

FINAL REPORT

Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation

Joint Baseline and Gap Analysis



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Acronyms

AGOA	U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act
ANZ	Australia and New Zealand
ANZCERTA	Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement
ASEAN	Association for East Asian Nations
AUSFTA	Australia-United States FTA
BDS	Business Development Services
CROP	Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific
CRTA	WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements
CSAWP	Canadian Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CTC	change of tariff classification
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMM	Forum Economic Ministers
FICs	Forum Island Countries
FSANZ	Food Standards Australia New Zealand
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTSQC	Fiji Trade Standards and Quality Control
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GS/VAT	General Sales / Value Added Tax
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HIS	Import Health Standard
ICT	Information Communications Technology
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MFN	Most Favored Nation
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group Trade Agreement
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
NISIT	National Institute for Standards and Industrial Technology
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACER	Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations
PACP	Pacific African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
PICTA	Pacific Islands Countries Trade Agreement
PITIC	Pacific Island Trade and Investment Commission
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
ROO	Rules of origin
RTAs	Regional Trade Agreements
SAFTA	Singapore-Australia FTA
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SMME	Small Micro- and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPARTECA	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement
SPTO	South Pacific Tourism Organization
TAFTA	Thailand-Australia FTA
USP	University of the South Pacific
WCO	World Customs Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive Summary

The Forum Trade Ministers have taken steps to assess the potential impact of, and capacity challenges relating to a comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation—a broad-based legal arrangement between Australia, New Zealand, and the Forum Island Countries (FICs)¹ that would cover trade in goods, trade in services, investment, other trade-related areas as may be agreed, and related development cooperation activities.

This report forms the basis of such assessment. The examinations undertaken for this report took into consideration that there are significant differences among the FICs, as well as within them. These differences arise from such characteristics as those involving rural and urban areas, outer islands and freedom of migration to developed countries. While regional integration involves a high degree of harmonization, providing broad economic growth, investment, and employment must also take into account and value the unique identities of the people and countries of the Pacific.

Our analysis also took into account a complex and dynamic set of negotiations and agreements beyond the FICs:

- Obligations under the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) between FICs and Australia/New Zealand (ANZ),
- Existing and prospective ANZ FTAs with third parties insofar as they may affect trade and economic cooperation between ANZ and the FICs,
- Developments within the WTO that might affect a move toward a comprehensive PACER-Plus agreement, and
- Progress made by the FICs as Pacific ACP States and the EU on a possible Economic Partnership Agreement.

BASELINE TRADE AND INVESTMENT TRENDS AND ISSUES

Our analysis used the best data available to us at the time the study was conducted to arrive at the conclusions stated here. The FICs currently have a fairly limited market for exports in ANZ; Australia is the primary export market for only two of the 14 FICs, PNG and Samoa. Japan and

¹ The FICs consist of 14 countries, including the developing countries of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Tonga; the least developed countries of Kiribati, Samoa, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu; and the Small Island States of the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and Tuvalu.

the United States are the primary export markets for three FICs each. However ANZ is an important source of imports for most FICs, with either Australia or New Zealand ranking first among import suppliers for 10 of the 14 FICs. The FICs, collectively, have a goods trade deficit with ANZ. Most FICs have a narrow range of exports to ANZ, although larger FIC economies such as Fiji and PNG have been able to diversify their exports to ANZ somewhat. Agriculture and agro-foods, fish products, and timber and wood are significant exports – even though all seem to be exporting to ANZ in limited volumes. FIC exports face obstacles both “beyond the border” (e.g. quarantine standards in ANZ for FIC agricultural and wood-based goods) and “behind the border” (e.g. FIC production constraints or cost factors.) Inefficient or cumbersome trade procedures (including customs) and inadequate transport infrastructure further impede exports.

Services comprise a majority of the GDP of all FICs except PNG. Services also account for more than one-fourth of PNG’s GDP; and services in all FICs are essentially dominated by tourism. FICs with substantial tourist trade coming from ANZ include Fiji and PNG. Constraints to growth in tourism exports by FICs include both transportation linkages and the quality and marketing of tourism offerings. Travel to and among the FICs is difficult and flight options are limited. Service quality varies considerably among FICs; and lodging, meals, and entertainment are expensive because most of them must import a number of essentials to sustain tourist demand. Other FIC services exports are very limited – in part constrained by Australian and New Zealand restrictions on the movement of natural persons (mode 4). Australia provides no preferences for Pacific Islanders in their entry; New Zealand has a new but small program under which temporary workers may enter to meet seasonal agricultural needs and is exploring other options to permit temporary entry of workers.

Foreign investment in FIC economies is very limited, and prospects for new FDI are dim. The major issue is the remoteness of the islands; together with the small size of their economies, they simply do not have the means to attract investors with other options for their capital. In addition, some FICs restrict investment or curb investment in certain sectors. Issues relating to land title further deter investors: fee simple land is not available to investors, since almost all of FIC land is owned communally by indigenous clans. Shortages of skilled labor give investors additional pause when considering FIC as a destination.

TRADE NEGOTIATION CONTEXT AND SEQUENCING ISSUES

The FICs face decisions on free trade agreements on many fronts. By the end of 2007, an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) could be concluded with the EU. Such an agreement would trigger negotiations toward a PACER-Plus free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand as required under the PACER framework. If countries who have signed free association agreements with the United States (“Compact countries”) sign any FTA that includes a developed country (including either the EPA or PACER-Plus), most-favored nation (MFN) obligations would extend their concessions to the United States. Thus, EPA negotiations have broad ramifications for FIC trade relationships.

Had it been possible for the FICs to sequence their trade negotiations optimally, they might have opted to start by liberalizing with regional partners, then expanding trade relationships to extra-

regional parties. The current agenda places EPA negotiations first – accelerated by the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and the scheduled end of ACP preferences at the end of 2007. This deadline places significant demands on resources available to the FICs and raises the risk that FIC concessions made in the EPA negotiations will form the basis for PACER-Plus concessions to ANZ by the FICs.

For this reason, it is essential for the FICs to consider how reductions in FIC tariffs, or commitments made in relation to services made in the context of EPA negotiations could affect imports from ANZ at a future date under PACER-Plus. This is made more difficult because of the lack of production data in FICs. We can identify products on which the FICs have high tariffs and which we might expect tariff reductions to be sought by the EU and/or by ANZ. But we lack the data to quantify how opening up to imports in these product lines could affect individual FICs.

It also is critical for the FICs to understand the constraints – and flexibilities – accorded by WTO agreements with respect to regional trade agreements. Without a complete understanding of the WTO obligations as well as EU intransigence, the FICs may be compelled to accept as given parameters for the EPA negotiations set forth by the EU -- when in fact the WTO obligations provide considerably more flexibility for developing countries. For example:

- The EU has generally taken the approach that regional trade agreements should encompass 90 % of two-way trade; however, a recent WTO Appellate Body report acknowledged, “neither the GATT Contracting Parties nor the WTO Members have ever reached an agreement on the interpretation of the term ‘substantially’.”
- The EU imposes a timetable for the elimination of tariffs under an RTA – no more than 20 years, and if possible just 10 years, invoking WTO obligations on a “reasonable” period of time for trade integration to occur. However, explicit provisions for flexibility for developing and least-developed economies are under negotiation and the FICs may wish to extend the time period for the elimination of tariffs beyond what the EU proposes so that they can have adequate time to prepare for heightened import competition and to build their own production capacity.

Finally, we note that the EU may prefer to allow certain countries to opt out of EPA negotiations if they cannot accept the EU’s parameters for coverage and timing. The EU also may elect to take certain subject matter out of the EPA negotiations (such as fisheries or labor mobility), instead treating the issue or issues in bilateral negotiations; allowing participants to opt out of the negotiations or narrowing the scope of the negotiations is contrary to the WTO objective of “closer integration of economies” in a FTA agreement, as articulated in GATT Article XXIV.

ANZ TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH THIRD PARTIES

Australia and New Zealand are engaged in an ambitious array of regional and bilateral trade negotiations. These negotiations, as well as the agreements they culminate in, set precedents for potential PACER Plus negotiations with the FICs. ANZ FTAs affect FICs through three primary means:

- **Exclusion of the FICs from Integration.** The bilateral FTA between Australia and New Zealand, ANZCERTA) has substantially integrated their markets in goods and investment. Negotiations on an Investment Protocol to ANZCERTA will further liberalize investment flows. The FICs are an extra-regional party and therefore are excluded from the benefits of closer economic integration between Australia and New Zealand.
- **Preference Erosion in ANZ Markets.** The margin of preference for FICs in ANZ and elsewhere is decreasing with each FTA negotiated by either Australia or New Zealand. For example, under the New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership Agreement, New Zealand's duties on imports of Thai textiles, apparel, footwear, and carpet products will drop to zero by 2015, eliminating a margin of preference of close to 20 % that has long existed for FIC goods in these product lines sold in the New Zealand market.
- **Heightened Competition from China in ANZ Markets.** Australia and New Zealand are both engaged in FTA negotiations with China. Once concluded, those agreements can be expected to induce Australia and New Zealand to themselves shift production to higher value-added goods to accommodate an expected influx of lower-value manufactures from China. This coincides with FIC producers' efforts to move to value-added processed products – making it harder for FIC producers to find value-added niche products for export to ANZ.

Perhaps even more fundamentally, provisions of ANZ FTAs are likely to have a significant influence on negotiating terms and approaches under PACER-Plus. Australia and New Zealand, like the EU, the U.S. and other countries that are party to multiple FTAs, maintain policy consistency among their various FTAs in order to reduce implementation costs and avoid creating hurdles for importers and exporters. Key provisions of relevance cover:

- **Labor Mobility/Temporary Entry of Business People.** FIC priorities include the free movement of skilled and unskilled labor, however we believe it is unlikely that PACER Plus negotiations will encompass free movement of unskilled labor. PACER-Plus does not have significant precedents to draw on though the Thailand-Australia FTA (TAFTA) does limit the free movement of labor to skilled labor.
- **Investment.** The Australia-US Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA) sets numerous parameters that will likely transfer to PACER Plus. FICs should expect investor-state dispute settlement to be excluded. They should expect that special provisions for compensation in the event of armed conflict or civil strife will be included in PACER Plus. However, AUSFTA also provides some precedents that could substantiate FIC demands for protection of communal land, industries of national interest, and the environment.
- **Services.** ANZCERTA uses the “negative list” approach to liberalization of services; FICs should thus expect negative lists in ANZCERTA to be maintained in PACER Plus. Under ANZCERTA, Australia retains six items on its negative list: air services, broadcasting and television, third party insurance, postal services and coastal shipping; New Zealand retains air services and coastal shipping on its negative list. The exclusion of transport sectors, particularly for national air service carriers, will have implications for the growth of FIC tourism.
- **Rules of Origin.** Rules of origin (ROO) for ANZ bilateral agreements favor a change of tariff classification system with additional ROO requirements for sensitive products. PACER Plus

will likely begin negotiations on a CTC basis with proposals for additional criteria for sensitive products. The FICs should, to the best of their ability, anticipate products destined for ANZ sensitive lists and prepare to negotiate on those items. The current negotiations on an ASEAN-ANZ FTA will help FICs identify what products ANZ considers sensitive – enabling the FICs to focus their preparations for PACER Plus ROO negotiations. In addition, the FICs need to establish their own priorities for sensitive products. Much work needs to be done to catalogue ROO for various agreements involving FICs; the FICs also should be fully aware of the criteria used in trade preference schemes like GSP and AGOA. Above all, FICs should take care to avoid introducing complexities that will burden FIC producers; FICs must engage their own industries in the ROO-setting process.

- **Standards.** FIC priorities for PACER-Plus will be two-fold. First, the FICs will want to acquire the ability (skills, laboratories) to confirm or enforce standards. Second, they will want their producers to acquire the capacity to meet the standards requirements of other markets. Provisions in FTAs among WTO members incorporate the obligations of the WTO's Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, as well as the SPS agreement, which deals with measures for the protection of human, animal, or plant life or health. FTAs involving WTO members tend to seek a further level or harmonization among members to utilize the particular approach of given countries, usually those of the dominant economic party. The FTA may provide for recognition of a party's standards, provide a mutual recognition of certain standards, or recognize the certifications of specified standards-certifying bodies.
- **Quarantine.** Quarantine compliance is one of the most formidable barriers for FIC food exports to ANZ. FICs should expect ANZ to maintain stringent quarantine regimes under PACER Plus. Even so, several ANZ agreements may be instructive with respect to functional approaches to ameliorating quarantine impediments. For example, cross-regional investment has helped resolve quarantine issues between Australia and New Zealand. The SPS committees established under the AUSFTA has facilitated cooperation, but given the one-directional nature of FIC-ANZ trade, a PACER-Plus approach might require additional provisions on enforcement, including a review mechanism and possibly provisions for equivalency requirements for specific products of interest. The FICs under PACER Plus could seek targeted quarantine review of fruits and vegetables; this would be consistent with agreements under the New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership, under which New Zealand agreed to undertake pest risk analysis and develop an import health standard for certain Thai agricultural products.
- **Trade Facilitation.** The FICs in general have remote economies, diseconomies of scale, and high transactions costs that inhibit the competitiveness of exports. They must seek to minimize any unnecessary costs. The FICs need to establish priorities for technical assistance based on country-specific assessments that involve substantial private sector input. The World Bank's *Doing Business* indicators provide general guidance on specific nodes of the trade facilitation chain that may be needlessly delaying exports and imports, but those data are based on certain assumptions about the goods traded that are not relevant for the FICs; remedial action to address needless documentation requirements, and delays in ports, customs, or inland transportation require much more targeted assessments in each of the FICs. Such assessment should be undertaken concurrently with the PACER-Plus

negotiations, and technical assistance recommendations derived from the assessments should be added to the negotiating agenda. In addition, should PACER-Plus result in specific requirements, such as adoption of an interoperable and electronic “single window” by all FICS, such a commitment would require accompanying technical assistance from ANZ.

- **Intellectual Property.** FIC intellectual property regimes have extremely limited budgets. IP tends to be viewed as predominantly to the benefit of large developed countries, although some FIC industrialists have acknowledged that they too suffer from counterfeit goods. Negotiations will likely start from the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPS) and add commitments for digital elements of IPR that have arisen post-TRIPS, enforcement, and capacity-building.
- **Trade Remedies.** A wide variety of precedents exist with respect to trade remedies in the context of ANZ FTAs. ANZ agreements with third parties retain trade remedies such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties as well as global safeguards. However, ANZCERTA itself precludes the use of anti-dumping or CVD measures. FIC interests are somewhat mixed: while local safeguards may provide FICS some protection against import surges, the application of trade remedies by ANZ under PACER-Plus could block FIC exports. FICs should thus seek an exception for the application of trade remedies against the FICs in PACER-Plus.
- **Safeguards.** A PACER-Plus arrangement should provide FICs with a safeguard regime that protects both food security and insulates growth industries from too much competition too soon. For FICs with some high tariffs, a tariff-rate quota with snap-back provision would protect domestic producers injured by a surge in imports – even though it would require significant administrative resources to implement such authority. Transitional safeguards should apply in the early phases of PACER-Plus liberalization. ANZ agreements with Thailand allow for a safeguards regime. A side letter to the New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership provides for transitional safeguards. Special safeguards for certain of Thailand’s most sensitive agricultural products exist in the ANZ individual agreements with Thailand, and provide for a tariff-rate quota with a snapback to the normal tariff if a certain volume of imports is reached.
- **Dispute Resolution.** The FICs do not have the resources to participate in dispute resolution. They could benefit, however, from the establishment of a resource center similar to that of the WTO.
- **Exceptions for Indigenous Peoples.** Protecting the right of indigenous peoples to maintain their cultural integrity is dear to the FICs, as it is to ANZ. Various ANZ bilateral agreements have provided for exceptions on behalf of indigenous groups.
- **Exceptions for Sub-Federal Governments.** FICs need to understand the scope of exclusions that ANZ has included in existing FTAs. These exclusions have a potential impact on FIC trade and the scope of ANZ concessions, and they also provide precedent for addressing FIC requirements to preserve regional or local authority.

BENEFITS AND RISKS OF REGIONAL LIBERALIZATION FOR FICS

Globally oriented economies tend to grow faster than inward-looking ones. Small countries stand to gain disproportionately from access to global markets, since growth based on the domestic economy would be significantly constrained.

However, small developing countries, with a limited domestic production base, can have greater difficulty with liberalization than larger economies, since demand shocks, such as a change in world prices for commodities or a decrease in demand for a specific commodity can have a huge impact on a country that exports a limited variety of commodities. Thus, it is important for the FICs to identify the risks associated with regional integration and to formulate strategies for mitigating those risks. Substantial risks include the following:

- **Revenue Loss.** In countries where import duties have been the primary source of tax revenues and which trade predominantly with ANZ, PACER-Plus tariff reductions will inevitably erode much of the tax base, compelling governments to find viable revenue replacement alternatives. While changes in laws and enforcement thereof may have improved the situation in some countries over that reflected in the most current data available, that data indicates that Fiji, PNG, Samoa, and Vanuatu each stand to lose upwards of \$10 million annually in tariff revenues currently collected on imports from ANZ. Perhaps more significantly, however, a number of FICs will lose tariff revenues on imports from Australia and New Zealand that currently account for more than 10% of their overall revenues: the Cook Islands (12.2%), Kiribati (14.3%), Samoa (14.0%), Tonga (17.2%), and Vanuatu (17.2%). Some of the revenue loss may be offset by increased income taxes, if trade liberalization helps induce investment and growth, or by revenues from newly imposed General Sales/Value-Added Taxes (GSVAT). However, capacity building assistance will be required to provide for countries that do not have GSVAT to define and implement alternative tax schemes such as GSVAT, or for those that do have them – as the Cook Islands and Tonga do – to improve GSVAT collection.
- **Increased Government Spending.** Negotiating and implementing trade agreements is costly, and the burden of implementation falls on the public sector and donors (in the case of the FICs). Support for trade competitiveness, export and investment promotion, worker training, adjustment of industries losing tariff preferences, and unemployment insurance – all add to the costs of trade integration and liberalization that must be borne by governments and donors.
- **Payments Imbalance.** Fiji, PNG, and the Solomon Islands have maintained a rough balance in trade, but other FICS have posted substantial and chronic trade deficits. These imbalances have previously been covered by worker remittances and official development assistance, which have together relieved balance of payments pressures. Import dependence is likely to persist in most FIC economies.
- **Trade Diversion, Sector Loss, and Unemployment.** As economies participating in a trade agreement open up previously sheltered sectors, competition intensifies. Such competition can spur domestic producers to innovate or to become more efficient producers, but if import competition is too sudden or dramatic to overcome, or if the private sector in previously

sheltered industries is not prepared to compete, then liberalization can displace domestic industries, with detrimental effects on local industry and employment. Mitigating strategies include: trade remedies and safeguards, phased-in liberalization, worker retraining programs, and unemployment insurance.

Apart from these risks, many FICs and their citizens have a host of social, cultural, and environmental concerns associated with liberalization. The following are examples:

- **Indigenous Rights and Land Tenure.** Possibly the most significant conflict between the culture of indigenous peoples in the FICs and regional trade integration arises in the economic use of communally held land and resources. Most land is held communally. This makes it difficult to establish clear title and to use such land as collateral for financing. Regimes exist to identify communal owners and resolve disputes, such as in Fiji. And regimes exist to manage communal resources, such as with respect to PNG forests. However, no system exists in the region for the management of communal land rights. And, while the management of communal land is a sovereign right, consultation between FICs on best practices is appropriate.
- **Gender.** Women in many Pacific island countries may be limited in their ability to respond to new opportunities afforded by expanding markets; changing attitudes about women's participation in private sector growth activities is a protracted process, but can be assisted through education and skills training relevant to growth sectors of the economy.
- **Environment and Natural Resources.** Environmental conservation and natural resource sustainability are of paramount importance to the small, fragile economies of the Pacific Islands. FICs should strive to maintain similar environmental standards so as to avoid a competitive "race to the bottom" to attract foreign investment by lowering environmental standards. Similarly, regional cooperation is required to ensure collaboration in respect of fisheries; most countries are too small to individually police their waters; moreover, a regional harmonization of licensing based on catch size can help prevent stock depletion. As for forestry resources, collaboration could enable cost-effective monitoring (such as provision of satellite imagery) and reforestation, even if management of forest resources must remain a sovereign right and responsibility.

GAP ANALYSIS AND CAPACITY BUILDING RECOMMENDATIONS

Our analysis has identified a number of weaknesses related to the formulation of trade strategy and participation in trade negotiations and processes; and to the private sector's ability to respond to the opportunities of increased trade liberalization.

National governments of the FICs have experience in establishing priorities for national development plans, however they have not developed strategies that specifically "mainstream" trade into their national development plans. And yet, they are engaged in multiple, simultaneous, and extremely complex trade negotiations – including the most complex of all trade negotiations: FTAs. FTAs go beyond tariffs and border measures. An FTA will easily have 15 to 20 chapters – and as many subchapters – ranging from industry and agriculture to services and intellectual property. In that context, a number of capacity issues come to the fore:

- **Trade Policy Coordination at the National Level.** All FICs lack mechanisms to ensure balanced input to the trade policy making process from 1) other government ministries and agencies, and 2) the private sector and civil society.
- **Staffing and Expertise.** All FICs noted that they suffer from insufficient numbers of staff in trade ministries to participate substantively in the full range of negotiations currently underway. The Cook Islands provides one illustrative example: it initiated work on a trade policy in January 2007, yet it is to sign a comprehensive FTA with the EU before the end of 2007, when ACP preferences are scheduled to come to an end. The Cook Islands has two trade staff members.
- **Enforcement/Compliance Issues.** At the time that many developing countries signed on to global trade rules under the World Trade Organization, many failed to imagine the complexity of implementing the obligations – and lacked the capacity to do so. The gap between agreement negotiation and implementation capacity has widened progressively with the negotiation of ever more complex agreements with ever more regional or bilateral partners.
- **Public Outreach and Communications.** In many Pacific island countries, stakeholders lack an understanding of how they may benefit – or avoid harm – from new trade obligations.

Each of these areas suggests avenues for capacity building in support of the region’s trade integration objectives.

As to capacity challenges in the private sector, the list is similarly long. Producers need assistance in understanding foreign markets and the requirements of international customers, developing innovative products and services to respond to foreign demand, and in collaborating with clusters of suppliers, distributors, packagers, and business services providers. Perhaps more importantly, they need a business enabling environment in individual FICs and more broadly across the region.

We recommend that technical assistance and capacity building focus on five areas:

- **Improving the business development services (BDS) market** and ensuring that BDS providers offer relevant services in marketing, product development, and strategic planning;
- **Supporting workforce development initiatives** in industries with the most competitive potential;
- **Ensuring access to finance** for the private sector and supporting entrepreneurship;
- **Supporting quality standards and certification programs** to ensure that enterprises have access to the means to make sure their products meet the necessary criteria of important export markets; and
- **Improving the business environment in FICs**, focusing on issues identified in the World Bank’s *Doing Business* indicators.

Finally, a number of capacity recommendations stem from the need to mitigate potential negative effects, such as revenue loss, arising from regional liberalization:

- **Revenue Replacement.** Noting that trade liberalization, particularly with ANZ, carries significant implications for the revenues of many FICs, it will be important to provide capacity assistance with respect to the introduction of alternative revenue schemes, such as GSVAT.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

Two conclusions are inescapable from the information gathered in consultations and the analysis conducted for this assignment. The first is that PACER-Plus must be much more than a trade agreement if it is to succeed at providing a workable framework for deepening regional trade and economic cooperation. The second is that the FICs must find accommodations for three areas in which current capacity issues are significant: 1) in the resources needed to secure their interests in international trade, 2) in the resources necessary to capture the benefits of regional markets; and 3) in their ability to mitigate the potential negative effects arising from regional trade liberalization.

