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# Structured Trading and PNG



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## PNG

Papua New Guinea (PNG) has a diverse economy with vast resources, including minerals, forests, and agriculture, but it still faces challenges in terms of economic growth and development. To lift their economy and improve the standard of living and wellbeing of its people, the following are several private sector-led initiatives that PNG could consider:

1. Encouraging private investment: By attracting more private investment, PNG can increase capital flows, create jobs, and drive economic growth. The government can provide incentives for foreign and domestic investors to invest in areas such as infrastructure development, agriculture, and tourism.
2. Fostering entrepreneurship: The government can encourage and support entrepreneurship by providing access to finance, business training and mentorship, and other resources. This can help create new businesses, jobs and stimulate economic growth.
3. Improving access to finance: Access to finance is a major barrier to economic growth in PNG. The government could work with the private sector to improve access to financial services, such as by setting up microfinance institutions and supporting rural banks.
4. Developing the tourism industry: PNG has a rich cultural heritage and a diverse natural environment that can attract tourists. The government can work with the private sector to develop the tourism industry by improving infrastructure and promoting PNG as a tourist destination.
5. Enhancing infrastructure: Improving infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and communication networks, electricity, can help to

reduce the cost of doing business and improve access to markets, both domestically and internationally. The government can partner with the private sector to finance and implement infrastructure projects.

By implementing these initiatives, PNG can harness the power of the private sector to drive economic growth and improve the standard of living and wellbeing of its people.

## STRUCTURED TRADING

Structured trading refers to a style of trading that utilizes structured products and financial instruments, such as derivatives and swaps, to manage risk and achieve investment objectives. Structured products are complex financial instruments and are designed to meet specific investment goals and are often tailored to meet the individual needs and risk tolerance of investors.

In structured trading, traders use these products to trade a variety of underlying assets, such as stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, and interest rates. The structure of the trade is designed to manage the risk associated with the underlying assets and provide investment returns that are more predictable and consistent than traditional investments.

Some common examples of structured products used in structured trading include:

- Options: Contracts that give the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specified price within a specified time period.
- Futures: Contracts that obligate the buyer to purchase an underlying asset at a specified price at a specified time in the future.

- Swaps: Contracts between two parties to exchange cash flows based on the underlying assets or interest rates.

Overall, structured trading is a complex and sophisticated approach to investing and is typically only suitable for experienced investors who have a good understanding of the financial markets and the risks involved.

## OTHER FUNDING

PPP trading refers to the buying and selling of "Private Placement Programs" or "Trade Programs." These programs are typically exclusive investment opportunities that offer high returns on investment in a brief period, often through trading in bank-issued financial instruments such as bank guarantees (BG) and medium-term notes (MTN).

PPP trading is often marketed as a form of alternative investment, and proponents claim that it provides a way to generate high returns with low risk. However, PPP trading is highly speculative and not regulated, and it can be difficult for investors to determine the legitimacy of the programs.

PPP trading is often associated with fraudulent schemes and scams. Many PPP programs promise returns that are too good to be true and use high-pressure tactics to convince investors to put their money into the programs.

It is important to exercise caution when considering PPP trading and to thoroughly research any investment opportunity before committing funds. If an investment opportunity seems too good to be true, it probably is. It is also recommended to consult with a financial advisor or other trusted professional to assess the risk and potential returns of an investment.

"Buys" and "sells" are terms commonly used in the financial world and refer to the action of purchasing or selling an asset, respectively. In the context of structured trading, a "buy" or "sell" refers to a specific type of transaction in which an investor takes a position in a financial instrument with the expectation of profiting from price changes.

In structured trading, the asset in question is typically a financial derivative, such as an option or a futures contract, the Trader uses to hedge or speculate on the price movements of an underlying asset. When an investor buys a derivative, they are taking a long position, meaning that they expect the price of the underlying asset to increase. On the other hand, if an investor sells a derivative, they are taking a short position, meaning that they expect the price of the underlying asset to decrease.

The outcome of a structured trade depends on the price movements of the underlying asset and the terms of the derivative contract. If the price of the underlying asset moves in the direction that the investor expected, they can make a profit. If it moves in the opposite direction, they can incur a loss.

In summary, in the context of structured trading, "buys" and "sells" refer to the act of taking a long or short position, respectively, in a financial derivative with the expectation of profiting from price changes in the underlying asset.

## DISCLAIMER

The information contained in these texts is for educational and informational purposes only and should not be construed as financial or legal advice. The contents of these texts do not consider the specific financial situation or goals of any individual reader and are not

intended as a substitute for professional financial or legal advice. Readers are encouraged to seek the advice of a financial or legal professional before making any investment decisions or taking any legal action.

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It is important to note that investment markets and financial products are subject to rapid change and that past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investment decisions and actions taken by individuals should be based on their own research and risk tolerance.

