territories under Samoa's control, including in special economic zones, and other areas where special regimes for tariffs, taxes and regulations were established. He added that when apprised of a situation where WTO provisions were not being applied or were applied in a non-uniform manner, central authorities would act to enforce WTO provisions without requiring affected parties to petition through the courts. The Working Party took note of these commitments.		OAG to advise	
8. (para 67) The representative of Samoa confirmed that under the draft Liquor Bill, the act of importation would be separated from the act of distribution or selling. Any person could apply to be an importer of liquor. If a liquor importer wished to sell liquor locally, the relevant licence needed to be obtained separately. A valid business licence was required for all types of licence applications, except applications for temporary liquor licenses. A temporary licence allowed the holder to import and sell liquor on a temporary basis. The representative of Samoa further confirmed that there was no requirement for an applicant to be established in Samoa in order to obtain an import licence and that both foreign and domestic firms, including sole proprietors registered but not invested in Samoa, could be import agents for the delivery of imported goods and importers of record. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	Awareness Workshop on Liquor Act.	MOR to confirm	2012
9. (para 68) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa would ensure that its laws and regulations relating to the right to trade in goods and all fees, charges, and taxes levied on such rights would be fully in conformity with its WTO obligations, including Articles VIII:1(a), XI:1 and III:2 and 4 of the GATT 1994 and that it would implement such laws and regulations in full	See #1 on GATT.	MFAT	2012



conformity with its obligations. The Working Party took note of this commitment.			
10. (para 71) Samoa's commitments on bound tariffs are contained in the Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods (document WT/ACC/SAM/30/Add.1) annexed to Samoa's Protocol of Accession to the WTO.	Legislative changes – Customs Tariffs Act.	MOR	2014
11. (para 73) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, upon accession, Samoa had agreed to bind at zero all other duties and charges in its Schedule of Concessions and Commitments, pursuant to Article II:1(b) of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	As above.	MFAT	2012
12. (para 75) The representative of Samoa confirmed that upon Samoa's accession to the WTO, any tariff quotas and tariff exemptions would only be implemented in conformity with the relevant WTO provisions, including Article I of the GATT 1994 and the TRIMs Agreement. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	Awareness workshop – part of GATT workshop.	MCIL, MOR	2012
13. (para 79) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, all fees and charges imposed by Samoa on or in connection with importation or exportation would be operated in conformity with the relevant provisions of the WTO Agreement, in particular Articles VIII and X of the GATT 1994. From the date of accession, Samoa would not apply, introduce or reintroduce any fees and charges for services rendered that were applied to imports on an <i>ad valorem</i> basis. Information regarding the application and level of such fees and charges, revenues collected and their use would be provided to WTO Members on request. He further confirmed that Samoa's fees for the licensing system for pesticides would be applied in conformity with WTO rules, including Article VIII of the GATT 1994, as from the date of accession. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	Awareness workshop – can come under GATT workshop.	Border Agencies + fees for services rendered	2012



14. (para 85) The representative of Samoa confirmed that its primary producers eligible for exemption from the VAGST were, in all cases, small subsistence producers who sell their produce at the local market and are not required to keep account of their turnover. He also confirmed that the proposed detailed analysis of Samoa's domestic agricultural sector with respect to the VAGST exemption would address the concerns from WTO Members and, based on that analysis, his government would eliminate or amend Section 15 of the VAGST Act 1992/1993 to bring Samoa's tax treatment of imported and domestic primary products into conformity with WTO provisions within three years of accession. At the end of this period, Samoa would report to the General Council of the WTO on the amendment or elimination of this tax exemption. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	• Detailed study of Samoa's Domestic Agricultural Sector (VAGST exemption). • Review of legislation (+ drafting).	MOR, MAF	2012-2014 (by 2014)
15. (para 90) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa would apply its domestic taxes, including value-added and excise taxes, in a non-discriminatory manner consistent with Articles I and III of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	Part of GATT workshop	MOR	2012
16. (Para 98) The representative of Samoa confirmed that within five years of accession Samoa would establish a nation-wide vehicle safety inspection system for automobiles older than 12 years that would require the suspension of the vehicle's right to use public roads if the criteria of the inspection were not met. From the same date, Samoa would repeal its current import ban on vehicles older than 12 years and replace it with a non-automatic import licence that enforced inspection of imported vehicles older than 12 years to the same standards. Importation would be denied only to those vehicles that could not meet the mandated safety and environment requirements. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	• Study of vehicle safety inspection system options. • Develop vehicle standards. • Legislative amendments.	MWTI (LTA)	2012-2016 (within 5 years of accession)
17. (para 101) The representative of Samoa confirmed that Samoa within six months of accession to the WTO would amend its legislation to confirm that current owners of left-hand drive vehicles resident in Samoa could drive their previously registered vehicles in Samoa provided right-hand drive driving regulations were observed to protect public safety.	Review existing regulations	MWTI (LTA)	2014



