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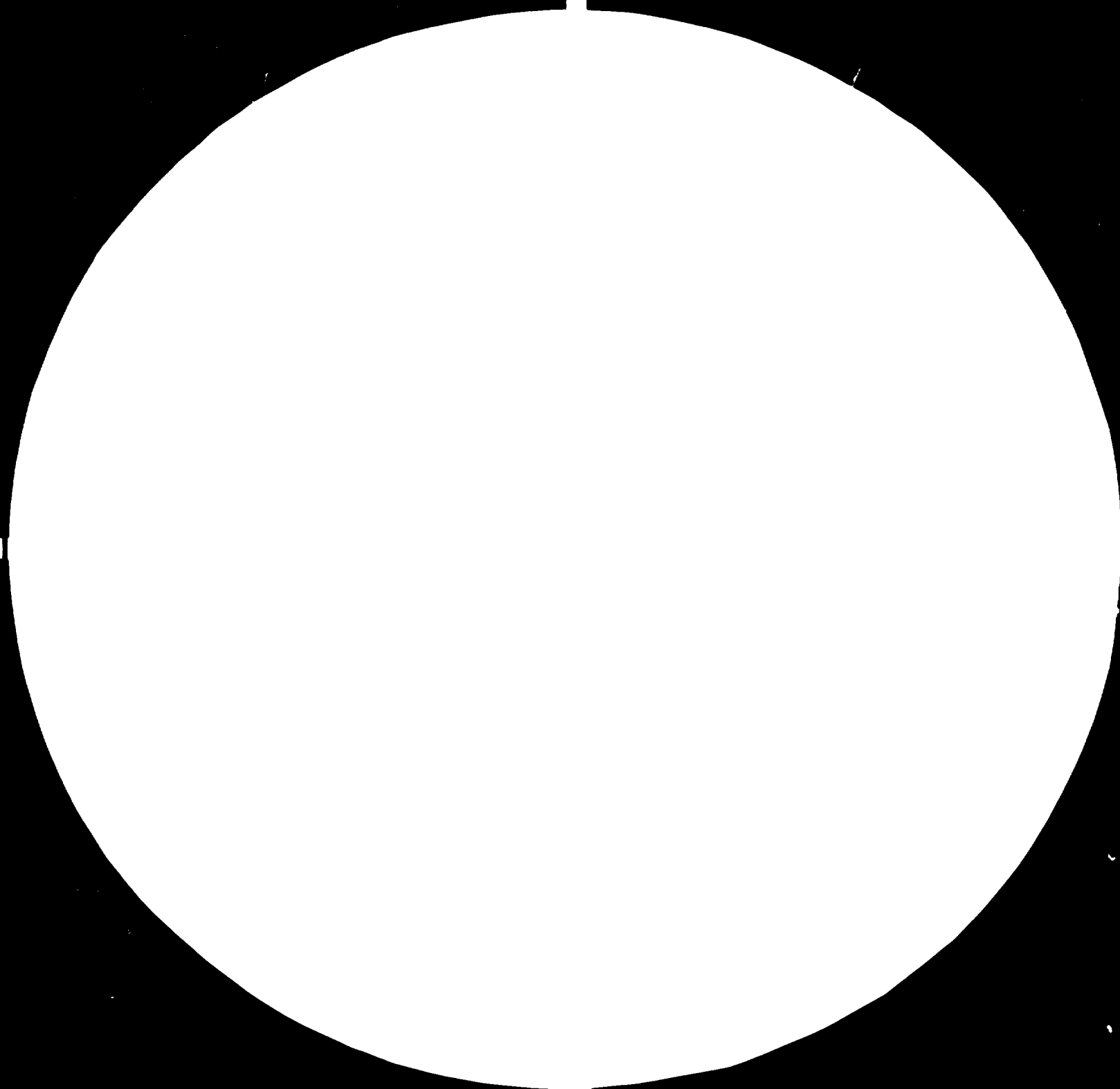
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2.8



3.2



4.0



Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A) (ANSI Z39-18)

Resolution Test Chart (NBS 1963-A) (ANSI Z39-18)

10730

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Distr.
LIMITED
UNIDO/IO.452
13 August 1981
ENGLISH

REVIEW OF THE VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS INDUSTRIES SECTOR OF THE
PACIFIC REGION^{1/}

DP/RAS/79/031

COUNTRY REPORT ON KIRIBATI.

