



# C 01

## THE GANDIA ECONOMY



**LINION  
PEP  
MORISIEN**

*Avek lepep pou lepep*

## THE GANDIA ECONOMY

30<sup>th</sup> April 2022

LINION PEP MORISIEN proposes the setting up of a 'Gandia Economy' in the Republic of Mauritius.

Our economy is on its knees in 2022, our Bank of Mauritius reserves have been abusively assaulted by the actual government to cover its mismanagement under all sorts of white elephants' projects or non-priority investments (Côte d'Or stadium, Metro Express, Safe City, Liverpool sponsorship...) and wastage of public funds with abuse of emergency procurement (Pack & Blister, Moka district council drains procurement, jewellery and others providing pharmaceutical products...). Billions of rupees went through drains as clearly stipulated in the last Audit report. Several cases were sent to ICAC, in vain, as usual.

The Lepep government promised an economic miracle in 2015 with the creation of 100,000 jobs, Pravind Jugnauth in 2016, as the ex-Finance Minister promised a 'New Era of Development', only a Mirage with realisations tending to zero.

The country has lost ten (10) years of growth during the past three years, only due to the complete incompetence of the actual governing team and continuous misuse of public funds, ex: the new highway project on the East, valued Rs 10 Billion (Forbach to Plaisance) at times when 'Le Pep has Faim'.

Linion Pep Morisien has no choice than to propose concrete and realistic solutions to help our country get out of the present quagmire, one of our proposals is the Gandia Economy, open to all interested, to open the eyes of those still hesitating, whilst it seems that our head of government has already 'selected the happy fews', we at Linion Pep Morisien will combat any new form of cartel, for the benefit of the citizens, for the benefit of our Republic, to **really democratise** our economy.

We know that small planters cannot sell their cane to whoever they would want, due to monopolies within the MCIA act. No planter can sell its sugar cane crop, except to sugar mills. LPM will never accept new monopolies to be developed in a new cannabis economy. All stakeholders, from bottom to up, should reap benefits of the value chain.

Hence, government will have the responsibility to setup policies so as not to repeat unfair decisions of the past.

An LPM Government will invest where appropriate to redevelop the economy, for the nation.

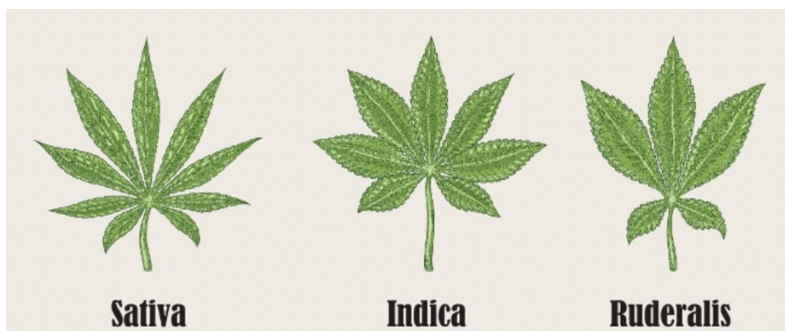
Cannabis or ‘Gandia’ was used for ages, for more than 6,000 years, from Indians to Chinese, Arabs, Egyptians to Indian Americans, Japanese to Greeks. It was smoked in spiritual, emotional and recreational purposes, used as pain killers and medicinal preparations and in the manufacturing of thousands of products.

## ACADEMICS

**Sativa**, **Indica** and **Ruderalis** are perfect examples of Mother Nature at work. They share multiple qualities, as they are all species of the same plant. But they have also developed significant differences, which help them survive in different climates.

The knock-on effect is that, over time, humans have learnt to use all these **different types of cannabis plants** for various purposes.

So, what are these differences, and why do they matter?