He also confirmed that within two years of accession, the Government of Samoa would implement additional regulations for explicitly permitting the importation of left-hand drive vehicles for special circumstances related to specific uses where left-hand drive vehicles were not used for transportation on public roads or have properties, necessary for certain forms of work or commerce. The Working Party took note of these commitments.			
18. (para 106) The representative of Samoa confirmed that the Government of Samoa would implement fewer trade restrictive measures and make the necessary legislative amendments to eventually eliminate the prohibition on the importation and domestic distribution of turkey tails and turkey tail products in Samoa. He confirmed that within 12 months of Samoa's accession to the WTO, the Food and Drugs Act 1967 would be amended by giving power to the Minister of Health to make an order prohibiting the wholesale and retail sale of a product/good or class of products/goods in Samoa. An Order would be drafted prohibiting the sale of turkey tails and turkey tail products authorized pursuant to Section 40q to commence on the same date of commencement of the amendment to the <i>Food and Drugs Act 1967</i>. The current Prohibition Order on the Importation of turkey tail and turkey tail products authorized under the <i>Customs Act 1977</i> would be revoked to allow the importation of turkey tails for private consumption. An import duty of 300 per cent would be applied to turkey tail products entering Samoa. All these legislative amendments would become effective on the same day. The new measures would remain in place for an additional two years, in order to allow time to develop and implement a nation-wide programme promoting healthier diet and life style choices to combat the spread of obesity and diabetes. At the end of this period, the ban on domestic sales of turkey tails and turkey tail products would be eliminated and replaced at that time with an import duty of 100 per cent or other tax regulation, and the recommendations from the study, in conformity with the WTO Agreement. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	• Awareness programmes on the legislative changes, including lifting the ban on turkey tails. • Proposed legislative (and duty) changes. • Undertake a detailed study on options to combat Samoa's health issues. • Technical and funding assistance for a nationwide programme to promote a healthier diet and lifestyle. • Toxins. This study should publicize a list of commercially produced food items, beverages and toiletries that include toxins (mostly man-made) used as food preservatives and in livestock feed as growth promotion and combating	MOH MOH, OAG, MOR MOH	2012 2013-2014 (by 2014 the latest)

	diseases. • MOH and SROS collaboration to carry out regular sample testing of all imported commercially produced foods, beverages and toiletries. • Chlorinated water • Cancer causing • Community awareness • The general public needs to be made aware on a regular basis of the dangers that exist in ingestibles and toiletries.		
19. (para 109) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa would not introduce, re-introduce or apply quantitative restrictions on imports, or other non-tariff measures such as licensing, quotas, prohibitions, bans and other restrictions having equivalent effect that cannot be justified under the provisions of the WTO Agreement with the exception of those subject to transition periods for their amendment or elimination in paragraphs 98, 101 and 106. With these exceptions, the legal authority of the Government of Samoa to restrict or prohibit importation of goods into Samoa, including that contained in the Customs Act 1977, would be applied from the date of accession in conformity with the relevant requirements of the WTO, in particular Articles XI, XII, XIII, XVIII, XIX, XX, and XXI of the GATT 1994; the Agreements on Agriculture, the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Import Licensing Procedures, Safeguards, and Technical Barriers to Trade; and the Understanding on Balance of Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	Part of GATT awareness workshop.	MFAT	2012