Utilizing the Pacific's greatest resource – its people – would produce the greatest gain. Integrating free labor mobility into the Pacific region is at once the most logical priority for the FICs and the most elusive objective for PACER-Plus negotiations, given sensitivities in both Australia and New Zealand. But even if large-scale labor mobility is not foreseeable, labor mobility for temporary work could provide a safety valve for unemployment in the FICs, and should be combined with vocational training and education and entrepreneur development.

Possibly the next largest resource with inadequate return on asset value in the FICs is its marine resources. Fisheries are too important to omit from any trade agreement, and it is essential that they be retained in the EPA negotiations with the EU as a core element of the negotiations, not an issue to be delegated to bilateral negotiations.

1. Introduction

The Forum Trade Ministers directed the Secretariat on 27 May 2005 to

- Commission a joint study to investigate the potential impacts of a move toward a comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation between Australia, New Zealand and the FICs, and
- Undertake a gap analysis of FIC needs in respect to capacity-building, trade promotion and structural reform taking into account the study recently completed on fiscal reform and any conclusions reached by Forum Economic Ministers on this study.

The Ministers also noted that the above work should take into account progress made by the Pacific members of the African, Caribbean, Pacific group (ACP) and the EU on a possible Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

The study was directed to consider deepening Forum-wide trade arrangements in light of regional and international developments. In particular, these international developments include negotiations between the Pacific members of the Cotonou Agreement. Under Article 6 of the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER), the Forum Island Countries (FICs)² are obligated to consider an FTA with Australia and New Zealand (ANZ) upon conclusion of an FTA with any other developed country, such as EU-EPA. PACER envisages the development of a single regional market involving all FICs, Australia and New Zealand. This is called PACER-Plus, a comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation between ANZ and all 14 FICS.

This Report consists of two parts:

- A Joint Study or baseline analysis, and
- A Gap Analysis.

The **Joint Study** is a **baseline assessment** on moving towards a comprehensive framework for trade and economic cooperation between all FICs and ANZ, and includes description of:

² The Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia(FSM), Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea(PNG), Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. The Forum Observers are French Polynesia (admitted in 2004), New Caledonia (admitted in 1999) and Timor Leste (admitted in 2002).

- The nature, quality and value of two-way imports and exports of goods and services (including Mode 4 – movement of natural persons, transportation, communications, and energy)
- Investment,
- Current difficulties (such as Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards --SPS, and Technical Barriers to Trade --TBT),
- Priority areas for additional growth,
- Contribution to sustainable development,
- Possible negative social, economic, environmental or cultural impacts.

The Gap Analysis is an assessment of capacity building needs for

- Collaboration in implementing a trade policy and development strategy with stakeholder participation,
- Increasing the volume and value-added portion of exports and investments,
- Strengthening trade policy institutions,
- Negotiations,
- Trade capacity needs, and
- The adequacy of existing assistance on trade and fiscal reform.

Methodological Considerations

The broad scope of the study required that the research team obtain and organize the most reliable data available to it; take into consideration previous topical research; interpret the legal context of past, present and future trade negotiations; and consult with relevant stakeholders in the government, private sector and civil society. Four main activities were carried out in order to establish the baseline and formulate the gap analysis for Pacific regional trade and economic cooperation, as elaborated below.

Data Collection and Analysis

The work plan agreed upon with the PIFS called for the transfer of social, economic, fiscal, and trade and tariff data directly from the PIFS. Data items requested included trade and tariff data for the FICs and ANZ, data on non-tariff barriers, investment data, financial sector data, fiscal and revenue data, labor statistics, industry and production data, and social and demographic data. The limited data made available to the research team from the PIFS required an additional data harvest from international and national sources. In-country consultations were used to fill data gaps and to provide comparison between data made available from the PIFS and that gleaned from national and international electronic sources. Remaining data gaps were filled through survey and selection of various databases (for example the MacMap database was explored as an option for the team’s research on non-tariff barriers and the team relied on World Bank “Doing Business” data to substantiate evidence on private sector inefficiencies). Data limitations translated into limitations in the type of analysis that the contractor, Nathan Associates Inc., is able to provide. For instance, a partial equilibrium exercise planned for the study was precluded by the lack of availability of production data. Nonetheless, data obtained from various sources contributed to the following analytical exercises:

1. FIC trade in goods analysis (direction and quantity of goods trade)

2. Mirror trade in goods analysis between FICs and ANZ
3. High tariff analysis for the FICs
4. Fiscal impact of tariff revenue loss
5. Private sector and export competitiveness benchmarking
6. Demographic and social analysis

Literature Review

An extensive literature review was performed in order to take into account previous research and viewpoints on FIC trade policy as well as economic, political and social issues relevant to FIC economic development. The literature review consulted topical research publications by the academic community, FIC and ANZ governments and donor agencies, and regional and multilateral institutions and donor agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and various entities of the Council of Regional Organizations of the Pacific (CROP). A full list of literature reviewed is available in the bibliographical appendix to this report (Appendix A).

Legal Analysis of Trade Agreements

An assessment of legal texts and negotiations considerations of ANZ trade agreements was undertaken to determine the context of potential PACER Plus negotiations as well as to identify legal precedents in ANZ agreements that could better inform a FIC negotiation strategy for PACER Plus. Analysis of the WTO compatibility of potential EPA and PACER Plus arrangements was similarly employed.

Stakeholder Identification and Consultations

The study had limited resources and time to conduct the multicountry consultations envisioned in the invitation to submit proposals. The team therefore relied primarily on PIFS trade contacts to assist in stakeholder identification and coordinate consultations. When PIFS contacts were unavailable to provide this service, the study team relied on proxies in the government or academic community. The research team sought to consult with representatives of all relevant political and economic constituencies in the FICs and ANZ. Groups or individuals targeted included

1. FIC government representatives in Trade Policy, International/Foreign Affairs, Finance, Customs, Quarantine, Agriculture, and Fisheries ministries or agencies.
2. Private sector, investment promotion or trade organizations from FICs and ANZ.
3. Regional representatives from multilateral, regional and bilateral donor agencies.
4. Representatives from topical donor- or government-funded projects
5. Universities and think tanks with topical research interest
6. Law firms and legal experts dealing in regional trade and investment law
7. Civil society organizations and non-governmental Organizations
8. Indigenous and cultural groups
9. Women's economic organizations or associations
10. Media organizations

A full list of individuals consulted is available in Appendix A.

2. FIC Goods Trade with Australia and New Zealand

TWO-WAY TRADE IN THE PACIFIC

Despite close political ties the Forum Island Countries currently have a limited market for exports in Australia and New Zealand (ANZ). Australia is the primary export market for only two of the fourteen FICs: Papua New Guinea (29.0% percent of exports) and Samoa (65.5% of exports). Australia ranks second for Fiji (16.5 percent of exports) while New Zealand ranks second for the Cook Islands (12.9 percent of exports) and third for Tonga (11.1%) (See Table 2-1). After these, the markets for FIC exports in Australia and New Zealand diminish greatly. Key extra-regional partners include the United States (the primary market for Fiji, Kiribati, and Palau) and Japan (the primary market for the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Tonga).

However, Australia and New Zealand remain important sources of imports for most FICs. Australia or New Zealand are the primary import source for 10 of the 14 FICs (see Table 2-2) averaging from 15.2 to 97.6 percent of imports³. The United States is the primary import source for the compact countries of the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and Palau. Key tertiary import sources for larger FIC economies include Singapore and Japan.

FIC EXPORTS: KEY SECTORS

Australia and New Zealand have significant goods trade surpluses with the FICs while the current scope and size of the ANZ market for FIC exports is narrow and limited to a few key product areas: agriculture and agro-food products, fisheries, extractive industries, forestry and wood products and manufactures. Larger FIC economies such as Fiji and Papua New Guinea have found relative success exporting to ANZ. Other FIC economies have narrower and less significant export markets in ANZ. Established FIC export product areas are briefly summarized below, based on an analysis of export flows from the FICs to ANZ in 2005.⁴

³ Vanuatu imports from Australia and Niue imports from New Zealand respectively.

⁴ All values are expressed as Cost Insurance Freight (c.i.f). Where discrepancies arose between nationally reported data and mirror trade data from ANZ, mirror data was favored for analysis.

Table 2-1
Primary FIC Export Markets, Most Recent Year(% of Total Exports)

	Market 1		Market 2		Market 3		Market 4	
Cook Islands.	Japan	30.8	New Zealand	12.9	Australia	7.1		
FSM	Japan	21.4	USA	20.9	Guam	3.4		
Fiji	USA	19.1	Australia	16.5	UK	11.9		
Kiribati	USA	26.2	Belgium	24.6	Japan	16.4	Australia	8.6
Nauru	South Africa	56.7	India	15.4	Canada	5.9	Australia	1.0
Niue	N/A							
RMI	N/A							
Palau	USA	N/A	Japan	N/A	Singapore	N/A		
PNG	Australia	29.0	Japan	8.7	China	5.4		
Solomon	China	39.7	Rep. of Korea	15.1	Thailand	6.7	Australia	1.3
Samoa	Australia	65.5	USA	8.2	American Samoa	3.5		
Tonga	Japan	33.3	USA	26.6	New Zealand	11.1	Australia	2.0
Tuvalu	Germany	62.1	Italy	20.7	Fiji	7.0	Australia	2.7
Vanuatu	Thailand	47.0	Malaysia	18.6	Poland	8.3	Australia	1.5

SOURCE: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (2005).

Table 2-2
Primary FIC Import Sources, Most Recent Year (% of Total Imports)

	Source 1		Source 2		Source 3		Source 4		Source 5	
Cook Is.	New Zealand	79.3	Australia	6.3	Fiji	6.0				
FSM	USA	36.1	Guam	13.9	Japan	11.5	Hong Kong	5.8	Australia	5.6
Fiji	Singapore	27.3	Australia	23.5	New Zealand	18.6				
Kiribati	Australia	33.5	Fiji	27.5	Japan	18.4				
Nauru	Australia	63.0	USA	10.3	Germany	7.5				
Niue	New Zealand	97.6	Australia	0.3						
RMI	USA	65.4	Australia	13.4	Japan	4.9				
Palau	USA	45.0	Singapore	27.9	Japan	8.0	Philippines	6.5		
PNG	Australia	55.7	Singapore	13.7	Japan	4.4				
Solomon	Australia	25.5	Singapore	25.0	New Zealand	6.0				
Samoa	New Zealand	21.8	Fiji	20.5	Singapore	12.2	Australia	8.8		
Tonga	New Zealand	36.1	Fiji	26.0	Australia	10.2				
Tuvalu	Fiji	45.8	Japan	18.8	China	18.1%	Australia	7.7		
Vanuatu	Australia	15.2	Japan	13.8	Singapore	12.1%				

SOURCE: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (2005).

Agriculture and Agro-food Products

In 2005, FIC countries exported approximately US\$65.7 million c.i.f. in agricultural and agro-food products to Australia and New Zealand.

Agro-food products provide for about a quarter (26.1%) of agriculturally based goods exported to ANZ from the FICs. While this is a substantial portion of the overall value of agricultural exports to ANZ these exports are concentrated among just a few individual products, particularly, Fijian pasta and baked goods. Samoa and the Cook Islands have established a nascent market for fruit juices with export values of approximately US\$325,000 c.i.f. in 2005.

The remaining two-thirds of FIC agricultural exports to ANZ consisted of raw or semi-processed agricultural commodities.

- **Coconut and copra products** show little penetration in the Australia and New Zealand market relative to their availability in the FICs. Quarantine restrictions have limited the scope to expand the raw or semi-processed coconut and copra export market, as well as other agricultural exports. In 2005 the value for FIC coconut and copra exports to ANZ was US\$4.8 million. Coconut and copra products exported to ANZ include fresh coconuts, raw copra, copra or coconut oil cake, and coconut oil. Copra and coconut oil cake accounts for approximately 82 percent of copra and coconut related exports to ANZ. The main exporters include Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu.
- **Root crops**, including cassava, arrowroot and sweet potatoes, had an approximate value of US\$11.1 million in 2005. Cassava alone accounts for 95.6 percent of root crop exports to ANZ. Cassava production is based in Fiji and Tonga, with Fiji accounting for 97.5 percent of the cassava imported into ANZ.
- There was a US\$2.6 million market for FIC **fruits and vegetables** in ANZ for 2005. Similar to coconut and copra products, the fresh fruit and vegetable market is limited by quarantine restrictions in ANZ. Additional demands on this market include the reduced transportation time horizons and additional storage requirements that perishable items necessitate. Nonetheless the fruit market is concentrated on Pawpaw (US\$712,000 in 2005) originating from Fiji, Samoa and the Cook Islands. Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu produced the bulk of fresh vegetables for export to ANZ averaging an export value of US\$1.65 million.
- **Coffee and vanilla** are emerging high-value crops in the region. Papua New Guinea has established coffee export capability, with annual exports of US\$24.3 million in the most recent year for which data are available; of this, US\$22.1 million was exported to Australia. The vast majority of PNG coffee is sold green, with only a very minute amount (less than one percent of the total) roasted in PNG. Both PNG and Vanuatu produce vanilla beans for the ANZ market with a cumulative export value in 2005 of US\$112,000, with PNG accounting for 82% of the total.

Adding Value to Agricultural Exports

Increasing export earnings is often achieved by adding value to existing products rather than increasing net exports of existing goods. Agricultural producers in some FICs have added value to their exports by obtaining organic certification for products ranging from noni fruit and juices to spices. (For example, the Niue Organic Farmers Association (NIOFA) produces organic noni and vanilla.) Other examples of adding value to agricultural goods include moving into downstream production in agro-foods such as taro or banana chips. Adding value can also entail moving traditional agricultural goods into nontraditional areas. For example, the use of coconuts in cosmetic goods such as creams and soaps has enabled Fiji to move its production of coconuts up the value chain.

- **Meat and livestock** products are an undeveloped market for export to Australia and New Zealand. While Fiji exported US\$1.16 million in cured meats to New Zealand in 2005, Vanuatu exported US\$ 425,000 in fresh beef to Australia.

Fisheries and Marine Products

Export of fisheries products are limited compared to the vast fisheries resources in the region. Export of fish and fish products to ANZ had a cumulative export value of approximately US\$4.3 million in 2005 with fresh fish accounting for US\$1.35 million. The fresh fish export market to ANZ is dominated by Fiji, which exported US\$1.2 million worth of fresh fish in the sample year. Other key fish and fish product markets include Papua New Guinea's export of rock lobster to Australia, which was valued at US\$2.2 million in 2005. The FICs have vast fisheries resources but unfortunately many FICs do not maintain large scale commercial fisheries sectors of their own, which accounts for the relatively small proportion of fisheries products exported to ANZ, although there is an increased emphasis in some FICs on establishing local processing.

Extractive Sectors

The region's extractive sector, including fossil fuels, minerals and precious ores, is concentrated in petroleum and gold originating from Papua New Guinea, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Papua New Guinea is the region's only exporter of fossil fuels. In 2005, PNG exported US\$826.5 million in petroleum (mostly crude) to Australia (92.7 percent) and New Zealand (7.3 percent). PNG also dominates the FIC export market for gold with US\$747.6 million in 2005. The remainder of the gold exported by the region is accounted for by Fiji (US\$44.1 million) and the Solomon Islands (US\$613,000).

Timber and Wood

The larger FIC countries of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu currently export timber and wood products to ANZ. In 2005 US\$16.4 million worth of logs, lumber, wood chips and plywood was exported to ANZ. As with the extractive sector, Papua New Guinea accounts for the bulk of FIC exports—most of it bound for ANZ. ANZ-destined PNG timber and wood accounts for 62 percent of the total, or US\$10.2 million. PNG exports logs, lumber and plywood. Fijian wood products account for 20 percent of the total and are concentrated in cut lumber products. The Solomon Islands hold a smaller share of the ANZ lumber market exporting 13.5 percent of the FIC total, valued at US\$ 2.2 million. Vanuatu exports mainly wood chips accounting for US\$ 653,000 or just under 4 percent of the total timber and wood exports to ANZ from the FICs.

Manufactures

The scope for FIC manufactures exports to ANZ is tremendously limited. The majority of manufactures have traditionally originated from preference-dependent clothing and textiles industries that are diminishing along with the margin of preference as both Australia and New Zealand expand free trade arrangements with East Asian countries. Similarly, Samoa has had narrow success with wiring harness assembly for the Australian automotive industry, exporting US\$10.4 million worth of

goods in 2005, but Asian competition threatens future sales. Some FICs have had limited success with niche or cottage industry exports, but substantial manufactures operations are not geared toward ANZ markets. Table 2-3 summarizes key FIC export categories by source and destination.

Table 2-3
Illustrative Export Sectors for FIC–ANZ Trade

Sector	Market	FIC Exporters
Clothing and Textiles	AUS	Fiji
	NZ	Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati
Pearls	AUS	Cook Islands
	NZ	Cook Islands
Extractive Sectors	AUS	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
	NZ	Papua New Guinea
Wood and Timber	AUS	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu
	NZ	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
Copra and Coconut Products	AUS	Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea
	NZ	Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Vanuatu
Papaw (Papaya)	AUS	
	NZ	Cook Islands, Samoa
Cassava	AUS	Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu
	NZ	Fiji, Tonga
Meat	AUS	Vanuatu
	NZ	Fiji, Vanuatu
Coffee and Vanilla	AUS	Papua New Guinea
	NZ	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu
Palm Oil	AUS	Papua New Guinea, Samoa
	NZ	Papua New Guinea
Agri-Foods	AUS	Fiji, Samoa
	NZ	Fiji, Cook Islands
Fisheries	AUS	Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tonga
	NZ	Fiji, Samoa, Tonga

SOURCE: Nathan Associates based on data provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

Note: This is not a comprehensive list. For example, Kava is an important export for several FICs.

IMPEDIMENTS TO GOODS EXPORTS

Growth in FIC exports to Australia and New Zealand is hampered by a number of factors—in those target markets as well as in the FICs. There are capacity and quality issues, transportation obstacles (border to border as well as intra-FIC), customs and documentation hurdles, and ANZ market impediments, which include both “hard” legal requirements for the quality of goods and “soft” consumer demand requirements.

Beyond-the-Border Issues: ANZ Standards, Rules of Origin, and Quality Expectations

In general, tariff- and quota-free trade has been available to FIC exporters in Australia and NZ under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA). However, tariff- and quota-free access should not be confused with free access to those markets.

- SPARTECA stipulates **value-added rules of origin** that have likely constrained trade that might have taken place had more liberal rules of origin been in place (e.g., a “change of tariff heading” rule of origin). At a minimum, apparel using high-value materials could have difficulty in meeting the 50% value-added requirement, keeping FIC production out of higher end market segments.
- **Quarantine standards** in ANZ are stringent and prevent many potential FIC agricultural and wood-based goods from being sold in the ANZ market. FICs have raised concerns about the implementation of SPS measures in ANZ. While the application of SPS measures in ANZ is WTO consistent, the absence of authorized flexibility to recognize the potential equivalence of FIC SPS measures poses a barrier to FIC exports. Most FICs have limited resources to overcome ANZ quarantine requirements. Many do not have adequate treatment facilities to eliminate pests in the pre-shipment phase and treatment options at the border can diminish the value of goods as, for example, would fumigation of organic produce. Both Australia and New Zealand require import permits for quarantine materials to be obtained in advance, which can be a difficult administrative barrier. Permits are emphasized in particular for fresh fruit or vegetables or any food item containing dairy, egg, meat, or animal products⁵. Application of Risk Category—the highest level of surveillance—applies to many potential FIC exports including beef, dried coconut, tuna (fresh, frozen or canned) and shellfish.
- Exports to ANZ must also meet legally defined **product standards**. Both Australia and New Zealand share a regime for quality assurance in food standards through Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ). For food and other goods, ANZ require that producers have a documented operating Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP)-based quality system as well as ISO 9000 series quality management standards. Implementing a Quality Assurance system that meets HACCP and ISO 9000 standards can be excessively difficult for small FIC businesses; the cost of implementation alone can be prohibitive. Processed agricultural goods are subject to these standards, which in turn can prevent FIC agricultural producers from moving up the value chain in export goods.
- FIC exports must also adhere to **packaging and labeling requirements** set forth by ANZ regulatory agencies. These requirements can be complex and confusing to potential FIC exporters despite the presence of many ANZ-origin products in their own economies. Both Australia and New Zealand retain the right to refuse import of improperly labeled items.

⁵ “Important Facts About Importing Food Into Australia” Australia Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS), Canberra, 2004.

Behind-the-Border Issues: FIC Production and Marketing Constraints

Although some of the larger FIC economies have produced noteworthy exceptions⁶ the majority of FICs have a limited capacity to produce goods that will be competitive in the ANZ market. Production constraints in the Pacific are generally associated with small market size and the limitations small markets place on domestic supply and the generation of economies of scale. Other production constraints include the limited availability of outside inputs, private sector inefficiencies, technological shortcomings, limited workforce skill sets and barriers to obtaining finance or attracting investment.

FIC economies, as a function of small land mass and limited population, host relatively small markets both in terms of natural resources and labor supply. Resource limitations can prevent FICs from reaching the “critical mass” of inputs to make a production operation economically viable. In other words a small island may not have the capacity to bear enough fruit crops to produce the quantity required to justify a fruit juice bottling operation. Resource limitations in the FICs are compounded by scarce supply of qualified workers and technological inputs that contribute to value-added production. Limitations on market expansion contribute to a reliance of FICs on the export of primary goods or the prevalence of cottage industry as opposed to developing value added through full scale industrial production.

Reliability of Supply

The limited and erratic supply of goods produced in the island environment of most FICs may not meet basic importer demands for consistent and sustained shipments. Inconsistent supply and quality can be a major deterrent for ANZ importers of FIC goods. There are time and transaction costs associated with seeking and brokering supplier arrangements, giving importers an incentive to establish long term relationships with suppliers. This system of incentives can be quite good for FIC producers once linkages between FIC exporters and ANZ importers are made because it can assure future sales for producers. However if FIC producers cannot guarantee consistent quantity and quality of goods they run the risk of permanently alienating importers and cutting themselves out of the market. When disruptions occur, ANZ importers do not have time to “go hunting” for new suppliers and may develop an aversion to FIC producers if a reputation for inconsistency develops in a given industry.

Market Awareness

Many FICs do not have the market knowledge to produce goods that will be attractive to consumers in ANZ. Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission (PITIC) assistance has been instrumental to many businesses, but their resources are limited compared to what needs to be provided. Moving up the value chain to processed goods often depends on producers’ ability to gauge market demand for goods, to package and present goods in a manner consistent with consumer expectations, and to price competitively. This process takes an understanding of the

⁶ Fiji, for instance, produces a highly competitive brand of bottled water that has a substantial market share in the United States.

export market that many FIC producers do not have the wherewithal to obtain through trade missions, participation in trade fairs, or the commissioning of market studies or export feasibility analyses.

At-the-Border Issues: Delays in Customs, Port, and Inland Transport

Time consuming or needlessly complicated trade procedures or documentation requirement, as well as inefficient transport infrastructure, increase the time and cost associated with exporting. Similarly these complications can make production of goods with a high content of imported inputs difficult and can limit the likelihood of producers moving into value-added industries through the incorporating of imported inputs. Administrative barriers posed by excessive documentation required for exporting and importing make trade difficult and time consuming.

Trade Documentation

Six of the ten FICs that are covered in the World Bank's Doing Business indicators require more than five documents to export (see Table 2-4). Multiple and complicated documentation requirements translate into longer export time frames for FICs; the burden of documentation is especially high in Fiji and Palau. Document preparation is even more burdensome on the import side consuming 10 or more days for document preparation in Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, and Tonga, compared to an OECD average of 6.6 days.

Customs

Customs administrations in FICs vary widely in terms of resources, automation, inspection and control. Among FICs, there is also considerable variation in the interpretation and enforcement of non-tariff measures. Inland customs is especially burdensome in Papua New Guinea where custom clearance time for exports is on average 8.0 days. Redundant or unnecessary procedures and administrative processes make for an inefficient trade infrastructure. Although trade facilitation is progressing at a regional level, progress lags behind that among WTO and World Customs Organization (WCO) members in other regions. Regional harmonization would help ameliorate many of the difficulties encountered by trade agencies in the FICs but is at an early stage of development.

