ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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INTRODUCTION

In 2006 the Pacific Islands experienced yet another year of political turmoil. Tonga, the only kingdom in the region, which had been expected to enter a steady period of recovery following the appointment of the first-ever commoner to the position of Prime Minister in February 2006, was disrupted in November by unprecedented rioting in the country's capital, Nuku'alofa. Yet another change occurred in Fiji in December, when seven months after the appointment of the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Aiyaz Sayed-Khaiyum, as Minister for Public Security, the government's Tana Cabinet was replaced. Fiji was widely regarded as having some $630m. in aid over six years intended for the restructuring of Fiji's declining sugar industry, in May 2007 the interim Government, headed by Bainimarama, announced the extension of emergency restrictions as a step towards a return to democracy. However, in the following month Fiji expelled the high commissioner of New Zealand. The USA and Australia joined New Zealand in condemning Fiji's action. Under increasing pressure, Fiji's interim Government announced that it was prepared to bring forward elections from 2010 to early 2009. The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs pledged technical and financial assistance with electoral preparations if the interim Government was truly committed to restoring democracy, while New Zealand's response was more cautious. Both countries condemned the interim Government's decision to reincorporate the state of emergency in September.

Added to these developments, in late 2006 both Solomon Islands (parts of which were devastated in April 2007 by an earthquake of severe intensity, followed by a tsunami) and Papua New Guinea incurred the wrath of Australia. Solomon Islands over its apparent refusal to extradite Keith Moroni, an Australian citizen who was wanted by the Australian authorities on a charge of child molestation allegedly committed in Vanuatu in 1997, despite his acquittal by a court in Vanuatu; and Papua New Guinea over Moti's escape to Nukualofa Island from police custody in Papua New Guinea, allegedly with high-level assistance that had been traced to the country's Prime Minister. These events adversely affected the islands' investment prospects.

Despite a strong economic performance during 2006, Vanuatu was also heading for yet another episode of political instability in mid-2007, known as it was for its ambitious political maneuvering to bring about dissolution of the ruling coalition and introducing frequent parliamentary motions of 'no confidence'. The legislative elections that took place in Papua New Guinea in mid-2007 were conducted in relative peace compared with the previous polls in 2002, perhaps as a result of the deployment of 11,000 police officers and soldiers across the country. Nevertheless, like Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea was likely to remain afflicted by problems familiar to countries administered by coalition governments.

Once again, in 2007 international donors' attention was focused on the 'arc of instability' in the South-West Pacific region, the most disturbing development being the addition of Fiji to the list of 'failed states'. It continued to be seen whether Fiji, which was not only a major Pacific Island country with far more skilled human resources and greater manufacturing capacity than others, but also hosted the secretariat of the 14-member Pacific Islands Forum, would any longer be in a position to play a leading role in promoting the regional integration of island states. Fiji had been active in ongoing efforts towards the establishment of a Pacific Island free trade area by 2010. It also seemed uncertain whether Fiji would be a credible partner in the implementation of the much-heralded Pacific Plan approved by the Forum in 2005, let alone in spearheading negotiations with Australia and New Zealand aimed at creating a larger free trade area by 2015 comprising the 14 Pacific Islands and the two metropolitan powers.

Since 2006 political uncertainties, as well as the implementation of inappropriate fiscal policies and the wastage of resources, both domestic and foreign, have resulted in the stagnation of per capita income in many of the Pacific Islands. These were certainly not positive signs, especially in the context of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) contained within the Millennium Declaration adopted by the member states of the UN in September 2000. Five of the eight MDGs related to human development, the foremost among them being the reduction of poverty by 50% by 2015. Although benchmark details of poverty based on income and expenditure surveys were available for only two countries in the region, namely Fiji and Papua New Guinea, the impression of 'substantial assistance', a highly romanticized theme in the literature on the Pacific Islands, was no longer valid. Increasing migration to towns in search of jobs, following the steady decline in rural incomes over the years, the consequent expansion of squatter settlements, rising crime in urban areas and growing youth unemployment were visible evidence of the poverty experienced in all the Pacific Islands. Furthermore, there were increases in the numbers of reported cases of HIV/AIDS. A study commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat in 2005 indicated that the realization of the MDGs of the eradication of poverty, the reduction of child mortality and the control of the spread of HIV/AIDS and malaria, as well as the achievement of universal education, was proving difficult. This was confirmed by a further study released by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), observing that the Pacific Islands were unlikely to meet the MDGs, as during the 10-year period 1995–2004 they had failed to register an annual per capita income growth rate in excess of 2%, the level indicated by the World Bank as that required for reducing poverty.

In the context of 'significant concerns of security and instability, especially in Melanesia', in early 2007 the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs announced changes in aid policy, conceding that some of the formulas of the past had not been as 'good and as successful as hoped'. Noting that recent average population growth rates in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu had been 2.5% per year or higher, that more than 40% of the population of Solomon Islands was under 15 years of age, and that the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Papua New Guinea was increasing, with the percentage of the population affected projected to rise from 2% in 2005 to 10% in 2025, Australia was looking at ways of refocusing its aid to the Pacific Islands. Accordingly, this change in aid emphasis was reflected in regional aid flows, with more Australian assistance allocated to South-East Asia relative to Papua New Guinea and the other Pacific Islands. The total figure for the Pacific Islands was $87.2m., compared with $970m. for South-East Asia, with Indonesia overtaking Papua New Guinea as Australia's largest aid recipient.