(Gilbert Islands)

Prepared for the Government of Kiribati by the United Nations
Industrial Development Organization in co-operation with the
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

Based on the work of J. R. Santhiapillai and G. P. Yeats.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Since coconut is the mainstay of the economy and there is very little likelihood of any other crop taking its place in the near future the Govt. must ensure rehabilitation of the coconut industry by proper replanting.
- 2) The Copra Board needs to be urgently revitalised and methods of cutting costs should be examined. One of the main costs is the shipping of copra to Tarawa. Attempts should be made to eliminate or reduce this operation. One of the methods is to export the copra from other points in addition to Tarawa. This might not be feasible if copra is to go to Europe but could be possible if copra is exported to Fiji or the Marshalls. We have already started a dialogue to take place between Fiji/the Marshalls and the Board.
- 3) It is recommended that U.N. assistance in the form of an Coconut and Coconut By products expert is given to Kiribati for 6 months to organise and run the Board and also to examine the feasibility of installing a soap plant. A small soap industry would be viable.
- 4) If a soap factory is installed the byproduct copra cake could be sold as animal feed both to the Fisheries project as well as to the local farmers and further sale of crude oil could also be promoted so as to gradually replace imported cooking oils.

INTRODUCTION

1. Project Background and Justification

The first consultation meeting on the Vegetable Oil and Fats Industry was held in Madrid from 12 to 16 December 1977.

This meeting convened by UNIDO in pursuance of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and General Assembly Resolution 3362, is part of its efforts to promote co-operation in raising the overall level of industrial production in developing countries. The meeting made a series of follow-up recommendations relating, inter-alia, to global policy for increased international and technical co-operation between the developed and the developing countries and among the developing short-term and long-term.

UNIDO decided to carry out, through expert services, evaluation studies of the potential of the vegetable oil industries sector in a selected number of developing countries. This evaluation country study was to assess and evaluate the existing situation in the countries to be covered with regard to the availability and utilisation of oil-bearing materials (including the raw material potential), the domestic market situation (present demand) in vegetable oils and protein cake/meals and the present status of the vegetable oil industry. In fulfilment of the above decision, a UNIDO consultant on edible oils made a study of Western Samoa from November 20 to December 4, 1978.

Since the Pacific region is agronomically suitable for production of oil producing species, coconuts and oil palm, such raw materials offer one of few available possibilities for integrated agro-industrial development; vegetable oils and fats, detergents, cosmetics, protein cake/meals, livestock feed and further spinoffs and linkages with the agricultural sector.

It was agreed during the UNDP/ESCAP/SPC/SPE Inter-Country Programming Meeting held in Suva in February 1979, that this type of study should be made into a Regional Pacific Project.

SPEC would like to see the exercise accord recognition to the concept that effective regional co-operation could be a positive means of reducing costs and rationalising development in the Pacific.

2. Objectives

Development objectives: The long term objectives of this regional project is the promotion of regional self-sufficiency in production, processing and related agro-industrial development of vegetable oils and fats.

The study is to assess and evaluate the existing situation with regard to the availability and utilisation of oil bearing raw material potential, the domestic market situation demands for a vegetable oil industry, protein/cake and the status of the vegetable oil industry at present in operation with a view to its further technical technological, and alternative development. It should provide specific long range recommendations towards improving the export of vegetable oils and fats, and provide marketing strategies in relation to present export patterns.

Immediate objectives: The immediate objectives is to recommend methods that can be applied for improving local production and distribution and to provide a marketing diagnosis which will stimulate better export strategy which can be implemented in the immediate future.

Whenever applicable, the study should also consider evaluating oils and fats from animal sources and the possibility of developing viable productions and import substitutions.

3. Project

In fulfilment of the above, two consultants

a) Joe R. Santhiapillai - Team Leader and Vegetable oil Industry Specialist from UNIDO b) George Yeats¹ - Marketing Analyst from ITC, visited Fiji, Kiribati, Tonga, Western Samoa, Niue, TTPI, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Nauru, Vanuatu and Tuvalu and prepared twelve country reports with tables, annexes and assessments made and based thereon. In addition the experts produced a summary of the regional study. The project was for a duration of six months.

4. Acknowledgements

Our sincere thanks are due to all the people we had met during our visits to the different countries. If not for their considerable help and co-operation this project would not have been a success. A list of those people principally involved in discussions is given at the end of the report.

During the project we were based at SPEC, Suva and our special thanks are due to the Director, Deputy Director, Administration Officer and Mr. John Franklin, Trade and Marketing Officer and all at SPEC for their invaluable help and co-operation. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Dello Strologo, SIDFA and all at the UNDP office in Suva for their help in innumerable ways.

1. Mr. Yeats did not visit Kiribati.

COUNTRY FACTS

KIRIBATI

Population 1980: 60,000

G.D.P. per capita 1978: A\$625

Land Area: 685 sq.kms.