Transportation Infrastructure

Limited port infrastructure in many FICs translates into smaller ships that can make call and long loading and unloading time frames. Terminal clearing takes an excess of two days in Fiji, Palau, and Vanuatu; and is particularly time consuming in Kiribati (5 days) and Papua New Guinea (4 days). Many FIC customs, quarantine and port agencies function with limited human resources and port infrastructure that cannot facilitate more than a single ship at a time. Small staff size and limited ship capacity is possible in Small Island States (SIS) such as Nauru, Niue and Tuvalu because only a single ship calls on port per two to three weeks. Tuvalu, for example receives one ship carrying 30- 40 twenty-foot containers every three weeks. Unloading and clearance for these containers takes a limited Tuvaluan staff 1 day to clear from the port. Nauru similarly takes 1 day

to clear approximately 40 twenty-foot containers. In Niue, berthing, unloading and clearing goods from customs takes 4 days for a single ship. Limited port and customs capacity is not compatible with FIC economic growth strategies that emphasize increased regional integration.

Table 2-4
FIC Time and Documentation to Export

Country	Export Time Components (Days)				Total Time to Export (Days)	No. of Documents to Export
	Documents Preparation	Inland Carriage and Handling	Inland Customs	Terminal Clearing		
FORUM ISLAND COUNTRIES						
Fiji	16	2	1	3	22	7
Kiribati	1	4	1	5	11	3
Marshall Islands	-	0	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	0	-	-	-	-
Palau	14	2	1	3	20	7
Papua New Guinea	4	14	8	4	30	5
Samoa	8	3	2	2	15	7
Solomon Islands	6	3	4	2	15	8
Tonga	7	2	1	2	12	6
Vanuatu	3	4	2	3	12	9
ANZ AND REGIONAL AVERAGES						
Australia	5	2	1	1	9	6
New Zealand	3	2	1	2	8	5
East Asia and Pacific	14.5	4.0	2.6	2.5	21.8	6.3
OECD	6.3	2.1	1.2	1.8	10.5	4.8

SOURCE: World Bank Doing Business Database. 2007.

Increased *shipping costs* also add to the unit price of goods with similar effects as time delays on price competitiveness. Maritime freight, the preferred method for transporting goods in the Pacific, is quite costly in the region. Long distances between islands combined with small trade volumes increase the unit costs to transport goods⁷. Doing Business data reports that seven of the ten survey FICs have per-container shipment costs in excess of US\$1,000 for at least one direction (import or export). The Marshall Islands report the highest unit container cost of US\$2,115 for incoming containers. Nevertheless Palau, Solomon Islands and Tonga all maintain shipment costs below the OECD average of US\$883.0 for both incoming and outbound containers. Limited shipping routes and an uncompetitive environment for maritime shipping extends the time required to transport goods in the Pacific from port to port.

⁷ Brown, Jong Kyu Lee.

The Pacific also has *limited availability of air freight*. Air transport in the region focuses on the commercial transport of persons, as opposed to goods. Air freight services are limited to larger FIC economies such as Fiji; limited availability of air freight precludes markets in fresh or perishable goods for many of the smaller FICs. As noted in the previous section, additional time for shipping can mean that goods are just “too late” for market and can preclude the export of fresh goods entirely.

Intra-island transport linkages within individual FICs are weak in most FICs and regular service to outer islands is often not available. Outer islands in many FICs are effectively cut off from production chains and most economic activities. Strengthening intra-FIC networks of transport will help nations more effectively capture their productive resources and will boost growth by drawing more of the island or outer islands into the productive economy.

Inland shipping impediments stem from roads that are not maintained, fuel and utilities that are subject to monopoly pricing or unreliable, and limited trunk routing for ground shipping. With the greatest land mass of any other FIC, inland shipping impediments have the most substantial implications for Papua New Guinea. For example, inland carriage and shipping accounts for 14 days of export time in Papua New Guinea while accounting for no more than 4 days in other FICs.

Estimating the “Cost” of Trade Delays

Transporting goods across the region is costly and time consuming; this limits the volume and variety of goods that can be imported and exported. Transport, customs and port delays add to the unit price of goods which, in turn, can affect the cost competitiveness of goods—in effect imposing a “tax” on trade transactions.

In a recent paper for the United States Agency for International Development,⁸ Nathan Associates presented an innovative method for calculating the value of this tax and expressing it in ad-valorem, or “tariff equivalent,” terms. To do so, we

1. Estimated the value of one day saved in transit for each *product* (its “time sensitivity”), drawing on trade and shipping data that reveal how much consumers value timely delivery of each good (see Table 2-5);
2. Calculated the per-day value of time savings for each *country*, based on the goods it trades or might one day trade; and
3. Calculated *tariff equivalents for import and export waiting times* by combining each country’s per-day value of time savings with data from *Doing Business* on the time goods spend in inland transport, customs, and ports.

⁸ David Hummels, Peter Minor, Matthew Reisman and Erin Endean. *Calculating Tariff Equivalents for Time in Trade*. USAID/Nathan Associates, 2007.

Table 2-5
Time to Import (Days)

Country	Import Time Components (Days)				Total Time (Days)	No. of Documents
	Doc. Prep.	Customs	Terminal Handling	Inland Transport		
FORUM ISLAND COUNTRIES						
Fiji	15	2	3	2	22	12
Kiribati	1	2	3	2	8	2
Marshall Islands	10	3	1	1	15	9
Micronesia	14	2	3	2	21	7
Palau	16	3	6	2	27	9
Papua New Guinea	19	5	5	3	32	10
Samoa	12	3	3	1	19	8
Solomon Islands	5	3	1	3	12	5
Tonga	10	2	3	2	17	9
Vanuatu	5	5	1	3	14	16
ANZ AND REGIONAL AVERAGES						
Australia	5	3	3	1	12	5
New Zealand	5	1	3	4	13	9
East Asia and Pacific	16.2	3.6	3.1	3.0	25.9	9.3
OECD	6.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	12.2	5.9

SOURCE: World Bank Doing Business Database. 2007.

Table 2-6 presents the tariff equivalents for the trade delays on exports for the ten survey FICs. In plain terms, these are the extra costs that each country imposes on *its own* exporters due to inland transport, customs, and port delays. For comparative purposes, the table includes data for five developing countries that compete with the FICs for exports to Australia and New Zealand, as well as the East Asia and Pacific Region as a whole. The “country-weighted” figures are estimated using the goods that each country actually exports, while the “region-weighted” figures use the basket of goods exported by East Asia and the Pacific as a region. The region-weighted figures capture the time sensitivity of goods that the FIC might export in the absence of trade delays. The table shows that, on average, trade delays impose heavier costs on exporters in the FICs than in the five comparators and the East Asia and Pacific as a whole. The tariff equivalents for trade delays are highest in Papua New Guinea, where the region-weighted figure is nearly five times the East Asia and Pacific average.

Table 2-6

Tariff Equivalents for Time Cost to Export, by Country (Values expressed as ad valorem rates)

Country	Est. Daily Time Cost by Export Basket		Estimated Tariff Equivalent of the Time to Trade Across Borders							
			Country Weights				Region Weights			
	Current	Regional (EAP)	Inland Transport	Customs	Port	Total	Inland Transport	Customs	Port	Total
PACIFIC										
Fiji	1.5	0.7	3.0	1.5	4.6	9.1	1.4	0.7	2.1	4.3
Kiribati	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.8	0.7	3.6	7.1
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Micronesia	0.2	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palau	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	2.1	4.3
Papua New Guinea	2.7	0.7	37.2	21.3	10.6	69.1	10.0	5.7	2.8	18.5
Samoa	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	5.0
Solomon Islands	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.4	6.4
Tonga	1.7	0.7	3.4	1.7	3.4	8.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	3.6
Vanuatu	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.8	1.4	2.1	6.4
<i>Simple Average</i>	0.7	0.7	5.8	3.3	2.7	11.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	7.0
COMPARATORS										
Chile	0.6	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	5.4	2.5	1.6	3.3	7.4
China	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.8
Malaysia	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	4.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	5.0
Singapore	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.8	0.8	3.8	2.1	0.7	0.7	3.6
Thailand	0.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	2.9	6.6	2.8	0.7	2.8	6.4
<i>Simple Average</i>	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.9	1.6	4.6	2.2	1.0	1.8	5.0
East Asia and Pacific Region	--	0.7	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.7	1.0	3.8

SOURCE: David Hummels, Peter Minor, Matthew Reisman and Erin Endean. Calculating Tariff Equivalents for Time in Trade. USAID/Nathan Associates, 2007.

3. FIC-ANZ Services and Investment Flows

Services comprise a majority of the GDP of all but one FIC for which there are data available on the composition of GDP. Even for the one FIC for which services are not the main sector, PNG, services nonetheless account for more than one fourth of GDP (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1
FIC Sectoral Composition of GDP, Percent (2005)

FIC	Agriculture	Industry		Services
		Industry Total	Manufacturing Only	
Cook Is	12.8	8.5	3.7	81.1
Fiji	14.5	23.2	15.0	65.6
Kiribati	10.1	12.3	0.7	77.6
Marshall Is.	10.4	19.7	4.5	69.1
Micronesia	-	-	-	-
Nauru	17.2	10.3	1.0	72.5
Niue	-	-	-	-
Palau	3.1	19.0	0.4	76.9
PNG	33.1	35.4	10.6	28.6
Samoa	13.1	27.5	14.6	60.9
Solomon Is.	-	-	-	-
Tonga	28.5	15.3	4.8	60.2
Tuvalu	16.6	14.8	3.7	73.4
Vanuatu	15.0	8.2	3.6	76.8

Source: ADB, *Key Indicators 2006, Statistical Annex*

FIC EXPORTS OF SERVICES

In the FICs with significant services sectors, services exports are essentially dominated by tourism. Australia reports personal travel (89%) and transportation as the major imports of services from Fiji, totaling AUD 770 million or 1.9% of its total services imports for 2005-2006. Australia also reported business travel (55%) and personal travel services imports from PNG of

AUD 227 million or 0.5% of the Australian market. Main services imports into NZ are travel and transportation. Apart from tourism, other FIC services exports are very limited.

Tourism

Tourism in the South Pacific, while a significant contributor to income in nearly all countries in the region, is a very small industry when viewed in the context of the global tourism marketplace. Fiji, which received a little over 500,000 tourists in 2005, is by far the largest market—however, in the global industry, Fiji brings in just about as many tourists as the island of Reunion in the Indian Ocean or the country of Senegal in West Africa. By comparison, other countries in the region achieve much lower numbers—Vanuatu (99,000 in 2004), Palau (94,000 in 2004) and Papua New Guinea (54,000 in 2003). As described above, many of these tourists come from Australia and New Zealand and together, these two countries represent the vast majority of the client base for South Pacific tourism. PITIC NZ reports that approximately 1.22 million tourists arrived in 2005 in the 12 South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO) members.⁹ Approximately 75% of the tourists visited Fiji, Tahiti, New Caledonia or the Cook Islands.

However, putting these numbers in perspective, all countries in this region (with the exception of PNG) are extremely small both in terms of geographic size and population. Tourism, as such, is a significant contributor to most countries' income and represents a key area for development that can contribute to improvements in livelihoods and serve as an engine for economic growth. Currently, tourism is the dominant industry in the Cook Islands, Niue and Palau as well as one of the largest earners of foreign exchange in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Micronesia, Samoa, and Vanuatu. While most of these islands (and especially the smaller islands) possess low potential for productive industries such as manufacturing and processing—almost every country has resources that create an ideal environment for supporting a growing tourism industry. Pristine beaches, world-class diving, unique cultures, and a unique remoteness make for many attractive destinations in the South Pacific and offer tremendous potential for interesting and competitive tourism opportunities.

Constraints on Tourism

A number of constraints inhibit growth in the tourism industry. First and foremost, of course, is the extreme distance that travelers from outside the region must traverse just to reach the main access hubs in the region (Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, or Fiji). Likewise, travel between the islands can be difficult with some destinations receiving only weekly or twice weekly flights. There is not much to be done about this issue in the short term; however, such cost and time that it takes to travel to the region requires an even higher level of service and quality that is required to entice tourists away from similar markets in the Caribbean, Indian Ocean, or even Southeast Asia.

⁹ Pacific Island nations of the Cook Islands (Cooks), Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Solomons, Tahiti (French Polynesia), Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea (PNG).

Service quality of tourism offerings can vary amongst the numerous islands and goods can be expensive due to lack of availability and productive capacity on most islands requiring the import of most essentials to sustain tourist demand. Island governments need to do more to encourage a productive private sector and especially a growing small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector that may be able to provide substitutes for a number of these imports and bring down the costs to tourists while providing additional income opportunities for local communities. PITIC reports that a majority of tourism businesses in the FICs are locally owned and are predominantly small, micro- and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs).

Additionally, and most importantly, there is very little collaboration between countries and businesses in the region to support tourism growth and to tie product offerings into multi-island packages. With each FIC as small as it is, such cooperation is vital to the continued success of the region in becoming a competitive destination in the world market. For example, FICs may attract more tourists if they co-market and offer packages that incorporate visits to a number of islands and sites on a single itinerary. With limited resources, each country in the region cannot afford to try and compete as an isolated, single destination. Marketing and advertising costs associated with attracting tourists to the islands are high and only by pooling resources among the various countries, can the region hope to become more competitive in the marketplace. Likewise, such inter-island packages could also serve to increase demand and create more opportunity for more frequent air service between islands that do not currently have regular and/or reliable linkages.

Telecommunications and ICT

The competitiveness of FIC businesses (and subsequently FIC exports) is hindered by poor communications technology and high prices for communication in many FICs. FIC exports of services are made less competitive by high costs communications¹⁰ and other services. However, there is inadequate investment to finance needed improvements. Even in Fiji, 25% of total investment would be required to meet estimated infrastructure requirements, while for other FICS the needs are nearer to 100% of total investment.¹¹

The vast distances between FICs as well as the challenging climate make establishing international communications infrastructure difficult and expensive. Communication outside the region is facilitated mainly by satellite footprint (although Fiji is connected by submarine cable). Furthermore communications monopolies (government owned or otherwise) lead to higher than market prices for basic communications services across the Pacific (although Fiji, Samoa and Tonga have all recently opened up additional service provider licenses).¹²

¹⁰ Source: The Pacific Infrastructure Challenge, World Bank, January 2006, p. 82 (Prepared by Castalia Strategic Advisors).

¹¹ Ibid., p. 7.

¹² "Access to Basic Telco Services Remains Expensive in the South Pacific" Business Wire/ Pacnews. Monday, January 15, 2007.

Movement of Natural Persons (Mode 4)

Australia provides no preferences for Pacific Islanders in their immigration. New Zealand, however, has a new, if limited, program and is exploring other ways in which Pacific Islanders may be permitted temporary entry. New Zealand's nascent Recognized Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme provides repeat access for seasonal employment in the horticulture and viticulture industries. A nominal cap of 5000 workers under that policy applies from the outset with no phasing in; and the cap can be amended in future years to reflect the evolution of industry needs and the supply of New Zealand labor. In addition, New Zealand permits up to 1100 Samoans to enter the country annually under the Samoa Access Quota, and smaller numbers from Fiji (250), Tonga (250), Kiribati (75) and Tuvalu (75) have access to NZ under Pacific Access Quotas. In addition, all Pacific Islanders may take up residence in New Zealand under residence categories for family members or skilled workers. Temporary work permits may also be obtained under conditions such as having a job offer. The total number of Pacific islanders entering New Zealand under all of these categories for the two-year period ending June 30, 2006 was 12,847—which were almost entirely utilized by nationals of Fiji (5214), Samoa (4460) and Tonga (2453). Cook Islanders and Niueans have NZ citizenship.

Impediments to Services Exports

Impediments to FIC imports of services are extensive, and are described in detail in the Stocktaking of Limitations and Restrictions Applying to Trade in Services in the Pacific.¹³

INVESTMENT

Aggregate data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is available for 8 of the 14 FICs. Although some FICs have FDI stocks valued above GDP (FDI stocks equaled more than 100 percent of GDP in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), FDI remains understated in many FICs. The FDI stock as a share of GDP for Oceania as a whole was 23.6 percent in 2005. By comparison, South East Asian countries had an average stock of FDI of 43.2 percent of GDP in 2005, almost twice that of Oceania.

A more troubling trend in the region is the overall decline in FDI stocks. Expressed in FDI stock as a percent of GDP, the Cook Islands, Fiji, and Samoa all saw steep declines in their FDI stocks between 2000 and 2005 indicating that some FICs are becoming less attractive investment sites. Unfortunately disaggregated data that would enable deeper assessment of these trends is unavailable. (See Table 3-2).

¹³ PDP Final Report, May 2007.

Table 3-2
FIC Inward FDI Stock and Recent Flows, 1990–2005

FIC	FDI Inward Stock (US\$M)			FDI Inward Stock (% GDP)			Recent FDI Inflows (US\$M)	
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005	2004	2005
Cook Is	14	34	34	24.1	42.6	20.9	-1	-
Fiji	284	388	327	21.2	23.6	11.4	94	-4
Kiribati	Negative Stock	69	151	1.4	143.2	239.5	19	17
Marshall Is.	-	-	-	-	-	-	513	157
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Niue	-	Negative Stock	8	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	97	121	-	82.7	88.9	7	3
PNG	1582	2007	2246	48.2	51.9	56.7	26	32
Samoa	9	53	40	4.5	23.1	11.9	-11	-4
Solomon Is.	70	150	135	33.5	45.4	47.0	1	-1
Tonga	1	21	40	0.7	14.8	18.4	1	5
Tuvalu	-	-	33	-	-	147.1	Negative Inflow	8
Vanuatu	110	361	430	71.8	161.9	129.4	22	15

SOURCE: UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2006, Statistical Annex*

Key Constraints on Investment

Inward (FDI) flows to the FICs are constrained by:

- The diseconomies of isolation,
- Similarities in resources,
- Smallness of economies,
- Imbalances of labor supply and skills as compared with needs,
- Uncertainty in access to land,
- Impediments in business environments, and
- Uncompetitive utilities.

Governance and security factors, compounded by economic and demographic factors, exacerbate problems in the investment climate.

Investment Screening/Restrictions

Investment restrictions in FIC markets are not different *in kind* than are present in other markets undergoing integration into regional and global economies. Accommodations for such restrictions are commonly found by investors, particularly those restrictions whose domestic and social objectives have obtained a relative, and flexible, permanence in national law.

Many FICs seek to maximize the benefits of overseas investment by providing for a review of inward investment to ensure or require:

- Employment for nationals or indigenous populations;
- Results in increased skill levels among island workers; and
- Conservation of the environment and cultural heritage.

In addition, outright restrictions for investment do exist in some FICs and in some sectors. For example:

- In Vanuatu, only citizens may operate fisheries, bus and taxi services and local tour businesses;
- In PNG, several activities are closed to foreign investment, including:
 - Land transportation;
 - Manufacture, wholesale and retail sale of handicraft and artifacts;
 - Coffee and copra production and export;
 - Small-scale alluvial gold mining; and
 - Coastal fishing (within a distance of five kilometers of the shoreline),
- In Fiji, overseas investors are discouraged from acquiring a controlling interest in, or taking over, established locally owned businesses. In addition, the milling of sugar cane is closed to private enterprise.

Communal Land Issues

The most frequently discussed investment impediment in the region—as in many developing countries the world over—is access to land (see Table 3-3).

In spite of the unavailability of fee simple land to investors, mechanisms do exist in some FICs to provide certainty of title and authority of leases of up to 99 years. In Fiji, obtaining clear title of land owned communally by indigenous clans can be obtained and the land leased by the Native Land Trust Board which has authority to lease the approximately 90% of Fijian land that remains under the ownership of Fijian clans. The duration of the leases can be for up to 99 years. Samoa is working to develop a process to provide clarity of land title for leasing purposes that preserves indigenous interests. Vanuatu's capital city is on land leased by indigenous land owners.

Due to the communal treatment of land in the Pacific, registering property can be a protracted and in some cases impossible process. For instance, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia have no practice of registering property. Registering property takes an excess of 100 days in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. By comparison the average for the OECD and East Asian and the Pacific is 31.8 and 85.5 respectively.¹⁴

¹⁴ World Bank, *Doing Business in 2007* database.

Table 3-3
FIC Investment Climate: Land and Labor Issues

Country	Access to Land	Access to Overseas Workers
Cook Islands	Land may not be owned. Maximum 60 year leases are available for non-Cook Islanders.	Work permits normally granted on an annual basis.
Federated States of Micronesia	Land ownership is limited to citizens only. Land may be leased, but problems may arise due to clan ownership and uncertain boundaries and titles.	Work permits generally granted subject to availability of local workers.
Fiji	Limited land is available for freehold. Generally land must be leased from traditional owners or from the Government.	Foreign investors are not expected to employ expatriates when suitably skilled local employees are available.
Kiribati	Land cannot be owned by foreigners. Land can be leased on a long-term basis.	Overseas workers may be recruited where qualified local people are not available.
Marshall Islands	Limited land is available for lease. Difficulties still remain due to the traditional system of multiple rights.	Work permits are normally granted due to the acute shortage of labor of all skill levels in the Marshalls.
Niue	Land may only be leased.	Restrictions may apply to overseas employees other than New Zealanders.
Republic of Palau	Foreign investors cannot buy land, however, land may be leased for up to 50 years.	Positions must first be advertised locally. Overseas workers may then be recruited where qualified local people are not available.
Papua New Guinea	Access to land for development will often involve overseas investors in direct negotiations with traditional land owners. The PNG Government may seek to facilitate mutually successful outcomes from these negotiations.	Overseas workers may be recruited where suitably qualified locals are not available.
Samoa	Land may be leased.	Permits for employment of overseas workers are granted only if the skills needed are unavailable locally. Permits must be renewed after six months.
Solomon Islands	Non-Solomon Islanders may lease, but not own, registered land.	Entry of overseas workers permitted only where no trained local is available for a position. Periodic checks are made to ensure that overseas workers are complying with permit conditions.
Tonga	Land may be leased but not owned by foreigners.	No restrictions on access to overseas workers although the Tongan Government prefers that locals be employed where possible.
Tuvalu	Land may be leased with approval by the Minister of Natural Resources.	Overseas workers may be employed where suitable local employees are not available.
Vanuatu	Land may be leased for up to 75 years. The Government can facilitate negotiations with land owners. Undeveloped land must be improved within five years.	Entry of overseas workers permitted only where no trained local is available for a position. Periodic checks are made to ensure that overseas workers are complying with permit conditions.

Just as utilizing the “Pacific Way” of decision by consensus is time consuming, the use of communally held land is also time consuming. The mechanism for determining clear title under such circumstances has precedents that work. What is more difficult and yet to be developed in all countries are authority and implementation mechanisms to provide for leases of commercially viable duration that:

- Provide a fair return to communal land owners, taking into account the value and use of the resource and
- Do not diminish the value of the resource (the leased land), i.e., prevent environmental damage directly or collaterally.

These objectives are not incompatible and can be achieved together with leases of clearly held title for a duration that is commercially feasible. There are viable alternatives to fee simple sale of land.

Labor Market Issues

Doing Business data indicate that the FICs do not have rigid labor markets in terms of legal requirements of employment. The Rigidity of Employment Index, which gauges labor market rigidities such as difficulty and hiring and firing workers and working hour flexibility on a scale from 0 to 100 with higher values indicating more rigid regulation, scores all 10 study FICs at or below the OECD average of 33.3. Vanuatu has the most rigid labor market in the region a score of 50 for the sub-index for difficulty of hiring and 40 for the sub-index for rigidity of hours.

