COUNTRY PROFILES

Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa
COUNTRY PROFILES
Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru,
Niue, Papua New Guinea,
Solomon Islands, Tonga,
Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

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with
Cartography by
Keith Matsumoto

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Preface

Pacific Islands Development Program is publishing the country profiles contained in this volume because individuals working for regional and international organizations have suggested that the profiles provide an extremely convenient reference document. They were originally prepared for a survey of disaster experience and disaster preparedness in eleven Pacific Island countries.

This volume contains information on eleven countries in the Pacific Islands Region: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa. These countries constitute the independent and freely associated states of the South Pacific.

The disaster experience and disaster preparedness survey, of which this volume is a result, was done under the auspices of the Standing Committee of the Pacific Islands Conference, chaired by Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji. It was generously supported by the United States Agency for International Development under grant no. PDC-000-6-55-00-1068-00, and by the East-West Center.

As is true of any document which attempts to provide current information on a particular country or group of countries, this volume will be out of date before the ink is dry. Moreover, it will not be as comprehensive as most users would like it to be and there are undoubtedly inaccuracies. Nevertheless, we hope that it will assist government officials, aid agency personnel, and others involved in the Pacific Islands region.

Information under each of the headings in the profiles is presented in an outline form for easy reference. Economic statistics are given for the most current year available and the previous years using mainly primary sources, that is, national statistical publications and development plans or the South Pacific Commission's Statistical Summaries (see Appendix 2). For some countries, however, figures for 1980 and 1981 were not available so figures compiled by the Asian Development Bank's Annual Report 1981 have been used. There are some major discrepancies between SPC and ADB trade figures for some countries; therefore, whenever possible SPC data has been used. Monetary values are presented in the currency reported in source documents and in U.S. dollars. (For rates of exchange used, see Appendix 1.)

Aside from government documents, and South Pacific Commission statistics, the survey team relied heavily on the Pacific Islands Yearbook for information on the countries included in the study. Although some of the information contained in the 1981 Yearbook is obviously out of date, it is still the best single source or information on the region and we are very grateful to Pacific Publications Pty., Ltd. for providing us and others this invaluable resource.

These profiles have not been copyrighted in order that governments and organizations can freely make use of them. Indeed, the Pacific Islands Development Program and the authors of these profiles sincerely hope that the report will be widely used.
CONTENTS

Cook Islands. ........................................ 1
Fiji. ............................................... 9
Kiribati. .......................................... 23
Nauru ............................................ 31
Niue ............................................... 37
Papua New Guinea. ................................. 45
Solomon Islands ................................ 57
Tonga ............................................. 65
Tuvalu ............................................ 75
Vanuatu ......................................... 83
Western Samoa .................................. 97
Appendices ....................................... 105
Bibliography .................................... 123
**COOK ISLANDS COUNTRY PROFILE**

**GEOGRAPHY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>88 sq. mi. [240 sq. km].</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Distribution</td>
<td>Fifteen inhabited islands and over 100 small uninhabited islands in two clusters: Northern Cook Islands and Southern Cook Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Type</td>
<td>All islands of the Northern Group, as well as Manuae and Takutea in the south, are coral atolls. The remaining are more elevated, including Rarotonga which has high volcanic peaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1981 census: 17,695, with another 19,500 living in New Zealand. 27% urban population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Distribution</td>
<td>1981 census: 89% of the population live in the Southern Islands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rarotonga</td>
<td>9,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aitutaki</td>
<td>2,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangaia</td>
<td>1,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atiu</td>
<td>1,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukapuka</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauke</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penrhyn</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manihiki</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakahanga</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitiaro</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nassau</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmerston</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manuae</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GOVERNMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Status</th>
<th>Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Structure</td>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers comprising the Prime Minister and six other Ministers; National Assembly of 22 members; House of Ariki, comprising 15 Arikis representing all islands. New Zealand retains responsibility for foreign affairs and defense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial/District Level</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>Island councils and village committees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Size of Police and Military Forces

Police Force: 60 officers.
Defense: Under the Cook Islands Constitution Act of 1964, the New Zealand Government is responsible for the defense of the Cook Islands, in consultation with the Cook Islands Government.

Total Government Expenditure

A$14.15m [US$15.8m] in 1980.
A$14.9m [US$16.7m] in 1979/80.
A$12.8m [US$14.7m] in 1978.

Size or Public Service

Twelve hundred full-time and 850 hourly waged workers were employed in the public service in 1981, or 51% of the work force (The Cook Islands, p. 7).

ECONOMY

GDP

A$17.4m [US$20m] at market prices in 1978 (SPC, Statistical Summary).
A$941 [US$1,082] per capita.

Imports

a) Total imports:
A$20.4m [US$22.8m] in 1980, mainly food stuffs.
A$20.6m [US$23m] in 1979.
A$16.6m [US$19.1m] in 1978.

b) Food imports per capita:

Main Suppliers

Australia, Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand.

Exports

A$3.9m [US$4.3m] in 1980, citrus, copra, bananas, and tomatoes.
A$3.5m [US$3.9m] in 1979.
A$2.2m [US$2.5m] in 1978.

Main Markets

Australia, New Zealand.

4 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
### Subsistence Agriculture

Agricultural production accounts for about half the export capacity of the islands and about 14% of the GDP. In 1976 22% of the labor force was employed in agriculture but only 5.3% as a full-time occupation.

### Cash Crop Agriculture

Unknown.

### Overseas Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount 1980 (A$)</th>
<th>Amount 1979 (A$)</th>
<th>Amount 1978 (A$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Bilateral ODA</td>
<td>$8.7m</td>
<td>$6.5m</td>
<td>$5.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Total ODA (multilateral)</td>
<td>$9.3m</td>
<td>$6.7m</td>
<td>$5.9m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** Australia, New Zealand, U.K., UNDP. New Zealand subsidizes 50% of the annual budget.

### Communications

#### Newspapers

- **Cook Islands News**, printed in English and occasionally in Maori, is issued daily except Sundays by Cook Islands Broadcasting and Newspaper Corporation.
- **The Weekender** (weekly).

#### Telecommunications

Telephone service in Rarotonga; international service via New Zealand.

The Cook Islands have just signed a contract with Japan for the installation of an automatic telephone system in Rarotonga (*South Sea Digest*, 12 March 1982). Under an agreement signed in Rarotonga, the Nauru Government is lending the Cook Islands NZ$663,000 with which to service the $1.5m loan from Japan for the new system, which will be one of the most advanced in the Pacific. The Cook Islands will receive an extra NZ$800,000 from New Zealand, bringing the total New Zealand aid for 1982-83 to $9.2m as against the 1981 total of $8.4m (*South Sea Digest*, 21 May 1982).

Every inhabited island has a radio station in direct contact with Rarotonga, which connects with Wellington, Apia, and Suva. Post and telegraph services to all islands. Telex
service in Rarotonga, worldwide via New Zealand.

**Radio**
The government-owned radio station 1ZC, "The Call of the Cook Islands", broadcasts daily in English and Maori. A privately owned FM station broadcasts daily in English.

**Television**
There is no television in the Cook Islands.

**Weather Service**
Local meteorological station.

**TRANSPORT**

**Roads**
The coastline of Rarotonga is encircled by 32 km. of sealed roads.

**Vehicles**

**Airports**
International airport at Nikao on Rarotonga has a runway of 2,377 m. Smaller airfields in Aitutaki, Atiu (825 m. grass), Mauke (914 m. grass), Mangaia (792 m. rolled coral), Mitiaro (914 m. rolled coral); airstrip at Penrhyn and airstrip planned for Rakahanga.

**Airlines**
International:
Air New Zealand flies in from Auckland, Nadi, Honolulu, and Papeete.

Domestic:
Cook Islands Airways flies between Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro, Mauke, and Mangaia using Britten Norman Islander aircraft and a Cessna 337. Air Rarotonga also maintains interisland services.

**Ports**
Rarotonga has two harbors: Avatui takes vessels up to 75 m. in length and 4.5 m. draught at the eastern wharf, and Avarua has a 20 m. concrete wharf. There are smaller harbors in Mangaia and Atiu.

**Shipping**
International:
New Zealand Shipping Corporation, from Auckland to Rarotonga and Aitutaki.

Domestic:
Interisland services provided by Silk & Boyd, Ltd., with the "Manutea" and "Mateors"; South Pacific Shipping Corporation, with "Fetu"
Moana" and "Tiare Moana"; and SPINCO wholesalers of Rarotonga and Manu'ae, with the "Tokerau".

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

There is a base hospital in Rarotonga on Sanatorium Hill. In addition there are outpatient clinics at Tupapa and Akaoa districts, for minor ailments. Cottage hospitals have been built at Aitutaki, Atiu, Mauke, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Pukapuka, and Mangaia. They accommodate a few patients and are managed by doctors. There are small dispensaries on the islands of Mitiaro, Nassau, Rakahanga, and Palmerston.

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

Australia: Australian High Commissioner in New Zealand is accredited.
New Zealand: Representative.
United Kingdom: Queen's Representative.
U.S.A.: U.S. Ambassador in Wellington is accredited.

**MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Asian Development Bank.
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
GEOGRAPHY

Area  7,022 sq. mi. (18,2/2 sq. km.).

Land Distribution  361 islands, only 97 inhabited.

Geographical Type  Main islands are volcanic, other islands range from coral atolls to high islands (OFDA, Country Profile, p. 35).


37% of the population considered urban in 1976 (OFDA, Fiji Profile, p. 21).

Population Distribution  1978 census, Cities and Towns (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 92):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Suva Area</td>
<td>117,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lautoka</td>
<td>28,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadi</td>
<td>12,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labasa</td>
<td>12,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausori</td>
<td>12,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba</td>
<td>9,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatukoula</td>
<td>6,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rakiraki</td>
<td>3,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sigatoka</td>
<td>3,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levuka</td>
<td>2,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navua</td>
<td>2,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savusavu</td>
<td>2,295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavua</td>
<td>2,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tavuka</td>
<td>1,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karovou</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

About 90% of the population live on the two main islands or Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, with the greatest concentration on Viti Levu (OFDA, Country Profile, p. 21).

GOVERNMENT

Political Status  Independent nation within the British Commonwealth.

Government Structure  Governor-General appointed by British monarch; bicameral Parliament consisting of a
nominated Senate and an elected House of Representatives; Cabinet presided over by a Prime Minister.

Provincial/District Level

Four administrative districts, each headed by a Commissioner, and 14 provinces, each headed by a Provincial Council with an executive head.

Local Government

City, town, and township councils.

Size of Police and Military Forces

Royal Fiji Police Force: In 1980, 1,379 men. A total of F$8.5m was allocated in 1980 (Eighth Development Plan, p. 27).

Royal Fiji Military Force:
In 1980, regular force of 1,428 men, including 57 officers.
In 1975, a naval squadron was formed as an arm of the Royal Fiji Military Forces, with about 70 men, 2 minesweepers from the U.S.A., and a small survey ship (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 94).
"Peace keepers" in Lebanon (The First Decade, p. 21).

Total Government Expenditure

A$322.2m [US$360.9m] in 1980.
A$264.4m [US$296m] in 1979.


Size of Public Service

In 1979, the Fiji public civil service comprised about 16,000 persons (including about 700 expatriates); in addition, there were about 8,000 hourly paid employees, mainly in the Public Works Department (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 93).

ECONOMY

GNP

A$922.9m [US$1033.6m] at factor cost in 1980 (SPC, Statistical Summary).
F$761.0m [US$792.7m] at factor cost in 1979.
F$833.8m [US$868.5m] at market prices in 1979.

F$1,229 [US$1,280] per capita at factor cost in 1979.

Imports

a) Total Imports:

12 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
A$493.3m [US$552.5m] in 1980, mainly foodstuffs, machinery, and manufactured goods (SPC Statistics).
A$422.4m [US$473m] in 1979.
A$307m [US$353m] in 1978.

b) Food Imports per capita:

Main Suppliers
Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, U.K., U.S.A.

Exports
A$328.6m [US$368m] in 1980.
A$231.2m [US$258.9m] in 1979.
A$174.2m [US$200.3m] in 1978.
(SPC Statistics)

Main Markets
Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, U.S.A.

Subsistence Agriculture
35% of harvested land is used for subsistence agriculture (OFDA, Country Profile, p. 30).

Cash Crop Agriculture
Sugarcane and copra; 40% of the people work in the agricultural sector.

Overseas Assistance
a) Bilateral ODA:
A$27.7m [US$31m] in 1980.
A$23m [US$25.8m] in 1979.
A$20.9m [US$20m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$29.6m [US$33.2m] in 1980.
A$27.9 [US$31.2m] in 1979.
A$22.5m [US$25.9m] in 1978.
Sources: ADB, Australia, Britain, EEC, New Zealand, UNDP.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers
There is a large range of newspapers in Fiji, published in English, Fijian, and Hindi. Two newspapers - the Fiji Times and Fiji Sun - both in English, have a circulation of 20,000 to 30,000. The oldest newspaper is the Fiji Times (established 1869), a morning daily based at Suva. Others published by the Fiji Times and Herald, Ltd. are the Sunday Times (1979); Shanti Dutt (1935), a Hindi weekly; Nai Lalakai (1962), a Fijian weekly; and Fiji Holiday (1968), a free monthly newspaper for tourists.
Other newspapers and periodicals are:

**Business News**, a monthly business journal published at Suva by News (South Pacific) Ltd., which also publishes **Air Pacific News**, a monthly newspaper; the **Fiji Medical Journal**; and the **Fiji Beach Press**, a bimonthly in English for the tourist industry (1969).

**Contact**, a religious weekly, published in English and Fijian by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Suva (1978).

**Fiji**, a magazine published in Suva every two months by the Fiji Ministry of Information (1978).

**Fiji Royal Gazette**, official gazette of the Fiji Government, published weekly in Suva (1872).

**Fiji Sun**, a daily newspaper in English, published in Suva by Newspapers of Fiji, Ltd., which also publishes the weekly **Sunday Sun** (1974).

**Nai Tukuni**, a Fijian weekly published in Suva.


**Davui**, a Fijian monthly, and **Shankh**, a Hindustani monthly, both published by the Ministry of Information.

**Vanua**, a newsletter published every two months in English by the Native Land Trust Board (1976).

The **Coconut Telegraph**, a newsletter published monthly at Savusavu, Vanua Levu, for the General Electors Association.