This apparent change in aid policy was not unexpected. Only very recently an Australian non-governmental policy institution, the Centre for Independent Studies (CIS), had issued three reviews on the impact of aid to the Pacific Islands during 2003–06, one of which carried the provocative title 'Aid has Failed the Pacific'. The criticism was based on the empirical findings that poor growth performance was due to the ineffective use of aid, which had totalled US $50.000m. during the previous 30 years, and that most of this aid had been spent on consumption by bureaucrats and government elites, being diverted from the intended purposes, as aid was often considered fungible. The smaller island states such as Tuvalu and Kiribati have performed better in their management of aid by putting the resources in trust funds established under parliamentary statutes. The respective acts of parliament stipulated that in the event the trust funds should be maintained and invested in internationally reputable financial investment houses; limited the government's recurrent budget that could be financed by revenue earned from the returns on investments; and restricted the use of trust fund money to investment purposes.
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only, with the condition that funds so drawn from the trusts be returned over a given period and that they be maintained in trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries. But interest for the northern Pacific Islands, namely the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau, which were formerly part of the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. All these islands had been receiving remittances from the USA under their respective Compacts of Free Association, each Compact remaining in force for a 15-year period. The Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia established trust funds to manage the annual aid inflows that were anticipated under the second Compacts. In 1994, only one year after gaining its independence, Palau created a trust fund under its first Compact with the USA.

Against this background of declining aid and the inability of the smaller Pacific Islands, including Kiribati and Tuvalu, to take advantage of the greater access to overseas markets offered by trade agreements with other Pacific Islands and the USA, owing to their negligible manufacturing capacity and limited natural resources, emerging trends in remittance inflows led the World Bank to examine the export to Australia and New Zealand of unskilled Pacific islanders as seasonal agricultural labourers on temporary work permits. The World Bank’s report, entitled ‘Home and Away: Expanding Job Opportunities for Pacific Islanders Through Labour Mobility’ and published in 2006, recommended the introduction of pilot schemes on a trial basis, observing that labour mobility could make a substantial contribution to enhancing economic growth and social stability in the region. A survey report of households in Fiji and Tonga found that (i) 90% of households surveyed in Tonga received remittances in comparison with 43% of households in Fiji and Tuvalu received an average of US$3,067 compared with US$1,528 in Fiji; (ii) remittances per capita amounted to US$371 in Fiji and US$785 in Tonga; and (iii) remittances approximated to US$300m, equivalent to 6.2% of gross domestic product (GDP) and 18.3% of exports, in Fiji, while the corresponding figures for Tonga were 42% of GDP and 155% of exports. Citing the successful experiences of a similar scheme in Canada, recruiting seasonal agricultural workers from the Caribbean and Mexico, the World Bank report observed: ‘A scenario of both skilled and unskilled moving in a circular fashion, generating financial flows as well as serving as conduits of social change, is likely to be the most development friendly (model) for the Pacific.’

The Australian reaction was, as expected, not very enthusiastic. Their views did not differ from those already expressed in a 2005 White Paper entitled ‘Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability’. The White Paper made it clear that immigration policies would not be changed to accommodate the Pacific Islands’ requests for greater mobility of unskilled labour. A proposal put forward by the Australian Prime Minister at the Annual Pacific Islands Forum Leaders’ Meeting held in 2005 for establishing Australia-Pacific Technical College was further pursued in 2006–07 with investment in the selected Pacific Islands, including Fiji. It was envisaged that the college would train Pacific islanders in vocational and technical skills, preparing them to contribute to the economies of the Pacific Islands and thus addressing the current shortages in the region. Furthermore, as they would be trained in accordance with Australian standards, the graduates from the proposed college would become qualified as skilled workers and would then meet the requirements of the international labour market in general and Australia in particular.

The Cis was critical of the proposed guest worker scheme. A study released soon after the World Bank report, while observing that Pacific islanders should continue to be welcomed as long-term immigrants to Australia and New Zealand, pointed to past experiences demonstrating that integration becomes more problematic as selectivity is diluted. The Cis study expressed the view that a guest worker scheme should not move away from proven immigration models, noting that Pacific Islander migrants in New Zealand were generally less well integrated into the economy and society than those in Australia (which employed selection criteria for immigrants), with most remaining ‘geographically segregated into the second and third generations’, living in ‘highly concentrated communities in Auckland’, and some also ‘highly concentrated in a few low skilled occupations’. It was suggested that easier access to Australia and the greater level of skills possessed by migrants in Australia were ‘key factors in the difference between the behavioural characteristics’ of Pacific islanders in both countries.

In its 2008 World Bank report, the Cis study asserted that the World Bank’s ‘pressure on developed countries to accept more immigrants, regardless of costs and benefits, follows its abandonment of the key role of growth in development in favour of welfare and targeted redistribution of income through aid’. The Cis study’s authors, Professor Helen Hughes and Gaurav Sodhi, believed that Australia’s agricultural industry should look first to unemployed rural aboriginal communities as potential workforce and that the recruitment of ‘those unemployed and those not in the labour force but able to work’ would remove the requirement for guest workers in New Zealand.