Sea Area: 3,550,000 sq.kms.

Geography: Kiribati (formerly the Gilbert Islands) comprises: of the Gilberts Group (17 islands), and the Phoenix group (8 islands)

Agricultural Production: Coconut is the only agricultural export crop and since 1980 is virtually the only export. Eabai and breadfruit are the other main subsistence crops.

Total Production of Oils & Fats: 5100 tons
Equiv.

Total Exports of Oils & Fats: 5100 tons
Equiv.

Total Imports of Oils & Fats: 240 tons
Equiv.

Import Dependence of Oils & Fats: 100%

Per capita consumption of Oils & Fats: 2.0 kgms/annum

Per capita consumption of soaps
and detergents : 3.9 kgms/annum

Note: Above figures excludes fresh nuts and invisible fats consumption.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Total Production of Nuts | = | 100,000,000 nuts |
| Agricultural Acreage | = | 67850 acres |
| Yield per acre | = | 1465 nuts/acre |

This yield per acre is very poor and could easily be increased by proper replanting. In Kiribati it is unlikely that any other oil bearing crop could be grown and they would be dependent on the coconut for their oil requirement and also for their export income till such time as the fish industry is developed.

COPRA PRODUCTION

Copra is generally produced by sun drying. Refer Table for Copra Production, Acreage replanted, total acres, and price paid to producer for the different islands in the Gilberts Group. No such information is available with the Copra Society as regards the Line Islands or the Phoenix group. The average copra production during the last 5 years (1976-1980) is 6710 long tons. The copra produced in Christmas Islands and Line Islands is estimated to be 1500 tons.

The purchase and marketing of Copra is done by the Copra Cooperative Society, who attempt to stabilise prices by operating a Copra Stabilization Fund. All the copra is at present sold to U.K. on contracts made every year and the copra is shipped by a Polish Line. Shipments being made 3 times a year.

The following Table gives the Copra pricing at present.

COPRA PRICING AND SUBSIDY

Estimated Receipt

| | | |
|--|--|---------------|
| Declared London price for December, 1980 | | US\$414.67 |
| Converted to AS . 847 | | <u>351.22</u> |
| Plus premium | | <u>4.02</u> |
| | | 355.24 |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Less: 2% commission | 7.03 | |
| Freight to UK | 83.70 | |
| .7875% Insurance | 2.77 | |
| Bunkers Surcharge | <u>9.94</u> | |
| | | <u>103.44</u> |
| | | F.O.B. 251.80 |

Estimated Cost

| | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Agency fee | 18.00 | |
| Centralizing bonus | 2.50 | |
| Average handling & Freight from outer islands | <u>67.83</u> | |
| Port handling to Bank | | |
| Ship | 16.30 | |
| Shrinkage 4% | <u>17.15</u> | |
| | | <u>122.58</u> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Remaining balance to cutter | 5.7 cent per lb or | 129.22 per tons |
| Producer price | <u>17.00</u> " " " " | <u>390.80</u> " " |
| | 11.3 | 211.8 |

Source: Copra Society

- Notes:
- 1) From Jan. 1981 handling & freight from outer islands has increased from A\$ 67,83 to A\$90
 - 2) Above does not include administration charges which is about A\$17/ton
 - 3) These 2 corrections mean an increase in cost i.e. balance to copra cutter = A\$ 90 (4 cents/lb) which means a subsidy of 13 cts/lb.

Table gives the Copra pricing at present, and owing to the costs involved, the subsidy is 13 cents a pound which by and standards is extremely high. In the beginning of 1980 the Stabilisation Fund had A\$3,000,000 and as a result of the subsidy the Fund only had A\$700,000 and in January 1981 the Society had obtained a loan of A\$600,000. On present price of copra the fund will only be sufficient till about June 1981 after which the price will have to be reduced drastically to about 4 cents/lb or a further loan will have to be obtained. It would be better if the price paid is reduced immediately so that the fund could be reduced gradually over a longer period. In fact the price paid should have been much lower in 1980 in which case the copra producers might have been happier as now there is a grave danger that the copra production might drop drastically when prices are dropped drastically.

Analysis of Expenses

The main expenses involved is

- 1) Freight to U.K. & Bunker Surcharge = A\$ 83.70 + A\$ 9.94
= A\$ 93.64
- 2) Freight from outer islands and handling to Bank Ship
= A\$ 90 + A\$ 16.30 = A\$ 106.30

If one of these items could be reduced/eliminated there would be a major reduction in expenses.