**Fiji Sugar**, a monthly magazine issued from the office of the Independent Chairman of the Sugar Industry.

Fiji International Telecommunications (FINTEL) and the Post and Telecommunications Department provide telephone and cable links with overseas countries. FINTEL operates a satellite earth receiving station in Wailoku, Suva.

A Telecommunications Training Center with very sophisticated microwave equipment was established as part of an aid grant from the Japanese Government (The First Decade, p. 84).

Fiji is a telecommunications center for the South Pacific region and is linked by the Commonwealth Pacific Telephone Cable (COMPAC) with Australia/New Zealand and U.S./Canada and the international telecommunications network.

The ATS-1 satellite has been very useful for the University of the South Pacific’s distant teaching and other programs.

The Post and Telecommunications Department provides radiotelephone and telegraph services to the outer islands and neighboring Pacific islands.

Internal telephone and radio telephone services are being continually extended in Fiji. Practically all inhabited islands can be contacted by telephone or radiotelephone services. There are automatic exchanges in most large towns on Viti Levu, with direct dialing between Suva, Lautoka, Nadi, Ba, Nausori, Deuba, Labasa, Levuka, Navua, Rakiraki, and Sigatoka.

There were 24,000 operating exchange lines and 38,000 working telephones in service in mid 1980 (Eighth Development Plan, p. 217).

The new Pacific communications submarine cable system, ANZCAN, will link Australia and Canada via New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Fiji, and Hawaii at a cost of A$350m [US$392m]. It will have more than 1,000 telephone circuits and will replace the COMPAC cable laid in 1962-63, which has 80 circuits and connects Australia with Canada via New Zealand, Fiji, and Hawaii. It is hoped that ANZCAN will be in operation in 1983-84. (Australia-South Pacific Newsletter, April 1981, p. 4)
The telex system, with international subscriber dialling to most destinations worldwide, is growing rapidly and is used extensively by airlines, travel agents, hotels, banks, and business concerns.

Radio

Radio broadcasting services are in the sole hands of the Fiji Broadcasting Commission (FBC). There are two national networks, Radio Fiji One and Radio Fiji Two, with 10 AM and 2 FM stations. Broadcasting is in Fijian, English, and Hindi. There were 300,000 radio sets in 1978. In 1974, 87% of the households had radios.

The Fiji Broadcasting Commission is an active member of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA) and the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU).

Television

Fiji does not have a public television service, but there is increasing use of television receivers geared to using prerecorded video cassettes.

Weather Service

The Weather Forecasting Service is located at Nadi. Recorded weather bulletins are available by telephone (Suva 25671). Fiji is now a member of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Cinema

There were 40 commercial cinemas in 1978.

TRANSPORT

Roads

The total road mileage is about 2,960 km., of which 280 km. are bitumen surfaced. The rebuilding of the Nadi-Suva road will add another 110 km. of bitumen-sealed roads. (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 108)

Vehicles

There were 47,301 vehicles in 1980; half were registered as private cars.

Ports

Suva, Lautoka, and Levuka are the three ports of entry in Fiji. The two main ports are Suva and Lautoka, both on Viti Levu. Levuka is on Ovalau. All ports and wharves are under the jurisdiction of the Ports Authority of Fiji, which also assumes responsibility for stevedoring and the supply of cargo-handling machines. The Ports Authority is concerned with developing and expanding
harbor and snore facilities to provide for the needs of overseas shipping.

Water and fuel oil can be obtained at all three ports. At Lautoka and Suva snips can be connected to telephone services. None of the ports has cranes; all cargo is discharged by ships' derricks. At Suva harbor tugs are available; they are of an ocean-going class, also suitable for salvage work.

A new wharf was opened at Levuka in May 1980. It is 123 m. in length and will take ocean-going vessels drawing nearly 5 m. The Lautoka wharf is L-shaped, 135 m. long with 10 m. alongside at low tide.

The main Suva wharf, King's Wharf, has a face of 484 m. and can take vessels up to 42,000 tons (P & O Line "Oriana"). The Walu Bay face of the wharf is approximately 147 m. long.

As well as these main wharves, there are smaller ones at Vatia and Pt. Ellington on Viti Levu, at Labasa and Savusavu on Vanua Levu, and at Rotuma.

There are repair facilities at Suva for snips of up to 1,000 tons needing slipping, as well as engineering facilities for a wide range or repairs for much larger ships. Fiji is also gaining a reputation for shipbuilding.

There are three ship repair and building yards at Suva. One, government-owned, is equipped with a gantry crane. The Carpenter group has a new ship repair yard, complete with a synchro-lift for vessels of up to 300 tons and the capacity for five 300-ton snips. Charles Whippy and Co. operates the third yard.

Harbor masters are located at Suva (Harbour Master's Office, King's Wharf), Lautoka (Harbour Master's Office, Queen's Wharf), and Levuka (Harbour Master and Chief Customs Officer, Customs Office, Levuka Jetty).

Shipping International:
Shipping services to Fiji are extensive and varied, as indicated by the following list.

17 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
PACIFIC FORUM LINE: Container, unitized/palletized, and reefer cargo service from Melbourne and Sydney to Lautoka and Suva. Also similar service from Lyttelton and Auckland to Suva.

PACIFIC NAVIGATION OF TONGA: Five-weekly refrigerated, general cargo/container service from Sydney and Brisbane to Suva and Lautoka.

KARLANDER (AUST) PTY LTD.: Monthly cargo service from Sydney to Lautoka and Suva.

SOFRANA UNILINES (FIJI EXPRESS LINE): Service to Suva and Lautoka every three weeks from main ports on the east coast of Australia, and monthly to Lautoka from Melbourne and Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND UNIT EXPRESS (NZUE): Fortnightly palletized cargo service from Manila, Keelung, Kaoshiung, and Hong Kong to Lautoka and Suva, thence to New Zealand.

NEDLLOYD: Biweekly cargo service from Surabaja, Jakarta, Bangkok, Port Kelang, and Singapore to Suva, thence to New Zealand. Also regular cargo service from Northern Europe and United Kingdom to Fiji.

CHINA NAVIGATION: Monthly service from main ports of Japan to Suva and Lautoka, thence to Noumea and New Zealand.

KYOWA SHIPPING, LTD.: Monthly service from Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan to Fiji.

DAIWA LINE: Monthly cargo service from Moji, Kobe, Nagoya, and Yokohama via Guam to Suva and Lautoka.

PAD LINE: Approximately 3-weekly roll on-roll off (RO-RO) service from Suva to Honolulu and U.S. and Canadian west coast ports, and back to Suva.

BLUE STAR LINE, LTD.: Container service, direct to and from New Zealand and calling at Suva and Honolulu on N.Z.-U.S. west coast voyages.

REEF SHIPPING: 18-day service from Auckland to Suva and Lautoka.
PACIFIC LINE: Fortnightly RO-RO cargo service from New Zealand to Lautoka and Suva.

UNION STEAM SHIP CO. OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.: RO-RO container/unitized service from Auckland to Lautoka and Suva on a 14-day frequency.

BANK LINE: Direct, fast monthly service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam to Suva and Lautoka.

BANK AND SAVILL LINE, LTD.: Regular cargo service from U.S. gulf ports to Australia and New Zealand; calls, on demand, at Suva and Lautoka.

WARNER PACIFIC LINE: Unitized/palletized and reefer cargo services every 45 days, Honolulu-Pago Pago-Apia-Nuku'Alofa; calls, by inducement, at Suva.

SITMAR CRUISES: Year-round cruise program to South Pacific Islands that includes Fiji.

P & O: Calls at Lautoka, Savusavu, and Suva by liners on cruises from Australia; liners also call at Suva on all eastbound and westbound voyages between Sydney and the U.S.

ROYAL VIKING STAR LINE: Infrequent cruise calls at Suva.

Domestic:
The small, interisland snip is disappearing from the scene and is being replaced by barges towed by tugs. About 120 local ships are registered with the Fiji Marine Department. The department is being called upon increasingly to use its vessels to maintain communications with some of the outer islands that were formerly served by local shipping companies. When space permits, the department's vessels carry passengers and cargo at normal commercial rates.

The two major airports are the International Airport at Nadi and the Nausori Airport.

Fiji's International Airport at Nadi is about 200 km. from Suva by road. A multimillion dollar scheme to upgrade the airport for use by jumbo jets was completed in mid 1975.

19 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Improvements included an enlarged terminal building, strengthened runways, and more parking aprons (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 109).

Apart from the Nadi airport, the most important local airport is at Nausori, 22 km. from Suva. Like Nadi, it was built during the war. It is subject to occasional flooding because of its proximity to the Rewa River. The main runway (1,969 m.) is sealed and has a flare path for night landings. A secondary runway is grass over gravel.

At the end of 1979 a total of 17 airports and aerodromes in Fiji provided regular air service.

Government-owned airstrips:
Labasa, Vanua Levu - 1,083 m.
Matei, northern end of Taveuni - 1,083 m.
Bureta, Ovalau - 853 m.
Savusavu, southern coast of Vanua Levu - 1,050 m.
Lakeba Island - 820 m.
Gau Island - 760 m.
Bua, Viti Levu - 1,060 m.

Private airstrips:
Pacific Harbour, Viti Levu - 656 m.
Natadola, Viti Levu - 734 m.
Vatukoula, Viti Levu - 741 m.
Malololailai Island - 704 m.
Laucala Island - 734 m.
Wakaya Island - 734 m.

Other domestic airstrips are at Ba (60 m.), Deuba (760 m.), and Koro (760 m.) on Viti Levu, and on Laucala (820 m.), Rabi (660 m.), Ono-i-Lau (760 m), and Vanuabalavu (920 m.) Islands.

International:
Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, American Airlines, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines, Japan Airlines, Pan American Airways, Quantas, and UTA all have flights to Fiji. Air Pacific has regional services to Western Samoa, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Noumea, New Caledonia, American Samoa, Australia, and New Zealand. Fiji Air inaugurated a twice weekly service between Fiji and Tuvalu in July 1982, using a
10-seat King Air Super 200 aircraft leased from Hawker Pacific in Australia (South Sea Digest, 30 July 1982).

Domestic:
Fiji Air, Ltd. operates all domestic routes in Fiji with the exception of the Nadi-Nausori-Labasa route, which is handled by Air Pacific. Also Turtle Island Airways provides non-scheduled and charter services with amphibian aircraft. Pacific Crown Aviation, Ltd. operates helicopters from a hangar and helicopter base at Lami.

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Fiji's main hospital is the Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva (337 beds). Other main hospitals are in Lautoka (310 beds), Labasa (120 beds), and Levuka (40 beds). There are also 14 subdivisional hospitals, 3 area hospitals, 4 special hospitals (tuberculosis, psychiatric), and 45 health centers.

There are two private hospitals: the 51-bed Methodist Mission Hospital at Ba, and the 7-bed Catholic Maternity Hospital at Naiserelagi in Ra Province (Eighth Development Plan, p. 270).

In 1980 Fiji had a total of 1722 beds (Eighth Development Plan, p. 265).

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

Australia, France, India, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, People's Republic of China, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, and United States have diplomatic missions in Fiji. Fiji has close links with other countries through bilateral agreements and through Fiji's membership in various international organizations (The First Decade, p. 16).

Fiji opened an embassy in Tokyo in 1980 (South Sea Digest, February 1981).

Fiji has established a High Commissioner to Australia (Australia-South Pacific Newsletter, April 1981, p. 14).

**MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

- British Commonwealth or Nations.
- Colombo Plan.
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

21 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
European Economic Community (associate member).
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
G 77.
IBRD/World Bank.
International Civil Aviation Organization.
International Coffee Organization (Fiji will apply for membership, South Seas Digest, 23 April 1982).
International Development Association.
International Labor Organization.
International Monetary Fund.
International Telecommunications Union.
ISO.
Lome Convention.
South Pacific Air Transport Council.
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
World Meteorological Organization.
KIRIBATI COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area
690 sq. km.

Land Distribution
17 Gilbert Islands, 8 Phoenix Islands, 8 Line Islands.

Geographical Type
33 low-lying coral atolls.

Population
Mid 1980 estimate: 58,600 (SPC Statistics).
1978 census: 56,213.
32% of the population live in the main urban center (18,116 in Tarawa).

Population Distribution
December 1978:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarawa</td>
<td>20,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>18,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer islands</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabiteuea</td>
<td>4,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abaiang</td>
<td>3,447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butaritari</td>
<td>3,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abemama</td>
<td>2,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marakei</td>
<td>2,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonouti</td>
<td>2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beru</td>
<td>2,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banaba</td>
<td>2,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onotoa</td>
<td>2,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikunau</td>
<td>1,829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiana</td>
<td>1,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arorae</td>
<td>1,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makin</td>
<td>1,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamana</td>
<td>1,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiritimati</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aranuka</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuria</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanning</td>
<td>434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Report on 1978 Census, Vol. 1, Table 1, p. 1)

GOVERNMENT

Political Status
Independent.

Government Structure
Beretitente (President); Cabinet of President, Vice-President, and a maximum of 6 other ministers from among elected members of the House of Assembly or Maneaba Ni

25 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Maungatabu, which consists of 35 elected members and one appointed ex-officio member.

Provincial/District Level

The islands are divided into 6 districts, each in charge of a District Officer: Tarawa, Northern, Southern, Central, Ocean Island, and Line Islands.

Local Government

Elected Island Councils exist on each atoll and island, each staffed by a Council Secretary who serves as administrative officer.

Size of Police and Military Forces

Police Force: Police Headquarters at Betio, with a total force of 177 men in January 1978: 74 on South Tarawa, 12 on Banaba, 13 on Line Islands, between 1 and 5 in the rural islands, and 77 special constables. The Police Force has fire-fighting responsibilities in South Tarawa.

Total Government Expenditure

A$15.7m [US$16.6m] in 1982.
A$14.4m [US$16.1m] in 1981.
A$14.6m [US$16.4m] in 1980.
(1982 Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, pp. 2, 3)
A$13.8m [US$15.5m] in 1979.
A$17.6m [US$20.2m] in 1978.