However, New Zealand’s official reaction to the World Bank’s proposals was positive and favourable. Under intense pressure from the farming interests in the country to meet shortages in seasonal labour availability for fruit picking and packing, the Government ventured to launch pilot schemes in consultation with Pacific Island countries with a view to recruiting around 3,000 unskilled farm labourers over a period of three years. Owing to its political situation, Fiji was understandably excluded. Vanuatu was the first to put the initiative, officially designated as the Recognized Seasonal Employer scheme, the programme was launched by Vanuatu’s Prime Minister in April 2007, when 104 workers left for New Zealand.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The Pacific Islands’ modest growth performance in the first six years of the new millennium was cause for concern. Fiscal and governance problems compounded constraints on growth. The remoteness and insularity of the region, which comprises widely dispersed multi-island micro-states, combined with the distance from major markets, resulted in high international and domestic transport costs. In addition to the problem of low volume of cargo, the development of even a small domestic market was constrained by the distances between settlements and the infrequency of inter-island transport services. The Pacific Islands’ susceptibility to natural disasters and adverse climatic conditions typically had a negative impact upon crop yields, thus affecting the entire region’s economy. The relatively small populations of the islands reduced their institutional capacity, which in turn increased the unit costs of services and restricted their potential for private sector growth and investment. Scope for diversification was constrained by the narrow resource base and by the limitations of the domestic markets, resulting in the continuation of diversified production and trade dominantly in the primary sector. Heavily dependent upon strategic imports, including fuel and food items such as rice and wheat flour, and reliant upon foreign investment to overcome the inherent limitations of scale and resources, the Pacific Islands remained vulnerable to external economic and environmental factors.

The year 2006 witnessed high volatility in petroleum prices, which adversely affected the public finances and foreign exchange reserves of the Pacific islands. Increased petroleum prices were transmitted into higher import bills, with corresponding rises in business costs and household expenses. Inflation was the immediate result, reducing the purchasing power of households. Furthermore, air travel became more expensive, having an adverse impact on tourism, on which the Pacific Islands are highly dependent. On the other hand, Papua New Guinea, which is both a producer and refiner, benefited from the rise in world prices not only of petroleum but also of other minerals, including copper and gold.

While most Pacific Islands, including Samoa and Tonga, had to run down their international reserves to pay for the higher import bills, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu managed their respective reserves better because of larger aid inflows. Samoa, Tonga and Fiji had to resort to tighter monetary policies to reduce consumption with a view to conserving their reserves. The downside of such policies was the negative effect on domestic
investment, which was discouraged by higher interest rates. The adverse impact of higher petroleum prices once again highlighted the need for the Pacific Islands to introduce alternative sources of energy, including solar and wind power and biofuels. A coconut oil-diesel fuel blend was being promoted as a biofuel substitute for electricity generation in Vanuatu and Samoa.

With favourable world prices for minerals and petroleum, Papua New Guinea’s economy continued to perform well in 2006. Among other Melanesian economies, it was Vanuatu that surprised observers. Technical assistance provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics enabled Vanuatu to update its national account statistics. The updated data showed that Vanuatu’s economy had fared better than previously thought, indicating growth of 7.0% in 2006. Despite the political uncertainties arising from the tensions between the armed forces and the Government that culminated in the coup at the end of the year, Fiji’s economy was reported to have recorded strong growth in 2006. On the other hand, the Polynesian and Micronesian economies showed down in that year.

Fiji’s GDP growth in 2006 was remarkable as a result of progressive counter-cyclical measures. The economy recorded growth of 3.2% in 2002, 1.9% in 2003, 5.3% in 2004, 0.7% in 2005 and 3.6% in 2006, but in the process the foreseeable fiscal deficit in the GDP in 2002, 6.2% in 2003, 3.4% in 2004, 3.8% in 2005 and 3.9% in 2006. Fiji’s GDP was forecast to decline by 2.7% in 2007 as a result of political instability following the military takeover in December 2006. Experts have declined in recent years and imports, especially of fuel, have increased, leaving wide trade deficits. Although remittances (now estimated at US $300mn) rescued the economy, reported efforts by New Zealand to stop Fiji’s aid from being used as UN peacekeepers in the Middle East and elsewhere did not augur well. A contraction in sugar production, the closure of the country’s gold mine and a reduction in garment exports, following the abrupt discontinuation of the US quota for Fijian garments, compounded the problem of rising current account deficits from 2004. The immediate prospects of any revival of the declining sugar exports before the phased withdrawal by 2010 of the preferential trade arrangements with the EU under the Sugar Protocol were also poor. Fiji has therefore been obliged to identify and promote new export products, such as bottled mineral water, to offset growing trade deficits.

Papua New Guinea, by contrast, benefited from the favourable external conditions that prevailed in 2005 and 2006. The oil and gas sector registered growth of 11.0% in 2005, as supply responded to rising international prices. Two new gold mines were opened in 2006. In addition, the agricultural sector performed well, achieving increases in output of several exportable products, including coffee, which benefited from higher world prices. GDP growth was 3.7% in 2006 and was projected to rise to 4.5% in 2007. Low interest rates were primarily due to a commendable fiscal performance, with a budget surplus equivalent to 2.5% of GDP recorded in 2006.

Solomon Islands continued its economic recovery. Its GDP growth rate was 5.0% in 2005 and 6.0% in 2006, a remarkable performance after the contraction experienced during 2000–02. Most of the expansion was due to strong performance in the areas of agriculture, construction and trade (both in the wholesale and retail sectors). Exports of logs rose to a new high of some $1.4bn in 2006. The government also continued to be an unsustainably high figure. Log exports accounted for about 66% of total commodity exports in that year, contributing 10% of GDP and 14% of tax revenue. The budget deficits were low in 2005 and 2006, at 1.0% and 1.4% of GDP, respectively.