## COMMUNICATIONS, ELECTRICITY AND THE INTERNET

Having access to electricity and satellite communication, including the internet, can bring five benefits to remote communities in Papua New Guinea. These are but five of these benefits:

1. Improved health care: With access to electricity and communication technology, remote communities can receive better health care services. For example, medical professionals can use telemedicine to diagnose and treat patients, reducing the need for physical travel to remote locations.
2. Enhanced education: Electricity and satellite communication can provide remote communities with access to online education and

training resources. This can help to improve educational outcomes and increase access to employment opportunities.

3. Improved business opportunities: With access to the internet, remote communities can take part in e-commerce and other business activities, increasing their economic prospects and enabling them to participate in the global economy.
4. Increased access to information: The internet provides access to a wealth of information and resources, including news, weather forecasts, and government services. This can help to improve decision-making and increase community resilience.
5. Better connectivity: Electricity and satellite communication can help to improve communication and social connections within remote communities and with the outside world. This can help to reduce isolation and improve overall quality of life.

Overall, having access to electricity and satellite communication, including the internet, can greatly enhance the lives of remote communities in Papua New Guinea, improving their health, education, and economic prospects and increasing their access to information and social connections.

## REMOTE BANKING

Having access to remote banking services in Papua New Guinea can bring many benefits, including:

1. Improved financial access: Remote banking can provide individuals and businesses in remote communities with access to financial services that they may not have otherwise. This can include access to savings and transaction accounts, loans, and other financial products.



2. Increased financial inclusion: Remote banking can help to increase financial inclusion by providing individuals and businesses in remote communities with access to financial services that are otherwise not available. This can help to reduce poverty and improve economic prospects.
3. Convenience: Remote banking allows individuals and businesses to access financial services from the comfort of their own homes or businesses, reducing the need for physical travel to access financial services.
4. Enhanced security: Remote banking often utilizes technology and security measures to protect transactions and ensure the safety of funds. This can help to reduce the risk of financial fraud and increase confidence in financial services.
5. Improved financial literacy: By providing access to financial services and resources, remote banking can help to improve financial literacy and promote better financial management practices.
6. Increased efficiency: Remote banking can streamline financial transactions and reduce the time and effort required to access financial services, increasing efficiency and saving valuable time.

Overall, remote banking can greatly enhance the lives of individuals and businesses in remote communities in Papua New Guinea, improving their access to financial services and resources, increasing efficiency, and promoting better financial management practices.

## BENEFITS FOR THE PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Having access to electricity, satellite communications, and remote banking, for example six of these benefits, for people and the economy in remote Papua New Guinea:

1. Improved quality of life: Electricity and satellite communications can supply access to a range of services, resources, and information, improving overall quality of life and reducing isolation. Remote banking can also improve financial access and increase financial literacy, helping to improve financial well-being.
2. Enhanced economic prospects: Electricity and satellite communications can provide access to business and employment opportunities, helping to increase economic prospects and reduce poverty. Remote banking can also improve access to financial services and increase financial inclusion, further enhancing economic prospects.
3. Increased productivity: By improving access to services, resources, and information, electricity, satellite communications, and remote banking can increase productivity and efficiency, boosting economic growth and development.
4. Better health care: Electricity and satellite communications can provide access to telemedicine and remote health care services, improving health care outcomes and reducing the need for physical travel to access health care.
5. Improved education: Electricity and satellite communications can provide access to online education and training resources,

improving educational outcomes, and increasing access to employment opportunities.

6. Improved governance: By providing access to information and resources, electricity, satellite communications, and remote banking can help to improve governance and increase accountability.

Overall, having access to electricity, satellite communications, and remote banking can greatly enhance the lives of people and the economy in remote Papua New Guinea, improving quality of life, increasing economic prospects, and promoting growth and development.

## THE BENEFITS, FOR THE YOUNG OF REMOTE EDUCATION

Having access to remote education in remote Papua New Guinea, with the support of electricity and satellite communications, can bring at least six benefits for young people, including:

1. Increased access to education: Remote education can provide young people in remote communities with access to educational opportunities that they may not have otherwise. This can help to close the education gap and improve educational outcomes.
2. Improved educational quality: With access to online resources and training, remote education can help to improve the quality of education and provide a more engaging and interactive learning experience.
3. Enhanced employability: Remote education can provide young people with access to vocational and skills training, improving

their employment prospects and enabling them to participate in the global economy.

4. Increased convenience: With remote education, young people can access educational opportunities from the comfort of their own homes or community, reducing the need for physical travel and increasing convenience.
5. Better utilization of resources: Remote education can help to reduce the cost of education and make more effective use of resources, providing young people with access to high-quality education at an affordable cost.
6. Improved retention and completion rates: Remote education can provide a more flexible and personalized learning experience, helping to improve retention and completion rates and ensuring that young people receive the education they need to succeed.