Size of Public Service

In 1981, 3,674 persons were employed in the public sector; of these 2,205 were considered government employees (Planning Office, 1981).

ECONOMY

GDP

A$20.8m [US$23.3m] at market prices in 1980.
A$38.9m [US$43.6m] in 1979.
A$39.4m [US$45.3m] in 1978.

Imports

a) Total imports:
A$16.9m [US$18.9m] in 1980, mainly food, fuel and manufactured goods.
A$15.5m [US$17.4m] in 1979.

b) Food imports per capita:

Main Suppliers
Australia, Britain, Fiji, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore.

Exports
A$2.4m [US$2.7m] in 1980, mainly phosphates and copra.
A$21.2m [US$23.7m] in 1979; phosphate made up 84% of the total exports, but mining ceased after 1979.
A$21.4m [US$24.6m] in 1978.

Main Markets
Australia, Britain, New Zealand.

Subsistence Agriculture
In 1978, 21,751 persons were actively involved in the village economy (1978 Population Census, Table 15, p. 56). 56 1/2% are active in village (National Development Plan, p. 55).

Cash Crop Agriculture
Total copra production was 10,257 tons; smallholders produced 80% and plantations produced the remainder. In 1978, 7,889 persons were involved in cash economy (Report on 1978 Census, Vol. 1, Table 15, p. 56).

Overseas Assistance
a) Bilateral ODA:
A$16.3m [US$18.3m] in 1980.
A$7.9m [US$8.8m] in 1979.
A$8.7m [US$10m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$16.8m [US$18.8m] in 1980.
A$8.9m [US$8.9m] in 1979.
A$9.3m [US$10.7m] in 1978.
Sources: ADB, Australia, Britain, New Zealand, UNDP.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers
The local press consists of Atoll Pioneer, which appears weekly in English; Te Uekera, which appears monthly in Kiribati; and the Gilbert Islands Gazette.

Telecommunications
High frequency radio links to all islands. International telephone services, internal.

27 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
and external telegraphic services, internal teleprinter circuits, marine safety network, and air navigation systems.

Telex scheduled for February 1982.

Tarawa is on the PEACESAT network, which is used for educational transmission through the University of the South Pacific center in Suva.

Commercial radiotelegraph services to Suva and Nauru and international radiotelephone through Suva.

Radio

Radio Kiribati, under the control of the Broadcasting and Publications Authority (BPA), broadcasts in Gilbertese, Tuvaluan, and English in three sessions a day; BBC and NZBC broadcasts are included. Radio Kiribati is on the air from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, noon to 10:00 p.m. on Saturday, and 11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Sunday.

1972 estimates show only half the number of radios for full coverage of households.

Weather Service

Unknown.

TRANSPORT

Roads

Sealed roads link most of South Tarawa.

There is a 4 km. causeway between Betio and Bairiki.

Vehicles

There were 1,867 registered vehicles in 1972.

Airports

Bonriki International Airport at Tarawa, tarmsealed runway; also 8 domestic airfields.

A new airstrip is to be opened later this year on Tabiteuea; financed by EEC, it will link all the islands of Kiribati (Gilberts, Line and Phoenix) (South Sea Digest, Feb. 1981).

Airlines

International:

Air Nauru has regular services connecting Tarawa with Fiji and Nauru. Air Tungaru, the National airline, provides air service between Tarawa and Christmas Island, Funafuti, and Honolulu.

Domestic:

Air Tungaru Corporation provides internal services.
Ports

The main overseas port is at Betio, Tarawa, where the wharf has a frontage of 92 m. The only wharf where large overseas vessels can tie up is at Canton Island. Ports of entry are on Ocean Island, Tarawa, Teraina Island (formerly known as Fanning Island), and Christmas Island. Elsewhere in the islands vessels tie up at buoys, in lagoons, or outside reefs, and offloading of overseas vessels is by barge and tug.

Shipping

International:
Karlander Line from Australia and Kuoia Line from Japan.

Domestic:
Internal shipping services are provided by the Kiribati Shipping Corporation, with the "Teraka" and the "Moanaroi" (700 tons), and also by Compass Rose Enterprises and the Teikaraoi Co., which own 2 vessels. Training vessels also occasionally provide cargo and passenger service. Two landing craft.

Medical Facilities

There are two major hospitals in Kiribati: the Tungaru Central Hospital at Bikenibeu, Tarawa, with 80 beds in general wards and 60 in specialist wards, and the Betio Hospital. They are supported by 21 dispensaries. (National Development Plan, p. 214)

Relations with Other Countries

Australia: Australian High Commissioner in Nauru is accredited.
New Zealand: New Zealand High Commissioner in Suva is accredited.
United States: American Ambassador in Suva is accredited.

Membership in International and Regional Organizations

Asian Development Bank (associate membership).
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (associate status).
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
### NAURU COUNTRY PROFILE

#### GEOGRAPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>21 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Distribution</td>
<td>Single raised atoll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>7,300, mid 1980 estimate (SPC, Statistical Summary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7,700 in March 1979.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100% urban.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Status</th>
<th>Independent Republic, Associate Member of British Commonwealth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Structure</td>
<td>President, Parliament of 18 members elected by universal suffrage of Nauruans over 20, Cabinet of 5 or 6 members chosen by the President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial/District Level</td>
<td>Not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>Nauru Local Government Council. The current Head Chief is the President of the Republic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Government Expenditure</td>
<td>Unknown. Nauru does not publish figures on its national income or production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Public Service</td>
<td>Unknown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ECONOMY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>Unknown.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>a) Total Imports: No import figures. Imports are mainly timber, building materials, foodstuffs, vehicles, plants, and equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Food Imports per capita: Unknown. Virtually all food is imported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Suppliers</td>
<td>Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Taiwan, U.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33 Pacific Islands Development Program East-West Center
Exports

A$67.3m [US$75.4m] in 1979.
A$54.2m [US$62.3m] in 1978.
The only export is phosphates.

Main Markets

Australia, New Zealand.

Subsistence Agriculture

None.

Cash Crop Agriculture

Negligible.

Overseas Aid

Technical expertise received occasionally; no cash aid received.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers

The Nauru Bulletin is published weekly by the government. The Nauru Post is a privately owned weekly newspaper.

Telecommunications

Worldwide telephone communications through a satellite/earth receiving station; modern internal telephone service; telex system with 8 subscribers.

The Nauru Phosphate Corporation (NPC) has its own teleradio for communication with Ocean Island.

A medium-frequency shipping watch is maintained on the international distress frequency; two high-frequency schedules for shipping are observed at 0015 and 0830 GMT.

Radio

The radio broadcasting station on Nauru maintains a restricted local service.

Weather Service

Handled by Civil Aviation.

TRANSPORT

Roads

An excellent, wide, sealed coastal road encircles the island, linking all villages.

Vehicles

In 1977, there were 1,761 registered vehicles.

Railroad

NPC operates a 6 km. narrow railway.

Airport

Nauru International Airport has a single, sealed 1,708 m. runway, which is about to be extended.

34 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
### Airlines
Air Nauru provides regional and international service to Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Guam, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Fiji, Australia, Singapore, Vanuatu, and New Zealand. It is expected to provide air cargo and passenger service between Pago Pago, Hawaii, and Fiji (*South Seas Digest*, 23 April 1982).

### Ports
There are no wharves; passenger and cargo handling is by barge.

### Shipping
Nauru Pacific Line and phosphate ships operate; occasionally other lines call.


### Medical Facilities
Nauru has two well-equipped hospitals; one is operated by the government and the other by the Nauru Phosphate Corporation (NPC). The government also maintains 11 maternity and child welfare clinics (*Pacific Islands Yearbook*, p. 277).

### Relations with Other Countries
Australia: Australian High Commissioner at Nauru; Nauru Consulate General at Melbourne.
Fiji: Consul in Suva.
Hong Kong: Honorary Consul.
India: Honorary Consul in New Delhi.
Japan: Consul in Tokyo.
New Zealand: Honorary Consul in Auckland.
Tonga: Honorary Consul.
United Kingdom: Nauru representative in London.
Western Samoa: Honorary Consul.

### Membership in International and Regional Organizations
British Commonwealth of Nations (associate membership).
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (The Regional Pacific Liaison Office is located in Nauru.)
International Telegraphic Union.
Interpol.

35 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
Universal Postal Union.
NIUE COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area
259 sq. km.

Land Distribution
One isolated and upraised coral atoll.

Population
1981: 3,296, provisional figure given by the census of 28 September (South Sea Digest, Niue Fact Sheet 3, 30 July 1982).
1979: 3,578, plus about 6,000 residents in New Zealand (Mini Census, 10 March 1979).
21% urban population.

Population Distribution
1979:

- Alofi, South: 453
- Hakupu: 358
- Avatele: 316
- Alofi, North: 312
- Mutalau: 292
- Tuapa: 286
- Tamakautoga: 26
- Liku: 222
- Hikutavake: 199
- Lakepa: 182
- Makeru: 147
- Toi: 132
- Namukulu: 89
- Vaiea: 70
- TOTAL: 3578

GOVERNMENT

Political Status
Self-governing Commonwealth country, in free association with New Zealand.

Government Structure
Unicameral Legislative Assembly of 20 members (14 elected from village constituencies and 6 from a common roll), led by Premier and 7 Cabinet Ministers, 3 of whom are chosen by the Premier from among Assembly members.

Provincial/District Level
Not applicable.

Local Government
14 Village Councils.
Size of Police and Military Forces

Police Force: Chief Officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 2 assistant police officers, 1 police cadet, 1 courier, and 13 constables.
Defense: There are no military forces in Niue. New Zealand is responsible for its defense.

Total Government Expenditure

NZ$4.98m [US$4.41m] in 1981/82 (South Sea Digest, Niue Fact Sheet 3, 30 July 1982).
A$4.1m [US$4.6m] in 1979/80.
A$3.4m [US$3.9m] in 1978.

Size of Public Service

There were 743 employees at the end of March, 1981, of which 400 were staff and 343 casuals (Abstract of Statistics 1980, p. 7).
About 80% of the work force is employed in the public service (National Development Plan p. 129).

Economy

GDP

A$2.8m [US$3m] producer prices for monetary sector only in 1978/79.
A$2.4m [US$2.76m] in 1977/78.
(SPC, Statistical Summary)

Imports

a) Total Imports:
A$2.9m [US$3.2m] in 1980.
(SPC Statistics)
A$2.78m [US$3.548m] in 1978 (National Development Plan, p. 10), mainly foodstuffs, manufactured goods, machinery, etc.

b) Food Imports per capita:

Main Suppliers

Australia, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore.
Exports  
(SPC Statistics)
$NZ240,000 [US$250,900] in 1978, mainly
copra, passion fruit, and handicrafts
(National Development Plan, p. 10).

Main Markets  
Australia, Britain, New Zealand.

Overseas Assistance  
a) Bilateral ODA:
A$2.9m [US$3.2m] in 1980.
A$4.3m [US$4.8m] in 1979.
A$3.6m [US$4.1m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$3.2m [US$3.6m] in 1980.
A$4.4m [US$4.9m] in 1979.
A$3.7m [US$4.3m] in 1978.

Budget was 71% subsidized by New Zealand
(NZ$1.8m) in 1978 (National Development Plan,
p. 10).

Subsistence Agriculture  
4,800 acres or "bush gardens"

Cash Crop Agriculture  
Lime, passion fruit, and taro.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers  
Tobi Tala Niue (weekly) produced by the
Information Office in English and Niuean.

Telecommunications  
A single-line telephone system connects all
villages on the island. In 1980 there were
400 telephones on the island (Abstract of
Statistics 1980, p. 57). A radio station is
maintained by the government for overseas
communications.

Domestic and international telephone and
telegraph services, coast station maritime
service, aeronautical radio navigation aids
and communications, VHF mobile communications
equipment, meteorological information.

Niue is participating in the UNDP/ITU
Regional Telecommunications Network Project
in order to improve and rationalize
communications in the

41 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Radio Niue broadcasts part time. The Information Office is responsible for programming and production of broadcasting.

There is no television on Niue.

Weather reports are prepared by the Radio Station operators under the supervision of the Radio Superintendent. Eight reports are provided daily at three-hour intervals. In addition, climatological observations are made daily at 9:00 a.m. This information is forwarded to the New Zealand Meteorological Service for processing, and as a result Niue obtains daily weather forecasts via TELECOM Fiji, as well as analyses or meteorological statistics as and when required.

The Aerodrome Superintendent is responsible for aerodrome weather reports for all aircraft operating through Niue (New Zealand Meteorological Service, internal memo, 1970).

Establishment of a small meteorological station at Vaipapahi Farm is planned as part of the work of the Applied Agricultural Research Section (Smulders, p. 17).

**TRANSPORT**

**Roads**

Niue has 128 km. of all-weather roads and 96 km. of bush track roads. The 60 km. main road circles the island, and there are roads between Alofi and Lakepa, Alofi and Liku, and Alofi and Hakupu (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 306).

**Vehicles**

There were 1,349 vehicles in 1982.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Airport</strong></th>
<th>Hanan International Airport at Fonuakula has a sealed runway of 1,642 m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Airlines</strong></td>
<td>Polynesian Airlines flies to Western Samoa and to New Zealand via Tonga: Apia-Tonga-Niue-Apia, 3 flights a week; Apia-Niue-Tonga-Auckland, once a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ports</strong></td>
<td>There are no wharves for shipping; vessels tie up outside the reef. The port or Alori is an open roadstead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shipping</strong></td>
<td>Lloyd Line ships call at Niue, and New Zealand Shipping Corporation provides a four-weekly service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

| There is a 42-bed hospital at Alofi. |

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

| All Forum countries. |
| Australia. |
| Netherlands. |
| New Zealand: Representative. |
| U.S.A.: U.S. Ambassador in Wellington is accredited. |

**MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

| Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. |
| South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation. |
| South Pacific Commission. |
| South Pacific Forum. |
PAPUA NEW GUINEA COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area
462,243 sq. km.

Land Distribution
Papua New Guinea comprises the eastern half of the large island or New Guinea, 9 main island groups, and 9 smaller island groups - 200 islands in all.

Geographical Type
High mountainous continental islands and a few coral atolls.

Population
13.1% urban population.