A greater practical concern in many FIC countries that wish to attract investment is the limited availability of skilled workers. Availability of labor in FICs also has an impact on investment, and is related to the issue of supplying workers to Australia and NZ. Difficult issues arise concerning the need for, or loss of, unskilled and skilled labor, brain drain, immigration policy and the absolute need for remittances in many countries. The preponderance of evidence from economic analysis finds that the optimal policy for dealing with labor shortages is for labor to move within the region freely.

4. Implications of EPA Negotiations and WTO Obligations for PACER-Plus

The Forum Island Countries face decisions on free trade agreements in potentially rapid succession. By the end of 2007, an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) could be concluded with the EU. Such an agreement with the EU would trigger negotiations toward a PACER-Plus free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand (ANZ) as required under the PACER framework. If Compact countries participate in any FTA with a developing country (and both EPA and PACER-Plus would qualify), MFN obligations would extend their concessions to the United States. Considering the region-wide implications of an EPA-triggered PACER-Plus, the Forum Trade Ministers directed in May of 2005 that a thorough assessment of a possible PACER-Plus agreement should precede any negotiations.

These potential agreements serve as impetus for ongoing regional integration, and have the potential for increased economic development, investment and employment. However potential benefits are hinged on the quality of the agreements in terms of their sensitivity to FIC development goals as well as the FICs' capacity to take advantage of opportunities provided by them. In recognition of these challenges, two questions were consistently asked during consultations in the FICs. These were:

- Are we ready to conclude an EPA with the EU this year?
- What is the benefit in doing a free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand?

OPTIMAL SEQUENCING OF MULTIPLE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

These questions prompted discussions about the process of pursuing regional integration, and the logical progression toward regional integration. The logical progression towards regional integration might consist of liberalization with regional partners first followed by extra-regional expansion of trade relationships. From the FICs' perspective, it should ideally have been in the follow manner:

1. National preparation, including coordination and increased understanding of international trade, particularly among stakeholders,

2. Expanding successful regional integration, such as, full implementation of the Pacific Islands Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) or otherwise developing the increased institutional capacity and preparatory experience for coordinating regional negotiations that reflect a broad understanding of national and regional interests among FICs,
3. Regional negotiations toward integration and establishing common interests among Forum members, such as through a PACER-Plus agreement, where trade and economic relationships are the greatest. This would further develop the capacity to undertake broader cross-regional and international integration, and
4. Cross-regional agreement, such as the EPA, or alternatively, the coordinated application of improved preferences and capacity building as a finite transition to cross-regional agreements and fuller participation in the global economy and institutions.

The current agenda, which places EPA negotiations first, is exactly the opposite of what we consider to be the optimal sequence. The current agenda has been accelerated by the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and the scheduled end of ACP preferences at the end of 2007. This deadline places significant demands on resources available to the FICs and raises the risk that concessions in the EPA negotiations will establish precedents in PACER-Plus negotiations. In other words, EPA concessions will form the basis for PACER-Plus concessions to ANZ by the FICs. Since trade between the FICs and ANZ is far greater than FIC trade with the EU, concessions to ANZ through PACER-Plus hold the risk of far greater economic impact within the FICs than the EPA negotiations themselves. Therefore concessions within the EPA cannot be made independent of expectations for those negotiations that follow.

PACIFIC REGIONAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS AND WTO CONSISTENCY

WTO Contracting Parties that entered into a Pacific EPA or a PACER-Plus FTA, if concluded, would be subject to the WTO requirements for the formation of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs). WTO membership among FICs therefore necessitates that both a Pacific EPA and/or a PACER-Plus FTA be WTO-compliant.

WTO obligations on the formation of customs unions and RTAs are intended to facilitate trade among members of these two types of regional trade agreements without increasing restrictions on trade with third parties. However, FICs and ANZ should recognize from the outset that there is no agreement among WTO members on what is required for an FTA to be WTO compliant, nor has there been an interpretation of those requirements under the dispute resolution mechanism; indeed, a number of relevant WTO provisions provide for flexibility to take into account the circumstances of developing and least developed countries.

Relevant WTO Provisions

There are three agreements under the WTO that authorize RTAs. These authorizing agreements deal with (1) goods, which are subject to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT

1994), (2) services, which are subject to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and (3) trade among developing countries, which are subject to the Framework Agreement.¹⁵

The GATS and the Framework Agreement contain specific provisions for developing countries that provide flexibility, for example, in the application and requirements for facilitating trade among members. Although the GATT does not explicitly do so, the terms of the agreement itself contain flexibility, and key terms themselves have no agreed or binding interpretation. The absence of agreed interpretation was noted by the Appellate Body on a key provision of RTA obligations providing for customs duties and other restrictions of commerce to be removed on “substantially all trade.” The Appellate Body stated:

Neither the GATT Contracting Parties nor the WTO Members have ever reached an agreement on the interpretation of the term 'substantially' in this provision.¹⁶

The WTO Committee on Regional Trade Agreements (CRTA) was established to provide a mechanism for transparency in RTAs and a review and approval process that was to provide consistency and clarity to the WTO obligations. This has not occurred for essentially three reasons:

- There has been an explosion of RTAs without any agreement or consistent interpretation and application of fundamental GATT obligations (see Figure 3-1).
- The dispute resolution system has provided a clear determination by the Appellate Body that Panels do have the authority to review the conformity of RTAs with applicable obligations.¹⁷ The Appellate Body determination has created an “awareness of dispute settlement” that has contributed to conservative interpretations of WTO obligations.
- The Doha Round efforts to negotiate agreed interpretations encourages a tactical negotiating standoff, with Contracting Parties expressing divergent views on the meaning of key terms governing RTAs.¹⁸ This tactical standoff has weakened the transparency of RTAs and their review by the CRTA.¹⁹

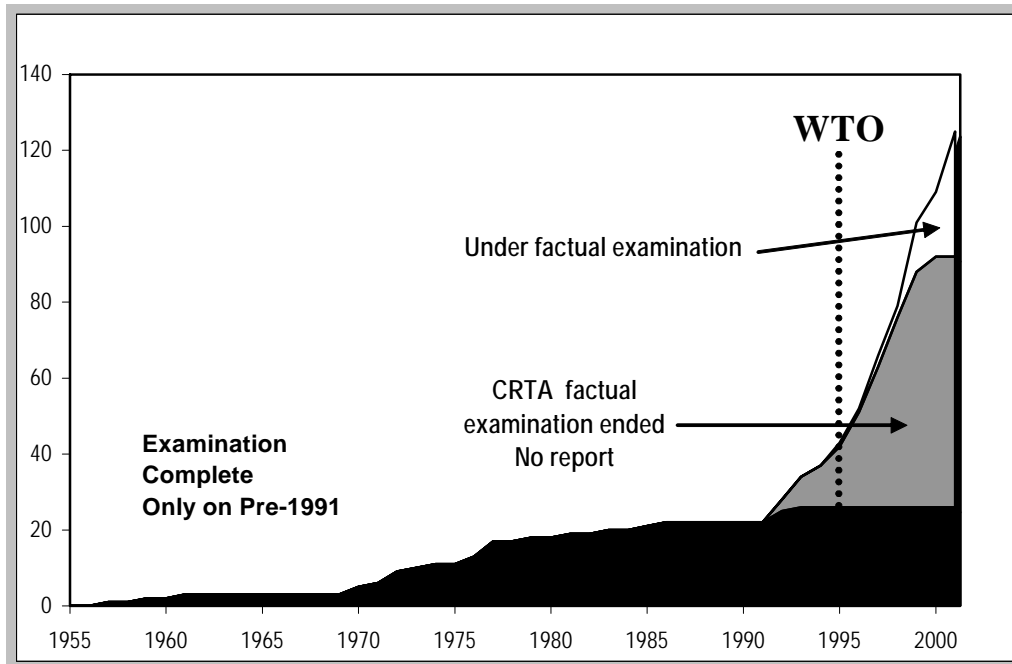
¹⁵ The WTO’s rules on free-trade agreements are contained, for goods, in GATT Article XXIV, Ad Article XXIV as updated, the Uruguay Round Agreement on the Interpretation of Article XXIV of GATT 1994, and the 1979 Enabling Clause. Rules for free trade agreements on services are found in GATS Article V.

¹⁶ In Turkey Textiles, the Appellate Body went on to add that: “It is clear, though, that 'substantially all the trade' is not the same as all the trade, and also that 'substantially all the trade' is something considerably more than merely some of the trade. We note also that ... members...may maintain, where necessary, in their internal trade, certain restrictive regulations of commerce that are otherwise permitted (under the GATT which) offer 'some flexibility' to the constituent members of a customs union when liberalizing their internal trade.”

¹⁷ Turkey Textiles AB

¹⁸ CRTA experience has underscored that the two intertwined purposes of RTA examinations -that is, gathering information about a given RTA and judging whether this RTA complies with the relevant legal criteria - form a problematic tandem. For several reasons, in particular because of Members' divergent understanding of the criteria contained in the rules themselves, the examination mechanism has persistently

Figure 4-1
GATT Examination of RTAs (2002)



SOURCE: WTO

Thus, for services trade integration through an FTA, the GATS contains specific flexibility provisions to take into account the circumstances of developing and least developed countries. For goods trade integration through an FTA, the GATT 1994 provides flexibility in the terms used, such as product coverage of “substantially” all trade and other restrictions of commerce, and a “reasonable” period of time for this to occur. Explicit provisions for flexibility for developing and least developed countries are under negotiation. Also contributing to flexibility is the recognition of the desirability of increasing the freedom of trade through closer integration of economies, and the obligation that provisions of GATT 1994 “shall not prevent”... “the formation of” ... “a free trade agreement.”

EU Interpretations of WTO Obligations with Respect to EPAs

The European Union has taken a conservative interpretation of the WTO obligations in their EPA negotiations with the FICs—to the detriment of the FICs. In part this may reflect the EU’s natural

failed to serve these purposes adequately in the last four decades or so. Compendium of Issues Related To Regional Trade Agreements, Background Note by the Secretariat TN/RL/W/8/Rev.1,1 August 2002.

¹⁹ The only examination reports on RTAs that have been adopted were notified before the WTO was established, and the examination of RTAs began in earnest only after the formation of the CRTA in 1996. While factual examinations of most RTA have been completed, there has been no consensus on the format or language of the reports. Consequently, none have been adopted.

desire to negotiate agreements to their own benefit; in part, this caution may stem from a desire to avoid potential disputes arising from EU EPAs and WTO consistency questions.

The EU's stance may reasonably ensure that there will be no successful challenge to the FTA in the WTO, but it does so at the expense of flexibility to accommodate differences in the level of development of the FICs.

There are three primary issues of relevance to the FICs:

- **Scope of Trade Covered.** The EU has generally taken the approach that regional trade agreements should encompass 90% of two-way trade; however, a recent WTO appellate Body report acknowledged that “neither the GATT Contracting Parties nor the WTO Members have ever reached an agreement on the interpretation of the term ‘substantially’.”
- **Time Period for Liberalization.** The EU imposes a timetable for the elimination of tariffs under an RTA – no more than 20 years and if possible just 10 years, invoking WTO obligations on a “reasonable” period of time for trade integration to occur. However, explicit provisions for flexibility for developing and least developed economies are under negotiation and the FICs may wish to extend the time period so that they have sufficient time to prepare for heightened import competition.
- **Opting Out.** The EU may have a preference for allowing certain countries to opt out of EPA negotiations if they cannot accept the EU's parameters for coverage and timing. The EU also may elect to take certain subject matter out of the EPA negotiations, such as fisheries or labor mobility. The FICs should strive to work together on these issues, rather than accept any suggestion that they be negotiated in a bilateral setting apart from the EPA.

The FICs should be mindful of the EU stance and self-interest in setting the terms of the EPA negotiations based on a very cautious interpretation of WTO obligations. Unfortunately for the FICs, the trade negotiation agenda for 2007 and beyond puts the EPA negotiations at the forefront; the terms and parameters for these negotiations will have substantial impact on PACER-plus scope, timing, and coverage.

5. Implications of ANZ Trade Agreements for PACER-Plus

Australia and New Zealand, like most developed countries, are undertaking ambitious regional and bilateral trade negotiations in the wake of delays in the Doha trade round. These negotiations as well as the agreements they culminate in set instructive precedents for potential PACER-Plus negotiations with the FICs. Furthermore, ANZ agreements and negotiations have an impact on existing trade patterns with the FICs and therefore an understanding of these impacts is essential even in the absence of PACER-Plus.

Australia and New Zealand themselves have an FTA, which has led to a high level of integration between them. Separately they have completed three FTAs each, are actively negotiating or considering 11 FTAs, and are engaged in negotiations jointly with ASEAN (see Table 5-1).

Table 5-1
ANZ FTA Activity

Australia	New Zealand
CONCLUDED	
Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (ANZCERTA).1983	Australia New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Agreement (ANZCERTA).1983
Singapore-Australia FTA (SAFTA). 2003	New Zealand and Singapore Closer Economic Partnership.2001
Thailand-Australia FTA (TAFTA). 2005	New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership.2005
Australia-United States FTA (AUSFTA). 2005	Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership (Brunei Darussalam/Chile/New Zealand/Singapore). 2005
UNDER NEGOTIATION	
Australia-China FTA	New Zealand and China FTA
Australia-Malaysia FTA	New Zealand and Malaysia FTA
New Zealand-Australia and ASEAN FTA	New Zealand-Australia and ASEAN FTA
Australia-Japan FTA	New Zealand and Hong Kong-on hold pending China FTA
Australia-Chile FTA	
Australia-GCC FTA	
Australia-Korea FTA - feasibility study under preparation	

Provisions in third party FTAs of ANZ hold common the fundamental interests of Australia and New Zealand as independent markets, however, negotiated differences among agreements reflect the differing market access interests. The following descriptions highlight current impacts of 3rd party FTAs, condition expectations for PACER Plus negotiations and provide insight into precedents that could potentially benefit FICs.

CURRENT IMPACTS ON FICS OF ANZ FTAS

Although the FICs are not party to any of ANZ FTAs, those agreements affect FICs through three primary means: exclusion of the FICs as an extra-regional party, preference erosion as a result of bilateral FTAs with competitor countries, and dynamic shifts in ANZ production and demand expected to result from increased ANZ-China trade following completion of China-Australian and China-New Zealand FTAs.

FIC Exclusion from ANZ FTAs

Australia and New Zealand have a bilateral FTA (**ANZCERTA**) that has substantially integrated their markets in goods and services. Under ANZCERTA, two-way trade in goods has expanded at near double-digit rates, and two-way investment has increased at near 18% annually. New Zealand ranks third as an investment destination for Australia. Australia is the largest investor in New Zealand with over half of Australia's total investment in New Zealand coming in the form of foreign direct investment (FDI). New commercial investment from Australia has come in New Zealand's transport and banking sectors, and new and substantial commercial investment from New Zealand has come recently in Australia's dairy sector. Negotiations on an Investment Protocol to ANZCERTA will further liberalize investment flows. The high level of economic integration, ease of investment and labor flows, and shared consumer markets between ANZ provide a disincentive for ANZ investors to look towards the FICs to locate production. Insofar as the FICs are an extra-regional party independent of ANZCERTA, the relationship formed between ANZ through the agreement will work to exclude the FICs in the absence of deeper integration between ANZ and the FICs.

Preference Erosion for FICs

There is no question that the margin of preference for FICs in ANZ and elsewhere is decreasing. Some analysis indicates that the loss from the erosion of preferences will be more costly to some developing countries than the gains from global free trade. The proliferation of FTAs entered into by Australia and New Zealand raise similar concerns. For example, the **New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership** agreement will erode preference margins on some FIC products sold in the NZ market. For example, NZ's duties on imports of Thai textile, apparel, footwear and carpet products will drop to zero by 2015; this will eliminate a 17-19% margin of preference that has long existed for certain FIC products sold in the NZ market.

The Rise of China in ANZ Trade

In 2004, China was Australia's third-largest trading partner in goods and services, accounting for 8 per cent of Australia's exports and 11 percent of Australia's imports. Two-way trade in goods and services with China has increased on average by nearly 17 percent annually over the past decade, and is predicted to continue to grow given the high growth rates of the Chinese economy and pending FTAs between China and both Australia and New Zealand. China's competitiveness in large volume production will be compensated for in ANZ by a shift to the production of higher value-added goods for the domestic market. This shift will accelerate in the ANZ manufacturing sector as well as in the horticulture sector where FIC producers seek to move to value-added processed products to avoid quarantine impediments. As Australia and New Zealand adjust to higher value-added goods in their own market, the FIC strategy of finding value-added niche products for export to ANZ will become more difficult.

PROVISIONS OF ANZ FTAS OF RELEVANCE TO PACER-PLUS NEGOTIATIONS

Australia and New Zealand, like the EU, the United States and other countries that are party to multiple FTAs, maintain policy consistency among their various FTAs in order to reduce adverse noodle bowl effects. Agreements therefore often reflect common provisions or approaches unless an FTA provides a justification for a politically difficult domestic change. Therefore, in a PACER-Plus FTA, ANZ will not want to undertake any unwanted regime changes and will maintain consistency with their existing FTAs.

Labor Mobility/Temporary Entry of Business People

FIC priorities for PACER-Plus include the free movement of skilled and, especially, unskilled labor. However, characteristics of the labor market in ANZ will drive PACER-Plus labor mobility negotiations. Like much of the OECD, there is persistent demand for skilled labor in ANZ. The demand for unskilled labor, however, continues to fluctuate over time. Thus while greater flexibility in labor mobility for unskilled workers may supply a safety valve for ANZ labor markets, we believe it is unlikely that PACER-Plus negotiations will encompass free movement of unskilled labor.

PACER Plus would not have significant precedents to draw upon with respect to immigration, liberalization of the delivery of services through the movement of natural persons (Mode 4), or a temporary labor program²⁰. The Thailand-Australia FTA (TAFTA) limits labor mobility to skilled labor only, expanding rights for business travel to Australia. For example, Thai citizens will be permitted entry without labor market testing in six categories although Thai citizens are required to meet normal visa conditions, such as the level of qualification or specialization.

²⁰ The RSE, discussed in chapter 3 while not an FTA also has relevance to negotiations on labor mobility.

Investment

The primary investment objective for the FICs in a PACER-Plus FTA is to increase inward foreign direct investment, and to do so in a way that complements other objectives.

Complementary objectives for investment include deepening trade and economic cooperation between Australia and New Zealand and each of the FICs. Therefore, increasing inward FDI from PACER-Plus members, particularly Australia and New Zealand should be targeted. In addition, complementary objectives include contributing to, or at least avoiding negative effects on, social, economic, environmental or cultural policy. These include adding employment, improving skills of the workforce, developing managerial capabilities and moving the quality of investment up the value chain, for example, from:

- Sales
- To minor value added, such as, assembly or packaging
- To end product production, such as, manufacturing
- To technical innovation, product and process improvement, and finally
- To subject matter research and development.

Comparable value added steps would apply from agricultural production to food products and from service delivery to service development.

Comprehensive investment agreements include elements that ensure, for example, non-discrimination, protection against direct or indirect impairment of the investment without means to obtain and enforce adequate and effective compensation, freedom of business operation (ownership and control, movement of personnel, repatriation of capital, convertibility of local currency, resources, labor and utilities) and taxation (no double taxation). The agreements are generally explicit on investment protection, and rely on those protections to attract investors. Investment reforms without a business enabling environment have not shown that they will increase investment.²¹ Therefore, investment reforms must be complementary to other reforms.

Because of the importance of remittances to many FICs, the facilitation of the means to provide remittances and promoting their contribution to investment is also an important objective.

Relevant Precedents

The AUSFTA outlines Australia's foreign investment policy, which will be held consistent in PACER Plus. Key aspects include:

- Lack of any provisions for **investor-state dispute settlement** (similar to ANZCERTA).
- **Screening of foreign investment** in urban land (including residential properties) and the media or by foreign governments regardless of value.
- **Preservation of existing foreign investment limits** relating to the media, Telstra, CSL, Qantas and other Australian international airlines, federal leased airports and shipping.

²¹ Forsyth, David J.C., *Framework for EPA Negotiations with the European Union-Investment Study*(2003).

- An exception to the obligations of the agreement that authorizes the parties to take any measure it considers appropriate to ensure that investment activity is undertaken “**in a manner sensitive to environmental concerns.**”
- **Protection for investment loss due to armed conflict or civil strife** that is consistent with the protection provided to nationals or third parties.

The precedents set forth in AUSFTA are likely to transfer to PACER Plus. FICs should expect investor-state dispute settlement to be excluded and the inclusion of a compensation scheme that entails special provisions for compensation in the event of armed conflict or civil strife.

However, AUSFTA provides precedents that could substantiate FIC demands for protection of communal land, industries of national interest, and the environment.

- AUSFTA provisions governing screening of foreign investment in urban land provide a basis for FICs to demand similar screening rights for communal lands within PACER Plus.
- Australia maintains foreign investment limits in sectors of national interest such as the media and national airlines. FICs may or may not want to maintain similar protections, but within PACER-Plus negotiations should be compensated if they liberalize in areas for which ANZ maintains protection.
- AUSFTA provides a broad exception for parties to condition investment activity in a manner consistent with environmental concerns. Based on this precedent the FICs should seek an identical exception in PACER Plus.

Services

The FICs’ most pressing objective for services is including Mode 4 (movement of natural persons) so as to provide meaningful labor mobility. The benefit of the movement of people has been the basis of the strongest regional integration.²² However, the experience of the depopulation of the Cook Islands indicates movements of persons must not go only in the outward direction.

Secondarily, important FICs services markets are targets for increased competition, but specialized regulatory capability should accompany liberalization so that a state monopoly is not replaced by an unregulated private supplier with monopoly power.

Relevant Precedents

Under ANZCERTA, liberalization of services is limited by a “negative list”. New Zealand retains only air services and coastal shipping on its negative list. Australia retains six items: air services, broadcasting and television, third party insurance, postal services and coastal shipping. FICs should expect negative lists in ANZCERTA to be maintained in PACER Plus. The exclusion of transport sectors, particularly for national air service carriers, will have implications for the growth of the tourism sector among FICs.

²² Grynberg, R., *et. al, Toward a New Pacific Regionalism*, p. 49, ADB-Commonwealth Secretariat (2005)

Rules of Origin

The benefits of any particular form of rule of origin (ROO) are impossible to determine at a level of generalization. The priority for the FICs is to utilize ROO in PACER-Plus to facilitate their exports without putting their producers at a disadvantage. The FICs, and ANZ, have expressed an interest in having a change of tariff classification (CTC) rule of origin.²³ However, where FTAs have used a CTC form for its ROO, most have additional requirements for sensitive products. The FIC objective of simplicity will result only if the CTC rule is kept “clean,” that is, free of additional requirements. This is particularly important for the FICs that have an export interest in a product that is not wholly produced in a FIC.

Any ROO can have additional requirements added to provide protection for sensitive products. These additional requirements may introduce significant capacity issues – both for governments (in assessing conformity of imports) and for producers (who may be accustomed to using different ROO, or who may use ROO that vary from export destination to export destination.) Since the necessary capacity to verify compliance differs for value added and CTC ROO, different ROO place different burdens on governments and producers.

For FIC exports that are “wholly produced” commodities, the form of ROO is not important. Also, as Australia and New Zealand reduce import duties, and move to higher value added production, those industries may benefit from a CTC ROO more so than do the FICs. It is important to consider the ROO for ANZCERTA as well as those of other agreements.

Relevant Precedents

Rules of origin (ROO) for ANZ bilateral agreements favor a change of tariff classification (CTC) system with additional ROO requirements for sensitive products. Approaches include:

ANZCERTA: A CTC rules-of-origin-based system, with clothing and auto products subject to an additional ROO requirement of regional value content. Under the CTC approach, a product will generally receive duty-free treatment under the CER ROO if the manufacturing process in Australia or New Zealand involves a specified change in its classification under the global Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

AUSFTA: A CTC rules-of-origin based system accompanied by a complex scheme of additional ROO requirements including several different methods²⁴ for calculating regional content value, the possibility of an additional requirement of a change of tariff classification, limits on non-

²³ A CTC ROO is preferred by FICs for the EPA, but the EU has consistently included value added ROO in its agreements.