20. (para 115) During the transitional period, Samoa would ensure that its regulations pursuant to current legislation, and any additional legislation enacted and implemented would be applied on a non-discriminatory MFN basis to all imports. Any changes to laws, regulations and administrative procedures during the transition period would not result in a lesser degree of consistency with the provisions of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement than existed on the date of accession. Samoa would participate in the work of the Committee on Customs Valuation and would seek all available technical assistance, including under Article 20(3) of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement, to ensure that its capacity to fully implement the Agreement upon expiration of the transition period is assured. The representative of Samoa presented an Action Plan detailing the steps to be taken to achieve this objective and a timetable for each step (Table 10). The Working Party took note of these commitments.	• WTO customs valuation awareness workshop, training of officials and private sector. • Participation on the work of the committee on customs valuation. • Updating of manuals and operating procedures, printing of updated forms and brochures.	MOR	2012 Ongoing By June 2012
21. (para 116) The representative of Samoa stated that legislation on the valuation of imports for customs and taxation purposes conforming to the requirements of the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement would be enacted in October 2011. Samoa would progressively implement the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement in accordance with the Action Plan in Table 10, and with the understanding that during this period the scope of implementation of other aspects of the Agreement, as described in paragraphs 114 and 115, would be applied by Samoa. Full implementation would start from June 2012. The Working Party took note of these commitments.		MOR	Full implementation by June 2012
22. (para 120) The representative of Samoa confirmed that, from the date of accession, Samoa's preferential and non-preferential Rules of Origin would fully comply with the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin, including the provisions of Annex II, paragraph 3(d) of the Agreement, i.e., that for preferential rules of origin (e.g., pursuant to PICTA), the customs authority would accept requests from an exporter, importer or any person with a justifiable cause for an assessment of the origin of the import, to make such a determination as soon as possible, but no later than 150 days after the request had been submitted provided that all necessary elements had been submitted. Samoa would apply the same	National awareness workshop on the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin (link to rules of other Trade Agreements).	MOR	End 2012

provisions for non-preferential Rules of Origin, including the provisions of Article 2(h), when it established such rules. Samoa would also abide by the relevant WTO provisions on transparency and the provision of information about its rules of origin and their application. The Working Party took note of these commitments.			
23. (para 122) The representative of Samoa confirmed that Samoa did not require consular certification or notarisation of documents by consular officials in the country of export to be provided to Samoan customs officials at the time of importation into Samoa. The Working Party took note of this commitment.		MFAT, MOR	
24. (para 124) The representative of Samoa confirmed that if a preshipment inspection system would be introduced in the future, it would be temporary. Should such a system be put in place, Samoa would ensure that this system would be in conformity with the WTO Agreement on Preshipment Inspection and any other relevant WTO provision. The Government of Samoa would take responsibility to ensure that the operations of any preshipment inspection companies it retained would meet the requirements of the WTO Agreements, in particular the Agreements on Preshipment Inspection, Import Licensing Procedures, Customs Valuation, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Technical Barriers to Trade. He further confirmed that charges and fees applied by such companies would be consistent with Article VIII of the GATT 1994, and that such system would comply with the due process and transparency requirements of the WTO Agreements, in particular Article X of the GATT 1994, and the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	Awareness workshop on transshipment and related issues.	MOR	2012
25. (para 127) The representative of Samoa confirmed that Samoa would not apply any anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures until it had implemented and notified to the WTO appropriate laws consistent with the provisions of the WTO Agreements on these matters. Samoa would ensure the full conformity of any such legislation with the relevant WTO provisions, including Article VI and XIX of the GATT 1994 and the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI, the Agreement	National workshop for stakeholders (public and private sector) on Trade Remedies (anti dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures).	MOR, MCIL, CoC	2012-2014



on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and the Agreement on Safeguards. After such legislation was implemented, Samoa would only apply any anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties and safeguard measures in full conformity with the relevant WTO provisions. The Working Party took note of these commitments.			
26. (para 134) The representative of Samoa confirmed that any quantitative export restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems would be applied in conformity with WTO provisions. The Working Party took note of this commitment.		MOR	
27. (para 141) The representative of Samoa confirmed that from the date of accession, Samoa would not maintain any subsidies, including export subsidies, which met the definition of a prohibited subsidy contained in Article 3 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. Benefits based on existing laws would not be granted after that date and Samoa would not introduce any other such prohibited subsidies from the date of accession. He further confirmed that any programmes that granted subsidies would be administered in line with the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and that all necessary information on notifiable programmes would be notified to the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures in accordance with Article 25 of the Agreement upon entry into force of Samoa's Protocol of Accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	Come under same notification training.	MCIL, MOR	2014
28. (para 145) The representative of Samoa stated that Samoa would establish an enquiry point as soon as possible within the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour, responsible for answering all enquiry and notifications, as provided in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. Samoa would ensure that no technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures were adopted or implemented until Samoa had implemented appropriate laws ensuring conformity with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. Implementation action shall also include the publication or posting on a website of a notice at an early appropriate stage, in such a manner as to enable interested parties in other Members to become acquainted with draft technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements for	• Establishment/capacity building of enquiry point, including notifications. • Review current publication system, including upgrade of website. • Capacity building for Ministry of Health staff on Agreement on TBT.	MCIL	2013