In 2006 Vanuatu recorded a growth rate of 7.0%, which was the highest among all the Pacific Islands. Revised national accounts data indicated that growth in past years had been much higher than reported earlier. The revised growth rates were 2.9% in 2003, 5.5% in 2004 and 6.8% in 2005. These favourable figures, a sharp contrast to the contractionary conditions that had prevailed during 2001–02, were a result of strong performance in the tourism sector, the introduction of additional flights to Vanuatu by Pacific Blue, a newly launched airline, and a recovery in construction activity.

Of the Pacific Islands, the economy of the Polynesian country of Samoa, which registered strong growth of 5.2% in 2005, slowed down in 2006 to record growth of 2.6%. Expansion in the agriculture and fisheries sectors along with hotel construction activities, which were encouraged by the Tourism and Hotel Development Incentive Act of 2003, were the main reasons for the strong growth in 2005. However, Tonga, another Polynesian country, which endured turbulent times during 2006 with mass movements for greater democracy and strike action by civil servants lasting for more than a month, had another difficult year in 2006. Its rate of growth in 2006 was 0.7%, compared with 2.3% in 2005. The reasons behind the lacklustre performance were a fall in export prices for pumpkins and a decline in the tuna catch. Despite a rise in inward remittances, which accounted for 56% of the country’s GDP, the current account deficit widened to reach 6.2% of GDP in 2006, which contributed to a decline in official reserves. The fiscal position also deteriorated, as a result of an agreement with the civil service union to raise salaries by 60%–80% in 2005. The budget deficit rose to 1.6% of GDP in 2006.

Economic growth in the Cook Islands, also Polynesian, slowed during the year ending June 2006. The growth rate was 1.5% in 2006, compared with 2.2% in 2005. This deceleration was due to a decrease in tourism earnings of the economy by five cyclones in 2006. However, a small increase in tourist arrivals and in retail and wholesale trade enabled the economy to maintain modest growth. The Marshall Islands’ economy performed well in 2006, with a growth rate of 3.0%, compared with 1.1% recorded in 2005. With a new financial agreement with the USA as part of the Compact of Free Association, the Marshall Islands received fresh inflows of aid. The resultant fiscal expansion facilitated GDP growth. Government expenditure, mainly on wages and salaries, was supported by Compact funds and constituted approximately 80% of GDP. The US Ronald Reagan Ballistic Missile Defense Test Site, located on Kwajalein Atoll, also continued to contribute to the expenditure component of GDP.

The GDP of the Federated States of Micronesia, after recording a decline of 4.3% in 2004 and modest growth of 1.5% in 2005, decreased by 0.7% in 2006. The country receives aid from the USA and the Compact of Free Association, amounting to US $92m annually, with the requirement that initially a total of US $16m be saved in a trust fund. US grants constitute about 40% of GDP. The island has faced increasing economic difficulties, particularly since the decline of the island’s phosphate resources in the late 1990s. With the substantial reduction in the operations of the Australian Offshore Processing Centre for asylum seekers, which provided some income when net earnings from depleting phosphate mining activities became negative in 2004, the country’s future looked increasingly uncertain. Although the international donor meeting held in November 2005 promised development assistance to revive the economy, pledges would need to be followed by direct action and financial assistance. Efforts towards reviving phosphate mining activities by repairing mining infrastructure were under way in the mid-2000s. An Australian company had been successful in its investment, resulting in the revival of phosphate exports. As a result, the GDP growth rate accelerated in 2006, with an increase of 4.5% estimated. However, the country can no longer rely on phosphate mining alone, as primary phosphate reserves reported expired to last beyond 2010. In the absence of any new productive activity, GDP growth was forecast to decline by 3% in 2007 and further in 2008.

In 1994 Palau became the third US-administered Trust Territory to gain independence, following the implementation of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. A trust fund was established into which US aid funds were deposited in order to provide budgetary support from 2009,
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While political stability has been acknowledged as a critical requirement for steady progress towards achieving the MDGs, the continued vulnerability of the Pacific Islands to the adverse effects of recurrent cyclones, 'king tides' and other natural disasters, including earthquakes and tsunamis, has made sustaining an increasing growth rate more difficult to realize. Most of these phenomena have been attributed to global warming. In addition to these natural disasters, the Pacific Islands have also had to face other unexpected challenges. The increase in global commodity prices, leading to consequential reduction in export earnings, along with an increase in the cost of strategic imports, such as petroleum and its products, machinery and transport equipment and other capital goods, as well as in the prices of consumer goods. Annual trade deficits thus began to widen and with their limited range of export items, the Pacific Islands found it difficult to finance these deficits.

The Pacific Islands are unable to influence world markets significantly, given their relatively small contribution to global commodity trade, and external economic conditions remain beyond their control. As a result, emphasis has increasingly been placed on strengthening the region’s economic resilience, focusing on its ability to withstand and promptly recover from the impact of exogenous ‘shocks’. Attempts to realize this included deliberate measures over time to promote and sustain a higher degree of self-reliance through the diversification of activities and the adoption of prudent policies. More specifically, there were two main elements, one of which focused on diversifying the range of globally competitive products, while the other aimed to strengthen existing infrastructure and to construct new facilities in order to increase the region’s ability to respond to natural disasters.