²⁴ AUSFTA uses the Build Down method, the Build Up method and the Net Cost method to calculate the regional value content.

originating material, *de minimis*²⁵ exceptions, special provisions for textile and apparel goods, and authorization for accumulation²⁶.

Singapore-Australia FTA (SAFTA): Provides a value-added rule of origin with electrical machinery and equipment receiving a 30% threshold while other goods receive a 50% threshold.

ASEAN-ANZ FTA: (in negotiation): The rules of origin being developed are defined on a product-specific basis. This means that ROO are negotiated on each tariff schedule item, line by line (or product by product). This approach permits domestic industries to build protection in great detail on each tariff line.

New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership: A CTC rule of origin with an additional regional value content rule for sensitive products. For example, qualifying origin will include a 50 percent FOB Thai/New Zealand content rule for goods such as clothing, footwear and carpet.

PACER-Plus will likely begin negotiations on a CTC basis with proposals for additional criteria for sensitive products. The FICs should, to the best of their ability, anticipate products destined for ANZ sensitive lists and prepare to negotiate on those items. Sensitive products in ANZ are determined through consultations with industry and are consistent across their bilateral FTAs. To determine current industry objectives in ANZ, negotiations for the ASEAN-ANZ FTA should be monitored. Sensitive lists determined with ASEAN will reflect recent industry developments in ANZ that will likely be echoed in PACER Plus ROO requests.

In addition to anticipating ANZ demands for ROO, the FICs need to collectively establish their own set of priorities for sensitive products. To avoid multiple complexities on important FIC products, specific problems encountered under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation (SPARTECA) ROO should be catalogued. Furthermore a comparison of criteria used in the Melanesian Spearhead Group, the Pacific Islands Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), Compacts, SPARTECA, ACP, GSP and extra-regional arrangements or trade preference schemes like AGOA would be a useful exercise to help FICs establish regional policy on ROO. It will be essential that FICs consider the burden that will be placed on their own producers when negotiating additional criteria for sensitive products. Complex ROO will make it difficult or impossible for small and medium FIC producers to participate in PACER Plus-created trade. FICs must therefore engage industry in the same manner as ANZ when determining ROO.

²⁵ A product meets the *de minimis* requirement if the non originating material is of little value (i.e. less than 10% the total value). *De minimis* determination provides an exception to the product being determined as non originating. The FTA provides relief when a good does not qualify as an originating good only because some non-originating material of little value fails to meet an HS classification change. The test only considers whether the total non-originating material that does not meet the HS classification change is less than 10% of the total value. Sensitive products do not apply the *de minimis* standard.

²⁶ A good may be produced partly in the territory of one FTA partner, and completed in the territory of the other FTA partner. A good may be made from materials produced by one producer from components produced by another producer.

Standards

FIC priorities for PACER Plus will be twofold. One, the FICs will want to acquire the ability (skills, laboratories) to confirm or enforce standards. Two, they will want to obtain the capacity to meet the standards requirements of other markets.

Relevant Precedents

Provisions in FTAs among WTO members incorporate the obligations of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, as well as the SPS agreement that deals with measures for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health. FTAs tend to seek a further level of harmonization among members to utilize the particular approach of given countries, usually those of the dominant economic party. The FTA itself may provide for recognition of a party's standards, provide a mutual recognition of certain standards or standards certifying bodies.

SAFTA. Chapter 5 on technical regulations and sanitary and phytosanitary measures aims at the harmonization of technical regulations taking into account relevant international standards and guidelines, using mutual recognition agreements and sectoral annexes for the implementation of harmonization arrangements.

Quarantine

Quarantine compliance is one of the most formidable barriers for FIC food exports to ANZ. Very little leeway has been granted in bilateral arrangements for quarantine and FICs should expect ANZ to maintain stringent quarantine regimes despite PACER Plus. However, several ANZ agreements may be instructive with respect to functional approaches to ameliorating quarantine impediments.

Relevant Precedents

ANZCERTA: Impediments resulting from quarantine measures have been ameliorated in industries that have integrated between Australia and New Zealand or in those that have established cooperation agreements (such as in the dairy sector). Cross-regional investment and industry cooperation appear to be an effective approach to resolving quarantine issues between ANZ. This will prove difficult for smaller FIC industries, but offers potential where, for example, the investment climate or business enabling environment can foster industry cooperation.

AUSFTA: Establishes two SPS committees to address 1) measures and regulatory processes, and 2) technical issues related to trade in specific animal or plant products under the FTA. In an agreement that involves significant two-way trade, the threat of retaliatory restrictions imposed between partners can create an environment where cooperation is to mutual benefit and therefore a consultative process for potentially divisive issues may be sufficient to deter excessive restrictions. The one-directional nature of FIC-ANZ trade provides little deterrent in this respect and therefore PACER Plus is apt to require a regime with greater enforcement provisions. Such

provisions might include a mechanism to review and establish equivalency requirements²⁷ for specific products of interest within a certain time frame.

New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership: New Zealand agreed to undertake the process of pest risk analysis (PRA) and develop an Import Health Standard (IHS) under its biosecurity regime for Thai agricultural products (longans, lychees, mangosteen, ginger and durian). New Zealand also agreed to use its best endeavors to finalize the process of developing IHSs for these products within a reasonable timeframe with the aim of completion within two years. Similarly and using the New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership as a basis for negotiation, the FICs under PACER Plus could seek targeted quarantine review of fruits and vegetables within a reasonable timeframe, which could be coordinated with technical assistance.

Trade Facilitation

FICs in general have remote economies, diseconomies of scale and high transaction costs that inhibit the competitiveness of exports or the region's ability to attract investment.²⁸ There is a universal recognition that any unnecessary excess costs must be minimized. This includes trade and transportation costs. Pushed by global competition, countries and regional trade groupings are racing to gain competitive advantage by facilitating their trade. Trade facilitation assessments have been undertaken by many countries pursuant to the WTO Doha Round negotiations. In fact, trade facilitation may be the only topic of the Doha Round of WTO negotiations that has been universally recognized as a priority by developed and developing countries alike.

Unfortunately for the FICs, other countries active in the WTO trade facilitation discussions are leading the multilateral effort, prioritizing issues that are, from the FIC standpoint, of limited importance. In PACER-Plus and in other negotiations in which the FICs are engaged, such as EPA, the FICs need to set priorities based upon trade facilitation assessments that involve government and private sector input, and capability to resolve the greatest problems that are within their capacity and which are most important for their traders. FICs have demonstrated that such problems can be overcome where there are special attributes, such as small market tourism or through specialization and international trade, such as for Fiji water.

Relevant Precedents

ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat has an active program to facilitate trade, and has focused on the adoption of an interoperable and electronic "single window" by all ASEAN members. The process has involved the adoption of extensive guidelines at a regional level, with conforming implementation to take place at a national level.

²⁷ Equivalency requirements mean that systems for SPS do not need to be identical but must meet the legitimate objectives of the importing country (such as the protection of human health).

²⁸ Winters, L. Alan and Martin, Pedro M. G., *When Comparative Advantage Is Not Enough: Business Costs in Small Remote Economies* (2004)

PACER. The PACER provisions on trade facilitation are included in Part 3 of the Agreement and Annex 1. These provisions go beyond trade facilitation goals to address technical assistance and capacity building with some funding by Australia and New Zealand.²⁹ Article 9 of PACER requests all parties to develop, establish and implement trade facilitation measures. All signatories agreed that their national programs should contain objectives, a detailed action plan, a timeframe and a sufficient annual budget. To avoid any unnecessary duplication of work, the national programs were obligated to be coordinated and integrated with the work of other regional and international organizations, and use the expertise and standards of such organizations and their members to avoid duplication.

There is authorization for the PACER trade facilitation programs to be reviewed, revised and formalized through Memoranda of Understanding between Parties.

FICs have the option to not participate in particular trade facilitation programs if they would be "unduly onerous or potentially disadvantageous" to them.

WTO members are obliged in Article 10 to apply at least the same favorable treatment that they are obliged to apply to WTO member to all other PACER parties concerning customs procedures, standards and conformance.

SAFTA. Australia's FTA with Singapore contains binding trade facilitation provisions without naming them as such. Customs procedures are targeted for simplification by including elements found in the WCO's Revised Kyoto Convention, including paperless trading, risk management and sharing of best practices. The WTO trade facilitation proposals are taken into account through general transparency provisions in SAFTA concerning publication of laws and government regulation not only in the context of tariffs and customs but also other areas, such as, telecommunication, competition, government procurement, services and investment. Electronic commerce provisions promote paperless trading, for example, by requiring the parties to make available electronic versions of all existing versions of trade administration documents by 2005.

Intellectual Property

FIC intellectual property regimes are noted for low resource levels, if there are resources at all. IP is mistakenly viewed as only of benefit to large developed countries that generate substantial revenue from licensing. However, developing countries have increasingly become aware of counterfeiting and piracy problems that prevent local creative industries from capturing the sometimes significant value possible with IP protection. In consultations, the first issue raised in PNG with the Chamber of Commerce was that they faced a counterfeiting problem. In providing value added, and marketing, the consistent quality of products and services is protected by branding. Fiji water, organic noni juice, organic spices, and other products add value through

²⁹ The amount of funding has been criticized as inadequate, Kelsey, J., (2005), but flexibility in the amount was present at the outset, being only adequate to prevent diversion from other Forum programs.

brand identification. The Cook Islands pearl industry is developing standards to accomplish the same capturing of value added. Fiji water sales to the US evidences one clear branding success.

Nevertheless, intellectual property is a complicated subject matter, and pooling of resources through regional action may be smaller countries only viable choice.

Relevant Precedents

Intellectual property provisions in FTAs are predominantly TRIPS-Plus. The major elements of additional, or “Plus”, obligations are: 1) the digital elements of intellectual property that did not exist until after TRIPS negotiations had moved to an advanced stage, and 2) the enforcement provisions. Regional FTAs among WTO members cannot detract from TRIPS obligations.

The Australia-US FTA contains a comprehensive chapter on intellectual property. However, it preserves the ability of Australia to maintain its system for determining coverage and reimbursement for drugs, subject to an agreement in principal to appropriately recognize the value of innovative pharmaceuticals.

The NZ-Singapore CER FTA simply confirms that the “WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights shall govern and apply to all intellectual property issues arising from this Agreement.”

The FICs, like many developing and least developed countries need to explore business education on IP in connection with branding and marketing of goods and services. PITIC provides this recognition, but substantially more technical assistance is needed to demonstrate the extent to which FIC producers of goods and services can use IP in a cross-issue identification and promotion of current and new products that includes product innovation, design, quality control, branding and marketing. Legal training in IP systems and law, capturing benefits and preventing abusive or anticompetitive practices is also necessary.

Trade Remedies

As customs duties and other restrictions of commerce are reduced or eliminated, members of FTAs, or their industries, resort to other measures to obtain protection. One of the most effective responses is to use “trade remedies”-- that is, antidumping and countervailing measures that address injurious imports that cause injury to domestic industries producing like products. Antidumping duties may be imposed to remedy the injury caused by unfairly low priced imports. Countervailing measure may be used to remedy injury cause by subsidies. Both of these measures are technical, fact driven and expensive to prosecute and to defend. For WTO members, their application is subject to a large body of obligations as well as dispute resolution. Few FICs have the legal systems or resources to use trade remedies against injurious imports, and few FIC industries have the resources to defend against such measures.

As a priority in negotiations, the FICs would be unlikely to benefit from the application of trade remedies among FTA members. While local safeguards may provide FICs some protection against import surges, the application of trade remedies by ANZ in a PACER Plus arrangement could be detrimental to developing FIC economies. With consideration for developing country

status of the FICs, an exception for the application of trade remedies against the FICs should be requested in PACER-Plus.

Relevant Precedents

ANZ retains WTO-stipulated trade remedies such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties as well as global safeguards in its FTAs with third parties, such as in the New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership agreement. However, between Australia and New Zealand, ANZCERTA precludes the use of antidumping or countervailing duty measures.

Safeguards

Safeguards insulate nascent domestic industries in developing countries by limiting the level of import competition during the transition to free trade and can be an effective tool for the maintenance of national interests.

Like trade remedies, few FICs have the resources to take safeguard measures against imports, and an FTA priority should be to exclude at least FIC imports from ANZ safeguard measures. A reciprocal exclusion could also be considered.

FTAs also have safeguard measures that can be exercised to restore pre-FTA customs duties. This can be during a “transition” period, or permanent. The remedy is often a “snap-back” to the pre-FTA duty level. For FICs with low or no duties, the snap-back would be of no utility. Other provisions of safeguards include “special” safeguard measures which are commonly found in FTAs for agricultural products. These may not involve cumbersome procedures and be triggered by a certain volume or price of imports that is effectively presumed to cause injury. These provisions should be considered as a priority for inclusion in the FTA to address a practical way for FICs to protect sensitive sectors from injurious imports without requiring the institutional capacity to impose trade remedies or global safeguards.

Based on Thailand’s precedent (described below), a PACER-Plus arrangement should provide FICs with a safeguard regime that protects both food security and insulates growth industries from too much competition too soon. For the FICs that have some high tariffs, a tariff-rate quota with snap-back provision would provide significant authority to protect domestic producers injured by a surge in imports although administrative resources are required to implement such authority. Transitional safeguards should apply in the early phases of PACER Plus liberalization in FICs that host substantial domestic industries.

Relevant Precedents

Safeguards are authorized on a global basis under the GATT 1994 and the corresponding WTO Agreement. FTA members may provide for the exclusion of imports from other FTA members when taking a global safeguard measure. If excluded, such imports of FTA members cannot be considered when determining the requisite injury from imports.

New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership: A side letter to the FTA provides that transitional safeguards³⁰ on a bilateral basis are available to temporarily suspend tariff concessions for up to 2 years plus a 1 year extension where increased imports due to tariff reductions cause serious injury to domestic industries.

New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership & Thailand-Australia FTA (TAFTA): ANZ in their individual agreements with Thailand granted special agricultural safeguards for Thailand's most sensitive products including whole milk powder and various dairy products, beef, beef offal, honey and processed frozen potatoes. Thai agricultural safeguards will take the form of tariff-rate quotas wherein imports of sensitive products will benefit from reduced tariffs up to a limit determined by historical imports plus a growth factor. Once the volume of imports from New Zealand reaches this level, these safeguards automatically trigger a snapback to the normal tariff.

Dispute Resolution

Dispute resolution provisions are commonly found in FTAs, but may also be excluded other than providing for consultation mechanisms. As a practical matter, few FICs have the resources or experience to engage in dispute resolution. This lack of resources has been addressed in the WTO by the establishment of an institution to assist developing and less developed countries at significantly subsidized rates. Memoranda analyzing the WTO consistency of other parties' measures are free to the least developed members. No similar resource exists under FTAs, although one has been proposed for SADC. Without resources, dispute resolution is a hollow threat for most FICs.

A negotiating priority for the FICs should be obtaining the resources to understand technical violations, obtain representation at affordable rates and not having any costs of the dispute resolution procedure imposed upon them. With little leverage from withholding access to their small markets, or alternative sources of supply, the normal ultimate dispute resolution remedy of withdrawing concessions is of little benefit. Alternative remedies such as monetary damages should be considered.

Dispute resolution requires significant resources, and trade leverage to be effective. A negotiating priority should be to obtain a full understanding of the requirements of effectively utilizing any dispute resolution procedures, and mechanisms to enable countries without those resources to enforce FTA obligations and to defend complaints alleging their violation of such obligations.

Relevant Precedents

There are precedents for excluding dispute resolution from FTAs, or for excluding certain areas of dispute, such as investment, or investor-state disputes, which may be left to local law.

³⁰ Transitional Safeguards provide a mechanism to offset the impact of FTA concessions as opposed to global Safeguards provided for under the WTO.

There is no binding dispute resolution in **ANZCERTA**. Significant two-way trade between Australia and New Zealand acts as a deterrent to unfair trade practices and can negate the need for dispute resolution since threat of retaliation is credible. The FICs do not have that leverage, and they do not have the resources necessary to participate in dispute resolution. Mechanisms that could reduce the disparity of resources include establishment of a resource center similar to that of the WTO.

Exceptions for Indigenous Peoples

Protecting the right of indigenous peoples to maintain their cultural integrity is dear to the FICs as well as ANZ.

Relevant Precedents

ANZ in various bilateral arrangements have afforded the following exceptions on behalf of indigenous groups.

Singapore-Australia FTA (SAFTA): Australia has provided significant service and investment exceptions for indigenous people in SAFTA including the provision of favorable treatment related to acquisition, establishment, or operations of any commercial or industrial undertaking in the service sector. For investment, Australia has reserved the right to adopt or maintain any measure that accords preferences or provides favorable treatment to indigenous persons or organizations.

New Zealand and Thailand Closer Economic Partnership: New Zealand took a reservation found in their other FTAs that maintains the integrity of the Treaty of Waitangi (Article 15.8):

1. Provided that such measures are not used as a means of arbitrary or unjustified discrimination against persons of the other Party or as a disguised restriction on trade in goods and services or investment, nothing in this Agreement shall preclude the adoption by New Zealand of measures it deems necessary to accord more favourable treatment to Maori in respect of matters covered by this Agreement including in fulfillment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.
2. The Parties agree that the interpretation of the Treaty of Waitangi, including as to the nature of the rights and obligations arising under it, shall not be subject to the dispute settlement provisions of this Agreement. [Chapter 17](#) shall otherwise apply to this Article. An arbitral tribunal appointed under Article 17.4 may be requested by Thailand to determine only whether any measure (referred to in Paragraph 1) is inconsistent with its rights under this Agreement.

These exceptions maintained by both Australian and New Zealand deal with fundamental obligations of the government with respect to indigenous peoples and have been the subject to relatively recent interpretations by courts that are more forthcoming in protecting the rights of Aboriginal, Torres Islands Straights and Maori peoples. These exceptions may have more relevance for FICs than other ANZ FTA partners because of connections among the tribal people in the region including diaspora groups working in ANZ. The impact that these exceptions may

have on FIC guest workers in ANZ should be balanced against priorities for establishing similar provisions within the FICs.

Exceptions for Sub-Federal Governments

A sensitive area of FTA negotiations is the scope of applicability of obligations within its members. Many countries have a division of responsibility between the national government and the regional or local governments. These may be for specific subject matters, such as procurement, or state or regionally regulated services. Discrimination may be provided to domestic entities of the region or locality. There may be significant constitutional or treaty obligations that limit national government authority, and the scope of those limits may depend upon future interpretations in domestic courts.

FTAs may address such issues with sweeping exclusions that may not have a present impact, but could have a significant impact in the future. The first priority is for the FICs to fully understand their own limitations so as not to preserve them in FTA language. The next priority is to understand the scope of exclusions that ANZ have included in existing FTAs. These existing exclusions have a potential impact on FIC trade and the scope of ANZ concessions, and they also provide precedent for addressing FIC requirements to preserve regional or local authority.

Relevant Precedents

Under **SAFTA**, Australia reserved the right to adopt or maintain any measure (such as local government subsidies or quotas for industry) at the regional level of government in specified sectors or sub-sectors. The extension of this provision to PACER Plus would reserve sectors sensitive to regional governments from Pacer Plus obligations and similarly provides possible offensive and defensive precedents for subregional sectors within the FICs.

6. Potential Benefits and Risks of Regional Integration for Small States

The trend towards international economic integration has been fueled over the past 40 years by decreasing costs of transport, innovations in communication, decreasing barriers to trade and increasing capital migration. These changes have transformed the global economy, fostering benefits of increased growth and consumption in many areas while leaving nations vulnerable to diminished policy space and the contagion of economic crisis. Despite concerns, many countries have liberalized their trade and investment regimes, compelled by the broad based growth associated with an outward focused development strategy. Small developing countries, with a limited domestic product base, can have greater difficulty with liberalization, since they are less prepared to deal with external shocks that can have a substantial impact on the entire domestic economy. Demand shocks, such as a change in world prices for commodities or a net decrease in demand for a specific commodity, can have detrimental impacts on countries that only export one or two commodities. Likewise small countries, as a function of their market size, stand to gain more from access to an expanded international market. Therefore it is incumbent on governments of small and developing economies, like the Forum Island Countries (FICs) to formulate a liberalization strategy aimed at maximizing the benefits while mitigating the risks.

BENEFITS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION TO SMALL ECONOMIES

Trade liberalization is an essential part of outward-looking development strategies due to the growth and diversification gains associated with expanding into a global market for goods and services. Globally oriented economies tend to grow faster than inward-looking economies. Macroeconomic growth gains from trade liberalization have been well documented. Most recently, Salinas and Aksoy (2006) find that the gains from liberalization in terms of growth in per capita income for 10 years following liberalization averaged at 1.7 percent per annum for the 39 study nations³¹ all of which are classified as developing countries under World Bank criteria.

³¹ The highest change in GDP per capita growth was recorded for Jamaica (7.53 percent) while the lowest was recorded for Paraguay (-4.00 percent).

Contributions to macroeconomic growth arise as a result of efficiency gains that liberalization can encourage. Liberalization spurs higher production by reducing the cost of productive inputs, by giving producers a reason to increase output through export expansion, and by encouraging innovation and efficiency through access to new inputs.

Consumers benefit from liberalization through the availability of more goods at lower prices. Reduced tariffs lower the import price on finished goods as well as inputs. This increases the availability of goods and boosts consumer choice. It also exposes domestic industries to competition which provides an incentive for local producers to make higher quality goods at competitive prices.

Advantages of Collective Liberalization

Countries have two broad choices for undertaking liberalization of their markets in goods and services. They can either do so unilaterally by reducing domestic barriers independent of their partners or collectively on a multilateral or regional basis. Countries that choose to liberalize in concert with others stand to gain more than those who do so unilaterally because they can guarantee a market for their exports and can establish an expectation of fair play. Opening domestic markets through a multilateral or regional framework provides reciprocity, or the mutual and simultaneous removal of tariff barriers for goods and services between nations. Unilateral liberalization only frees the domestic market, that is, the market for imports. Since outward looking development strategies are predicated on the growth of export-oriented industries, developing countries in particular need access to foreign markets and therefore benefit most from multilateral or regional liberalization.

Countries trading under multilateral or regional agreements also gain from the judicial mechanisms provided under the agreements. That is to say that the rules of the game are clearly defined and the same for all players, and that a system for dispute resolution provides for the equitable resolution of grievances and discourages tendencies towards beggar-thy-neighbor policies.

Regional Liberalization for FICs

Most trade policy experts agree that liberalization through the multilateral framework provided by the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the first-best approach to establishing a regime for international trade liberalization; however, there are characteristics of small economies broadly and FIC economies specifically that favor a regional approach as better suited to their position in the global economy. Small economies face a similar set of constraints³² including:

- The absence of “critical minimum size” and consequent constraints of small domestic markets on economies of scale;

³² As asserted by Jamaica and Mauritius in the “small economies” proposal before the World Trade Organization. Reference document number WT/GC/W/373, 15 October 1999.

- Greater volatility in income growth than in larger economies;
- Limited natural resource endowments of small economies, leading to a high degree of product and market concentration in their exports;
- Relatively high transaction costs of trade stemming from small size and from landlocked or island status; and
- The administrative, institutional and human resource limitations facing small economies. [WTO, WT/GC/W/373, 15 October 1999].

The capacity for trade policy administration is a significant constraint for most FICs that do not have the budget or personnel required to formulate, support, and negotiate comprehensive policy positions for the numerous areas covered under multilateral trade negotiations.³³ Small countries are often unable to bear the financial burden of WTO negotiations. Similarly resource constraints can limit full participation in WTO activities, such as establishing a permanent mission in Geneva or meeting basic technical requirements for membership such as implementing the HS Code for goods. It is natural for the FICs, many of whom have a limited scope for international trade beyond the Asia-Pacific region, to question the utility of participating in a multilateral framework.