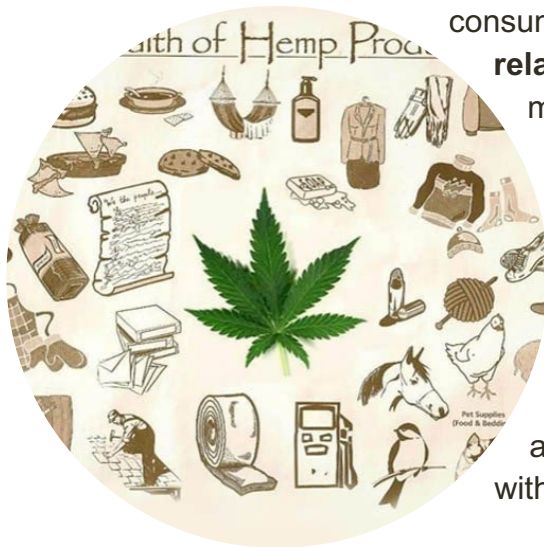


**Cannabis Sativa** is the tallest and slimmest of them all. It produces long and narrow leaves and feels most at home in tropical climates. While this has not been scientifically proven, it is commonly believed that the application of Cannabis Sativa **tends to provide an energising and euphoric** psychoactive effect. In addition, some people who apply it regularly claim it allows for a clear, more relaxed and focused mind, enabling them to prosper in social situations or stay focused on projects at hand. Some believe this is due to naturally high CBD content and balanced terpenes (responsible for how the flowers smell).

A great example of **Cannabis Sativa is Hemp**, a cannabis plant known for its industrial applications and its very high CBD content. It also has very low levels of THC, around 0.2-0.3%, (the psychoactive cannabinoid found in cannabis) and is often used to produce CBD products, such as CBD oils and other wellness products.

**Cannabis Indica** plants tend to be shorter and bushier than Cannabis Sativa. This plant has broad leaves and grows best in environments slightly cooler than that of its cousin. An environment that replicates the mountainous regions of Pakistan or Afghanistan is ideal, as those are the places where Cannabis Indica is believed to originate from.

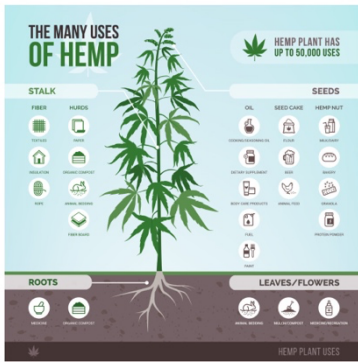
Indica strains (variations of the Cannabis Indica species) tend to be **high in THC**. As a result, consumption often leads to a feeling of **deep body relaxation**, which could possibly make it helpful for pain management



**Cannabis Ruderalis** is the shortest and bushiest of the three types. What makes it very special is that it can grow nearly everywhere. Sativa and Indica are susceptible to the climate they grow in. If not provided with the right amount of water, nutrition and, most importantly, light, Sativa and Indica will not enter a flowering stage, which is necessary to create products with high amounts of cannabinoids.

Contrary to Cannabis Sativa and Cannabis Indica, Cannabis Ruderalis will grow nearly everywhere. It is so good at growing in hostile environments that it was considered nothing more than a regular weed for a very long time.

Cannabis Ruderalis does not depend on light exposure for the flowering process, unlike its other two cousins. Instead, it enters this crucial flowering stage after achieving a certain age (usually 3 to 4 weeks). Ruderalis is **naturally high in CBD** and low in THC levels. The THC content usually oscillates around 3%, which is still higher than Hemp.



The **cannabis industry** can be summarised into 3 categories:

- A. Industrial hemp
- B. Medicinal
- C. Recreational

Linion Pep Morisien – LPM has already communicated some of its measures re: Cannabis Industry since its launch on 21st March 2022 (Program).