The development of resilience can be successfully accomplished through careful consideration of the integration of activities to reduce dependence on one or two exportable crops only cannot be undertaken in isolation. Furthermore, if the Pacific Islands are to benefit from financial globalization, reforms are required in other areas, not merely in the financial sector. More importantly, reforms in macroeconomic policies and public financial management are long overdue. Accountability is determined by the government’s fiscal position, which in turn affects price levels, interest rates and exchange rates, along with the current account of the balance of payments.

Nauru’s economy depends on the export of phosphate. Its revenue is generated from the sale of phosphate to neighbouring countries. Over the past few years, Nauru has experienced a significant decline in its phosphate reserves. This has led to a decrease in its export earnings, which in turn has had a negative impact on the country’s economy. However, Nauru has managed to diversify its economy by pursuing other economic activities, such as tourism and the export of fish and fish products.

Nauru’s government has also been working to improve its fiscal position by reducing government spending and increasing revenue through reforms in the tax system. This has helped to stabilize the country’s economy and reduce its dependence on phosphate exports.

In conclusion, Nauru’s economic development is dependent on the country’s efforts to diversify its economy and improve its fiscal position. While the country still faces challenges, its efforts to diversify its economy and improve its fiscal position are encouraging signs of progress towards economic stability and growth.
carried out its first-ever international bond issue in Singapore for US $150m. As a result, international reserves increased immediately. With imports surging, however, the pressures on foreign reserve levels were still mounting. After the military coup in December 2006, the macroeconomic situation deteriorated further. In mid-2007 Fiji was in dire straits. Rumours of a devaluation were circulating, as Fiji’s international reserves continued to decline and the trade deficit widened with the expiry in 2009 of the Compact, under which inflows have covered 50% of the country’s imports. Palau hopes to negotiate another Compact with the USA beyond 2009 for continued aid inflows. In 2006 the current account deficit widened with imports of capital equipment to address the frequent power failures and of construction goods. Since Palau uses the US dollar as legal tender and its imports are mostly sourced from the USA, annual inflation has remained low.

From the mid-1990s Samoan’s successful record of reform implementation earned the country the epithet of 'the darling of donors'. Prudent policies contributed to strong performance, facilitated by the Ministry of Finance and key industries under the ongoing Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) subsequently enabled the restoration of fiscal stability. Donors funded approximately 55% of the recurrent budget and nearly 100% of capital budgets in 2004 and 2005. In 2003 the budget was in surplus at 8.3% of GDP, subsequently moving into deficit at 0.5% of GDP in 2005. The current account balance, which includes official transfers, was in surplus in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. The country’s external debt-service obligations, with the expectation that the rehabilitation of the once-thriving Guadalcanal Plains Palm Oil company and other enterprises such as Gold Ridge Mining would begin contributing to growth in the coming years. The implementation of prudent fiscal policies and the maintenance of law and order would be crucial. The challenges lay in the improvement of domestic infrastructure and services in remote islands. Furthermore, the country needed to raise the business skills of its citizens and improve their access to credit to establish small and medium-sized enterprises.

Tonga faced severe fiscal difficulties during the early 2000s. Strike action by civil servants resulted in salary increases of 60%–80%, as agreed in the terms of the settlement reached in September 2005. These increases were expected to cost the equivalent of 11% of GDP. Consequently, fiscal deficits appeared likely to rise in the coming years unless additional revenue-raising efforts were continued. The new 12% consumption tax was imposed on 1 April 2005, to replace the 19% ports services tax and 5% sales tax, with a view to avoiding discrimination between imports and local goods and services. However, the existing incentives in tax were reported to have resulted in the annual loss of an estimated 20m. paanga. In addition, unprofitable state enterprises were given financial support by the Government, and the resultant...
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budget deficits (2.8% of GDP in 2005 and 6.1% in 2006) led to an expansion in the money supply. The annual rate of inflation remained high, at 10.6% in 2005 and 7.2% in 2006. Furthermore, the country's international reserves were placed under increased strain, despite substantial annual inward remittances. Fiscal pressures such as those arising from the strike action by public servants, alongside with the protests by pro-democracy activists, diverted the government's attention from the implementation of the public sector reforms initiated in 2002 and were likely to cause further set-backs to Tonga's economic progress.

Tuvalu has demonstrated improved financial management in the early 2000s as a result of good administration of the islands' trust fund, nevertheless faced revenue losses as a result of declining sales of fishing licences and telecommunication licences and the reduction in income from the "TV" domain name. The budget deficit in 2005 reached approximately 4% of GDP. The country's debt, all of which was derived from international funding agencies and was hence obtained on concessional terms, stood at 80% of GDP. Tuvalu, which uses the Australian dollar as its currency and which obtains most of its imports from Australia, recorded annual inflation rates of less than 3%. With an extremely limited range of exports, confined to copra and fish, an increase in the inflow of remittances would be needed to sustain the economy. Vanuatu's fiscal position was strained from the late 1990s until 2003. Prudent fiscal policies and monetary management, however, enabled the country to restore budgetary discipline. The budget deficit in 2005 stood at 7.6% of GDP, although this was followed by a small deficit, equivalent to 0.3% of GDP, in 2006. The fiscal position deteriorated only very slightly in 2006, when a deficit of 0.5% of GDP was recorded. Inflation was low in 2006, at 2.6%, and international reserves were at a high level, equivalent to 7.5 months of import cover. Annual current account deficits, meanwhile, had been rising since 2002. The current account deficit in 2006 was equivalent to 6.1% of GDP. The country should pay greater attention to improving its export earning possibilities, by providing greater access to agricultural produce in remote rural areas in outer islands through the provision of farm roads and links to markets and the construction of new jetties and ports. Major investment in infrastructure projects assisted by the US $65.6m. grant from the US Millennium Challenge Corporation was expected to alleviate the long-standing deficiencies.