The challenges that FICs face are both specific to their geography and common among their neighbors and as a result FICs are likely to benefit more from regional liberalization. Pacific countries are characterized by geographic isolation accompanied by relatively high costs of transport and communication that contribute to overall high costs of trade. Many FICs exhibit a high degree of import dependency for basic consumption goods, the bulk of which come from ANZ. Working within a regional framework can benefit Pacific countries by framing liberalization in terms of their natural trade partners, those closest to them in a vast region. By liberalizing among other Pacific nations and Australia and New Zealand, Pacific countries can side step the cost burdens of multilateral liberalization while still reaping the market benefits of liberalization. The FICs have to a great extent already realized the importance of regional liberalization by endorsing the PICTA arrangement. PICTA is an important step for deeper regional integration and cooperation. However, since many of the FICs produce like products, PICTA has its limits in terms of providing for market expansion through export promotion. The benefit of including Australia and New Zealand in a regional free trade arrangement is that doing so can provide FICs access to a larger market where the goods they produce are not necessarily common. Furthermore, anchoring regional liberalization around two larger economies can give the process added momentum through the provision of technical support for liberalization by ANZ.

Institutional Benefits of Regional Liberalization

Regional integration will provide FICs the added benefit of an institutional framework to guide liberalization. This is particularly constructive for small island states or least developed countries

³³ Areas include agriculture, services, investment, intellectual property, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, product standards, etc.

that may not have a preexisting institutional framework that supports trade. Regional integration benefits participant nations by providing a forum for international cooperation. The international fora that are borne out of multilateral and regional trade agreements give nations space and a place to cooperate on common issues, negotiate more effective integration through policy coordination, and discuss related issues such as the provision of donor assistance. Since the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat supports a number of other regional agendas, undertaking liberalization through the PIFS can allow for effective policy coordination on ancillary issues such as environmental protection or workforce development. Furthermore a PACER Plus arrangement could benefit the FICs if Australian and New Zealand donor agendas are brought within the framework of the agreement. The binding nature of an agreement coupled with the institutional support for reform can provide discipline for a pro-development reform package.

Undertaking liberalization through the framework of the PIFS and with the support of ANZ could provide the appropriate environment to ensure that regional liberalization in the Pacific coincides with FICs development goals. Successful liberalization rests on the implementation of complementary policies. These policies³⁴ include fiscal discipline, reordering of public expenditure priorities, tax reform, financial liberalization, competitive exchange rate policy, trade liberalization, capital account (foreign investment) liberalization, deregulation of certain industries, and property rights.³⁵ These reforms, when undertaken collectively, work in concert to reinforce one another and bolster the growth gains any single reform may initiate. The need for quality public institutions cannot be understated as they are essential to ensure that reforms are prioritized and executed in a manner which is consistent with national priorities and country context. Insofar as PIFs works to implement these policies region wide and that ANZ is lending assistance for their implementation, liberalization through PIFs supported PACER plus arrangement could effectively guide trade liberalization within the context of FIC development goals.

FICs are in a position to gain politically from regional integration in terms of special and differential treatment, greater political space, and increased bargaining power. Special and differential treatment provisions allow small or poor countries lower tariff reductions, product exclusions, and longer tariff reduction timetables. These countries can therefore receive the benefit of export market access without being exposed to full import competition. Small and developing economies also have greater political space within the current institutional framework than would be possible under bilateral negotiations. Bilateral negotiations can restrict political space for small countries insofar as negotiations lead to a zero sum game where developing countries feel pressure to either accept the full terms offered by developed countries or be excluded entirely. Within a regional framework for liberalization the liberalization agenda is defined collectively since there are more players (and therefore more interests) at the table. Similarly regional liberalization gives small-subsets of countries (such as the Small Island States)

³⁴ International financial institutions are the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

³⁵ Williamson, John. "From Reform Agenda to Damaged Brand Name", Finance and Development, September 2003.

increased negotiating power by enabling them to negotiate as a block alongside countries that have similar goals and interests.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The potential benefits of regional integration, particularly for the FICs, are numerous. Nonetheless many of the benefits are hinged on countries' ability to formulate strategies to maximize benefits and adequately mitigate the risks associated with liberalization. The first step is the identification of these risks followed by honest accounting of national and regional priorities for integration. After this process is complete, strategies that reduce potential adverse effects and boost the likelihood of success can be formulated in consultation with government, civil society and the private sector.

Ideally, systems to reduce or remove these risks should be put in place before liberalization occurs. In areas where there is continuity among nations, regional cooperation is necessary to find and implement mitigating strategies. Solutions must be generated in consultation with national constituencies and national constituencies should be educated about trade policy issues and their potential impacts before and during consultations. The success of liberalization strategies is hinged on generating "buy in" and ownership of the process by national constituents.

The response to economic and political risks should be informed by both past experience of other liberalizing economies and by the current context of the Pacific region. There are a number of substantial and interrelated political and economic risks associated with regional liberalization: revenue loss, pressure on government budgets, balance of payments imbalances, trade diversion, sector loss, and unemployment.

Revenue Loss

The risk of revenue loss as a result of PACER Plus tariff reductions is a substantial concern for many FICs. In countries where imports duties have been the primary source of tax revenues and who trade predominantly with ANZ, PACER-Plus tariff reductions will inevitably erode much of tax base, compelling governments to find viable alternatives for revenue replacement. Fiji, PNG, Samoa, and Vanuatu each stand to lose upwards of \$10 million annually in tariff revenues currently collected on imports from ANZ.

Perhaps more significantly, however, a number of FICs will lose greater than 10% of their overall government revenues when PACER-Plus eliminates duties on imports from ANZ. We note that the current share of revenues accounted for by import duties on goods originating in ANZ are as follows: Cook Islands (12.2%), Kiribati (14.3%), Samoa (14.0%), Tonga (17.2%), and Vanuatu (17.2%) (see table 6-1). In addition, as described in Chapter 3, Compact Countries (Palau, Federated States of Micronesia -- FSM, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands -- RMI) must extend PACER-Plus tariff preferences to goods coming from the United States. As these countries currently bring in a significant share of their imports from the United States -- 45%,

36%, and 65% of total imports respectively – the impact on government revenues could be quite substantial.

The transition to alternative taxation methods can be difficult for small economies. Trade is a fairly simple item to tax with a limited scope for avoidance. Implementation of alternative tax schemes, such as a General Sales/Value Added Tax (GSVAT), which have a broader scope for avoidance can be challenging for developing countries.

Table 6-1
FIC Tariff Revenues, Most Recent Year Available

FIC	Tariff Revenues, % of Total Revenues	Tariff Revenues from ANZ, % of Total Revenues	Tariff Revenues from ANZ, USD
Cook Islands	15.1	12.2	6,460,122
FSM	17.7	0.6	267,186
Fiji	17.4	4.9	35,173,983
Kiribati	23.0	14.3	7,917,941
Marshall Islands	21.3	2.2	718,881
Nauru	n/a	n/a	n/a
Niue	2.9	2.8	399,982
Palau	n/a	n/a	n/a
PNG	3.6	1.4	17,735,890
Samoa	25.0	14.0	15,041,762
Solomon Islands	9.0	3.7	3,072,816
Tonga	33.3	17.2	9,845,417
Tuvalu	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vanuatu	27.1	17.2	12,398,316

Nathan Associates 2007, based on analysis of data provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Government Spending

Liberalization imposes compliance costs on small governments forcing them to expand resources dedicated to trade policy management. Establishing a regional regime for free trade demands a series of ongoing negotiations on numerous trade-related policy areas. This places a burden on governments to increase expenditures on negotiating capacity. Increasing costs can put budgetary pressure on small government with already limited resources. Alternatively if governments cannot afford to fund negotiating capacity they place themselves at a disadvantage in the negotiating process.

Budgetary pressures to facilitate and support trade persist after agreements are reached. Once in place new trade arrangements burden the government in terms of compliance costs and costs associated with boosting competitiveness. These costs can include the formation of new agencies to support trade, costs associated with implementing and executing new standards (such as customs), and costs associated with voluntary upgrading (such as implementing a single

electronic window for customs valuation). It may also be in the government's best interest to take on additional costs for projects that support increased competitiveness. This can include providing for a new and more efficient port or creating a set of tax incentives to attract investment in local export-oriented production. Other incremental budget pressures arise from support that the governments must provide to industries and workers who are negatively affected by heightened competition.

Supporting a regional trade regime can place unsustainable pressure on small national budgets, and this in turn can cause a crowding out effect, wherein other policy priorities may be sacrificed to support trade.

Balance of Payments

Many Pacific island countries are import dependent with either decreasing or non-existent exports. This situation can lead to fundamental balance of payments problems. Persistent negative balance of payments threatens to constrict the size of the economy leading to stagnation and high rates of unemployment. The effects of balance of payments imbalances can be particularly severe in Pacific island countries that have dollarized. Regimes that host their own currency correct balance of payments imbalances through exchange rate depreciation (in floating regimes) or devaluation (in pegged regimes). Dollarized regimes, which hold the currency of their trading partners, cannot rely on exchange rate flexibility to return the balance of payments to equilibrium³⁶. Correction for the imbalance is borne through a contraction in the real economy which can continue on a downward spiral as long as import dependency coupled with few exports persists.

When hard currency leaves a dollarized regime to pay for imported consumables, the money supply contracts, leading to a reduction in domestic demand as there are fewer dollars to spend. The drop in demand translates into a contraction in the real economy resulting in a decrease in employment. Without an influx of currency (say from outside investment or donor financing) or an expansion of the domestic economy (say from a new productive operation) to compensate for the imbalance, the domestic real economy bears the burden of correction. If import dependency and a lack of investment persist, the cycle will repeat itself, deepening the macro economic contraction (and subsequent employment effects) until there is an outside infusion of capital.

When an imbalance is transferred to people through unemployment effects, small governments are limited in their ability to provide solutions. Unemployed individuals may elect to leave the economy in order to seek work abroad. This may partially ameliorate the balance of payments predicament if workers abroad infuse capital into the system through remittances. The alternative

³⁶ In regimes with national currencies the a depreciating currency will make domestic products cheaper on the world market while simultaneously making imports more expensive in the domestic market. This will lead to 1) increased exports as the demand for domestic goods in the world markets rises in response to the price incentive or 2) decreased imports as domestic demand for imports decreases and shifts towards domestic goods as a result of the price disincentive. These two trends will correct the trade imbalance as more goods are exported and fewer imported.

to labor emigration is high and stagnant rates of unemployment and a corresponding increase in the government social burden.

Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands have traditionally held exports in relative balance with imports while other FICs have had substantial and chronic trade deficits. These imbalances have previously been covered by worker remittances and official development aid inflows, which have relieved balance of payments pressures³⁷. Nonetheless, in the absence of these mitigating factors, FICs could become particularly susceptible to balance of payments crisis since they often do not host large enough markets to either support domestic production or to attract foreign investment. Import dependency is likely to persist in most FIC economies; therefore, expanding export opportunities for FICs will be essential to avoid future balance of payments problems.

Trade Diversion, Sector Loss and Unemployment

Liberalization can displace sectors and lead to unemployment through trade diversion or import competition. Trade diversion takes place when existing export industries are displaced by third country competitors entering the export market through a shared liberalization process such as a RTA. Similarly import competition can displace industries geared toward domestic production when local industries cannot or do not rise to the challenge of competing with imports.

Liberalization can spur domestic producers to innovate or to become more efficient producers, but if the private sector is not prepared to compete in the international market (or if import competition is too sudden or dramatic to overcome) then liberalization can displace domestic industries, with detrimental effects on local industry and employment.

Analyzing which sectors in specific Forum Island Countries will be negatively affected by liberalization requires data that are simply not available. We must establish that 1) a FIC has a high tariff that is likely to be reduced through trade liberalization, 2) a FIC has an existing domestic industry that might be harmed by an influx of imports, and 3) Australia and New Zealand have productive capacity and a competitive advantage in the product line for which both the first and second elements hold true.

As for the first item, tariff data are available to establish the product lines in each FIC country covered by high tariffs. Appendix D provides detailed information for tariff lines utilized by individual FIC governments for products for which a FIC imposes a tariff above 40%. (Note that we have excluded many products for which FICs impose high tariffs that are below 40%; the WTO considers tariffs above 20% to be high.

Production data for either FICs or ANZ are harder to obtain; they may be available for certain industries in certain countries but are not aggregated in any usable format for the purposes of analyzing specific sectoral impacts of trade liberalization in a PACER-Plus scenario.

³⁷ Browne and Jong Kyu Lee, *Pacific Island Economies*, Chapter 3, Private Sector Development, International Monetary Fund.

Table 6-2
High Tariffs in FICS (>40%)

Country	High Tariff Items
Cook Islands	Pearls, bananas, pineapples, assorted citrus fruit, pawpaw, pork products, bottled beverages.
Federated States of Micronesia	Does not host tariffs above 40% on items other than tobacco.
Fiji	Does not host tariffs above 27%.
Kiribati	Fish and fish products, chocolate and cocoa, bottled beverages, eggs, crustaceans, molluscs, ice cream, apparel, sugar, coffee, biscuits, footwear, hats and headgear, poultry,
Marshall Islands	Tariff data unavailable.
Nauru	Tariff data unavailable.
Niue	Biscuits, ice cream.
Republic of Palau	Tariff data unavailable
Papua New Guinea	Poultry, assorted vegetables, assorted citrus fruit, pineapples, pawpaw, mangoes, assorted berries, sugar and sugar syrups, molasses, caramel, honey, wood and wood products, precious metals, jewelry, pearls
Samoa	Does not host high tariffs for items other than photographic and measuring instruments and inflatable rafts.
Solomon Islands	Does not host tariffs above 20%.
Tonga	Does not host high tariffs for items other than vehicles.
Tuvalu	Tariff data unavailable.
Vanuatu	Coconuts, lactose products, pork products, animal and vegetable fats and oils, fish and fish products, crustacean, molluscs, sugar, meat, artificial sugars, poultry, fruit juice, ice cream, wood products.

Nathan Associates Inc. 2007. Tariff data provided by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH LIBERALIZATION

Liberalizing FICs are susceptible to social, cultural and environmental challenges that can make liberalization a more complex issue for national constituencies. Trade liberalization can be seen as exacerbating existing social problems or, worse, undermining established norms. Therefore a strategy for the maintenance of national priorities for social, cultural and environmental goals within the context of liberalization should be carefully considered. National governments should also work to educate their populations on the scope and potential impacts of liberalization and should directly address fears and misconceptions about perceived impacts versus actual impacts. Concerns about liberalization should be discussed in consultation with the government, private sector and civil society.

Indigenous Rights and Land Tenure

Possibly the most significant conflict between the culture of indigenous people in the FICs and advanced liberal trade regimes arises in the economic use of communally held land and resources. The use of communally held land to promote economic development is inhibited by a pervasive lack of clear title, and a related inability to use such land as collateral for financing. Investors

seek the simplicity of fee simple title to land, or more accurately, access to land use or its resources with legal clarity at the lowest possible cost. The alternatives to a functioning regime for the use of communally held land and resources is likely to result in below market compensation, the unauthorized use of resources, managed in an unsustainable manner or nationalization of the resource.

Regimes exist to identify communal owners and resolve disputes, such as in Fiji. Regimes exist to manage communal resources, such as PNG forestry management³⁸. However, a system for the management of communal land rights is needed. While the management of communal land is a sovereign right, consultation on mechanisms to identify and share best practices is appropriate because of the complexity of the issue.³⁹ Solutions to these problems do not require the conversion of communal land to fee simple land. There are systems in place in Fiji, PNG and under development in Samoa that can provide certainty of ownership of communal lands. What is missing is a system to bridge definitive communal ownership with commercialization to the advantage of the collective owners and for the economic development of the country.

Gender

The weak social status of women in many Pacific countries has been recognized by regional agencies including the Forum Secretariat. Women, as a function of diminished social status and their traditional roles in society as household caregivers may be limited in their ability to respond to new opportunities afforded by expanding markets. Norms and expectations about what constitutes appropriate work for women may inform these decisions. In many Pacific island countries, women's activities center on childrearing, subsistence agriculture and fishing, and household maintenance. Expectations that women remain in these roles can be a barrier to their entrance into paid private sector activities. Women of the Pacific may also be constricted in their ability to participate in new economic activities initiated by trade liberalization in areas where there are limits to women's educational attainment.

If women are excluded from growth industries (due to lack of education or barriers of gender discrimination) they may not get to share in the income benefits of a growing economy. Changing attitudes about women's private sector participation is a protracted process in many countries. In the short term, women's ability to work can be bolstered through increased education and skills attainment that is relevant to expanding export sectors.

Similarly women may suffer disproportionately from sector displacement as a result of liberalization. Where women comprise a majority of employees in industry (such as textiles or other light industry), exposure to increased import or export competition (as a result of diminishing margin of preference in key export markets) can leave a greater proportion of women jobless. For example the Fiji textiles industry, which employs about 15,000 women, has traditionally benefited from Australian preference schemes. If preferences disappear or if their

³⁸ ODI Studies, January 2007.

³⁹ See, for example, ODI Studies on Papua New Guinea's forestry sector. January 2007.

margin is diminished through Australia's and New Zealand's third party agreements with other textiles producers then unemployment losses will disproportionately affect women.

Environmental Impacts and Resource Control

Pacific countries, small in land mass and with few resources on which to base a productive economy, are particularly vulnerable to impacts on their environment and thus need to safeguard their natural resources. Therefore conservation of the environment and ensuring that natural resources are sustainable are of paramount importance for Pacific island countries.

Increased competition can put pressure on governments to lower their environmental protection standards to encourage investment. FICs can prevent disputes over the magnitude of environmental protection necessary by undertaking careful analysis of environmental impact before concluding any trade agreement. Such analysis should be undertaken with scientific rigor so as to negate disputability. Once this analysis is complete, countries should use it as the basis of regional environmental protection standards. Environmental protection should not in any circumstance become a bargaining tool. The small, fragile environments of the Pacific cannot afford the long term costs of a compromised ecosystem. Maintaining similar standards among all FICs levels the playing field among countries. In other words, investors cannot shop around the islands seeking a country with lower standards and governments in turn will not be enticed by the short term cash benefits of environmentally unsound investments.

Competition alone can create unsustainable practices in small and developing countries. When international competition is introduced, local businesses may have a difficult time competing in the international environment. This can lead to cost cutting to maintain a competitive edge that can translate into higher levels of waste and "dirty but cheap" methods of production. Again, it is essential that governments have stringent standards in place before competition is introduced. Extractive sectors in particular can be problematic for the environment. Sustainable practices for extraction tend to be more expensive for producers and may not be used voluntarily in the absence of a clearly defined and enforced regulatory environment.

Finally, for Pacific countries with limited resources it is essential that sustainable practices for their maintenance be prioritized. Forestry and fisheries sectors are of particular importance to a number of Pacific countries. The long-term sustainability of these sectors is under threat where harvesting proceeds unmonitored and a plan for reforestation/ catch sustainability is not in place. Fisheries are an area in particular where regional cooperation is fundamentally important. Most countries are too small to individually police their waters. Furthermore many countries depend on license sales as an essential form of government revenue, but this can create unsustainable practice where fishing licenses do not specify catch ceilings. Lack of effective enforcement, coupled with revenue pressures can create an environment ripe for stock depletion and can put fisheries at risk for collapse. Establishing an effective regional monitoring and enforcement system and transferring the provision of licenses to a system based on catch size can help provide long-term sustainability of the fisheries sector.

Alternatively, sustainability of the forestry sector is predicated on national governments providing adequate management and protection of existing forest resources and providing for reforestation schemes where forest products are an essential industry. Technical assistance priorities for the forestry sector can include assistance with monitoring (such as the provision of satellite imagery services) and the provision of horticultural engineers to assist with sustainable reforestation efforts. The scope for regional cooperation in protecting the forestry sector includes imposing a regional system of certification for legally cut products as well as monitoring and enforcement of vessels that may be towing poached goods.

It is essential that strategies for environmental management and resource protection are mutually beneficial for all FICs, yet nationally owned. These strategies should be put in place before Pacific markets expand and should aim to strike a balance between environmental sustainability and economic growth.

7. Gap Analysis and Capacity Building Recommendations

This chapter highlights cross-cutting capacity issues identified more specifically in earlier chapters, as in the discussion of impediments to growth in exports of goods, services, and investment (Chapters 2 and 3) and in respect of the revenue impact of trade liberalization (Chapter 6). We also recommend capacity building, trade promotion and structural reform support, and other technical assistance for the FICs and the Secretariat relevant to the development of a comprehensive framework for their trade and economic cooperation with ANZ. Recommendations have been designed to support the Secretariat Economic Governance Programme and complement specifically its related national and regional-level capacity-building activities through, for example, the Commonwealth Secretariat/EU *Hub and Spokes* Project at the Secretariat.

Our recommended capacity building will enhance the ability of policy-makers, the private sector and civil society in the FICs to:

- Collaborate in formulating and implementing a trade development strategy embedded in a broader national development strategy;
- Participate in – and benefit from – the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce; and
- Increase the volume and value-added of exports, diversify export products and markets and increase foreign investment to generate jobs and exports.

TRADE POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Developing and implementing national economic policy presents significant demands on national resources. The simultaneous participation in negotiations is a greater burden than can reasonably be met by the professional staff of many countries. The facilitation of inter-governmental coordination can mitigate this deficit, but no country with private-sector-led economic development can be expected to do the job without the active and informed participation of a broad range of experts and practitioners in the private sector and civil society. With global competition, this knowledge must also encompass foreign markets and foreign competitors.

Trade Policy Development

National governments of the FICs have experience in establishing priorities for the preparation of a national development plan. However, they have not developed national trade strategies that “mainstream” trade into their national development plans. Current FTA negotiations expect countries to articulate trade negotiating objectives even though the country do not yet have, in most cases, a trade policy.

National decisions on trade policy cut across a range of interests, all of which need to participate in a coordinated fashion to assure their expertise helps shape the policy. The benefits of participation include developing the understanding necessary to capture potential benefits of international trade, and helping shape trade agreements to facilitate capturing those benefits.

Trade policy and negotiations are about commerce, and business groups must provide information or knowledge on specific commercial issues which government officials do not have. Equally, if trade policy reforms and strategies for trade negotiations have been formed through an inclusive, participatory process that engages legislatures and civil society, the outcomes are more likely to be considered as legitimate, and will therefore have greater sustainability and impact.

The enduring benefit of developing a process that ensures well coordinated and broad participation in a trade negotiation is that the process can be used to respond to new issues and problems, and to participate in future negotiations. The identification of solutions to problems of an industry or sector, building personal relationships with the government and with the private sector, building alliances in other sectors, other governments and foreign private sectors and civil societies, develops the process to solve new problems. Continuous inter-departmental consultation and consensus building among all relevant ministries and agencies involved in trade policymaking and negotiations, and incorporating consultations with private sector and civil society, is now an essential part of good economic governance.

Participation in Trade Negotiations

The WTO negotiations, as well as the recent surge in regional trade agreements have together provided the impetus for the FICS to choose to increase their participation in the international trading system, thereby seeking through participation to influence it to their advantage. This participation requires seeking advantage in all aspects of the international trading system, including multilateral (WTO participation, accession and, particularly for non-WTO members, understanding those rights and obligations that may be incorporated into other agreements), regional (PICTA, PACER-Plus), cross-regional (EPA), sub-regional (MSG), bilateral (Compacts) and national (national plans, reforms, business environment, trade facilitation).

The need for trade policy coordination (intragovernmental and between stakeholders and the government) grows as a country engages in trade negotiations. As with the development of national economic strategy or policies, continuous inter-departmental consultation and consensus building among all departments and agencies involved in trade negotiations is essential. Such practice ensures political and bureaucratic commitment to the decision to initiate trade negotiations, to their conduct and to the implementation of the results. It also ensures that the

legislative and regulatory implications, as well as the financial and human resources consequences for the government of trade agreement implementation are under continuous review. As trade negotiations proceed, negotiators need to know whether, from the perspective of the relevant government departments, various negotiating proposals can be successfully implemented. Responsibility for implementation may reside in the legislature and a number of government departments and the Trade ministries may play only a secondary role in the implementation of agreements. The difficulty and cost of implementing trade agreements will therefore depend on the capacities and priorities of a range of government departments.