### << Section 3.3 Lekonomi dan dife – Ler pou travail

5) *“L’agriculture raisonnée et bio. Les petits planteurs qui ont abandonné les 20,000+ arpents de terre auront une garantie de l’état afin de louer leurs terres pour produire plus...”*

6) *“Le chanvre/ cannabis industriel, le cannabis medical et les différents produits de transformation tels le textile, le biofuel, le bioplastic... sera un nouveau pilier à exploiter avec un potentiel de Rs 100+ Milliards.” >>*

LPM has previously analysed the re-use of some 20,000 arpents of agricultural land abandoned by the members of the Small Planter’s Association. Those members who wish to lease their land/ or participate in the daring LPM’s Agri-project, will have the choice of a secured land-ownership guarantee by the state for a fair rental return or become a stakeholder and returns on the whole cycle of this new industry, from food crops to products transformation, an SIT-like shareholder model, and not like the cane industry model, where planters as stakeholders, do not reap benefits from other sectors as energy, ethanol...

LPM model is a gradual use of the 20,000 arpents, in addition to state agricultural land and other stakeholders who wish to be included in the new industry, shared between farming including sheltered-farming and cannabis industry depending zoning and high yield of food crops areas.

The actual government has only talked for years without any concrete action, except some Agri-loans here and there through the Development Bank of Mauritius (DBM). The actual situation is so dramatic, with the insufficient quantity of vegetables available, that the country must import, to avoid food shortage. Several young entrepreneurs have abandoned their dream to become smart planters due to bad economic returns and market access controls in the hospitality segment as example.

Linion Pep Morisien believes that the Cannabis industry, with a three-fold complementary strategy, will bring our economy to new heights, whilst **decreasing imports** on several raw materials and **increasing exports** on high-value goods as textile, medical CBD and beauty products. **New jobs** will be created for our youth, degree holders and those willing to be recycled into a new booming industry.

**Cannabis Business Plans**

The potential income per farmer per arpent is dependent on bioregion, climatic conditions and seed strains. Conservative estimates indicate that per arpent, stalk biomass is worth Rs 75,000, fibre Rs 27,000, seed Rs 232,000 and cannabinoids Rs 226,000. Average generating revenue of Rs 560,000 for a small farmer on one arpent and **revenue of Rs 5.6 billion** for a co-operative hub farming of **10,000 arpents**. Additional added value from developing finished products by factories are additional.

Now if the co-operative decides to invest in transformation industries to manufacture from seeds, bioplastic to fully replace all plastic packaging and bags, to manufacture oil for consumption or protein powder, from hurd to manufacture paper, building materials, the outer part of the stalk, the bast fibres, can be used to make textiles that are extremely versatile and used for a wide variety of applications from accessories, shoes and furniture, to home furnishings. Medical cannabis from the seeds or flowers.

**One arpent of cannabis** crop would yield some 17,400 tons of fibre and some 41,300 tons of hurd. The economic returns per arpent are **estimated** around **Rs 560,000 for crop**. 10,000 arpents would yield some **Rs 5.6 billion**. Now if same is modelled into an integrated co-operative, the returns including raw materials transformation into manufacturing, food, medical, bioplastic, we estimate a total **revenue of Rs 61 billion**, with some 10,000 jobs in fields, 1,500 in medical plants including research, 1,000 in food sector and 1,000 in building materials.

As for textile clusters, the existing industries already have necessary equipment and factories to manufacture new yarns including new materials as mix hemp/silk or hemp/cotton including the knowhow required. There is room for a new fashion industry with high-value products to boost exports.

<b>Per Arpent</b>	
Tons of fibre	17,400
Tons of hurd	41,300

<b>Transformation Revenues/ arpent</b>	<b>MUR</b>
Manufacturing	510,000
Food	2,712,000
Medical	2,325,000
<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>5,547,000</b>

Arpents	10,000
<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>55,470,000,000</b>

<b>Per Arpent</b>	<b>MUR</b>
stalk biomass	75,000
fibre	27,000
seed	232,000
cannabinoids	226,000
<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>560,000</b>

Arpents	10,000
<b>Total Rs</b>	<b>5,600,000,000</b>

<b>Total crop + Transformation - Rs</b>	<b>61,070,000,000</b>
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10,000 arpents of land will generate some Rs 61 billion and 13,500 jobs.  
 20,000 arpents will hence generate Rs 120 billion with much more possibilities.