This is possible if negotiations are started with Fijian Buyers of Copra (Island Industries, Casp or Punja & Sons) so that they would purchase the copra. This could be advantageous to both Kiribati & Fiji. This is possible as the Kiribati Shipping Corporation which brings copra from the outer islands to Tarawa (for subsequent shipping to U.K. on the Polish ship) also goes to Fiji virtually empty to bring goods from Fiji, about 4 times a year. This ship could easily load the copra from the outer islands and go straight to Fiji and the freight should be very much less than the combined freight of A\$200 (106.30 + 93.64.) This should be investigated by the Copra Society as soon as possible. In fact preliminary discussions indicates that Fijian buyers are very interested in importing copra as their oil plants are under utilised. If this is not done there is a grave danger that with increasing freight charges and other expenses the Government will have to give a 100% subsidy.

FACTORY FOR PRODUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, OIL FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND COPRA MEAL FOR ANIMAL FEEDS

In Kiribati there is practically no industry at present. It would be advisable to achieve industrialisation by initially starting small and medium scale industries. This would enable them to acquire the necessary skills-technical, purchasing, marketing, planning, financial, distribution, engineering, laboratory, management etc.

A small scale industry to manufacture household soaps, coconut oil for domestic consumption and copra meal for animal feeds would I am confident be commercially viable and feasible. This factory could be on the same lines as the one in Ponape and similar to the one to be installed in Truk . The factory in Ponape is quite a success in that their profit in 1980 was US\$25,000. In fact the market in Kiribati is much larger than in Ponape and Truk and the costs involved would be of the same order.

SIZE OF FACTORY

In 1985 market size for soaps is estimated at -

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|------|
| Household soaps | = | 160 | tons |
| Toilet soaps | = | 75 | tons |
| Detergents | = | 75 | tons |

If laundry soaps is manufactured locally the estimated demand assuming 25% conversion from toilet soaps and detergents and 100% conversion of household soaps

$$= 160 + \frac{1}{4} \times 150 = 200 \text{ tons of soap per annum}$$

Oil required for 200 tons of soap

$$\begin{aligned} &= 120 \text{ tons of coconut oil/annum} \\ &= 200 \text{ tons of copra per annum} \end{aligned}$$

In addition to the oil requirement for the above soap plant, we could also produce extra coconut oil for sale in the domestic market to replace part of the home produced coconut oil and some of the imported oils. Initially this oil could be sold as crude oil and subsequently depending on the demand, it could be refined. The equipment for refining would only be the second stage of expansion of the factory.

Assuming that 80 tons of oil could be sold per annum, the oil plant would have to be able to produce 200 tons of oil per annum including the requirement for soaps.

Hence the plant required will be -

- a) Oil plant to produce 200 tons of oil per annum
i.e. to expel 350 tons of copra per annum

Produce 200 tons of oil and about 110 tons
of copra cake

- b) Soap plant to produce 200 tons of soap per
annum.

The cost of equipment would be of the order of

| | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------|
| a) | Oil plant about | A\$ 50,000 |
| b) | Soap plant about | A\$ <u>60,000</u> |
| | Total plant | A\$ 120,000 |
| c) | Building | <u>A\$ 50,000</u> |

Total \$170,000 (Say A\$200,000)

Possible suppliers of plant

- a) Oil Plant - Hanger Oil Machinery Corporation
P.O. Box 233 Central
Osaka
Japan

b) Soap plant - Optima Scientific Consultants
Suite 908, Pacific Bank Makali Bldg

6766 Ayala Avenue, Makati
Metro Manila, Philippines

Owing to the short stay (12 February - 17 February) in Tarawa no detailed feasibility study could be made, but am quite confident that such a factory in Tarawa would be commercially viable and profitable.

It is therefore recommended that UN assistance be provided to enable a detailed feasibility study to be made and spend about 6 months in Kiribati reorganising the Copra Board.

ANIMAL FEEDS

The pigs & poultry in the homes are generally fed with fresh coconuts, which could be replaced by copra meal. Imported feeds are used in small piggery and poultry farms like the one run by the Livestock Department and this could be replaced in part by copra meal. The Fisheries Department at present has fish ponds to rear bait for the Livestock and Fisheries DEpt. have one small expeller each for producing their requirement of Copra.