The need for consultative mechanisms that engage the private sector and civil society in the development of trade negotiating priorities and objectives also grows with the proliferation of simultaneous and increasingly complex trade negotiations. In developed countries, well-structured national coordination processes to handle the stakeholder inputs to ongoing trade negotiations are in place well before actual negotiations begin. This is important because of the fluidity of trade negotiations: inclusion of new subject matter in negotiations could result in changed priorities – and trade-offs as those negotiations progress. As the negotiations evolve, new coordination elements may need to be introduced, such as an advisory committee on services or inclusion of services representatives on national advisory committees. In some cases, the preparations for negotiations, or the results of negotiations, may lead to new structures for coordinating interagency participation in decisions at the national level, as well as the introduction of new consultation procedures to ensure the timely involvement of the legislature, the private sector and civil society.

The common result among developed countries has been that after the first participation in a new subject matter of negotiations, the active participants in the negotiations would have a wide array of interests on hand to advise and participate in international harmonization negotiations. Those entities helped shape their government's trade policy by representing their well known interests to their own governments. They could also go further by coordinating with counterparts in other countries to build a consensus which they could advance to their governments. A consultative process such as this allows private sector actors to shape their government's negotiating objectives and priorities. Note, however, that it is important for there to be a balance of interests represented in this consultative process – exporters and importers, small businesses and large, manufacturers, services providers, and agriculture – and so on; this is to avoid the “capture” of a nation's negotiators by a narrow interest or sector.

Against this backdrop, it is important to acknowledge that FIC participation in PACER Plus entails specific knowledge and coordination well beyond what is required for most other negotiations. That is because of the scope of the negotiations; FTAs go far beyond tariffs and border measures. The breadth of the expertise necessary to develop an integrated trade policy is substantial and requires competent input from ministries, legislative bodies, the private sector, and civil society. An FTA will easily have 15 to 20 chapters, and as many subchapters, ranging from industry and agriculture to services and intellectual property.

Issues and Weaknesses in Trade Policy and Negotiations Capacity

Coordination of trade policy across FIC governments, like most developing countries, is extremely weak compared to their negotiating counterparts. Problems observed universally in the region include:

- Lack of a formal mechanism for national coordination of trade policy
- Lack of clear political direction,
- Inadequate process for consultations with the private sector and civil society,
- Inadequate resources for non government actors to participate in preparations for negotiations, and travel for negotiations, and
- Lack of effective communications and public outreach on trade policy.

These shortcomings impede both the development of trade policy and FIC participation in trade negotiations. However, it should be noted that in spite of these shortcomings, the response to the demands of the EPA negotiations appears to have been remarkable. The Cook Islands managed trade policy coordination and development without a formal structure or adequate resources.

Inadequate Mechanisms for Trade Policy Coordination at the National Level

Trade policy dialogue between individual trade ministries and private sector and non-governmental organizations is not well developed and is still largely limited to occasional workshops and seminars – fora more suited for the dissemination of specific information than for interactive dialogue about trade policy priorities as they are being considered in advance of, or during, a negotiation. Moreover, groups representing small traders and producers are still typically marginalized as they face particularly severe constraints in terms of resources and access to information.

FICs also require a means for ensuring that all ministries or agencies with a stake in, or expertise relevant to, trade negotiations have an opportunity to participate in policy decisions made in advance of negotiations. In many developed countries, and in an increasing number of developing ones, this occurs through some institutionalized interagency coordinating process.

Countries require more sophisticated technical and analytical capabilities; effective mechanisms for information dissemination; a coordinated approach to policymaking across government; and a process that facilitates participation by different stakeholder groups in the private sector and civil society. Assistance from donors is likely to be required to help develop a functional trade policy process.

Cook Islands Overcomes Trade Capacity Odds in EPA Negotiations

The Cook Islands began the EPA process without a single official dedicated to trade. One individual provided ad hoc coordination of trade policy within the Foreign Ministry while acquiring on the job training in international trade. Without a formal interagency or private sector process, the government has received praise for the conduct of inter-ministerial, private sector and civil society consultations. A junior staff official was added, but only in 2007 was the process for formally developing a trade policy initiated. A position dedicated to trade policy was included in budget documents this year. Less than a year necessary to participate in the international trading system, much less negotiate deeper “accession” to it through FTAs.

Upgrading the trade policymaking process in these ways is a central plank in building capacity to participate in international trade and accelerate development. The main benefits are likely to include expanded trade opportunities through improved market access; more meaningful implementation of domestic trade reforms; a more attractive environment for stimulating new investment; and reduced costs and risks for local traders and exporting businesses leading to greater competitiveness in international markets.

Insufficient Staff Capacity to Participate in Multiple Simultaneous Negotiations

The demands on trade policy processes in the FICS are strained; all FICs noted that they suffer from insufficient numbers of staff in trade ministries to participate substantively in the full range of negotiations currently underway.

For the FICS as a group, the EPA negotiations with the EU, and the consequential possibility of negotiating a regional free trade agreement with Australia and New Zealand, impose a collective time pressure. The end of ACP preferences on January 1, 2008 provided the EU with a deadline for concluding EPAs in 2007. There are concerns on preparation, timing and sequencing that affect obtaining acceptable results, but ignoring international trade is not a viable option. As Congressman Eni Faleomavega of American Samoa described this at the Pacific Leaders Conference: “if you are not at the table, you are on the menu.”⁴⁰

Weak Data and Policy Options Analysis Capacity

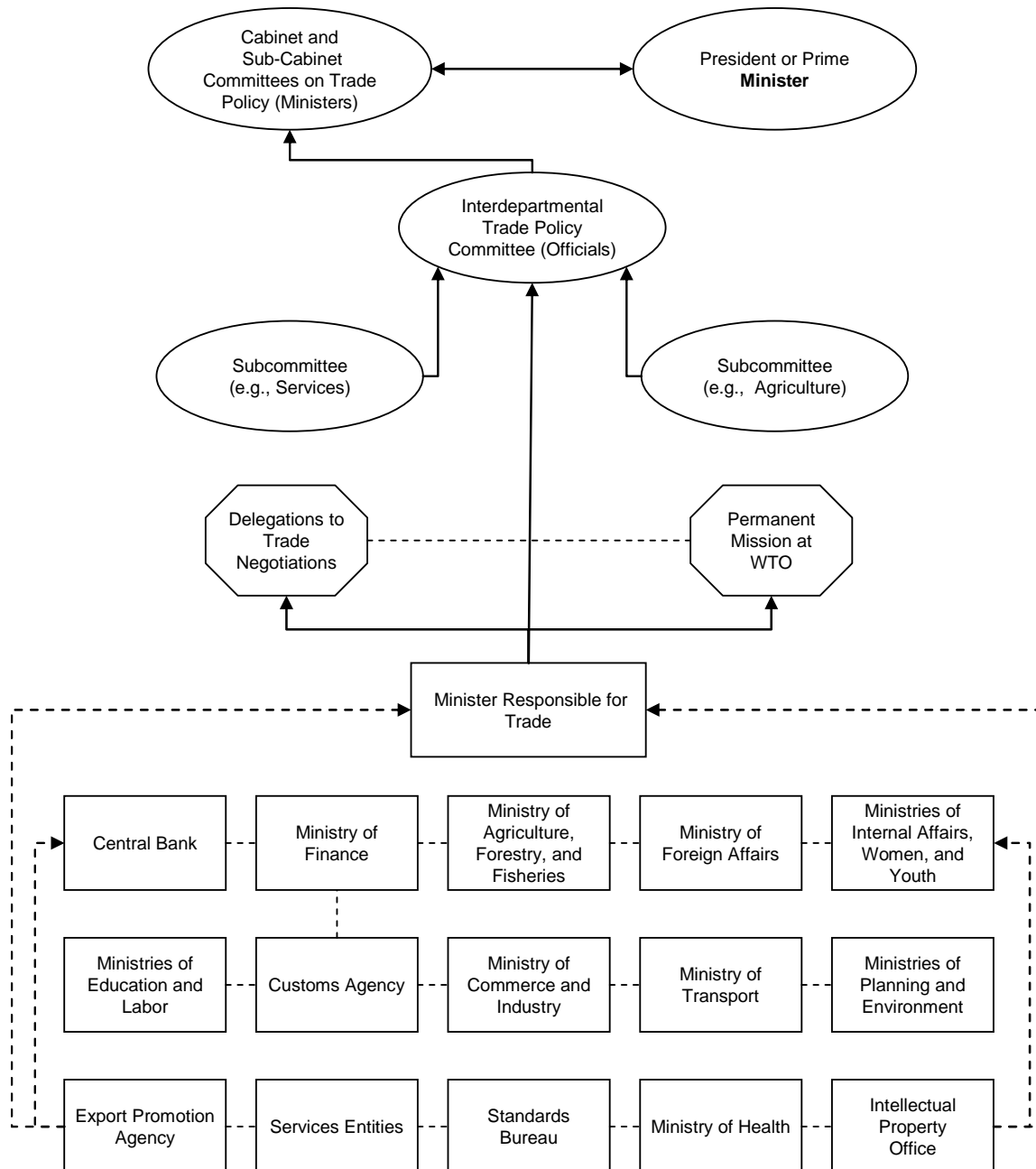
Trade analysis needs to build on the substantial progress in data collection undertaken by the Forum Secretariat and sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat. It needs to be available for economic analysis for trade, finance and policy making purposes. Off site training of individuals in the government and institutions needs to train experts to collect, maintain and maintain secure access to a comprehensive data base for the FICs that will permit econometric modeling and qualitative analysis. Initially this may be for static analysis, but should be continued to include dynamic gains from trade as well so that factor such as productivity and innovation can be taken into account. The data gathering should provide expanded “doing business” data that is targeted to meet FIC needs, for example, assessing small and medium sized entities and perishable products that are subject to SPS requirements and special shipping and handling.

The EU provided a limited number of scholarships for African training in GTAP modeling, but not for the Caribbean or Pacific. This needs to be reconsidered and examined for donor funding so that it will produce results when they are needed for PACER Plus considerations⁴¹. Monash University would be a potential source for developing the scope of a training program and to conduct training.

⁴⁰ Eighth Pacific Leaders Conference, Washington, D.C., U.S. Capitol Building, May 8, 2007.

⁴¹ The EU scholarships would not be utilized until more than a year after the projected conclusion of EPA negotiations.

Figure 7-1
Intragovernmental Trade Policy Coordination Schematic



Data collection has progressed substantially as a result of preparation for EPA negotiations, but interest has been expressed for further regional coordination. The Forum Secretariat would be the logical site to create a data base. Import and export data needs to be maintained at a uniform level

of detail (6 digit, 2007 HTS), adjusting for currency and FOB/CIF collection. The data should be cleaned by comparing to mirror data and investigating anomalies. This is a significant problem.⁴²

- Goods and Services data is significantly disparate with goods data capabilities significantly outpacing that for services.
- Production data is substantially missing or not available at the necessary level of detail or reliability for analysis.
- Investment data is similarly incomplete.
- Electronic, Interoperable and secure data will allow collection and analysis, taking into account confidential access to governments under proper conditions that protect business confidential information

Limited Capacity to Enforce Agreements Once Signed

The built-in capacity deficit has widened, rather than narrowed over time; even as smaller economies strengthen their trade capacity, the trade agenda becomes ever more complex. And the ability of smaller economies to live up to earlier agreed trade rules continues to lag. Capacity building assistance has tended to focus on complying with obligations rather than capturing local benefits. If developing, and particularly the least developed, countries possessed the capacity and coordination mechanisms to identify their potential benefits, and to pursue them in negotiations, the road would have been paved for implementation. It was not.

Weak Capacity to Build Coalitions in Support of Liberalization

Least developed countries were also not prepared for the consequences of increasing exposure to global competition intensified by a succession of events. Textile and apparel quotas were phased-out, dispute resolution provided the impetus for terminating ACP preferences, and regional free trade agreements added to multilateral liberalization to further reduce the developing countries' margins of preference. These shifts have produced an anti-liberalization backlash in many developing, and particularly least-developed, countries.

FTAs seek deeper liberalization than contained in WTO obligations. Developed countries understand that domestic implementation requires far more than making conforming changes to laws, it requires an understanding, a buy-in, of the implementing country. It requires advocates who see a clear benefit of the change involved. In many Pacific countries stakeholders lack an understanding of how they may benefit, or avoid harm, from new obligations. This is essential knowledge for participating in negotiations either to shape the outcome to the advantage of domestic interests, or to reshape the domestic interests to gain advantage.

⁴² Mark Gelhard of GTAP noted in a presentation at the 2007 GTAP Board of Directors Meeting that globally over half of developing country data have a discrepancy of 100% or more.

Exhibit 7-1

The Built in Disadvantage of Coming to the Table Late

The FICs have not had the benefit of starting negotiations of free trade agreements on even footing with developed country counterparts. Developed country governments have a resource advantage, experience in negotiating many agreements on similar issues and private sectors that have extensive experience in identifying objectives for trade agreements that will operate to their benefit. Recent free trade agreements, and customs union accession agreements, involving leading developed countries reflect WTO-Plus objectives to a significant extent, resulting in commitments in services, investment, intellectual property, rules of origin and enforcement.

The separate “Codes” agreed in the 1979 Tokyo Round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations marked a significant extension of trade agreements beyond tariffs and quotas. However, the Tokyo Round “Codes” were agreements among developed countries that paved the way for an expanded scope of global trade rules. The scope of these limited-participation “Codes” provided new rules on Antidumping (carried over from unsuccessful Code negotiations in the 1967 Kennedy Round), Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Customs Valuation, Technical Barriers to Trade, Government Procurement and others). As tariff protection decreased, these Codes evidenced the increasing importance of controlling nontariff barriers to trade among developed countries. The absence of a developing country’s participation in the negotiation of these “Codes” meant that their capacity to deal with these Codes was limited to the “what” and “how” of implementation. The capacity to understand “why” the agreements might be in their interest did not exist at the

inception of negotiations, nor was development assistance directed to answering that question. As a result, the built in disadvantage for developing countries expanded.

The subject matters of the Code negotiations were not new issues to developed countries. In fact, the negotiations were a harmonization of national practices that were prominent in the domestic laws, regulations, administrative and judicial practices of those countries. This meant that the international trade obligations were developed with the knowledge and active participation of the various national industry, labor, importer, exporter, producer and consumer groups, as well as the Ministries and legislators that had expertise and interests to advance or to protect. These stakeholders in the national regulatory regimes also had experience with the problems they encountered in the regimes in place in foreign markets.

Development assistance to address the resource disadvantage, both from multilateral and bilateral donors, is relatively recent in its intensity. It has been focused on assistance in understanding WTO obligations and implementing them into national law and regulatory systems. Development assistance for FTAs has included substantial assistance in understanding what international standards require, and how domestic laws are deficient. Once FTAs are concluded, assistance may include improving the business environment, facilitating trade and marketing domestic products to foreign markets. Disadvantages in the “what and how” aspects of negotiating proposals can be assessed during negotiations. Understanding why to make a request, or why another negotiating party has made one is a more difficult task, and one for which the built in deficit may not be possible to overcome.

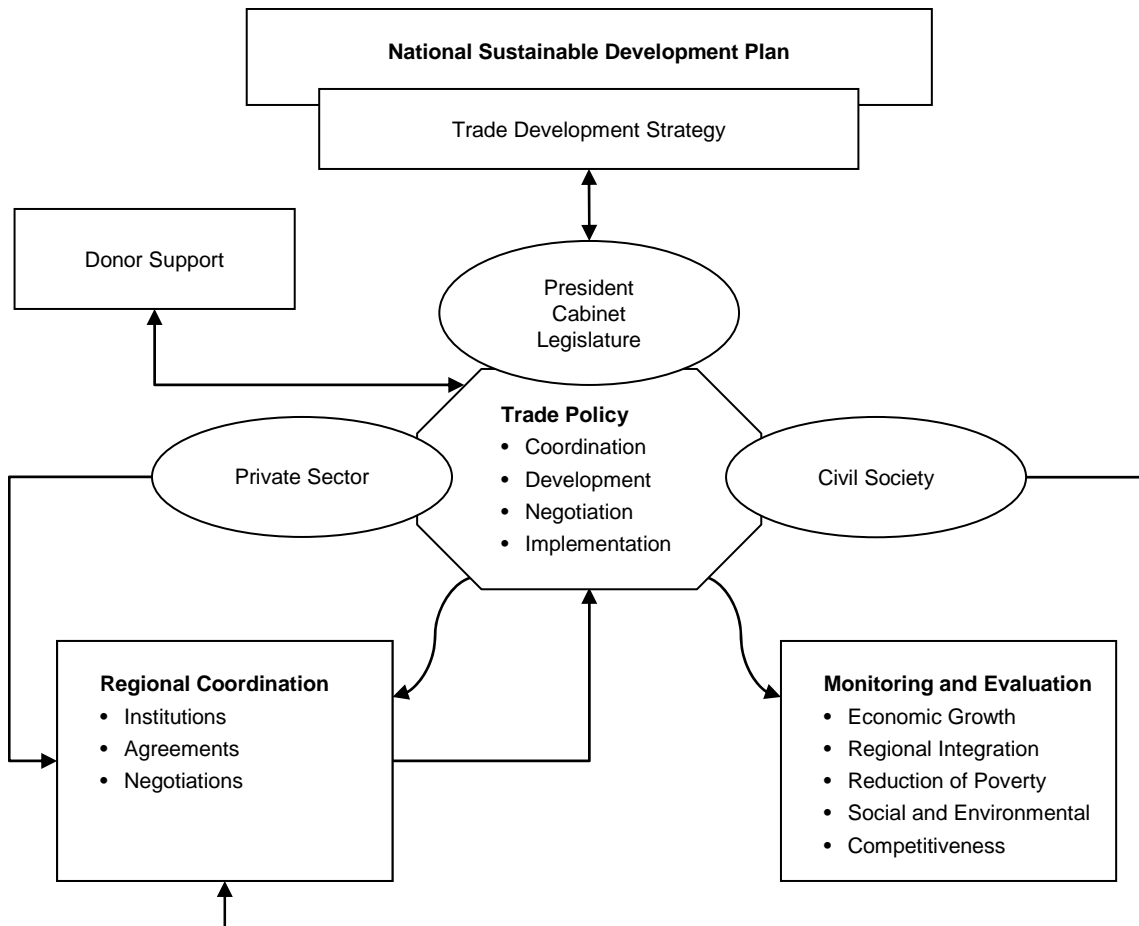
Recommended Training and Capacity-Building Assistance

Training should include courses and workshops related to WTO agreements, rights and obligations under the GATT 1994, GATS, TRIPS and plurilateral agreements, relationships with other institutions such as the WCO on customs matters and trade facilitation, substantive areas such as agriculture, SPS and technical barriers to trade.

Additional Quarantine experts in Australia and New Zealand should be added to focus on helping FIC exporters obtain the necessary certifications. Technical assistance should be made available in each FIC that requests it to have in-country assistance on identifying measures necessary to satisfy Quarantine requirements, and assistance in meeting them.

Other topics where capacity and knowledge is limited are regional trade agreements, including how to adjust to the impact of agreements under negotiation, and dispute resolution and enforcement of rights under trade agreements.

Figure 7-2
Trade Policy Coordination with Stakeholders and Donors



Trade Policy and Institutional Strengthening requires assistance in establishing:

- Formal institutional coordination that incorporates best practices,
- Government legal implementing measures that have buy-in of competing agencies through understanding the benefits of clear responsibilities being supported by required participation,
- Private sector and civil society advisory processes that facilitate broad participation in the development of policy and negotiating objectives. This should correct the situations found in many countries of:
 - Small and medium sized enterprises not being regularly consulted, if consulted at all,
 - Lack of resources for private sector travel to negotiating destinations, and
 - The provision of mechanisms to ensure accountability of negotiators to stakeholders on negotiations.

COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE PROMOTION

Competitiveness can be defined as sustained increases in productivity resulting in higher wages and living standards. It is also characterized by increases in export market shares. True competitiveness is not based on cheap labor, special tax exemptions, or continuous devaluation of a country's currency. Rather, it is based on generating more value at the industry and enterprise level through improved productivity, quality, service, and innovation. It requires firms that know how to capture greater value in the marketplace not just by being more efficient at what they do and improving quality, but also by choosing where to compete and ways of innovating services and new product characteristics. Competitiveness has been shown to be a private sector-driven phenomenon, characterized by functioning value chains that move products efficiently from production centers to processing to export markets. For an industry to be effective, one needs to analyze the entire value chain, from the primary producer through to the end consumer and ensure that all actors are able to play their part with maximum efficiency at minimum possible cost. Effective business strategies, effectively implemented, are the generators of competitiveness.

When assessing the competitiveness of a particular industry in a country or region, the key questions to ask are:

- How close are we to our customers? Do we understand the demand and are we meeting the needs of our intended market?
- How much competition is there in our industry, driving relentless upgrading?
- Are we building upon and moving beyond our basic factors?
- Are actors within the industry or along a value chain collaborating to minimize costs, target export markets, and eliminate constraints to industry growth?
- Are the necessary factor inputs (labor, capital, primary products) reliably available at a competitive cost?
- Is there a productive dialogue between private sector interests and public sector policy makers?

Dimensions of Improved Competitiveness to Address

Recent work applying competitiveness to developing countries highlights a number of opportunities for achieving or improving competitiveness.

- **Improving Market/Customer Awareness.** Among the FICs there is a limited capacity for firms to acquire knowledge of customers' desires. Firms and industries that rely on intermediaries for their knowledge of customers and market trends are in a relatively weak position to adapt to change - whether they are in the tourism business, the food processing business, or the textile business. Industry strategies relying on intermediaries for market knowledge involve greater risk. Businesses need direct access to sources of intelligence on markets and need ways of identifying trends among demanding consumers and clients. Industry associations can do much to help their member firms to improve their access to market intelligence. For example, hotel companies in the countries of the South Pacific region better take advantage of the at least 32 different segments among European and US tourists.

- Understanding this differentiation, they could then make strategic choices regarding which type of tourist to target and attract to the region. This would lead to an improvement in capabilities to obtain and analyze information related to the profiles of high-income consumers, the packages they need, and the ideal marketing channels to reach them.
- **Spurring Innovation.** Companies often compete on a two-dimensional matrix of cost versus quality. Successful companies often invent a third dimension and define competitiveness through innovation. For example, a Samoan producer of noni juice found a new niche for organic noni juice by obtaining organic certification and marketing bulk noni juice to the high value market in Japanese. They were successful in devising a strategy to expand production around this niche market trend.
 - **Developing Clusters of Related Firms.** Competitiveness is a regional phenomenon. Clusters of competitive firms often emerge in close proximity. This is not the result of any one government policy. Competitive clusters emerge in the very different policy contexts of Japan, the USA, Germany, Sweden, Israel, India, and Italy, for example. This often involves cooperation among a supporting network of suppliers, distributors, packagers, and business service providers. The small size of FIC markets make developing economies of scale very difficult, if Pacific industries are to thrive pan-pacific clusters will need to form in order to provide the type of cooperation that makes industries internationally competitive.
 - **Understanding Competitive Position.** Many firms in developing countries suffer from a long legacy of being insulated from the global market, producing solely for the domestic market. In many countries, state ownership, import substitution and protectionism served to isolate firms from global competitive forces. In the Pacific these problems are compounded by physical distance from markets and relative isolation. As a result, many companies in these countries lack a solid grasp of their competitive position. Much can be done to improve information and intelligence on competitive positioning. One example cited by *Monitor Company* is that of the fishmeal industry in Peru. The industry was satisfied with its ability to increase its sales and market share in this particular industry. What it did not understand is that, although the Peruvian companies were “adding value”, they were doing so in a relatively unattractive segment of the broader fish industry. Meanwhile, their major competitor, Chile, took the opportunity to migrate out of fishmeal and move to more attractive segments achieving superior sales and profits in the process.
 - **Avoiding Over-reliance on Basic Factors for One’s Competitiveness.** In order to achieve long term competitiveness and translate competitiveness into sustainable economic growth, it is important for economies to move beyond basic factor advantages. For example, in tourism, the industry must not simply rely on the natural environment for seasonal tourist draws such as sand or snow, but build packages that combine other features attractive to high-income consumers in areas such as eco-tourism or culturally based tour packages. Similarly, the apparel industry needs to develop competencies that provide greater advantages than simply low-cost labor, and the canning industry must rely on more than just high-quality primary agricultural produce.