Added to above, **recreational cannabis** legalised and under state control will generate new income to the state. Excise duties and VAT on cigarettes added to MRA collected more than Rs 5 billion in 2020. Similar amount or more could be generated through state license, whilst drastically bringing down the selling price of a gram of cannabis.

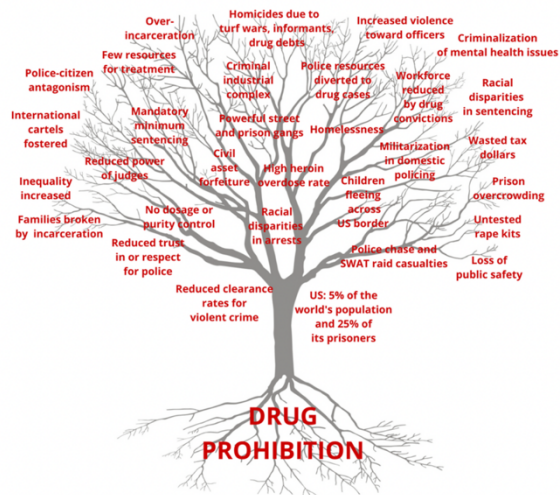
One main objective is to tackle the synthetic drugs and hard drugs dramatic uprise in our country. The government itself acknowledged that the battle against synthetic drugs has been lost. One of the reasons is the high price of 'gandia' (from Rs 2,000 to Rs 3,000/ gram).

Under state control, the price of cannabis could be lowered fourfold, to Rs 500/g and fight back against synthetic and hard drugs.

Our prisons will therefore be freed from ordinary 'gandia' consumers to cater for white collar criminals, the corrupt, the public funds dilapidators and their accomplices.

*Retail price of gandia*

Countries	Cannabis/g/ Rs
Mauritius	2,000
Japan	1,450
South Korea	1,450
Hong-Kong	1,200
USA	550
New Delhi	200
South-Africa	180
Bogota	100
<b>GOLD /g</b>	<b>2,500</b>



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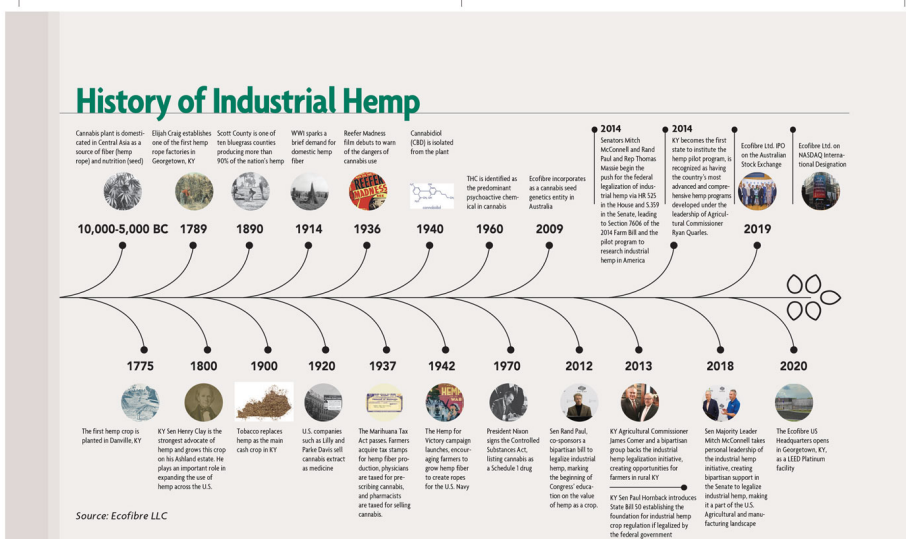
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## Global Cannabis Market Size & Forecast Report 2021: A \$176 Billion by 2030 - Growing Legalization of Medical Cannabis in Various Countries Driving Growth - ResearchAndMarkets.com

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