Overall, remote education, with the support of electricity and satellite communications, can greatly enhance the lives of young people in remote Papua New Guinea, improving access to education, quality of education, and employment prospects, and increasing convenience and efficiency.

### **THE BENEFITS TO PNG IF ALL PROVINCES TOOK PART.**

Having full electrification and low orbit satellite communication and internet readily available throughout all 22 provinces in Papua New Guinea (PNG) can have several benefits for the economy and growth in the country, especially given the high levels of unemployment:

**Improved Business and Entrepreneurial Environment:** Improved access to reliable electricity and communication infrastructure can help create

a more favourable business environment in PNG. This can help attract investment, spur innovation, and encourage the creation of new businesses and jobs.

**Increased Trade and Connectivity:** Improved communication and access to the internet can help increase trade and connectivity between different parts of the country and the rest of the world. This can help expand markets, increase the flow of goods and services, and boost economic growth.

**Improved Tourism Industry:** Improved access to reliable electricity and communication infrastructure can also help boost the tourism industry in PNG. This can help attract tourists, create new jobs, and generate much-needed revenue for the country.

**Better Resource Management:** Improved communication and access to information can also help improve the management of natural resources, such as forests, minerals, and oil and gas reserves. This can help increase revenue from these sectors, create new jobs, and support sustainable economic growth.

**Improved Government Services:** Improved electrification and communication infrastructure can also help improve the delivery of government services, such as healthcare, education, and public safety. This can help enhance the overall quality of life for people living in PNG, increase trust in government institutions, and create a more favourable environment for economic growth.

Overall, improved electrification and communication infrastructure can play a critical role in supporting economic growth and development in PNG by creating new opportunities, improving the business environment, and supporting key industries and sectors.

Having full electrification and low orbit satellite communication and internet readily available throughout all twenty-two provinces in Papua New Guinea (PNG) can bring five main benefits to the economy and growth of the country, especially given that most of the population is unemployed:

1. **Improved Business Environment:** Improved access to reliable power and communication infrastructure can help create a more favourable business environment in PNG. This can help attract new investment and stimulate economic growth, especially in the form of new businesses and industries.
2. **Increased Trade and Investment:** Improved communication and access to information can also help increase trade and investment opportunities in PNG. This can help stimulate economic growth by facilitating the flow of goods, services, and capital within the country and with other nations.
3. **Boosted Productivity:** Improved access to reliable power and communication can help increase productivity in various sectors, especially in agriculture, mining, and other resource-based industries. This can help drive economic growth and create new employment opportunities.
4. **Enhanced Financial Inclusion:** Improved access to financial services, such as banking and digital payment platforms, can also help enhance financial inclusion and support economic growth in PNG. This can help increase access to credit and other financial services for individuals and businesses, especially in rural and remote areas.

5. Improved Infrastructure: Increased investment in electrification and communication infrastructure can also help improve the overall quality of infrastructure in PNG, which can support economic growth and improve the standard of living for people.

Overall, full electrification and low orbit satellite communication and internet can play a critical role in supporting the economic growth and development of PNG. By improving the business environment, increasing trade and investment, boosting productivity, enhancing financial inclusion, and improving infrastructure, these initiatives can help create new economic opportunities and support the overall growth of the country.

## ACHIEVE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE GOALS

Structured trading can play a vital role in financing initiatives that help to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By using financial products such as bonds and derivatives, organizations and governments can access the capital they need to implement sustainable development projects and bring about positive change in the world.

One of the key areas where structured trading can have an impact is in the provision of electrification, communication, and access to remote health, education, banking, microfinance, and direct marketing by remote farmers. By supplying funding for these initiatives, structured trading can help to achieve, for example, four of the UN's SDGs.

Providing access to remote health services can help to achieve SDG 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. This can be done by using structured trading to fund the

development of telemedicine infrastructure and the provision of health services to remote and underserved communities.

Similarly, supplying access to remote education can help to achieve SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. By using structured trading to fund the development of online learning platforms and the provision of educational resources to remote communities, organizations and governments can help to bridge the education divide and ensure that all people have access to quality education.

Access to remote banking and microfinance can help to achieve SDG 8, which aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. By providing funding for the development of mobile banking and microfinance platforms, structured trading can help to bring financial services to remote and underserved communities, enabling people to access credit and savings services and participate in the financial system.

Finally, supplying direct marketing by remote farmers can help to achieve SDG 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. By using structured trading to fund the development of online marketplaces and the provision of marketing services to remote farmers, organizations and governments can help to increase farmers' access to markets, improve their livelihoods, and promote sustainable agriculture.

In conclusion, structured trading can play an important role in financing initiatives that help to achieve some or all the UN's SDGs, by providing the funding necessary for electrification, communication, and access to



remote health, education, banking, microfinance, and direct marketing by remote farmers. By leveraging the power of finance, organizations and governments can access the capital they need to implement sustainable development projects and bring about positive change in the world.