ESTIMATED DEMAND FOR COPRA CAKE

- a) Domestic Consumption - assuming 30% of the domestic consumption of fresh nuts is for pigs and poultry we have

$$\text{Copra Equivalent for animals} = \frac{90 \times 60,000}{2240} = 2410 \text{ Long tons}$$

$$\text{Equivalent copra cake} = .35 \times 2410 = 840 \text{ Long tons/annum}$$

- b) Imported Animal Feeds = 130 tons

Assuming 40% replacement with copra cake we have Copra Cake

$$\begin{aligned} \text{requirement} &= 50 \text{ tons/annum of copra cake} \\ &= 150 \text{ tons/annum copra equivalent} \end{aligned}$$

Hence Maximum Possible Demand

$$= 2560 \text{ tons copra equivalent/annum}$$

$$= 890 \text{ tons copra cake/annum}$$

A 100% replacement would not be possible, hence assuming 50% replacement of the maximum demand

Demand for Copra Cake

$$= 1280 \text{ tons copra equivalent/annum}$$

$$= 445 \text{ tons copra cake/annum}$$

SHIPPING

There are 2 Lines which now operate on schedule through Tarawa Daiwa Line and the Nauru Pacific Line.

1) DAIWA LINE

Japan - Guam - Tarawa - Fiji - Apia - Pago Pago - Papete
Sydney - Noumea - Villa - Santo - Honiara - Guam - Japan.

This is the only Line which appears to be the Life Line of Kiribati. If for any reason this Line does not operate Kiribati would be in great difficulty as regards imports, and there are rumours that this line might be not running shortly.

2) NAURU PACIFIC LINE

Melbourne - Nauru - Tarawa.

This Line is supposed to be operating about once in 2 months but seems to be unreliable.

3) PACIFIC FORUM LINE - does not come to Tarawa by schedule. Last time it called in Tarawa was in September 1980.

4) CHINA NAVIGATION LINE

This Line calls at Tarawa about once in 3 months and brings cargo from only Hong Kong and Singapore to the Pacific Islands.

5) SHIPPING CORPORATION OF KIRIBATI has one ship the "Moanaraoi" (1000 tons) which does a run from Tarawa to Suva about once in 2 months for repairs and also to bring cargo from Suva. From Tarawa to Suva the ship is practically empty. This ship also brings Copra from the outer Islands to Tarawa.

The feasibility of selling Copra to Fiji and using the above ship to take the copra should be investigated.

EXPORTS 1976 - 1979

| | <u>1976</u> | | <u>1977</u> | | <u>1978</u> | | <u>1979</u> | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| | <u>M.T.</u> | <u>\$'000</u> | <u>M.T.</u> | <u>\$'000</u> | <u>M.T.</u> | <u>\$'000</u> | <u>M.T.</u> | <u>\$'000</u> |
| Phosp- hate | 420,080 | 17,155 | 418,650 | 15,741 | 493,700 | 18,904 | 445,700 | 17,953 |
| Copra | 5,523 | 956 | 8,420 | 2,432 | 8,880 | 2,473 | 5,682 | 3,075 |
| Handi- crafts | | 36 | | 30 | | 20 | | 6 |
| Sharp Fins | | - | | 9 | | 11 | | 25 |
| Fish | | - | | - | | - | | 15 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| Total Exports | 18,147 | | 18,212 | | 21,396 | | 21,209 | |

Source: Trade Reports

Notes: 1) From 1980 exports of Phospnate has stopped as such the principal exports is copra.

2) Exports of Copra from Line Islands not recorded. In 1979, 420 tons was exported to Fiji from the Line Islands. All other copra is exported to U.K.

Imports

| | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Food | 2,943 | 3,207 | 3,838 | 4,696 |
| Fuel | 1,360 | 2,111 | 1,476 | 2,258 |
| Manufactured Goods | 14,130 | 4,721 | 6,758 | 5,853 |
| Animal & Veg. oils and fats | 18 | 11 | 17 | 19 |
| Other Imports | 1,611 | 1,643 | 2,027 | 2,720 |
| Total Imports on "current domestic value" basis | 10,063 | 11,693 | 14,115 | 15,545 |
| Total adjusted to Cif basis | 12,074 | 14,031 | 16,938 | 18,655 |

Source: Trade Reports

IMPORTS 1976 - 1980 of SELECTED ITEMS

| | | <u>BUTTER</u> | <u>MARGARINE & OTHER FATS</u> | <u>ANIMAL. & VEG OILS & FATS</u> |
|------|------|---------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1980 | A\$ | n.a. | 43,000 | 2,000 |
| | M.T. | n.a. | 5? | n.a. |
| 1979 | A\$ | 90,000 | 86,000 | 19,000 |
| | M.T. | 50 | 82 | n.a. |
| | A\$ | 53,000 | 44,000 | 17,000 |
| 1978 | M.T. | 30 | 55 | n.a. |
| | A\$ | 52,000 | 80,000 | 11,000 |
| 1977 | M.T. | 40 | 41 | n.a. |
| | A\$ | 40,000 | 57,000 | 18,000 |
| 1976 | M.T. | 41 | 96 | n.a. |