Population Distribution
1980 census (by province):
- Morobe: 310,526
- Eastern Highlands: 277,180
- Western Highlands: 262,886
- Southern Highlands: 235,647
- East Sepik: 220,903
- Madang: 211,209
- Chimbu: 178,490
- Enga: 164,476
- East New Britain: 133,530
- North Solomons: 128,890
- Milne Bay: 127,841
- National Capital Dist.: 122,761
- Central: 117,242
- West Sepik: 114,119
- West New Britain: 89,229
- Western: 78,881
- Northern: 71,273
- New Ireland: 65,705
- Gulf: 64,167
- Manus: 25,844

GOVERNMENT

Political Status
Independent state within the British Commonwealth.

Government Structure
Governor-General; unicameral Parliament, a 109 member House of Assembly headed by the Prime Minister; 27 Cabinet Ministers; Judiciary.

Provincial/District Level
The country is divided into 20 provinces including the National Capital District. Each
Local Government

Fourteen area authorities have been superseded by 19 provincial governments.

Size of Police and Military Forces

Police Force: In December 1979 there were 4,344 members of the PNG Police Force: 326 officers, including 29 non-nationals, and 4,018 other ranks (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 331).

Defense: In January 1980 there were 3,655 national members, including 298 national officers; only 134 Australians remained on loan to the PNG Defence Force. The Force is composed of a land element, with 3 battalions; a maritime element, with 5 attack-class patrol boats and heavy landing craft; and an air element, which has 4 DC3 and 3 Nomad aircraft (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 331).

Total Government Expenditure

K587.6m [US$866.7m] in 1980.
K542.1m [US$758.9m] in 1979.
(PNG Abstract of Statistics, September Quarter 1981, p. 4)
A$537.5m [US$618.1m] in 1978.


Size of Public Service

In 1980, 52,862 persons were employed in the public service.

ECONOMY

GDP

K1,731.6m [US$2554.1m] at current purchasers' values in 1980.
K1,614.5m [US$2260.3m] at current purchasers' values in 1979.
(PNG Statistical Bulletins, No. 13, January 1982, p. 7)
A$1,551.2m [US$1783.88m] at market prices in 1978.

A$519 [US$597] per capita in 1978 (SPC, Statistical Summary)
### Imports

- **a) Total Imports:**
  - A$701.9m [US$786m], primarily equipment, machinery, cereals, meat, foodstuffs. A$556.2m [US$639.6m] in 1978.

- **b) Food Imports per capita:**
  - Unknown.

### Main Suppliers

- Australia, Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, U.S.A.

### Exports

- **A$858.6m [US$961.6m] in 1979**, mainly coffee, cocoa, copra, copper ore and concentrate, timber. A$639.9m [US$735.9m] in 1978.

### Main Markets

- Australia, Britain, Japan, U.S.A., West Germany.

### Subsistence Agriculture

- In July 1971, 41.05% of the local population were engaged in subsistence activities (*PNG, Its Economic Situation and Prospects for Development*, p. 186).

### Cash Crop Agriculture

- PNG is the largest producer of copra and coconut oil in the South Pacific. In 1979 the Hoskins factory produced 32,400 tons of oil and 4,600 tons of kernel. The value of palm oil exports was K14m [US$19.6m]. The value of cocoa exports in 1979 was K61.3m [US$85.8m]. (*Pacific Islands Yearbook*, pp. 337-338)

### Overseas Aid

- **a) Bilateral ODA:**
  - A$251.6m [US$281.8m] in 1980.
  - A$24.5m [US$269.4m] in 1979.
  - Australian aid for five years starting in 1976 (untied budget support).

- **b) Total ODA (multilateral):**
  - A$253.4m [US$283.8m] in 1979.

- **Sources:** ADB, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, U.K., UNDP.

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49 Pacific Islands Development Program

East-West Center
**Newspapers**

The *Papua New Guinea Post Courier* is a national morning newspaper. Other newspapers include the *Niugini News*, a daily paper with a weekender, based in Lae, and the *Weekly Times of Papua New Guinea*. There are numerous smaller newspapers and newssheets covering regional areas.

**Telecommunications**

PNG is linked via the SEACOM coaxial international cable to Guam, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Australia. Further connections to New Zealand, Britain, and Canada can be made via the COMPAC cable. The Coastal Radio Service, with two stations, provides communications with snips at sea. Telex service is available.

High frequency internal links from the SEACOM cable are in operation.

An internal radio network operates through a system of zone centers linked to government or privately operated high frequency outstations. There are over 1,000 of these outstations at isolated missions, timber camps, plantations, etc.

**Radio**

The National Broadcasting Commission came into existence on 1 December 1973. The Commission combines the functions of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which had operated in PNG since the end of World War II, and the 17 regional radio stations which had previously been run by the PNG Government. The NBC stations accept commercial advertising. FM service began on 25 December 1981.

Generally the national stations are designed to serve the better educated Papua New Guineans, expatriates, and the schools. The provincial short-wave stations are designed exclusively for the local people they serve in the areas where they are located.

NBC medium-wave stations are located at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang, Goroka, and Wewak, although the national programs originate in Port Moresby. NBC short-wave stations, which also carry the national programs, are located in Port Moresby, Rabaul, and Wewak.

Provincial short-wave stations that cater only to their immediate areas are located at
The main station of the National Weather Forecasting Service is located at Burn's Peak, Port Moresby. Recorded weather bulletins are available by telephone (214011). There are smaller stations at Jackson's Airport, Daru, Kavieng, Kieta Lae, Madang, Rabual, and Wewak.

There are, in all, 35 fully commercial cinemas in 19 urban centers. Also, many clubs and institutions screen commercial/educational films.

The total length of roads in all provinces is 17,241 km.

In December 1980 there were 49,770 registered vehicles (PNG. Statistical Bulletins, "Registered Motor Vehicles at 31 December 1980," p. 3).

The two main airports in PNG are Jackson's, at Port Moresby, and Nadzab, 40 km. from Lae. At Jackson's a new runway and has been built on the existing site, 2,750 m. long and 45 m. wide, and thus capable of taking wide-bodied aircraft (e.g., the Boeing 747 and DC10). New taxiways and a high-strength apron have also been built.

It was considered that Lae Airport had reached the limit of development. Therefore, an old wartime airstrip, Nadzab, about 40 km. up the Markham Valley, was developed; it began operations on 29 October 1977.

There are hundreds of small airstrips throughout Papua New Guinea, many of them privately owned.

In addition to Jackson's (Port Moresby) and Nadzab, the following major airstrips take regular scheduled services: Daru, Buka, Goroka, Kavieng, Kieta, Madang, Momote (Manus Island), Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Vanimo, and Wewak.

51 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
International:
Air Nuigini, Qantas, and one regional airline, Air Pacific, provide regular air service. Philippines Airlines and Cathay Pacific Airways operate special charter flights through Port Moresby.

Domestic:
Air Nuigini also has two third-level operators running feeder services and a large number of charter operators.

The Papua New Guinea Harbours Board is responsible for the ports of Aitape, Alotau, Lorengau, Vanimo, Port Moresby, Samarai, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Kavieng, Kieta, Wewak, Oro Bay, and Kimbe. The Board has a full-time chairman and secretary. The main ports are in the charge of port managers. The Board is financed by port and harbor charges and, in addition, is empowered to raise loans.

The ports of entry are: Port Moresby, Samarai, Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Lorengau, Oro Bay, Kavieng, Kieta, Alotau, and Kimbe. Harbormasters and Customs officers are stationed at the main ports. At other ports, notices of arrival are necessary so that a Customs officer can be sent.

The following are the main wharves in use in 1977:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aitape</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alotau</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buka</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daru</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavieng</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kieta</td>
<td>102.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimbe</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lae—old section</td>
<td>246.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new section</td>
<td>184.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorengau (Nabu)</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madang</td>
<td>137.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oro Bay</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Moresby NE berth</td>
<td>213.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW berth</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabaul, Bay Road</td>
<td>152.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blanche Street</td>
<td>93.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shipping

International:
Vessels on regular runs from overseas ports to Papua New Guinea are primarily cargo carriers, although some take passengers. Occasionally, cruise ships from various lines include Papua New Guinea ports in their itineraries.

In 1977, the government-owned Papua New Guinea Shipping Corporation was formed. It trades under the name PNG LINE (PNGL). Initially, it operated in cooperation with New Guinea Australia Line (NGAL) and Containers Pacific Express (CONFAC) to provide a container service between Australia and PNG. Three ships, built in Japan and launched between April and June 1977, are used on the run.

The following shipping lines were operating on a regular basis in 1978:

From Australian ports:

CONFAC (Burns Philp and AWP Line)/NGAL/PNGL: Three container vessels on a 28-day turnaround every 9 days from Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Rabaul, Kavieng, Kieta, and Honiara (Solomon Islands).

FARRELL LINES: Monthly service from Tasmania, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane to Lae and Rabaul.

NEW GUINEA EXPRESS LINES: Three-weekly conventional and container services from Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane to Port Moresby, Lae, and Rabaul.

KARLANDER NEW GUINEA LINES: Service from Melbourne and Sydney to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Wewak, Manus, Kimbe, and Rabaul.

From the Far East:

CHINA NAVIGATION LTD.: Regular cargo service from Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore to Rabaul, Wewak, Madang, Lae, and Port Moresby.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vanimo</th>
<th>Wewak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touchdowns</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
From New Zealand:

FARRELL LINES: 30-day service from Auckland to Lae and Rabaul.

SOFRANA-UNILINES: Service from Auckland to PNG via Vila, Santo, and Honiara, returning via Noumea.

From the U.S.:

FARRELL LINES: Regular service from U.S. west coast ports to Lae and Rabaul; LASH ships to PNG via Pago Pago, Auckland, and Australian ports.

From Europe:

BANK LINE: Regular cargo service from Hull, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Rotterdam to Port Moresby, Lae, Madang, Kimbe, Rabaul, and Kieta, returning via North America.

Domestic:

Over 100 coastal vessels ranging in size from 5 tons to 1,000 tons provide cargo and limited passenger service between main PNG ports, outports, plantations, and missions.

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

Four base hospitals - at Port Moresby, Lae, Rabaul, and Goroka - provide services for each of the four geographical regions of Papua New Guinea. There are district hospitals in those provinces where there is no base hospital. The copper project in Bougainville is served by the hospital at Arawa. In 1975 new hospitals were opened at Kimbe, West New Britain, and at Mendi, Southern Highlands. The new Kavieng and Maprik hospitals have been completed. In December 1979 there were a total of 20 hospitals, 161 health centers, 209 sub-centers, and 1,788 aid posts in Papua New Guinea (*Pacific Islands Yearbook*, p. 334).

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

Australia: Australian High Commission in Port Moresby, Consulate General in Lae; PNG High Commission in Canberra, Consulate General in Sydney.

Belgium: PNG Trade Commissioner in Brussels.

54 *Pacific Islands Development Program*

East-West Center
Fiji: PNG First Secretary, Suva Office.
Japan: PNG Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo.
Indonesia: PNG Ambassador to Indonesia and the Philippines.
New Zealand: PNG First Secretary, Wellington Office.
Pakistan: PNG Honorary Consul to Pakistan (PIM, April 1981).
Philippines: PNG Ambassador to Indonesia and the Philippines.
United Kingdom: PNG Acting High Commissioner to Britain.
United Nations: PNG Ambassador to U.S. and U.N.
U.S.A.: American Ambassador in Port Moresby; PNG Ambassador to U.S. and U.N.

Papua New Guinea has established diplomatic relations with 56 countries. They are: Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Denmark, East Germany, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany,* Fiji,* Finland,* France,* Ghana, Greece, Holy See,* Hungary, India, Indonesia,* Iraq, Israel, Italy,* Japan,* Kiribati, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Nigeria (High Commissioner in Canberra is Ambassador to PNG [South Sea Digest, 4 June 1982]), Norway, Pakistan, Peoples Republic of China,* Philippines,* Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore,* Spain, Solomon Islands, Sweden,* Switzerland,* Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Tuvalu, U.K.,* U.S.A.,* U.S.S.R., Vanuatu, Yugoslavia (PNGFAI, July 1981).

* Denotes resident representation in Papua New Guinea, either through diplomatic representation or honorary consul.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank.
British Commonwealth of Nations.
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
Food and Agriculture Organization.
International Civil Aviation Organization.
International Civil Defense Organization.
International Cocoa Organization.
International Coffee Organization.
International Labor Organization.

55 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
South Pacific Air Transport Council (associate status).
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
United Nations.
United Nations Economic, Social, and Cultural Organization.
World Health Organization.
The dashed lines on this map do not constitute recognized boundaries; they group islands under the same political jurisdiction.

SOLOMON ISLANDS COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area 28,530 sq. km.

Land Distribution Double chain of six large islands and many smaller ones.

Geographical Type Coral atolls, raised coral reefs, and high mountainous islands.

Population Estimated at 233,000 on 30 June 1981. 
Mid 1980 estimate: 225,000. 
( SPC Statistics ) 
9% urban population.

- Malaita 60,043
- Western 40,329
- Guadalcanal 31,677
- Honiara 14,942
- Makira/Ulawa 14,891
- Central Islands 13,576
- Eastern Islands 10,945
- Santa Isabel 10,420
- TOTAL 196,823

GOVERNMENT

Political Status Constitutional monarchy, member of the British Commonwealth.

Government Structure Governor-General is the Queen's representative (5-year term). The legislative arm is a unicameral National Parliament of 38 members, elected to 4-year terms. The executive arm is the National Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister, who chooses his ministers. (South Sea Digest Fact Sheet, 15 January 1982)

Provincial/District Level Seven provinces; provincial government.

Local Government Local councils (4 districts divided into 8 local councils).
### Size of Police and Military Forces

**Police Force:** The Commissioner of Police heads a force of 423 men, who serve in 14 police stations: 16 officers, 19 inspectors, and 388 NCOs and other ranks. There are also a Police Training School and a Police Mobile Unit.

### Total Government Expenditure

- A$38.9m [US$43.6m] in 1979.
- A$30.6m [US$35.2m] in 1978.


### Size of Public Service

In 1980, 6,044 persons were employed in the public service (*1981 Statistical Yearbook*, p. 128).