Macroeconomic stability in the French and US territories has remained the responsibility of the respective sovereign nations. Two long-established tuna canneries continued to operate in American Samoa, a US-administered territory, which retains close trade relations with the USA. In 2004 the canneries processed 4.738 million of fish, accounting for 24.5% of the territory's total export sales. The American Samoan Government employed about 5,100 workers at an average hourly rate of US $7.99, and this represented 58.8% of the territory's total expenditure on wages in 2004. The third largest employer in American Samoa, the trade and services sector, accounted for only 8.3% of the total wage bill while employing 10.3% of all surveyed workers. The majority of American Samoa's exports of processed tuna are destined for the USA. The cost of the territory's imports far exceed the value of its exports, and the trade balance has been financed by the inflow of remittances from the USA and from Hawaii. Annual fiscal transfers from the US Federal Government support the territory's budget. American Samoa's natural constraints, namely its remote location, limited transport facilities and susceptibility to typhoons, has hindered the island's development. Free mobility of labour within the USA has been significant in assisting American Samoa to overcome the disadvantages of being a small economy. The relative prosperity of the territory, compared with its western neighbour, Samoa, was reflected in its per capita GDP of US $29,000 in 2006. However, with the advent of free trade arrangements, it was feared that American Samoa's canned tuna exports would no longer be competitive and that the two canneries might be closed down and their operations transferred to Asia, where labour costs are lower, but from where access to the US market would remain favourable.

Guam, another US-administered territory, has remained dependent mainly on US military activities on the island. In recent years tourism has emerged as a major contributor to the economy, with substantial investments in hotel construction and renovation having been made. In 2005 Guam received 1.2m. tourists, an increase of 5.8% compared with the previous year, and the sector was expected to benefit from the anticipated recovery in the Japanese economy; a record 1.8m. Japanese tourists were reportedly planning to travel to the island in 2006. In October 2005 it was announced that 7,000 US marines, along with their dependents, were to be relocated from the Japanese base of Okinawa to Guam over a six-year period. This would increase the number of military personnel stationed on Guam to more than 10,000 and would bring greater military spending to the island. Large-scale infrastructure programs, including water supply and waste management projects, were initiated. Total US grants facilitating such construction activities, as well as US federal government wage payments and procurements, amounted to US $1.300m. in 2004. With the expansion in military and tourism activities, Guam's GDP per caput was the highest of the islands in the region, at US $29,000.

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands was granted special status under the Covenant Agreement signed with the USA, which entered into force in 1978. The tourism sector, with visitors coming mainly from the USA, employs more than 50% of the labour force and contributes about 25% of GDP. The garment industry was formerly a thriving sector. Two trade provisions assisted this industry's performance: quotas were imposed on imports from 24 countries, with fewer from other low-cost producers, and goods manufactured in the Northern Mariana Islands were exported to the USA tax free. Furthermore, with very few military installations and limited military spending, the Northern Mariana Islands were dependent from the autonomous power to control immigration and determine minimum wage levels, thus contributing to economic growth. Under a new global trade regime effective from 1 January 2005, however, the USA removed import quotas for textiles and clothing. As the garment industry had already begun the process of consolidation, the sector experienced a decline in both production and exports. Furthermore, the Northern Mariana Islands' tourism industry suffered a serious set-back in October 2005 when Japan Airlines (JAL) discontinued its scheduled flights between Japan and Saipan. Japanese tourists had hitherto constituted almost 75% of total arrivals, with JAL carrying 40% of these travellers. JAL's decision resulted in a decline of 20% and 27% in tourists in 2005. In that year the Northern Mariana Islands' per capita GDP was estimated at US $13,350.

The economy of French Polynesia was once dominated by military-related activities. When nuclear-testing facilities were scaled down in 1996, French Polynesia began focusing on tourism, pearl farming and deep-sea commercial fishing as sources of income. In 2005 GDP per caput was estimated at US $17,000, second highest in the region, supported by official grants and inflows of private investment from France.

New Caledonia, which is also known as the Pacific Country ("Overview Country") of France, is believed to hold approximately 25% of the world's known nickel reserves. Production from the estimated amount of nickel and copper in the ground is not currently feasible due to the lack of suitable land for cultivation. Therefore, New Caledonia is heavily dependent on imports for supplies of food and all other essential commodities. Financial support from France generally contributes more than 35% to New Caledonia's GDP, and French citizens, retiring to the island and forming a large percentage of the population, also make a significant contribution to consumption, an important component of GDP. In 2005 GDP per caput was estimated at US $15,000.