| <u>SOAPS HOUSEHOLD</u> | <u>SOAPS TOILET</u> | <u>DETERGENTS SOAP POWDER</u> | <u>POULTRY & ANIMAL FEEDS</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 116,000 | 98,000 | 153,000 | 24,000 |
| 131 | 33 | n.a. | 109 |
| 73,000 | 118,000 | 111,000 | 22,000 |
| 121 | 84 | n.a. | 142 |
| 90,000 | 73,000 | n.a. | 18,000 |
| 100 | 41 | n.a. | 131 |
| 56,000 | 58,000 | 54,000 | 19,000 |
| 71 | 264 | n.a. | 100 |
| 55,000 | 53,000 | 103,000 | 16,000 |
| 82 | 32 | n.a. | 115 |

IMPORTS FROM PACIFIC ISLANDS

| | <u>1976</u> |
|----------------|-------------|
| Fiji | 288,470 |
| P.N.G. | 712,550 |
| Solomon Island | - |
| Samoa | 1,118 |
| Saipan | - |
| Nauru | 2,061 |
| New Hebrides | 25 |

(A\$)

| <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 427,684 | 443,541 | 898,311 |
| 1,095,868 | 445,156 | 595,728 |
| - | 23,726 | 15,135 |
| 46,754 | 10 | - |
| - | - | 4,000 |
| - | - | - |
| - | - | - |

COPRA PRODUCTION (LONG TONS) 1963 TO 1980 BY ISLAND, CUMULATIVE ACREAGES REPLANTED,

AND PRICE TO PRODUCER

| <u>ISLAND</u> | <u>1963</u> | <u>1964</u> | <u>1965</u> | <u>1966</u> | <u>1967</u> | <u>1968</u> | <u>1969</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>1971</u> | <u>1972</u> | <u>1973</u> | <u>1974</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Makin | 190 | 291 | 208 | 204 | 178* | 167 | 302 | 189 | 239 | 201 | 192 | 67 |
| Butaritari | 439 | 452 | 366 | 412 | 419 | 316 | 578 | 310 | 55 | 588 | 689 | 242 |
| Marakei | 442 | 440 | 439 | 481 | 465 | 361 | 359 | 332 | 414 | 415 | 510 | 354 |
| Abatangi | 551 | 596 | 580 | 592 | 640 | 446 | 245 | 320 | 651 | 171 | 752 | 496 |
| Tarawa | 406 | 629 | 522 | 484 | 739 | 396 | 320 | 423 | 718 | 395 | 451 | 597 |
| Maiana | 211 | 323 | 396 | 309 | 615 | 233 | 219 | 308 | 304 | 142 | 478 | 524 |
| Kuria | 191 | 144 | 291 | 222 | 285 | 164 | 246 | 198 | 253 | 202 | 258 | 344 |
| Aranuka | 87 | 70 | 178 | 156 | 221 | 111 | 108 | 132 | 162 | 61 | 163 | 251 |
| Abemama | 682 | 696 | 1117 | 775 | 1045 | 600 | 822 | 844 | 899 | 518 | 825 | 1350 |
| Nonouti | 90 | 76 | 678 | 516 | 788 | 203 | 187 | 470 | 361 | 18 | 503 | 1096 |
| Tabiteuea | 260 | 128 | 993 | 668 | 825 | 305 | 339 | 140 | 479 | 119 | 867 | 1381 |
| Onotoa | 56 | 24 | 266 | 174 | 320 | 140 | 121 | N.A. | 141 | 17 | 177 | 420 |
| Beru | 110 | 33 | 407 | 303 | 512 | 213 | 216 | 233 | 287 | 116 | 275 | 548 |
| Nikunau | 143 | 34 | 364 | 254 | 525 | 261 | 248 | 222 | 303 | 127 | 374 | 452 |
| Tamana | 4 | 24 | 155 | 62 | 226 | 75 | 125 | N.A. | 137 | 15 | 207 | 327 |
| Arorae | 11 | 1 | 167 | 123 | 313 | 40 | 64 | 138 | 96 | 1 | 329 | 333 |
| Total Gilberts | 3873 | 3961 | 7127 | 5735 | 8117 | 4031 | 4499 | 4260 | 5998 | 3106 | 7050 | 8782 |
| Cumulative acreages re- planted | | | | | | | | | 58 | 156 | 423 | 1005 |
| Price to Producer A\$/ton | 64 | 72 | 87 | 71 | 67 | 70 | 78 | 90 | 76 | 47 | 60 | 110 |