### ECONOMY

#### GDP

- SI$135.0m [US$149m] at market prices in 1981.
- A$116.7m [US$130.7m] at market prices in 1979.
- A$81.7m [US$94m] in 1978.
- SI$64.684m [US$74.386m] in 1977.


#### Imports

**a) Total Imports:**
- A$52.7m [US$59m] in 1979, mainly foodstuffs, oil, and manufactured goods.
- A$30.9m [US$35.6m] in 1978.

**b) Food Imports per capita:**

#### Main Suppliers

Australia, Britain, Japan, Singapore.

60 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
**Exports**

SI$60.8m [US$67.3m] in 1980 ([1981 Statistical Yearbook, p. 36]).  
A$62.7m [US$70.2m] in 1979, mainly fish, copra, and timber.  
A$30.6m [US$35.2m] in 1978.

**Main Markets**

Australia, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom.

**Subsistence Agriculture**

In 1976 the plantations output was 10,285 tons.

**Cash Crop Agriculture**

Copra production in the Solomons totalled a record 33,673 tons in 1981 ([South Sea Digest, 18 June 1982]). In 1980 the copra production was 29,169 metric tons, of which 28,821 metric tons were exported at a value of SI$10.52m [US$11.6m] ([1981 Statistical Yearbook, p. 71]).

**Overseas Assistance**

a) Bilateral ODA:  
A$27.2m [US$30.5m] in 1980.  
A$20.6m [US$23m] in 1979.  
A$21m [US$24m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):  
A$30.9m [US$34.6] in 1980.  
A$23.2m [US$26.7m] in 1979; same in 1978.  
Britain finances 15% of the recurrent budget and 98% of the capital budget; Australia and the United States also provide assistance.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Newspapers**

There are three weekly newspapers: *Solomons News, Drum, Solomons Star,* and *Solomons Tok Tok*. The *Nadepa* appears fortnightly. The Diocese of Melanesia (Anglican) also provides a regular periodical. ([Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 387])

**Telecommunications**

International radiotelephone service is available; also, Honiara is linked with Gizo and Auki by radiotelephone. Telephone service exists in Honiara, Gizo, and Auki.

**Radio**

The Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service provides 103 hours or transmissions per week. Australia is providing A$381,000 to build a broadcasting facility at Ndende in the Santa 61 Island Development Program East-West Center
Cruz Group. Facilities at Honiara and Gizo have recently been upgraded.
(Australia-South Pacific Newsletter, May 1981, p. 4)

**Cinema**

There are two commercial cinemas in Honiara and one in Gizo.

**Weather Service**

Meteorological and local weather services are provided by Australia (National Development Plan, Vol. I, p. 66). Australia has begun a three-year project to improve meteorological services in the Solomons. The project will cater particularly to the needs of aviation and shipping, which are important to the country's development. It is being managed by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology on behalf of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB), which has provided A$315,000 for equipment to receive data from satellites, more sophisticated communications and observational equipment, and a radar unit to measure speed and direction of upper winds. The Bureau will undertake the training in the Solomon Islands and in Australia of local staff. (Island Business News, April 1982, pp. 23-24)

**TRANSPORT**

**Roads**

There are 470 km. of main roads, including 84 km. of bitumen roads. The urban areas of Honiara, Auki, and Gizo have an additional 85 km. of secondary roads. In January 1980 a new 14.5 km. sealed road was opened between Munda and Noro on New Georgia Island. In the rural areas there are some 1200 km. of secondary roads.

**Vehicles**

In 1980, there were 2,549 registered vehicles.

**Airports**

The Henderson Airport in Honiara and the Munda airfield on New Georgia Island can service aircraft up to Boeing 737 and F27 standards respectively. The Gizo airfield is equipped to service light aircraft. There are in total 11 government, 9 licensed, and 2 private aerodromes.

**Airlines**

International:
Air Niugini from Papua New Guinea; Air Pacific from Fiji, Vanuatu, and Australia;...
and Air Nauru connecting Nauru, Australia, and the Northern Pacific.

Domestic:
Solomon Islands Airways (SOLAIR) provides internal services to 27 airstrips on various islands.
Through an agreement with the Vanuatu Government, SOLAIR will provide a twice weekly air service between Honiara, Santo, and Port-Vila until 31 March 1983, when the agreement terminates (South Sea Digest, April 1982).

Ports
The main port of Honiara has two wharves; the larger is capable of taking vessels up to 198 m. in length with a draught of 9.1 m. There are other ports at Yandina (Russell Islands), Gizo, Tulagi (Florida Islands), Viru Harbour (New Georgia Island), Nila (Shortland Islands), and Ringicove (Kolombangara Island). A new wharfage at Auki (Malaita Island) is now available for local vessels up to 36.6 m. in length with draughts of up to 3 m.

Shipping
International:
Bank Line from Europe via Panama, DaIwa Line, Kyowa Shipping Lines, New Guinea-Australia Line, and SOFRANA Unilines.

Domestic:
Interisland transport is by a fleet of about 145 craft.
The Solomon Islands Navigation Services has a new ferry boat that will operate between Honiara and Gizo, calling at Yandina and 15 other ports in the Western Province. The 122-ton Solomon Princess, built in Japan, has a length of 27.6 m. and can carry more than 140 passengers at a cruising speed of a little over 10 knots. (South Sea Digest, February 1981)

MEDICAL FACILITIES
The main hospital in the Solomons is Central Hospital in Honiara, with 158 beds. There are 6 government hospitals in the Solomons (528 beds) and 2 church hospitals (139 beds), making a total of 667 beds. There are also 135 clinics with a total of between 750 and 800 beds. (1981 Statistical Yearbook, pp. 164, 167).
RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Australia: High Commissioner, Australian Commission in Honiara.
New Zealand: High Commissioner.
Papua New Guinea: High Commissioner.
South Korea: Ambassador to Australia is accredited.
United Kingdom: High Commissioner.
U.S.A.: Ambassador to Papua New Guinea is accredited.

The Solomon Islands has diplomatic ties with 13 countries (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 388). In 1982 it established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (South Sea Digest, 21 May 1982).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank.
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
NIUATOPUTAPU GROUP

NIUAFOOU

TONGA

VAVA’U GROUP

HA’APAI GROUP

TONGATAPU GROUP

NUKUALOFA

TONGA COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area
267 sq. mi. (699 sq. km.).

Land Distribution
Three main island groups with 169 islands, of which only 36 are inhabited (Third Five Year Development Plan, p. 1).

Geographical Type
Most of the islands are of coral limestone and generally low. There is a chain of volcanic islands to the west.

Population

Population Distribution
1976, by District (Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 106):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tongatapu</td>
<td>57,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vava'u</td>
<td>15,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha'apai</td>
<td>10,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Eua</td>
<td>4,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niuas</td>
<td>2,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>90,085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOVERNMENT

Political Status
Independent constitutional monarchy.

Government Structure
Sovereign, Privy Council comprising Cabinet Ministers presided over by the King, Cabinet consisting of Ministers and Governors and presided over by the Prime Minister, Legislative Assembly, and the Judiciary.

Provincial/District Level
Appointed Governors in Ha'apai and Vava'u. Elected district officials. Three Government Representatives for 'Eua, Niuatoputapu, and Niuafo'ou respectively.

Local Government
Town officials are elected.

Size of Police and Military Forces
Police: The Police Service, which comprises some 300 persons, maintains stations in Nuku'Alofa, Mu'a, and Nukunuku in Tongatapu and on the islands of 'Eua, Nomuka, Lifuka, Vava'u, Niuafou, and Niuatoputapu. It operates its own training establishment.
transport fleet, and telecommunications network.
The Fire Service is located within the Police Training School in Nuku'alofa and has a staff of 26 persons.
(Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 325)

Defense: The Tonga Defence Force has been reorganized into the Tonga Defence Services, combining the Royal Guards and the Defence Force. A Maritime Unit has also been formed.
(Third Five Year Development Plan, p. 29)

|                                      | A$10.4m [US$12m] in 1978.      |

(SPC, Statistical Summary, p. 7)

Size or Public Service
About 3,000 persons are employed in the public service.

ECONOMY

GDP
A$38.5m [US$43.1m] at factor cost in 1979/80.
A$40.3m [US$46.3m] at market prices in 1979/1980.

A$431 [US$496] per capita in 1978/79
(SPC, Statistical Summary, p. 7)

Imports
a) Total Imports:
A$30.1m [US$33.7m] in 1980, mainly food and manufactured goods.
A$26.2m [US$29.3m] in 1979.
A$22.3m [US$25.6m] in 1978.

b) Food Imports per capita:

Main Suppliers
Australia, Britain, Fiji, Japan, New Zealand.

Exports
A$6.8m [US$7.6m] in 1980.
A$6.9m [US$7.7m] in 1979.
A$4.8m [US$5.5m] in 1978.
A$4.561m [US$5.193m] in 1977, 80% coconuts, also bananas.

Main Markets

Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand.

Overseas Assistance

a) Bilateral ODA:
A$11.3m [US$12.7m] in 1980.
A$18.2m [US$20.4m] in 1979.
A$7m [US$8m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$21m [US$23.5m] in 1979.
A$8.4m [US$9.7m] in 1978.

Sources; ADB, Australia, Britain, EEC, New Zealand, Taiwan, U.K., UNDP, U.S.A., West Germany.

Subsistence Agriculture

Coconuts are grown on 54% of the land (Third Five Year Development Plan, p. 36).
75% of the sector's production is consumed in the country (OFDA, Country Profile, p. 17).

Cash Crop Agriculture

Unknown.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers

The Tongan Chronicle has a Tongan language counterpart, Ko e Kaloni-kali-Tonga. The circulation is 900 for the English edition and 3700 for the Tongan edition (Runeborg, p. 47). It is estimated that about 30,000 people read the papers. There is a delay of about 5 days in reaching the outer islands. The Tongan community in New Zealand is producing a fortnightly newspaper in English and Tongan called Talanga, which is distributed in New Zealand and the Islands. A new paper was established at the beginning of 1982, and there are church monthly or biweekly papers by subscription.

Telecommunications

Nuku'Alofa is connected with other countries by radiotelephone via satellite. The major islands are linked by telegraph (24 hours) and restricted radiotelephone.
There were 590 telephone subscribers at the end of 1974. Automatic telephone service started in February 1979 (Kavaikku 1979, in Runeborg, p. 51), with a 24-hour link via satellite, and about 1500 subscribers. PEACESAT has been in operation since mid 1972.
There is a 24-hour marine safety service as well as aeronautical and meteorological services (Third Five Year Development Plan, p. 257).

**Radio**

The Tonga Broadcasting Commission operates two 10 kw. AM transmitters, which can be clearly heard in Fiji, Samoa, Niue, Kiribati, and New Zealand. It is estimated that there are 9,000 radio receivers and that more than 58% of the households have radios (Runeborg, p. 49).

**Television**

There are a few sets that pick up broadcasts from American Samoa.

**Cinema**

There are three movie theaters in Nuku'Alofa, with a total seating capacity of 1700; four 35mm. projectors and three 16mm. projectors are used in these theaters. To take cinema to the villages, three 16mm. and two 35mm. projectors are used (Runeborg, p. 49). There are two movie theaters in Vava'u and one in Kologa.

**Weather Service**

Meteorological services are provided.

**TRANSPORT**

**Roads**

In 1980, the road system had a total length of 973 km. and consisted of a main network of bitumen and coral roads linking villages and towns, and an extensive network of earth roads connecting main roads or serving groups of agricultural allotments (Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 264).

**Vehicles**

There were 2,475 vehicles at the end of 1979 (Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 262).

**Airports**

The International Airport of Fua'amotu on Tongatapu has a main sealed runway 2,100 m. in length, with clearways at both ends. The airport is now being upgraded, with UNDP contributing US$500,000 towards the cost. The runway is being extended to 2,400 m. and widened to 45 m., and the passenger terminal is being enlarged. Boeing 737 and 707 aircraft will be landing there beginning in July 1982. (Island Business News, April 1982, p. 24)
Airlines
International:
Air Pacific, Air New Zealand, Air Nauru, and Polynesian Airlines provide regular air service to Fiji, Western Samoa, Niue, New Zealand, and New Caledonia. Fiji Air is negotiating to open a direct service from Fiji to Vava'u in Tonga (South Sea Digest, 4 June 1982).

Domestic: South Pacific Island Airways has flights connecting Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u, and 'Eua and also provides service to Pago Pago. Tonga Air provides domestic services (except to 'Eua).

Ports
The Queen Salote Wharf in the main port or Nuku'Alofa on Tongatapu is 100 m. long, with an apron of 10 m. and a depth of 13 m. alongside. At Neiafu in Vava'u, ships drawing less than 7 m. and no longer than 120 m. may berth. There is also a smaller port, Pangai'a, on Lifuka Island in the Ha'apai Group. At Lituka large ships anchor about 1 km. from the jetty.

Shipping
Regular services are provided by Pacific Forum Line, Union Steamship, Karlander, Bank Line, Columbus, and Warner Pacific Line. The Shipping Corporation of Polynesia, a Tonga-Columbus joint venture, operates an interisland service supplemented by community-owned boats (Investment in Tonga, p. 4).

MEDICAL FACILITIES
There are three main hospitals in Tonga - Vaiola on Tongatapu, Ngu on Vava'u, and Niu'ui in Ha'apai - with a total of 296 beds. Seven rural dispensaries - at Mu'a, Kolovai, 'Eua (16 beds), Nomuka, Ha'afeva, Niuato'ou, and Niuatoputapu (10 beds) - offer a limited range of services. (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 411)
In 1980 Tonga had a total of 325 beds (Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 301).
RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Australia: Australian High Commissioner in Tonga.
France: Honorary Consul General.
Israel: The Israeli Ambassador based in Canberra presented his credentials to the King in Nuku’Alofa in February 1981 (PIM, April 1981).
Nauru: Honorary Consul General.
New Zealand: New Zealand High Commissioner in Tonga.
Republic of China (Taiwan): Ambassador.
Sweden: Honorary Consul General.
Turkey: Tonga and Turkey have established diplomatic relations. The Turkish Ambassador to Australia residing in Canberra is accredited.
United Kingdom: U.K. High Commissioner in Tonga. Treaties between Tonga and the U.K. are binding until legally terminated, as are treaties made on behalf of Tonga by the U.K. before Tongan independence.
United States: The Ambassador resident in Suva, Fiji, represents the U.S. in Tonga.
West Germany: Honorary Consul General.