Nuiu attained the status of self-government in free association with New Zealand in 1974, but has remained largely dependent on New Zealand for the management of its public services. Although the country made efforts to reduce budgetary expenditures by reducing the public service by almost one-half, the Government is still the island's largest employer. GDP per caput was estimated at US $7,000 in 2005. Nuiu has depended on the agricultural sector for its exports of processed
passion fruit nectar, lime oil, honey and coconut cream. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is an important source of revenue. In January 2004, however, Niue suffered from a fire in the post office, the effects of which were not overcome by 2005. The process of rebuilding remained in progress in 2006.

Norfolk Island is a territory of Australia. The tourism industry has experienced steady growth over the years, and the island is home to the largest population in the Pacific Islands. The agricultural sector has become self-sufficient in the production of beef, poultry, and eggs. The island's exports consist of beef, lamb, eggs, and fish. The island also provides substantial quantities of avocados. Norfolk Island is governed by a self-administering government.

In a referendum held in February 2006, Tokelau, a self-administering territory of New Zealand, rejected proposals to extend the territory's ocean Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) from 12 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles. The proposal was supported by local residents, who believed it would provide more opportunities for the development of fisheries and other marine resources. The government of New Zealand announced that it would consult with the residents of Tokelau to determine the future of the territory.

THE CHALLENGES FACING THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

In the latter part of the 20th century some Pacific Islands, particularly countries such as Vanuatu where little or no revenue was derived from direct taxes on foreign incomes or company receipts, encountered the development of 'offshore' financial centres (OFCs). Following the attacks on the USA in September 2001, however, the Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa and Vanuatu came under increasing scrutiny, owing to suspicions of money-laundering and other criminal activities, as well as possible links to terrorist organizations. Aware of the unsolicited adverse publicity, those Pacific Islands with OFCs made efforts to improve their international image by conforming to the standards prescribed by the Paris-based Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the IMF. In October 2005 Nauru became the 40th of the Pacific Islands to be removed from the FATF list of non-co-operative countries and territories. The region was aware that any islands remaining on the 'blacklist' would have faced sanctions, including the imposition of higher risk premiums on local banks as soon as making transactions with international companies, the termination of correspondence alliances between local banks and banks based in OECD countries and the rejection of letters of credit issued by local banks.

The impact of OFCs on domestic economies, however, has been negligible. The previous labour-intensive methods of managing and transferring financial inflows outside their jurisdiction have already been abandoned. Nevertheless, many of these services have been absorbed by other financial institutions, as many as 35 finance companies could be managed from just one office location. As a result, there was little impact on employment, and the main repercussions were limited to the increases in consumption expenditure that arose from imports of items such as air conditioners, copying machines and computers. These institutions made no substantial domestic investment, as funds received were transferred elsewhere almost immediately. The Pacific Islands have become aware of the need to develop the local financial sector, with a view to encouraging domestic savings and investment, as well as attracting legitimate capital inflows. Previously dependent on OFC activities, Vanuatu needlessly resorted to indirect taxation as the sole means of raising revenue, on the assumption that OFC institutions would succeed only in countries that could provide true tax havens. Vanuatu therefore needs to consider the introduction of direct taxation on personal incomes and company profits, which would give a welcome measure of equity in taxation. Furthermore, revenue from import duties, hitherto the main source of income in the absence of trade, was expected to decline following the implementation of the trade liberalization programme of the World Trade Organization (WTO). This, accompanied by the prospect of expanded free trade provisions under the proposed regional integration process, meant that the Vanuatu Government needs to identify new avenues for mobilizing the country's resources.

Increased globalization and the new environment of freer trade under the auspices of the WTO has created new and formidable challenges. Widening trade deficits in the Pacific Islands have required additional efforts to explore new export items and to develop niche markets for exclusive products such as noni (or morinda) juice, bottled mineral water and other fruits and vegetables, for example squash salads to the northern hemisphere. The need for greater promotion of the tourism industry has also been acknowledged. Furthermore, the EU planned to terminate trade agreements for preferential treatment of the products of the Pacific Islands by 2007, and the Sugar Protocol governing Fiji's exports to the EU under the Cotonou Agreement, which was signed in 2000 and ratified in 2003 by 77 Caribbean states, was due to expire. As a result, the Pacific Islands needed to restructure their existing export industries, including sugar and tanna processing, in order to compete with the rest of the world for EU markets.

Following the EU's offer of an EPA for promoting regional integration and improving their production capabilities and marketing skills, in 2005 the islands of the region signed a Pacific Islands Countries EPA Memorandum of Understanding (PACER+), which obliged the Pacific Islands to establish reciprocal trade relations with the EU, tantamount to a free trade area. However, the negotiations were slow and the negotiations on EPA with Fiji and Rarau generally had not made much progress, and no agreement was reached by the end of 2007. The Pacific Islands, however, continued to rely on their traditional trade with Japan and New Zealand, which were the largest importers of Pacific Islands' exports.

In 2006, the Pacific Islands were still struggling to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis, which had severely impacted the region's economies. The region was also facing new challenges, such as the threat of climate change and the need to develop sustainable and resilient economies. The region's leaders were working to promote regional integration and cooperation, as well as to explore new avenues for growth and development.
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

under its 'everything but arms' policy. Thus, the Pacific Islands were not actively interested in EPA. Most importantly, under the provisions of PACER, the conclusion of EPA with the EU would probably precipitate the beginning of negotiations on free trade with Australia and New Zealand, ahead of the stipulated date of commencement of April 2011. The idea of having a free trade between the Pacific Islands under PICTA until 2015, excluding Australia and New Zealand, as a gradual move towards regional integration, would not materialize. In an attempt to avoid these complications, the Pacific Islands proposed the negotiation of individual sub-agreements with the EU in selected areas such as fisheries, services and tourism. This proposal was quickly rejected, however, as the EU pointed out that any arrangement would have to be WTO-compatible, which required a regional agreement.