| ISLAND | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | MEAN 1976-1980 | ACRES REPLANTED 1970-1980 | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Makin | 214 | 224 | 180 | 150 | 233 | 227 | 203 | 230 | 1950 |
| Butaritari | 213 | 631 | 553 | 390 | 439 | 418 | 486 | 308 | 3334 |
| Marakei | 370 | 556 | 482 | 301 | 360 | 314 | 403 | 110 | 3492 |
| Abaiang | 83 | 615 | 634 | 587 | 514 | 313 | 533 | 276 | 4318 |
| Larsawa | 139 | 805 | 605 | 673 | 689 | 518 | 658 | 35 | 6520* |
| Maiana | 64 | 269 | 344 | 501 | 424 | 443 | 396 | 74 | 4130 |
| Kuria | 96 | 275 | 319 | 400 | 333 | 240 | 313 | 311 | 6762 |
| Aramuka | 60 | 152 | 145 | 253 | 182 | 136 | 174 | 422 | 3825 |
| Ademama | 370 | 805 | 931 | 999 | 974 | 685 | 879 | 413 | 2869 |
| Nonouti | 115 | 468 | 493 | 885 | 488 | 503 | 567 | 439 | 4906 |
| Tabituea | 174 | 475 | 691 | 1085 | 688 | 598 | 707 | 134 | 9299 |
| Onotoa | 41 | 91 | 157 | 339 | 235 | 202 | 205 | 96 | 4361 |
| Beru | 158 | 306 | 302 | 362 | 341 | 348 | 332 | 92 | 4714 |
| Nikunau | 141 | 376 | 392 | 542 | 420 | 584 | 463 | 138 | 3860 |
| Tamana | 33 | 99 | 153 | 325 | 188 | 201 | 193 | 14 | 1169 |
| Aporae | 16 | 68 | 37 | 460 | 176 | 245 | 197 | 44 | 2342 |
| TOTALS | 2287 | 6217 | 6420 | 8258 | 6684 | 5975 | 6710 | 3136 | 67851 |
| Cumulative acreages replanted | 1501 | 1834 | 2315 | 2529 | 2707 | 3136 | | | |
| Price to Producer A\$/ton | 112 | 134 | 179 | 179 | Mar 246 Apr 269 Sep 381 | 381 | | | |

* excludes some non-agricultural land

Sources : Weekly Copra Returns, Copra Society, Wimblett Reports on Coconut Subsidy Scheme
GI 225 of 20/10/80(nb: 1966-70 grove improvement and replanting figures not included.)
Davey and Rogers (1971); ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS 1970-74

KRIBATI COPRA

| <u>YEAR</u> | <u>GILBERTS</u> | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | <u>TONNES</u> | <u>A\$ (fob)</u> |
| 1972 | 3,169 | 312,200 |
| 1973 | 3,213 | 1,066,472 |
| 1974 | 8,830 | 3,780,784 |
| 1975 | 3,319 | 691,241 |
| 1976 | 4,725 | 879,015 |
| 1977 | 6,873 | 2,075,699 |
| 1978 | 6,936 | 2,291,862 |
| 1979 | 5,587 | 3,441,907 |
| 1980 | 5,394 | 1,944,732 |

EXPORTS 1972- 1980

| <u>CHRISTMAS IS</u> | | <u>FANNING & WASHINGTON</u> | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| <u>TONNES</u> | <u>A\$ (Yob)</u> | <u>TONNES</u> | <u>A\$ (Yob)</u> |
| 490 | 36,333 | 916 | 69,092 |
| 179 | 36,065 | 1,003 | 238,755 |
| 1,292 | 498,817 | 1,544 | 591,535 |
| 783 | 110,835 | 1,468 | 149,227 |
| 216 | 20,908 | 582 | 56,490 |
| 102 | 25,345 | 1,445 | 330,844 |
| 655 | 197,976 | 1,289 | 336,451 |
| 683 | 293,959 | 744 | 251,436 |
| 367 | 154,738 | 1,078 | 134,767 |

IMPORT DUTIES - based on f.o.b. value and not on cif. value.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|------|
| Butter | - | free |
| Margarine | - | 20% |
| Animal Feeding Stuffs | - | Free |
| Animal & Veg. Oils & Fats- | - | 20% |
| Soaps Household | - | Free |
| Soaps Toilet | - | 20% |
| Detergents & Soap Powders | - | 20% |

WORLD TRADE - MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES
SHIPMENTS OF COPRA INTO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