Tonga has diplomatic relations with 19 countries.

The only Tongan Diplomatic Mission abroad is headed by the High Commissioner in the U.K., who is also accredited to other European countries and to the U.S.A.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank.
British Commonwealth or Nations.
COMSEC.
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
European Economic Community/ACP.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
International Postal Union.
International Telecommunications Union.
PFL.
Regional Aviation Council.
Regional Shipping Council.
RFA.
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.

72 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
South Pacific Commission (not a member but contributes).
South Pacific Forum.
UNDP.
UNESCO.
University of the South Pacific.
World Health Organization.
TUVALU COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area 27.6 sq. km. (under 10 sq. mi.)

Land Distribution Nine coral atolls.

Geographical Type Low coral atolls.

30% urban population.

Population Distribution 1979:

Vaitupu 1273
Funafuti 2120
Niutao 866
Nanumea 844
Nukufetau 626
Nanumanga 605
Nui 603
Nukulaelae 347
Niulakita 65
TOTAL 7349

GOVERNMENT

Political Status Independent.


Provincial/District Level Not applicable.

Local Government Island Councils on seven islands, and a town council on Funafuti.


Total Government Expenditure A$1.9m [US$2.1m] in 1979; same in 1978.


77 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Size of Public Service


ECONOMY

GDP

A$3.7m [US$4m] at market prices in 1979.
A$8.7m [US$10m] in 1977 (SPC, Statistical Summary).


Imports

a) Total Imports:
A$3.6m [US$3.5m] in 1980.
A$1.9m [US$2.1m] in 1979, mainly foodstuffs and manufactured goods.
A$1.6m [US$1.8m] in 1978.

b) Food Imports per capita:

Main Suppliers

Australia, Fiji, New Zealand.

Exports

A$40,000 [US$50,000] in 1978.

Main Markets

Britain.

Subsistence Agriculture

50% subsistence; 84% of economically active population (Tuvalu Development Plan, 1978–1980, p. 7); all islands except Funafuti.

Cash Crop Agriculture

Unknown.

Overseas Aid

a) Bilateral ODA:
A$3.9m [US$4.4m] in 1980.
A$3.7m [US$4m] in 1979.
A$2.2m [US$2.5m] in 1978.

b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$4.3m [US$4.8m] in 1980.
A$4m [US$4.5m] in 1979.
A$2.2m [US$2.5m] in 1978.

Sources: Australia, Britain, EEC, New Zealand, UNDP.
COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers

Tuvalu Newsheet is produced fortnightly by the Government.

Telecommunications

Single channel speech telephone between all islands, extending to Tarawa in Kiribati; new equipment for direct external communications via Fiji; satellite links with other Pacific nations through USP net, using ATS 1. Telegraphic communication with Kiribati and Nauru.

Radio

Radio Tuvalu broadcasts from Funafuti on 621 kHz with programs in Tuvaluan and English, 20 hours a week. A new 5 kilowatt transmitter provided by UNDP has improved reception throughout the country.

Radio communication consists of a government-owned radio transmitter and high frequency sets established on each island, which are operated according to fixed schedules. All sets use wet batteries except at Funafuti, where electricity is available. Radio communication networks are maintained with Fiji and Tarawa in Kiribati.

Weather Service

There is a New Zealand Meteorological Office in Funafuti.

TRANSPORT

Roads

Only Funafuti has vehicular roads. All islands have tracks or feeder roads to give access to cultivated areas.

Vehicles

There are motorcycles on all islands, but 4-wheeled vehicles are only in Funafuti and Vaitupu.

Airports

The airport at Funafuti is used for regional services and has a compacted coral strip with grass coverage. The runway is 5,100 m. long and 300 ft. wide, with a 200 ft. overrun at the northern end and a 500 ft. overrun at the southern end.

Airlines

International:
Air Pacific and Fiji Air fly in from Suva and Air Tungaru from Kiribati.
Domestic:
A seaplane service operates within Tuvalu.

Ports
There are port facilities for small ships at Funafuti and Nukufetau. The port or entry is Funafuti, which has a deepwater lagoon 20 km. by 16 km. with three entrance passages. Ships can anchor safely 400-800 m. from shore and are served by boat to a jetty equipped with a 5 ton crane.

Shipping
International:
The Pacific Forum Line calls about once a month from Australia and Fiji. Ships of the Nauru Pacific Line make periodic calls, and there are occasional visits by private or chartered vessels.

Domestic:
Tuvalu has only one small, government-owned freighter, the "Nivanga", which provides interisland services. It can carry up to 56 passengers and general cargo up to 120 tons.

MEDICAL FACILITIES
The Tuvalu Central Hospital, with 30 beds, is the only hospital in Tuvalu. Each island has a resident dresser, a state-registered nurse, and a maternity child health nurse (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 468).

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES
Australia: Australian High Commissioner in Suva is accredited. Tuvalu has a consul in Australia.
Fiji: Tuvalu has a High Commissioner in Suva.
New Zealand: Tuvalu has a consulate in New Zealand.
Papua New Guinea: Papua New Guinea High Commissioner to Tuvalu. Tuvalu's High Commissioner in Suva is also accredited to Papua New Guinea.
U.S.A.: The U.S. Ambassador in Suva is accredited.

Tuvalu established diplomatic relations with Bangladesh in December 1981 and with the Netherlands in February 1982. The country now has diplomatic relations with 16 countries. (EIDP, March 1982, p. 7)
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
- South Pacific Commission.
- South Pacific Forum (observer status).
The dashed lines on this map do not constitute recognized boundaries; they group islands under the same political jurisdiction.

VANUATU COUNTRY PROFILE

GEOGRAPHY

Area
11,880 sq. km. (4708 sq. mi.).

Land Distribution
80 islands, 70 inhabited at time of 1979 census.

Geographical Type
Volcanic islands; the Vanuatu archipelago is a volcanic arc and may be considered as an extension of the Solomon and Santa Cruz islands.

Population
120,000 official estimate at mid 1981. Mid 1980 estimate: 117,500 (SPC Statistics). About 18% urban: 13% in Port-Vila and 4.5% in Santo (Luganville).

Population Distribution
January 1979 census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Port-Vila</td>
<td>14,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santo (Luganville)</td>
<td>4,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All urban</td>
<td>19,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All rural</td>
<td>93,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>112,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOVERNMENT

Political Status
Independent republic within the British Commonwealth.

Government Structure
The Head of State is the President of the Republic, elected for 5 years by an Electoral College (Members of Parliament and Presidents of Regional Councils). The National Council of Chiefs, elected by peers sitting in the District Councils of Chiefs, constitutes an advisory body to the President. ("The Council of Chiefs advises on customs and tradition as well as the preservation and promotion of the country's culture and indigenous languages." First Five Year Plan).

Legislative power: A unicameral parliament, 39 seats; members elected every 4 years.

Executive power: Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (7 Ministers in 1982).

Judiciary power: Supreme court with a Chief Justice and 3 judges.
Provincial/District Level  
Not applicable.

Local Government  
After independence, a timetable was set up for the formation of 11 local Councils, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1982</th>
<th>1983</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aoabi/Maewo</td>
<td>Banks/Torres</td>
<td>Santo/Malo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakula</td>
<td>Ambrym</td>
<td>Pentecost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherds</td>
<td>Paama</td>
<td>Efate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafea</td>
<td>Epi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once established, local Councils assume responsibility progressively for many of the services previously provided directly by the Central Government. The District Commissioner System will be phased out by 1983. (First Five Year Plan, p. 14)

Size of Police and Military Forces  

Vanuatu Mobile Force: Paramilitary force of 300 men (15 officers, 285 other ranks) within the overall structure of the Police, with headquarters on Vila and permanent detachments at Santo and Tanna. VMF assists with community development projects, particularly on the outer islands, and conducts search and rescue operations after major incidents or disasters. A sea-going patrol boat is under its command.

Total Government Expenditure  
V3595m [about A$36m, US$40m] in 1980 (First Five Year Plan, p. 79).  
A$45.2m [US$51.9m] in 1978.  

Size of Public Service  
In 1981, 2016 salaried posts. Salaries paid for budgetary posts constitute 53.9% of the recurrent budget of 1981.  
In 1978 the National Government employed 368 permanent staff, 62 contract officers, and 37 second officers (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 4/8).
ECONOMY

GDP

V6400m. [A$64m, US$71.7m] in 1980.
V8000m. [A$80m, US$89.6m] at market prices in 1979.

(First Five Year Plan, p. 6)

US$530 per capita for 1978.

Imports

a) Total Imports:
V5123m [US$59.3m] in 1981 (of which V1197m for reexportation), mainly food, drugs, consumer goods, vehicles, equipment, building materials, and fuel (First Five Year Plan, p. 103).
A$63.8m [US$71.5m] in 1980.
A$55.5m [US$62.2m] in 1979.
A$43.9m [US$50.5m] in 1978.

b) Food Imports:
V1113m [US$12.8m] in 1981; food and drink for home consumption make up 28.4% of total imports value.


Main Suppliers

Australia, Fiji, France, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Singapore.

Exports

V2833m [US$32.8m] in 1981 (of which V1431m for reexportation), mainly copra, beef, cocoa, wood, coffee, and trocus shell.
A$31.4 [US$35.2m] in 1980.
A$37m [US$41.4m] in 1979.
A$31.9m [US$18.7m] in 1978.

Main Markets

Australia, Belgium, Fiji, France, Holland, Japan, New Caledonia, New Zealand.

Overseas Aid

a) 1982 Grant in Aid: More than V1400m [US$16.2m] (Australia, United Kingdom, European Development Fund, France, New Zealand).
Budgetary Aid: About V7.5m [US$0.08m] (France and United Kingdom).
Technical Assistance: About V12.6m [US$0.15m] (France and United Kingdom).
Total Grant in Aid and Budgetary Aid 1982-1986, as announced in First Five Year Plan.
Plan: V6187m [US$71.6m], of which Australia would provide 38%, United Kingdom 31%, EDF 13%, France 10%, New Zealand 5%, Canada 4%, and non-governmental organizations 2%.

b) Bilateral ODA:
A$38m [US$442.6m] in 1980.
A$33.7m [US$37.7m] in 1979.
Sources: Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand.
A$16m [US$18.4m] in 1978.

c) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$38m [US$42.6m] in 1980.
A$34m [US$38m] in 1979.
A$16.3m [US$18.7m] in 1978.

Subsistence Agriculture
80% of ni-Vanuatu throughout the rural sector engage in subsistence agriculture (Vanuatu, p. 119).

Cash Crop Agriculture
112,000 ha. [284,000 acres] on 53% of surface area under cultivation, on 20% of area fit for cultivation (ORSTOM Sources 1978-1979, updated by National Planning Office).
Perennial cash crops 69,000 ha. [117,160 acres] on 33% of surface area under cultivation, on 12% of surface area fit for cultivation. Coconuts (copra production about 45,000 tons per year), cocoa, coffee. For small holders, perennial cash crops often mean security, prestige, and demonstration of full ownership of land. Cattle raising is generally associated.
Plantation sector: 180,000 ha. [457,200 acres] of foreign, individual, or company operated plantations, of which 60,000 ha. [152,400 acres] are developed. Church estates: 16,000 ha. [40,640 acres].
During the last 20 years, cattle grazing under coconuts was widely developed.
In 1979 copra and coconut yielded $A21.43m [US$24m], coffee yielded $A1.2m [US$1.3m], and cocoa yielded $A236,160 [US$264,500] in exports.

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers

In June 1982, only two local newspapers were still being published:
Tam-Tam is a weekly trilingual paper (English, French, and Bislama) printed by the Government Information Office since November 1983.
1980; it gives official announcements and general information about local events and government activities; 1200 copies are issued, some of which are sent to the main islands.

*Vanu-aku Viewpoints*, formerly (1971-1977) *New Hebrides Viewpoints*, is the official newspaper of the Vanu-aku Pati; it gives news of the Party and general political news and is published every two months in English and Bislama.

All other newspapers - such as *Nabanga*, *Voice of Vanuatu*, and *Le Melanesien* - have stopped publication. It is said that *Voice of Vanuatu* will resume publication soon.

There is satellite service via an earth station in Port-Vila owned and operated by Vanitel, a private company. Vanitel charges the government and public for use of this service (*First Five Year Plan*, p. 331).

Postal services and internal radio and telecommunications are presently separated in the Department of Posts and Telephones and Department of Radio. Communications will be amalgamated in 1982 within the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

Telephone service is available in and between Port-Vila and Santo, between Port-Vila, Santo, and Isangel (Tanna), and in three locations on Malakula (Latakoro, Norsup, Lamap). Interisland calls are made through an operator. The service has severe limitations and reception is generally poor. Overseas radiotelephone service is available to Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, and Hong Kong.

The Government Coast Station on Vila provides telephone and telegraph services to ships. Also, there is a privately operated service in Palekula.

Telex facilities are available in Port-Vila and Santo (Luganville) and are provided on a rental basis from Vanitel. There is direct telex service to Sydney, Noumea, and Hong Kong.
The Department of Radio Communications operates and maintains the radio communications system. Telephone subscribers can call radio stations by Radio Malapoa (Port-Vila) or Radio Santo. Likewise, radio stations can call telephone subscribers or radio stations can call each other. Radio Malapoa and Radio Santo, besides serving individual radio stations and telephone subscribers, serve ships at sea and aircraft. Radio Vila offers programs in Bislama, New Hebrides pidgin, English, and French.

An aid-financed telecommunications project is now nearing completion. It involves the construction of 8 VHF installations in strategic locations throughout the archipelago and the installation of new telephone exchanges at Santo, Norsup (Malakula), and Isangel (Tanna). During the year, the system will become fully automatic (direct subscriber-to-subscriber dialling between the areas served by each of the exchanges).