review and comment at least 60 days prior to implementation, and that the final technical regulations and conformity assessment requirements would be published at least six months prior to entry into force. Samoa would ensure the full conformity of any such legislation with the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. The Working Party took note of these commitments.			
29. (para 162) The representative of Samoa confirmed that Samoa would progressively implement the provisions of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures within the timetable provided. Samoa would ensure full implementation of the Agreement no later than 1 January 2012, and with the understanding that, during this period, the scope of implementation of other aspects of the Agreement, as described in paragraphs 161, would be applied by Samoa. He further confirmed that Samoa would consult with WTO Members upon request if they deemed that any measures applied during the transition period affected their trade negatively. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	• Strengthen SPS enquiry point through upgrade of ministry website, facilities and equipment. • Intensive training and awareness building for private sector and government (quarantine) officials. • Notification and publication of SPS measures. • Capacity building for Ministry of Health on Agreement on SPS.	MAF (Quarantine)	2012
30. (para 164) The representative of Samoa said that Samoa would not maintain any measures inconsistent with the WTO TRIMs Agreement and would apply the WTO TRIMs Agreement from the date of accession without recourse to any transition period. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	National awareness workshop on TRIMs in conjunction with other awareness workshop – GATT, rules [WTO pipeline].	MCIL	2012
31. (PARA 167) The representative of Samoa confirmed that free zones or special economic areas established in Samoa would be administered in compliance with WTO provisions, including the Agreements on TRIPS, TRIMs and Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and fully subject to the coverage of its commitments in its Protocol of Accession to the WTO Agreement. The right of firms to establish and operate in these zones would not be subject to export performance, trade balancing, or local content requirements in accordance with these	Part of GATT awareness workshop.	MCIL	2012



obligations. Goods produced in any such zones or areas under the tax and tariff provisions, that exempt imports and imported inputs from tariffs and certain taxes, would be subject to normal customs formalities when entering the rest of Samoa, including the application of tariffs and taxes. The Working Party took note of these commitments.			
32. (para 172) The representative of Samoa confirmed that his government would apply any laws, regulations and practices governing transit operations and would act in full conformity with the provisions of the WTO Agreement, in particular Article V of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	As above.	MOR	2012
33. (para 180) The Representative of Samoa agreed that, upon Samoa's accession, his country would bind its agricultural export subsidies at zero in its Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods, and not maintain or apply any export subsidies for agricultural products. The Working Party took note of these commitments.		MAF	
34. (para 221) The representative of Samoa thanked the Working Party for its recognition that technical assistance would be required and the governments concerned for the technical assistance that they had already provided. For the reasons given above, the Government of Samoa requested that the Working Party grant a transitional period to 1 July 2013 to undertake the relevant legislative reform and equip the government to fully implement the obligations of the TRIPS Agreement, particularly in the areas of Patents and Trademarks. He confirmed that, if such a transitional period were granted, Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Agreement, providing for, <i>inter alia</i> , national treatment and MFN treatment would apply from the date of accession, and Samoa would ensure that any changes made in its laws, regulations and practice in the transitional period would not result in a lesser degree of consistency with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement that existed on the date of accession. The representative of Samoa confirmed that the terms of its accession did not preclude access of Samoa and LDCs to the benefits under the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (WT/MIN/(03)/SR/4). The Working Party took note of this commitment.	• Drafting implementing regulations. • Development of manuals and operating procedures, and printing of necessary materials. • Training, capacity building and awareness programmes. • Preparation for membership of Paris Convention. • Full implementation of TRIPS. • Capacity building for Ministry of Health on	MCIL	June 2012 June 2012 Ongoing July 2012 July 2013



The Working Party took note of this commitment.			
38. (para 244) The representative of Samoa said that, at the latest, upon entry into force of the Protocol of Accession, Samoa would submit all initial notifications required by any Agreement constituting part of the WTO Agreement. Any regulations subsequently enacted by Samoa, which gave effect to the laws enacted to implement any Agreement constituting part of the WTO Agreement would also conform to the requirements of that Agreement. The Working Party took note of these commitments.	• Preparation of all initial notifications required by all WTO Agreements. • Part of notification training/capacity building.	Relevant Authorities	By June 2012
39. (para 253) The representative of Samoa stated that his government would observe the provisions of the WTO, including Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and Article V of the GATS, in its trade agreements and would ensure that the provisions of the WTO Agreements for notification, consultation and other requirements concerning preferential trading systems, free trade areas and customs unions, of which Samoa was a Member, were met from the date of accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.	Notification of preferential trade agreement.	MFAT	2012 end