(Metric tons)

| | <u>1975</u> | <u>1976</u> | <u>1977</u> | <u>1978</u> | <u>1979</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Belgium/Luxemburg | 20,247 | 18,000 | 15,000 | 13,200 | 5,200 |
| Denmark | 21,274 | 42,931 | 20,095 | 22,400 | 18,300 |
| France | 63,879 | 71,582 | 61,000 | 52,100 | 55,700 |
| Netherlands | 166,691 | 148,500 | 74,000 | 78,700 | 57,700 |
| Norway | 11,000 | 15,000 | 13,000 | 10,000 | 15,600 |
| Portugal | 11,100 | 17,000 | 25,900 | 24,300 | 18,200 |
| Sweden | 38,505 | 38,600 | 41,600 | 37,000 | 13,000 |
| United Kingdom | 28,988 | 21,545 | 25,598 | 19,100 | 22,074 |
| West Germany | 413,142 | 525,183 | 351,400 | 211,000 | 53,900 |
| U.S.S.R. | 29,000 | 9,800 | 19,900 | 9,800 | 14,500 |
| Singapore | 27,100 | 43,700 | 40,800 | 73,300 | 36,100 Nett |
| Japan | 89,866 | 110,856 | 97,785 | 90,400 | 55,659 |
| Total | <u>920,792</u> | <u>1,062,697</u> | <u>786,078</u> | <u>641,300</u> | <u>365,933</u> |

Source: 1979 Annual Review Frank Fehr + Company Limited

Note: Main drop in imports is in Netherlands and West Germany. Total drop from 1975 to 1979 is 554,859 mt. Philippines drop in exports in the same period was about 650,000 mt.

INTERNATIONAL PRICE OF SELECTED OILS
AND OIL SEEDS, 1969 - 1981 (US \$/M.T.)

| Year | Oils | | | | | Oilseeds | |
|-------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Coco Oil Phil/Indo. Cif.Rott. 2) | Soybean Oil Dutch fob ex-mill ¹⁾ | Palm Oil Malaysian 5% Cif Europe | Palm Kernel Oil, Dutch fob ex- mill ³⁾ | Sunflower oil, a.a. ex-Tank Europe | Copra Phil/ Indo Cif. N.W. Europe | Soybeans U.S. no. 2 Yellow Cif. Rott. |
| 1969 | 347 | 197 | 173 | 306 | 213 | 202 | 107 |
| 1970 | 379 | 285 | 260 | 367 | 330 | 222 | 121 |
| 1971 | 353 | 304 | 262 | 336 | 374 | 190 | 132 |
| 1972 | 254 | 241 | 217 | 219 | 326 | 142 | 144 |
| 1973 | 513 | 436 | 376 | 506 | 481 | 348 | 290 |
| 1974 | 998 | 832 | 672 | 1046 | 977 | 670 | 277 |
| 1975 | 394 | 563 | 433 | 409 | 739 | 256 | 220 |
| 1976 | 418 | 438 | 405 | 433 | 581 | 275 | 231 |
| 1977 | 578 | 575 | 530 | 620 | 639 | 402 | 280 |
| 1978 | 683 | 607 | 600 | 764 | 665 | 471 | 268 |
| 1979 | 984 | 662 | 654 | 1064 | 762 | 673 | 298 |
| 1980 | 674 | 593 | 584 | 763 | 633 | 453 | 296 |
| <u>1981</u> | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 614 | 545 | 625 | 629 | 690 | 433 | 323 |
| Feb. | 603 | 516 | 640 | 621 | 650 | 411 | 306 |
| Mar. | 574 | 535 | 620 | 605 | 650 | 392 | 305 |
| Apr. | 552 | 531 | 588 | 582 | 652 | 387 | 316 |

1) Prior to December 1970 = a.o. ex-tank. Rott.

2) Prior to January 1973 = Sri Lanka cif. bulk. CIF
Europe Ports

3) Prior to January 1972 = West African, CIF Europe
Ports

Source: Cocomunity

PERSONS INTERVIEWED:

- 1) Mr Taomati Tuta - Minister of Trade Industry & Labour
- 2) Mr M. Adkin - Secretary of Trade Industry & Labour
- 3) Mr Tekoreaau Kairoro - Asst. Secretary Trade Industry & Labour
- 4) Mr Koranbara Tetabea - Chief Agricultural Officer
- 5) Mr Riu Williams - Senior Agricultural Officer
- 6) Mr Nanimatang Karoua - Head of Community Affairs Division
- 7) Mrs Biromma Awiu - Asst. Secretary Kiribati Copra Cooperative Society Ltd.
- 8) Mr Tekaai H. Tekaai - Shipping Agent Shipping Corporation of Kiribati
- 9) Dr. V. Gopalakrishnan - Project Manager FAO/UNDP Project Kiribati
- 10) Mr Atanraui Baiteke Obe - Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Office of the Beretiteriti
- 11) Mr Jack Jones - Snr. Asst. Secretary Ministry of National Resources and Development