The new telecommunication network will permit the inclusion of rural areas in the telephone system. Eight extra spurs for remote rural systems are planned. Proposed phasing is based upon the distribution of population:

1983: Northwest and Southwest Malakula
1984: North and West Santo
1985: East Pentecost and Anatom
1986: East Maewo and Torres

Four key VHF installations will be developed in Vanuatu (at Mota Lava, West Aoba, North Efate, and Tanna) as repeater stations for national coverage for aircraft and ships. Also projected is the extension of telegraphic services.

In 1981, the estimated number of telephones was: Port-Vila, 1500 lines and 1000 extensions; Santo, 300 lines and 200 extensions. In 1982, 40 radiotelephones were in operation (15 government, 25 private). Twenty more were to be added during the year. More than 200 private applications for radiotelephones are said to be on file, but this figure seems high.

Radio Vanuatu has a 13-hour daily broadcast program, with 8.5 hours of programming in Bislama and 4.5 hours in English and French.
The provision of regional transmitters and small regional studios is necessary (First Five-Year Plan). An MF transmitter and VHF-FM in conjunction with Radio Vanuatu are projected. Plans call for a small studio in Espiritu Santo and further studios on outer islands (Tanna, Malakula). An FM transmitter will enable Radio Vanuatu to have a commercial program and hence greater financial independence. The number of radio sets is not available but they are said to be everywhere, even in the most remote locations of the northern group, where the shortage of batteries due to irregular and infrequent shipping services may prevent extensive use.

Television

There is no local television.

Weather Service

Complete weather observations are obtained from 6 full reporting stations in the archipelago. A 5 cm. radar installation (to be replaced by a new one) is in the Meteorological Department in Port-Vila. Satellite photographs have been obtained since 1979. The Meteorological Service is under the authority of the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

TRANSPORT

Roads

In 1981 there were 1062 km. of roads, mostly unsurfaced, for an area of 12,190 sq. km.: Santo, 250 km. for 4250 sq. km.; Efate, 150 km. for 925 sq. km.; Tanna, 150 km. for 560 sq. km.; Pentecost, 112 km. for 560 sq. km.; and Malakula, 100 km. for 2050 sq. km.

Vehicles

There are more than 5,500 registered vehicles. More than 80% of these are in Efate and Santo.

Airports

The International Airport of Bauerfield in Vila has a runway 2,231 m. long. It is to be improved to handle larger aircraft during the Five Year Plan period, at a total cost of V336m. Improvements to the air traffic control facilities will cost V143.5 m.

Santo's airport at Pekoa has a sealed runway (2,000 m. x 30 m.) able to take F-2 and 8-737 aircraft.
New airfield construction is planned on southwest Santo and north Ambrym at an expected cost of V100 million.

There are also about 15 airfields on 11 other islands.

**Airlines**

International:
Air Nauru, Air Vanuatu, Air Pacific, UTA, and Solair provide regional services between Vanuatu, Nauru, Nadi, Noumea, Honiara, Sydney, and Auckland.
Solair will provide a twice weekly air service between Honiara, Santo, and Port-Vila until 31 March 1983 when the agreement between Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands ends (South Seas Digest, 23 April 1982).
Ansett Airlines of Australia has been designated an international carrier for Vanuatu. New routes were expected to be direct flights to Vila from Melbourne and Sydney or possibly Brisbane. (New Pacific, March/April 1981, p. 37)

**Domestic:**
Air Melanesia provides internal services.
There is also a private charter line.

**Ports**

Ports of entry are Vila and Santo (Luganville). There are safe, protected anchorages at Lolowai, Lamap, and Havannah Harbour.

Port-Vila:
Main wharf - Pontoon Bay, 212 m. in length, minimum depth alongside 10.7 m.; open piles construction; customs, immigration clearance, fresh water available (80 tons per hour).
Ardimanni wharf - privately owned, same location; 55 m. in length, minimum depth alongside 8.2 m.; open wood piles with facing of wood; may be used by cargo vessels; fresh water available (10 tons per hour); open storage, approximately 2000 sq. m.
Tanker jetty - southeast ot Paray Bay; serves only small tankers; entry possible only at high water with controlling draft or 7 ft. plus tide.
Small wharves - situated in town area opposite Iririki Island and privately owned; depth alongside restricted to about 2 m.; overhead power cables between Iririki Island and mainland with maximum clearance or 18”.
Pilotage - compulsory for vessels over 50 m. in length within port's limits.

92 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Tug - twin screw, 12 ton bollard pull, 780 hp.

Facilities - ship's gear used for loading and discharging; fork lifts take cargo to and from warehouse which is adjacent to wharf; 12 forklifts (2.5 - 3.5 tons), 1 12-ton fork lift, 1 20-ton fork lift, 1 20-ton container top lift frame; fresh water and frozen provisions obtainable in limited quantities; small repairs possible in local workshops.

Luganville (Espiritu Santo):
Main wharf - 140 m. in length, minimum depth alongside 10.4 m.; maximum tidal range 1.5 m.; sheds for general cargo, maximum 6000 cubic m.; copra storage, 9000 cubic m.; open storage area, 1600 sq. m.; container yard, total capacity 344; 1 9-ton crawler crane available for hire, 1 22-ton fork lift truck, and 9 fork lifts (2 3-ton, 1 2-ton, 5 1-ton, 1 9-ton), 1 22-ton container carrier fork lift with vertical spreader.

International:
Recent legislation makes Vanuatu a flag of convenience for ships' registry. Some foreign-owned vessels have begun to use the registry.
The Republic does not have a locally based ocean-going fleet.

Domestic:
Vanua Navigation operates within Vanuatu, together with small ships owned by various sectors of the community, government, businesses, and missions.
Some 40 privately owned vessels are freighting and trading throughout the archipelago, 5 of them with cargo capacity of over 100 tons, the remainder with 10 to 100 ton capacity. There are in addition 12 government-owned vessels, 3 of which are allocated either full- or part-time to Government Departments. Five of these boats are used for government administrative tours. The government fleet is, for the most part, old and becoming increasingly expensive to maintain. Boats used by the British and French Residencies prior to Independence have been sold.
Four out of the 5 largest privately owned vessels are now part of a government-controlled transport routing scheme. Under this scheme, which came into effect on 1 June 1981, the vessels make regular visits to all parts of the Republic.

"It is intended that a regular service to all parts or the archipelago will be a permanent feature of the marine transport system" (Five Year Plan). While the frequency of visits varies according to area, a regular 3-weekly service to all areas is said to be ensured. The remaining large vessel undertakes mainly contract freighting and, for the most part, is not involved in trading.

Of the small vessels, 4 provide a regular service, 1 between Port-Vila and Espiritu Santo and the remaining 3 between Espiritu Santo and areas in the Northern and Central Districts.

Interisland shipping is confined to 11 wharves. Most of the anchorages used by interisland ships do not have wharves.

Existing wharves and location (1981):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simonsen</td>
<td>Esp. Santo</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B P Wharf</td>
<td>Esp. Santo</td>
<td>Burns Philp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballande Wharf</td>
<td>Esp. Santo</td>
<td>Ballande Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Latour</td>
<td>Aore</td>
<td>S D A Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamap</td>
<td>Malakula</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wala Rano</td>
<td>Malakula</td>
<td>Catholic Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loitong</td>
<td>Pentecost</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craig Cove</td>
<td>Ambrym</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Wharf</td>
<td>Efate</td>
<td>Vanua Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B P Wharf</td>
<td>Efate</td>
<td>Burns Philp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballande Wharf</td>
<td>Efate</td>
<td>Ballande Vanuatu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL FACILITIES**

The new regional organization for Health Services will proceed according to the new local government organization. Until 1981, there were four administrative districts, each of which was headed by a District Medical Officer responsible for all health services within its jurisdiction except in Central District I (Efate), where the Central Hospital is controlled at the central level. The French Hospital in Port-Vila was closed in 1981. Vila-Base National Hospital has about 100 beds; the district hospitals in
Santo, Malakula, and Tanna together may have 230 beds available; and the rural hospitals in Ambae, Malakula, Pentecost, Epi, and Tanna together have about 150 beds. There are 40 Health Centers and 52 Rural Dispensaries.

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

Australia: High Commissioner resident at Port-Vila.
Belgium: Ambassador resident at Wellington.
Canada: High Commissioner resident at Canberra.
Federal Republic of Germany: Ambassador resident at Port-Moresby.
Fiji: High Commissioner resident at Suva.
France: Ambassador resident at Port-Vila.
Great Britain: High Commissioner resident at Port-Vila.
Japan: Ambassador resident at Suva.
New Zealand: High Commissioner resident at Honiara.
South Korea: Ambassador resident at Suva.
Sweden: Ambassador resident at Canberra.

Established diplomatic relations with Cameroon, China, India, Italy, Netherlands, Nigeria, North Korea, Soc. Rep. of Viet Nam, Spain, and Switzerland.

**MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

ACP-EEC (Lome II).
Asian Development Bank.
British Commonwealth.
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT).
ESCAP.
FORUM-SPEC.
Foundation for the People of the South Pacific (Fiji).
IBRD.
International Monetary Fund.
South Pacific Commission.
University of the South Pacific.
UNO.
World Council of Churches.
## GEOGRAPHY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1100 sq. mi. (2,935 sq. km.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Distribution</td>
<td>Two main islands and about 20 small islands, of which only two are inhabited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Type</td>
<td>High volcanic islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1979: 154,750.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.5% urban population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Distribution</td>
<td>1981:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apia Urban Area 33,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural Area 123,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1976:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apia Urban Area 32,099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northwest Upolu 36,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rest of Upolu 40,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Savai'i 42,218</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Status</th>
<th>Independent State.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Structure</td>
<td>Parliamentary democracy modified to suit Samoan conditions. Head of State, three-member Council of Deputies, and Legislative Assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial/District Level</td>
<td>Administrative districts are used for national departmental operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Government</td>
<td>The traditional Matai system has been maintained as the local form of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Police and Military Forces</td>
<td>Police: Local police force and 4 outpost stations. It is planned to divide the country geographically into areas of responsibility with regard to the police outpost system; this would create two new outpost stations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

99 Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center
Defense: Western Samoa has no military forces.

Total Government Expenditure
- A$32.8m [US$36.9m] in 1981.
- A$44.3m [US$50.9m] in 1978.

Size of Public Sector
- In 1980, there were 4,584 government employees (Annual Statistical Abstract, 1980, p. 26).

ECONOMY

GDP
- WS$62.4m [US$56m] producer prices in 1978 (Fourth Five Year Development Plan, p. 8).
- A$43.5m [US$50m] GNP in 1977.

Imports
- a) Total Imports:
  - A$66.4m [US$63.2m] in 1980, mainly equipment, machineries, consumer goods, and manufactured products.
  - A$66.9m [US$74.9m] in 1979.
  - A$45.9m [US$52.8m] in 1978.

- b) Food Imports per capita:

Main Suppliers
- Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan.

Exports
- A$15.5m [US$17.4m] in 1980; copra and cocoa are the main exports.
- A$16.5m [US$18.5m] in 1979.
- A$9.7m [US$11.2m] in 1978.

Main Markets
- Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, U.S.

Overseas Aid
- a) Bilateral ODA:
  - A$12.0m [US$13.4m] in 1980.
  - A$18.5m [US$20.7m] in 1979.
  - A$9.8m [US$11.3m] in 1978.
b) Total ODA (multilateral):
A$21m [US$23.5m] in 1980.
Sources: ADB, Australia, Britain, EEC, New Zealand, UNDP, U.S.
A$17.3m [US$19.9m] in 1978.

Subsistence Agriculture
In 1981, 68.8% of the labor force worked in the subsistence sector.

Cash Crop Agriculture
In 1980, 25,317 tons of copra valued at WS$8m [US$7.2m] and bananas valued at WS$272,000 [US$244,800] were reported (Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, July-Sept. 1981, pp. 40, 25).

COMMUNICATIONS

Newspapers
Newspapers include the Samoa Times (published biweekly), the Samoa Weekly, and the South Seas Star. The Prime Minister's Department produces two editions of Savali each fortnight; the Samoan edition is free and has a circulation of 10,500; the English edition has a circulation of about 1,500.

Telecommunications
The Central Radio Station in Apia is linked with 8 radio outstations via radiotelephone and telegraph. Overseas radiotelephone is available to American Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, U.S.A., Britain, and other countries.
Most local ships have radios. There is a continuous radio link with Faleolo Airport. Apia has a new automatic telephone exchange system. It is estimated that 4500 telephones were in use in 1981.

Radio
Western Samoa Broadcasting Service, 2AP, broadcasts on two channels in English and Samoan. Reception is fair in American Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tokelau, Fiji and Niue. 2AP has 3 satellite stations located around Upolu and Savai'i to improve coverage of channel 1. These stations are radio-controlled from Apia. All are located on the coast. 2AP has an emergency broadcast studio located inland at the Education Department Compound.
Approximately 85% of the rural households have radios.

Television
A limited number of sets receive broadcasts from American Samoa.

101 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
Weather Service

TRANSPORT

Roads
There are more than 1800 km. of roads on the two large Samoan Islands, of which just over 100 km. are sealed.

Vehicles
In 1981, there were 5,600 registered vehicles.

Airports
Faleolo is the international airport. There are also three domestic airports at Fagalii (623 m. strip), Maota, and Asau.

Airlines
International:
Polynesian Airlines provides service to American Samoa, Fiji, Niue, Cook Islands, Tonga, and New Zealand. Air Pacific, Air Nauru, and South Pacific Island Airways also provide regional services.

Domestic:
Polynesian Airlines provides domestic service in addition to its regional service.

Ports
There is a deepwater wharf in Apia, 198 m. long with 12 m. low water depth alongside. There is also a deepwater wharf at Asau on Savai'i.

Shipping
Western Samoa Shipping Corporation, Pacific Forum Line, and Samoa Shipping Service Ltd. provide shipping services.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Apia National Hospital, with 298 beds, is the main hospital of Western Samoa. There are 10 district hospitals in Upolu, located at Afega, Aleipata, Fagaloa, Falelatai, Manono, Fusi, Lefaga, Teulumoega, Lufilufi and Poutasi; together they have more than 200 beds. There are 6 hospitals in Savai'i, at Fagamolo, Palauli-i-Sisifo, Safotu, Sataua, Satupaitea, and Tuavisi, with 172 beds in all. (Pacific Islands Yearbook, p. 506; OFDA, Country Profile, pp. 10-11)

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Australia: Western Samoa has diplomatic relations with Australia.
New Zealand: Western Samoa has a High Commissioner in Wellington and a Consulate

102 Pacific Islands Development Program
East-West Center
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General in Auckland. New Zealand's Trade and Development Office has signed a Treaty of Friendship with Western Samoa.
People's Republic of China: Diplomatic relations have been established.
United States: Resident Ambassador in Wellington, New Zealand, represents the U.S. in Western Samoa; in 1969, an Honorary Consul was appointed to Los Angeles.