Frustation and disappointment with the poor progress made in the implementation of structural reforms led Australia and New Zealand to reconsider their approach. The 2001 terrorist attacks on the USA imposed new responsibilities on Australia and New Zealand in the region against the newly emerging threats of terrorism, as well as against the existing risks of money-laundering and weapons-dealing. Moreover, ethnic strife and civil disorder in Solomon Islands from the late 1980s and the overthrow of an elected Government in Fiji in 2000 caused further concern in Australia and New Zealand.

In July 2003 an Australian Senate Committee report on Australia's relations with Pacific Island nations recommended the establishment of a Pacific Economic and Political Community along the lines of the EU. The Committee also considered the possibility of adopting a common currency, preferably the Australian dollar. Given the purposes of promoting fiscal and monetary discipline in the region, the idea of a single regional currency was floated during the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders' Meeting held in Auckland in August 2003. Since the subject was not included in the agenda, it was not formally discussed, but the indications were clear: in the event of further regional integration in the medium- to long-term future, 'dollariisation' would be given due consideration.

Various studies have shown that the implementation of free trade in goods with Australia and New Zealand would involve higher adjustment costs than the EPAs with the EU, given the magnitude of the volume of trade with Australia and New Zealand, which is much greater than that with the EU. The reform was expected to lead to a liberalization of tariffs on imports from the two advanced Forum members must be recovered by means of the imposition of other taxes, including value-added tax, and Vanuatu in particular needs to consider the introduction of income tax and other direct taxes to reduce this loss of revenue from import duties. The only perceived option is to delay PACER negotiations, avoiding free trade in goods and services and thereby denying access to the EU until 2011, which is simply not feasible. According to legal experts, once negotiations on concluding EPA with the EU have commenced, PICTA would not be considered a sufficient commitment to prevent the Pacific Islands from being drawn into PACER discussions, which would have to begin sooner than anticipated. Yet to withdraw from PACER would prove extremely detrimental to the process of regional integration.

A more practical solution would be to enter into a free trade agreement with New Zealand immediately. Although there would be a loss of revenue and higher adjustment costs involved, these losses would be significantly lower than if PACER, and the subsequent adjustments required, were postponed until after 2011. However, during this period, free trade arrangements with Australia and New Zealand would discourage trade solely between Pacific Island producers, rendering obsolete the region's capacity to produce goods locally, for example biscuits, beer and cigarettes in Fiji.

Some observers have suggested that a compromise should be agreed during the negotiations on free trade permitting skilled workers from the Pacific Islands to seek employment in Australia and New Zealand, and granting a limited number of temporary work permits each year for unskilled workers to be employed in those countries at times of labour shortages. Partly in response to the problem of the overwhelming complexity of the trade agreements, in 2003 an Eminent Persons Group appointed by the Pacific Islands Forum travelled around the region, meeting numerous leaders from different sectors. A Pacific View (OPV) forum was organized in April 2004; Pacific Island leaders met in Auckland in April 2004 to consider the Group's report, on the basis of which they agreed to develop a Pacific Plan. The Pacific Plan Task Force (PPTF) was also established, with specific terms of reference. Consultation procedures began, and a time frame for preparing a draft document was agreed. The final document was presented to the Pacific Island Leaders' Meeting in Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea in December 2005. The Pacific Plan was based upon four objectives: economic growth, sustainable development, good governance and security. Specifically, with regard to economic growth, the Pacific Plan sought to integrate trade in services, including temporary provisions for the movement of labour during the course of PICTA and PACER negotiations, and to develop the capacity for bulk-purchasing of essential items such as fuel and medicines. While the latter had been on the agenda since 1971 without any progress, the inclusion of trade in services indicated the willingness of the Pacific Islands to consider deeper integration on the right terms. Consequently, the two advanced Forum member countries were obliged to consider releasing immigration laws for temporary workers from the Pacific Islands seeking employment in Australia and New Zealand on farms and in other unskilled positions that could not be filled by local workers, a situation that had resulted in shortages of manpower.

Greater involvement by Australia and New Zealand in the region addressed the second, third and fourth objectives of the Pacific Plan. Expert advice on financial management and public sector reform was provided, in addition assistance in strengthening legal infrastructure. A prosecution service was inaugurated in Fiji, and those involved in the 2000 coup were brought to trial. RAMSI was established to restore law and order in Solomon Islands (see above).

In June 2005 the ACP-EU Council of Ministers held a summit meeting in Papua New Guinea to discuss the progress on finalizing EPA with each regional group. The meeting adopted a new financial protocol and determined the precise allocation of €23,700m. in development assistance, which was to be provided over the period 2008–13 and represented a 35% increase in funding in comparison with the preceding ninth European Development Fund. The European Commission also proposed that the Pacific Islands should have access to a further €500m. (US $650m.) in development assistance funds. Special reference was made to the Cook Islands, Samoa and Tuvalu for successfully implementing their national-regional programmes, resulting in the allocation of additional EU funding following mid-term reviews.

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