Western Samoa has had an Ambassador to the United Nations since 1976.

Asian Development Bank.
British Commonwealth of Nations.
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
G-77.
IBRD.
IFC.
International Monetary Fund.
South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation.
South Pacific Commission.
South Pacific Forum.
United Nations
World Health Organization.
### APPENDIX 1

**EXCHANGE RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ONE AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR ($A) EQUIVALENT TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIJIAN DOLLAR ($F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>0.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>0.92²</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu currencies are equivalent to the Australian dollar.*

**Sources:**
1. December 31, 1980. First Hawaiian Bank
3. 1 $W.S. equivalent to 0.90 US$, exchange rate used throughout *Western Samoa's Fourth Year Development Plan 1980-1984*.  

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>One Solomon Islands (SI$) equivalent to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1.1534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1.1069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1.1069</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>100 Vatu is equivalent to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1.354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>1.446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1.444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1.157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### South Pacific Commission, (1982), South Pacific Economics 1980: Statistical Summary

#### TABLE 2: POPULATION, LAND AND SEA AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimated Population (mid 1980)</th>
<th>Land Area (sq. km.)</th>
<th>Sea Area ('000 sq. km.)</th>
<th>Population Density (Persons/ sq. km.)</th>
<th>Estimated Annual % Growth Rate (Last 10 years)</th>
<th>Estimated Annual % Growth Rate (Last 5 years)</th>
<th>Estimated Percentate Growth 1970-80</th>
<th>Latest Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population Latest Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>32,400</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>32,395P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>17,100</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1,830</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>17,695P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>634,100</td>
<td>18,272</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>588,068</td>
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<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>148,100</td>
<td>3,255</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>137,382</td>
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<td>Guam</td>
<td>105,800</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>105,816(5),P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>58,600</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>3,550</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>56,213</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>6,966(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>139,400</td>
<td>19,103</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>133,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>3,296P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>16,862PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2,996,300</td>
<td>462,243</td>
<td>3,120</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3,006,779P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcairn</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>225,200</td>
<td>28,530</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>196,823</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokelau</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1,572P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>97,400</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>90,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust Territory of the</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islands</td>
<td>116,200</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>117,618P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>7,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>117,500</td>
<td>11,880</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>112,596P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis and Futuna</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>9,192</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>156,400</td>
<td>2,935</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>158,130P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**South Pacific Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population (Excluding PNG)</th>
<th>Land Area (sq. km.)</th>
<th>Sea Area '000 sq. km.</th>
<th>Population Density (Persons/ sq. km.)</th>
<th>Estimated Annual % Growth Rate (Last 10 years)</th>
<th>Estimated Annual % Growth Rate (Last 5 years)</th>
<th>Estimated Percentate Growth 1970-80</th>
<th>Latest Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population Latest Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,806,600</td>
<td>88,760</td>
<td>25,870</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources & Notes:**

1. SPC population estimates made early 1980 are not necessarily exactly equal to later official estimates.
3. Very rough unofficial estimates of areas of sea that could be included in 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones. Derived from Klawe, W. L. (1978). Estimates of catches of Tuna and Bill-fishes by the Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese longliners from within the 200-mile Economic Zone of the Member Countries of the South Pacific Commission. Occasional Paper No. 10, Noumea, South Pacific Commission. (Note: Boundaries have not yet been decided and these are merely indications of order of magnitude. Guam and Northern Mariana Islands figures included in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)
5. The total includes military and their dependents.
6. Excludes 288 persons known to be absent on census day and those unable to complete forms.

p = provisional
South Pacific Commission, (1982), South Pacific Economies 1980: Statistical Summary

### TABLE 3: NATIONAL INCOME AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total (SU'000)</th>
<th>Per Capita ($)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source(2)</th>
<th>Total (SU'000)</th>
<th>Per Capita ($)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>111,532(3)</td>
<td>3,942</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Planning)</td>
<td>53,174</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Planning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>17,400(4)</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Govt. (Planning)</td>
<td>14,150</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Statistics) March 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guam</td>
<td>398,004(6)</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Govt. (Commerce)</td>
<td>175,893</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>1978/79</td>
<td>Govt. (Commerce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>20,800(7)p</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Trade &amp; Industry)</td>
<td>14,614</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Finance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>... (9)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>123,554(4)</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Statistics)</td>
<td>47,500</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt. (Statistics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokelau</td>
<td>893(6)</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>OECD(10)</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>1980/81</td>
<td>NZ Govt: Tokelau Rep. of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the year ended 31 March 1981 (Cable PUB/2/26/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis and Futuna</td>
<td>9,920(6)</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>OECD(10)</td>
<td>11,307</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Govt: Institut d'émisssion d'autre mer, Rapport d'activite 1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Samoa</td>
<td>43,500(5)</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>ADB(8)</td>
<td>94,100</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Govt: The 1980 Budget Statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. It was not possible to obtain for all countries GDP figures, hence the use of GNP figures in some cases; nor was it possible to obtain for all indications as to whether their GDP/GNP was valued at market prices or factor costs. The figures represent the most up-to-date available, and those supplied by the national authorities are preferred to those published by others except when country-supplied figures are either unavailable or somewhat out of date.

2. Under the two columns for Source, Govt. indicates that the information was supplied by the Government, with the originating Dept. in brackets. Where the source is a published document, the publisher is noted followed by the full title of the document; where, however, the publication appears more than once, only the publisher is indicated in the text of the Table, with the full title of the publication appearing in the relevant footnotes.

3. GDP
4. GNP at market prices
5. GDP at factor costs
6. GNP
7. GNP at producer's prices for the monetary activities under public control

* = provisional
\( \ast \) = revised
111
South Pacific Commission (1980), *South Pacific Economies: Statistical Summary*

### TABLE 4: TOTAL AND PER CAPITA TRADE 1980

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>TRADE TOTAL (S$'000)</th>
<th>TRADE PER CAPITA (S$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXPORTS</td>
<td>IMPORTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EXPORTS</td>
<td>IMPORTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>111,533</td>
<td>83,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,042</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>3,612</td>
<td>20,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>328,557</td>
<td>493,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>522</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>26,589</td>
<td>477,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3,225</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>2,407</td>
<td>16,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>350,060</td>
<td>398,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,492</td>
<td>2,834</td>
</tr>
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<td>Niue</td>
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**South Pacific Region Total**

<table>
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<th>EXPORTS</th>
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<th>BALANCE OF TRADE</th>
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Sources: Overseas Trade 1980: *Statistical bulletin* No. 19, Noumea, South Pacific Commission (forthcoming); variety of country official sources, both published and otherwise, similar to those outlined in the previous edition.

**Note:** (1) Unavailability of data results in Guam, Nauru and TiPI not being included in this table. Norfolk has been deleted as it is now part of Australia. Caution should therefore be exercised in comparing the 1980 totals and averages with those of 1979.
TABLE 5: EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS 1980 ($A'000)

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fish &amp; Seafoods(1)</th>
<th>Bananas</th>
<th>Fruits &amp; Veg. etc.</th>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and Spices</th>
<th>Other Crops</th>
<th>Animal Feed</th>
<th>Copra</th>
<th>Coconut Oil</th>
<th>Palm Oil</th>
<th>Wood and By-Products</th>
<th>Minerals</th>
<th>Shells, Coral, etc.</th>
<th>Other(23)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>12,891(12)</td>
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<td>13,344(17)</td>
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<td>328,557</td>
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<td>976(15)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>7,590</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>103(21)</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>1,208</td>
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<td>2,547</td>
<td>15,525</td>
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</table>

Sources: See Table 4.

Notes:
1. mainly tuna
2. mainly passionfruit
3. mainly taro
4. mainly ginger
5. mainly vanilla
6. mainly coffee
7. 68% coffee, 27% cocoa, 5% tea
8. cocoa
9. mainly vanilla
10. 93% cocoa, 7% coffee
11. cocoa
12. molasses
13. honey & beeswax
14. mainly rice
15. mainly desiccated coconut
16. sandalwood
17. gold
18. nickel
19. 98% copper, ore & concentrate, and 2% gold
20. gold
21. manganese
22. mainly cultured pearls
23. includes re-exports
### Table 6: Imports by SITC Major Commodity Groups 1980 (1) (S'A'000)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>American Samoa</th>
<th>Cook Islands</th>
<th>Fiji</th>
<th>French Polynesia</th>
<th>Kiribati</th>
<th>New Caledonia</th>
<th>Niue</th>
<th>Papua New Guinea</th>
<th>Solomon Islands</th>
<th>Tonga</th>
<th>Tuvalu</th>
<th>Vanuatu(2)</th>
<th>Wallis and Futuna(2)</th>
<th>Western Samoa</th>
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<td>69,621</td>
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<td>60,576</td>
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<td>172,956</td>
<td>6,980</td>
<td>7,094</td>
<td>920</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Beverages and Tobacco</td>
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<td>1,320</td>
<td>4,141</td>
<td>10,832</td>
<td>1,303</td>
<td>12,509</td>
<td>198</td>
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<td>1,912</td>
<td>1,954</td>
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<td>2 Crude Materials</td>
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<td>10,316</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>4,095</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td>7,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Minerals, Fuels etc.</td>
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<td>61,358</td>
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<td>561</td>
<td>153,069</td>
<td>10,393</td>
<td>4,292</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>6,597</td>
<td>955</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Animal &amp; Vegetable Oils and Fats</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>5,496</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>414</td>
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<td>5 Chemicals</td>
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<td>1,233</td>
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<td>26,354</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>23,717</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>47,512</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 Manufactured Goods</td>
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<td>92,008</td>
<td>80,109</td>
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<td>205</td>
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<td>7 Machinery and Transport Equipment</td>
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<td>3,778</td>
<td>111,550</td>
<td>130,089</td>
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<td>8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods</td>
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<td>8,519</td>
<td>3,747</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Miscellaneous Transactions</td>
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<td>18,792</td>
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</table>

**TOTAL (3)**: 83,491 20,353 493,284 477,617 16,851 398,191 2,916 888,536 64,784 30,137 3,147 63,804 6,137 56,421

**Source:** Overseas Trade 1980: Statistical Bulletin No. 19, Noumea, South Pacific Commission (forthcoming).

**Notes:**
1. Imports by SITC groups are not available for all countries.
2. Published import statistics for these countries were not all classified into SITC groups so that some rearrangement has been necessary; the blanks for some of the groups for Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna obviously result from the way some of the groups had been amalgamated in the national compilation of data.
3. Totals may not add owing to rounding and currency conversion.
TABLE 7: INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE 1980 ($A'000) (DOMESTIC EXPORTS ONLY)

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<th>Exported by</th>
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<th>French Pol.</th>
<th>Guam</th>
<th>Kiribati</th>
<th>Nauru</th>
<th>New Caledonia</th>
<th>Niue</th>
<th>Papua New Guinea</th>
<th>Solomon Islands</th>
<th>Tonga</th>
<th>TIPI</th>
<th>Tuvalu</th>
<th>Vanuatu</th>
<th>Wallis and Futuna</th>
<th>Western Samoa</th>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
## TABLE 12: OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) TO THE PACIFIC (SA'000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1978</th>
<th>1979</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>Total per Capita ($A)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Bilateral</td>
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<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>27,913</td>
<td>30,536</td>
<td>35,351</td>
<td>35,351</td>
<td>1,091</td>
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<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>5,900</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>8,700</td>
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<tr>
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<td>22,500</td>
<td>27,900</td>
<td>29,600</td>
<td>27,700</td>
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<td>78,800</td>
<td>128,500</td>
<td>139,800</td>
<td>139,000</td>
<td>944</td>
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<td>85,739</td>
<td>76,071</td>
<td>83,772</td>
<td>83,772</td>
<td>791</td>
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<td>8,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>132,700</td>
<td>173,400</td>
<td>173,400</td>
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<td>Nue</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>970</td>
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<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>253,500</td>
<td>285,400</td>
<td>251,600</td>
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<td>23,200</td>
<td>30,900</td>
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<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,063</td>
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<td>Tonga</td>
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<td>21,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TTPI</td>
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<td>99,700</td>
<td>150,615</td>
<td>150,615</td>
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<td>4,000</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>573</td>
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<td>16,300</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
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<td>6,900</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>676</td>
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<td>27,000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Institutions Projects</td>
<td>8,275</td>
<td>12,373</td>
<td>22,651</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South Pacific Region | 788,431 | 897,980 | 1,066,189 | 991,438 | 217                   |

**Sources:** The main source for this table is the OECD (1981) publication the full reference for which is given in footnote (10) to Table 3. Figures for American Samoa, Guam and TTPI were supplied by the U.S.A. Embassy in Fiji, and the total for Regional Institutions/Projects was obtained from a variety of official sources.

**Notes:**
1. The 1979 figures for American Samoa and Guam which were not available when the last edition was published are now included.
2. Official development assistance (ODA) as defined by the OECD includes all flows to developing countries by official institutions, provided their aim is economic development and social welfare and they have a concessional grant element of at least 25 percent. These are net flows.
3. It should be noted that in many cases the amounts of ODA given here would be understated. Collection of aid data is extremely difficult even for the donors, and there are often considerable time lags involved between the announcement of aid and its disbursement. For the American territories, for instance, only aid or transfers from the USA is given here. They did, however, receive some aid from other bilateral as well as multilateral sources, though such amounts are comparatively small. The totals in this Table are different from those in Table 13 mainly because of the different sources from which the data were obtained. The data in Table 13 is somewhat more comprehensive and more complete. The relative magnitudes for the various countries are, however, somewhat similar.
4. Some donor countries also channel significant amounts not recorded here, through unofficial voluntary agencies.
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[Western Samoa] Files from the Office of the Secretary to Government.