- **Building Effective Private-public Dialogue.** Competitive companies and industries have turned away from defensiveness and paternalistic relationships with government, and are building effective private-public dialogue. Competitive countries are characterized by ongoing and institutionalized dialogue between the two sectors on issues that are vital to long term competitiveness. It has become the role of industry in many cases to encourage dialogue between government and the private sector. National Competitiveness Councils have been created in some countries to focus on the public-private dialogue for competitiveness.
- **Integrating PIF Production to Achieve Economies of Scale.** In terms of competitiveness, the South Pacific is a very unique region as it is, in most cases, a region composed of micro-states. Such small economies of scale make it essential that any South Pacific business, if it is to continue to grow and serve as an engine for economic growth for the island, must enter the export market very quickly. Likewise, with the much larger, developed economies of Australia and New Zealand in close proximity, it becomes very difficult for many South Pacific businesses to compete on the regional market. As such, cooperation between countries and between businesses on different islands becomes even more important. In order to maximize its competitive potential, the region really has to look at itself as an integrated group rather than individual islands if it wishes to become more competitive in global markets.
- **Ensuring an Effective Business-enabling Environment.** As discussed earlier in this report, an effective business enabling environment is also key—in order to promote competitiveness, the policy framework of a given country must create a competitive environment for growth: it should minimize costs associated with starting up and running a business; it must provide and maintain effective infrastructure and transport network; and it must protect the interest and viability of its competitive industries while also ensuring there is enough competition in the marketplace to keep these industries competitive at a global level.

Capacity-building Assistance to Support Competitiveness and Export Growth

Taking these definitions and lessons into account, there are five key areas of technical assistance and capacity building to best promote competitiveness in a given industry or economy:

- **Improving the business development services (BDS) market** and ensuring that BDS providers offer relevant services in marketing, product development, and strategic planning;
- **Supporting workforce development initiatives** in industries with the most competitive potential;
- **Ensuring access to finance** for the private sector and supporting entrepreneurship; and
- **Supporting quality standards and certification programs** to ensure that enterprises have access to the means to make sure their products meet the necessary criteria of important export markets.
- **Improving the business environment in FICs**, focusing on issues identified in the World Bank's Doing Business indicators.

Business Development Services

Business development services offer enterprises and industries expertise and consulting services that they might need in order to improve existing systems and processes within their own business or introduce new systems, provide product development advice, or assist in developing a marketing strategy. More importantly, these BDS providers offer expertise and services that many small enterprises or entrepreneurs may not be able to otherwise afford or not yet have the capacity to do themselves. Business service providers can provide an objective eye to private sector development and assess constraints or productivity issues that businesses may not be able to realize themselves. These BDS providers can take on many different shapes—whether they be management consulting firms, NGOs specializing in enterprise development, business associations, or even technical schools and universities.

The Business Development Services market among the FICs is relatively underdeveloped. Some of the larger countries like Fiji and Papua New Guinea have several business service providers that offer needed services; however, many islands do not possess such institutions or the institutions that do exist lack the expertise and knowledge to meet the needs that of the private sector. As such, many of these businesses must rely on Australian or New Zealand institutions for such services and the smaller business can often be priced out of the market, unable to afford such services.

It is important to ensure that the supply and array business development services match both the demands of the marketplace as well as the inherent issues affecting private sector growth in a given economy or industry. For example, a key constraint in the South Pacific region is market access and knowledge of export opportunities in the surrounding region. For the BDS sector to be successful and for it to have an impact on overall competitiveness, it must offer services that can help FIC businesses access these markets—import regulations for Australia/New Zealand, quality standards required of imports, etc.

Workforce Development

The key component of any competitiveness strategy is a skilled and cost-effective labor force. Unfortunately, in many developing countries this can also be a huge constraint as the most skilled workers often end up leaving their country to work in more lucrative markets at higher paid jobs. As such, the South Pacific region needs to address this issue in two ways—ensure that educational and vocational training opportunities exist to impart needed skills onto the local labor force and also ensure that economic growth continues at a pace so as to create needed jobs and keep skilled labor in the country. Given the resource constraints, increased development of service industries such as tourism, ICT, and transportation is likely the best means by which to bring greater value added jobs to the islands and reduce the brain drain.

Skills in the hospitality sectors are readily lacking throughout much of the South Pacific and opportunities to improve these skills are not available on most islands. Hotels and tourism operators have difficulties finding skilled employees and will often have to take on the costly task of training new employees themselves. This can be an impediment to investment as potential investors can be turned away by this additional cost on top of all the other difficulties of working in a remote location. Or, they may choose to import laborers from other locations, thereby

denying jobs to local communities that would otherwise lead to improved living conditions and greater local involvement in economic growth. Tourism, real estate, and ICT programs do exist at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji (USP); however, more specialized vocational programs are also needed to improve human resources in such areas as hospitality management, customer service/relations, accounting, software programming, marketing, etc.

Likewise, important industries/vocations such as construction, engineering, telecommunications, computer science/programming, etc. all require highly skilled workforces that are currently not always available on the islands. The more of such skills that exist in a given economy, the greater will be the competitiveness of the workforce and the more attractiveness of a given economy to potential investors. In addition, such skills are cross-cutting to all industries and can greatly boost competitiveness to the economy as a whole.

Access to Finance

In order to build a thriving entrepreneurial class, there must be a reliable source of finance for individuals seeking to start, manage, and/or expand a business. Most countries in the South Pacific (especially those connected with New Zealand and the United States) have functioning commercial and development banks that provide loans at market interest rates. However, such loans require sufficient collateral which usually excludes the poorest and most microentrepreneurs from eligibility. It is important to improve these financial services and improve education to both lenders and loan recipients to increase awareness of the opportunities of improved access to finance. Without such capital, microenterprises can rarely grow and make investments needed to enter the formal sector and/or eventually reach export markets. Also, at the level of the individual, most Pacific islanders cannot afford tertiary or vocational education and access to such loans would facilitate many in improving their skills and becoming more productive members of the workforce.

In the South Pacific, the two major constraints to access to finance are the lack of available financial services for the poorest segment of the population and the lack of knowledge on the part of potential loan recipients about working with financial institutions. Banks need to be encouraged to develop loan portfolios that reach out to these oftentimes more riskier customer and bankers in the region should be trained on how to diversify portfolios and manage lending rates in a way that enables potential entrepreneurs to access credit. This segment of the population can be a potentially risky investment for many larger banks; however, there is potentially a large market for such capital and if managed properly banks can provide these services at a profit. In addition in market segments where banks are unwilling to downscale their lending, other sources of finance such as microfinance institutions (MFIs), village banks, etc. need to be created and/or strengthened in order to ensure access to finance for all those who need it. Likewise, small business owners, entrepreneurs, and individuals need better training on how they can access financing and how to manage debt and loan repayments.

Quality Standards

Quality standards are a key to accessing most export markets, especially those in Australia and New Zealand. Businesses and products that receive certain quality certifications have a much

easier time in finding an export market than those that cannot or do not receive such certification. Most islands of the South Pacific do not have their own certification institutions and cannot assure quality of many products that are potentially exportable—especially for small enterprises that seek to enter the export market. Of most relevance to many islands is the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) certification for food products, particularly seafood and agricultural products bound for export markets. Likewise more expertise and training is needed on the various ISO standards, especially ISO 9000, to bring many South Pacific businesses up to world-recognized standards and facilitate greater outside market access for South Pacific products. The only ISO member certification bodies in the region (outside of Australia and New Zealand) are the Fiji Trade Standards and Quality Control (FTSQC) and the National Institute for Standards and Industrial Technology (NISIT) in Papua New Guinea which focuses only on those respective countries. Most countries in the region do not have access to current information and/or advice on quality control issues nor do they have the means to obtain necessary certifications.

Because quarantine controls have proved difficult to satisfy, many agricultural producers have expressed an interest in moving to value added processed food products. Some success has been achieved in obtaining certification for value added and niche products, such as processed fruit and vegetable products. This will avoid quarantine restrictions, but will require HACCP compliance, a particular burden for the ANZ markets. This will require standards for growth and production as well as labeling and packaging to meet market standards.

FIC production of fresh and processed food products for local tourist destinations, restaurants and the expatriate market will need to become internationally competitive in terms of quality, reliability and supplies since those market segments are significantly served by imported products. The local markets, or third country markets could provide test markets for ANZ and developed country markets, much like the FICs provide for ANZ and other exporters.

Private Sector Enabling Environment

The business enabling environment is a key determinant of the efficiency of, and vibrancy of, private sector activities. Burdensome regulations, administrative procedures, barriers to setting up new businesses, and cumbersome requirements for hiring and firing workers or for closing a business, can elevate the cost of doing business in a given environment – curtailing investment or raising the prices of goods produced.

The performance of the FIC countries on these measures is examined through the World Bank's *Doing Business* indicators, which investigate the scope and regulations that enhance and constrain business activity. FIC performance runs the gamut between reasonably good to poor. Quantitative indicators on overall doing business, starting a business, dealing with licenses, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, enforcing contracts, and closing businesses are compared across ten countries of the region for which there is data⁴³, together with

⁴³ The countries represented in the Doing Business Indicators for 2006 are: Fiji, Marshall Islands, FSM, Palau, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

their regional averages, the Pacific and East Asia average, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average. The data indicate that it is extremely difficult to register property, enforce contracts, close a business, and obtain credit in FIC economies (see Table 7-1).

- **Business Start-up.** Cumbersome business entry procedures and high start-up costs push entrepreneurs into the informal economy or worse and, as is often the case in FICs, discourage private sector participation altogether. Minimizing the burden of starting a business should be a government's objective. For the FICs, the components of starting a business category vary widely among countries. The highest cost to start a business is recorded for Micronesia, a high of 135% of the per capita income, pushing the average for the FICs to 45%, making it slightly higher than for the Pacific and East Asia average (43 percent), and far higher than the OECD average (5.3 percent). Closing a business is more burdensome in the Pacific than opening one. The cost of closing a business is measured through the cost of bankruptcy proceedings as percent of the total estate. For OECD countries this amount is just 7.1 percent while the FICs average 32.8 percent with Fiji, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu with high percentages of 38 percent. Closing a business in the Pacific can also be a protracted process in terms of the time it takes to legally dissolve a firm. While Fiji (1.8 years), Palau (1 year), and Solomon Islands (1 year) all have averages near OECD levels (1.4 years) the remainder of the FICs require a surfeit of 2 years. Closing a business is particularly difficult in Micronesia which takes on average 5.3 years.
- **Dealing with Licenses.** Under the dealing with licenses subcategory⁴⁴, Doing Business uses construction licenses to discuss licensing because construction is often one of the largest sectors in the economy. FIC countries take on average 18 procedures, 147 days and costs 207% of income per capita to obtain all the required building permits. The Solomon Islands, Kiribati, and Vanuatu perform poorly with costs of 545%, 501%, and 399% of income per capita to obtain required permits. The region's best performers are Fiji, Marshall Islands and Micronesia with 41.7%, 37.6%, and 21.3% of income per capita to obtain required permits. For reference, the OECD countries take an average of 14 procedures, 149.5 days, and costs of 72 % per capita to obtain all of the required building permits, whereas the East Asia/Pacific averages are 17.6 procedures, 147.4 days, and 207.2 costs as % of per capita income.
- **Resolving Disputes.** It is difficult for a private sector to thrive in the absence of a functional judicial system for resolving commercial disputes. An efficient system for commercial dispute resolution bolsters the private sector because entrepreneurs and investors know there are dependable mechanisms for legal recourse. Alternatively, inefficient systems for commercial dispute resolution can be a substantial barrier to private sector development since would-be entrepreneurs may be discouraged by the inability to recover losses in a fair and timely manner. Doing Business measures the efficiency of the judicial system in resolving

⁴⁴ The ease of dealing with licenses is measured by the number of procedures, time and cost required for a typical medium-sized company to construct a 2-story warehouse with an area of 1,300 square meters (14,000 square feet).

commercial disputes by totaling the time it takes on average to enforce a contract. In OECD countries this process takes approximately one year or 351.2 days on average. Among the FICs, Fiji demands the least amount of time to enforce a contract with an average of 397 days. The remaining FICs all have excessive contract's enforcement time frames ranging from 430 days in Vanuatu to more than two years (775 days) in Micronesia.

- **Getting Credit.** The Legal Rights Index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws fairly mediate between the rights of borrowers and lenders⁴⁵. Doing Business FICs, with the exception of Fiji, all score near the median of 5. Fiji scores 7, higher than the OECD average of 6.3 indicating that bankruptcy and collateral laws tend to be fair for both lenders and borrowers. Complemented by this legal framework, Fiji hosts the most sophisticated banking industry among FIC countries.

⁴⁵ Measured on a scale of 1 to 10, with higher scores indicating that laws are designed to expand access to credit.

Table 7-1

Selected FIC Doing Business Indicators

Country	Starting a Business			Dealing with Licenses			Legal Rights Index	Enforcing a Contract			Closing a Business		
	Procedures	Days	Cost (% income per capita)	Procedures	Days	Cost (% income per capita)		Procedures	Days	Cost (% of Debt)	Years	Cost (% of Estate)	Recovery Rate (cents on the dollar)
Fiji	8	46	25	16	114	41.7	7	26	397	62.1	1.8	38	20.8
Kiribati	6	21	50	14	174	545.2	6	26	660	71	N/P	N/P	N/P
Marshall Islands	5	17	18.1	9	81	37.6	5	34	432	26.5	2	38	17.9
Micronesia	7	16	135.9	15	73	21.3	6	25	775	77	5.3	38	3.1
Palau	8	28	4.9	23	114	6.8	5	43	622	33.2	1	22.5	38.2
Papua New Guinea	8	56	28.2	20	218	110	6	22	440	110.3	3	22.5	24.1
Samoa	9	35	45.5	19	88	105.1	7	30	455	15.3	2.5	38	15.2
Solomon Islands	7	57	68.9	13	74	501.1	4	25	455	69.8	1	38	23.3
Tonga	4	32	10.3	15	81	174.6	5	30	510	47	2.7	22	25.6
Vanuatu	8	39	61.3	7	82	398.9	5	24	430	64	2.6	38	40
East Asia and Pacific	8.2	46.3	42.8	17.6	147.4	207.2	5	31.5	477.3	52.7	2.4	23.2	27.5
OECD	6.2	16.6	5.3	14	149.5	72	6.3	22.2	351.2	11.2	1.4	7.1	74

8. The Way Forward

Two conclusions are inescapable from the information gathered in consultations and research conducted for this analysis. The first is that PACER-Plus must be much more than a trade agreement if it is to succeed at providing a workable framework for deepening regional trade and economic cooperation. The second is that the FICs must find accommodations for three resource inadequacies: (1) in the resources necessary to secure their interests in international trade bargaining, and (2) in the resources necessary to capture the benefits of regional markets and (3) in the resources needed to mitigate the potential negative effects arising from regional trade liberalization.

In examining the nature, quality and value of two-way trade between all FICs and Australia and New Zealand, it is clear that trade is decidedly unbalanced toward imports into the FICs. Nevertheless, the application of accepted trade and economic analysis points to overall gains in regional welfare with free trade among the FICs, Australia and New Zealand.⁴⁶ The most significant gains, predictably, would come from making the most sensitive liberalizations. These would open regional competition for goods and services and the factors of their production, and would of necessity have to be preceded by the development of capacity in the FICs to compete in the ANZ markets. However, limitations within many FICs make it improbable that trade alone will result in achieving the objectives of a PACER-Plus agreement. PACER- Plus must be more than a trade agreement.

Utilizing the Pacific's greatest resource – its people --would produce the greatest gain. Integrating free movement of natural persons into the Pacific region is both the most logical priority for the FICs and the most elusive objective for PACER-Plus negotiations, given sensitivities in both Australia and New Zealand. But even if large-scale labor mobility is not foreseeable, labor mobility for temporary workers could provide a safety valve for unemployment in the FICs.

The FICs also could give consideration to encouraging the establishment of entities in labor surplus areas to provide training and logistics to offer the service of providing temporary labor to meet shortages throughout the region. The entities could include communities, churches or NGOs that contracted for repeat provision of temporary labor.

⁴⁶ Scollay, Robert; Gilbert J and Collins, D: "Free Trade Options for the Forum Island Countries" – report prepared for Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, June 1998 and Filmer, R J and Lawson, Tony: "The Fiscal Implications for Forum Island Countries of Alternative proposals for Regional Free Trade Areas" – report prepared for Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, April 1999.

Labor mobility for temporary work could provide a safety valve for unemployment in the FICs, and should be combined with vocational training and education, entrepreneur development, and reintroduction of acquired skills back into investments and employment in the FICs. The inclusion of labor mobility underscores the reality that liberalizing trade is an incremental process, and that delays and exceptions are inevitable. However, in some instances incremental progress is both necessary and desirable.

Possibly the next largest FIC resource with inadequate return on asset value is its marine resources. Participants at the Eighth Pacific Leaders Conference estimated that the value of tuna caught in the Pacific as being \$2 billion annually. The range of access fees is estimated to be as low as 2%, average 5% to 7% for the Pacific, with a high of 17% to 21%. Illegal, unregulated and unreported catch (IUU) is regarded as rampant. Host developing countries are estimated to obtain only 10% of the employment and value-added resulting from fisheries access, with the balance going to deep water fishing nations. Subsidies to shipbuilding, fishing investments and access fee payments impair FIC development of their own fishery resources. Fisheries are too important to omit from any trade agreement. Resources are needed for vessel monitoring, enforcement of limits in access agreements and control measures for IUU catch, attracting value added processing investment and coordination of regional negotiating objectives to combat bilateral negotiations that put FICs at an information disadvantage.

The experience of EPA negotiations indicates that the framing of the PACER Plus negotiations can create significant disparities in negotiating leverage that can lead to an unbalanced lack of serious consideration of issues that were viewed as very important, if not essential, elements of the negotiation for the FICs. With the EPA, this arose from the rigidity of EU negotiators – who did not provide needed flexibility to the Pacific ACP developing countries, least developed countries and small island states. This arose through inflexible interpretations of what is required for conformity with the WTO, and for failing to sufficiently promote regional integration by splitting key issues -- fisheries and labor mobility -- off to bilateral resolution. This predetermines unsatisfactory results, and should be avoided in PACER Plus.

The easy questions to be resolved in negotiation involve undertaking an obligation to liberalize an import duty or other restriction where is (1) in the national economic interest to do so, and (2) there is no domestic opposition to doing it. The question is simply obtaining a negotiating credit for accepting the obligation. Where there are domestic costs or opposition, sensitive matters are usually negotiated to be subject to incremental liberalization (staged tariff reductions), a ceiling safety valve (tariff rate quotas) or a special safeguard procedure (tariff snap-back). Modest sensitivity may be addressed by the existence of a procedure for an authorized action (trade remedy), global safeguard, authorized exception (protecting human health) or a violation of the agreement.⁴⁷ Making the initial decision as to whether a particular negotiating issue holds

⁴⁷ All trade concessions are subject to the provisions of the Agreement that authorize actions such as providing temporary relief from injury caused by imports (safeguard actions), the exercise of agreed general exceptions (actions to protect human health), and a sovereign right to withdraw a concession and be subject to the remedies of the Agreement.

potential value requires significant information. FIC government, private sector and civil society expertise is necessary and will require technical assistance to develop.

While the EPA process has contributed to the development of this human capacity, there are significant shortages in human resources and expertise within governments, the private sectors and civil societies. There are also deficiencies in the coordination mechanisms and resources provided to them. Shortages in resources should be addressed by institutionalizing cooperation mechanisms across subject matter and coordinating the time demands on limited staff. Overcrowded schedules can be assisted by maximizing the use of technology to video or voice conference participation in some meetings. The quality of technical assistance can be improved by consolidating the work of consultants including through increasing the proportion and duration of in-country assistance. Temporary experts such as through ODI or Hub and Spoke programs could provide useful expertise in connection with the PACER-Plus negotiations but would require some modifications to existing programs. For example, ODI time limits on the duration of individual consultants' time in country may need to be extended.

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⁴⁸ Attempts at in-country consultations were made in March of 2007 and again in August of 2007 without success. The short time-frame for completion of this study did not allow for further attempts to conduct in-country consultations in Kiribati and therefore consultations were conducted with relevant officials during the Forum Trade Ministers Meeting (FTMM) of August 2007 and telephonically prior to that meeting.

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Louis Ofele	Trade Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
S. Paul		Customs
Eddie Wilson	Vice President	Samoa Association of Manufacturers and Exporters
Margaret B. Malua	Director	Small Business Enterprise Centre
Kolone Vaai	Co-Managing Director	KVA Consult Ltd.
Silafau Paul Meredith	CEO	Ministry for Revenue

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Barrett Salato	Senior Trade Officer, Trade Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration
Julia Puspadewi Tijaja	Trade Policy Analyst	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration
Hence Vaekesa	Director of Trade	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration
Barrett Salato	Senior Trade Officer	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Immigration
Manele, Jeremiah		Ministry of Foreign Affairs & External Trade
Fakaia, Atkin		Ministry of Commerce Industries & Employment
Joses W. Sanga	Minister of Public Service	Department of Public Service
Nick Gagahe	Government Statistician	Department of Finance and Treasury

Patterson Siliota	Chief Produce Inspector	Commodities Export Marketing Authority
Moses Pelomo	General Manager, Agriculture	Commodities Export Marketing Authority
Nathan Kama	Deputy Comptroller	Customs Department
Marilyn Siale	Senior Customs Technical Officer	Customs Department
Robinson Fuggi	Director, Environmental Health, Environmental Health Division	Ministry of Health
Siviro Barney	Director	Department of Tourism
Rachel Sibisopese	Research and Development	Department of Tourism
Joan Sautehi	Provincial Coordinator	Department of Tourism
Gregory Auta'a	Tourism Officer, Central Region	Department of Tourism
Alison Allcock	Technical Adviser	Department of Tourism
Eddie Orehaka		MFMR
Godfrey Manebosa		MFMR
Adrian Wickham		MFMR
Nick Gagahe		Statistics Office
Joachim Gaiafuna		Statistics Office
Anna		
John Beverly		Solomon Forestry Association
Austin Holmes		Solomon Forestry Association
Kaipua Tohibangu		Solomon Forest Association
Daniel Tuhanuku	CEO	Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Leliana Firisua	Technical Director	Small and Medium Enterprise Corporation
Kerswell, Clay		Customs Modernization Project

TONGA

Aholotu S. Palu	Economist	Ministry of Finance and Planning
Haunga Petelo		Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry
Sione Vailanu		Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry
Adeshola		Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry
Odusanya		
Tatafu Moeahi		Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry
Siaosi T. Fifito	Tonga Trade	Ministry of Labor, Commerce and Industry
Viaiami Fakava		Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Food

Felise Tonga Finau	Deputy Head of Customs, Customs and Trade Division	Revenue Services Department
Heiloni Latu	Assistant Revenue Officer	Customs and Trade Division
Ataata M. Finau	Statistician	Statistics Department
Nonu Pohiva		Ministry of Tourism
Lee Miller	Secretary/Treasurer	Tonga Business Association
Liz Sullivan	Representative	Manufacturing Association
Tima Tupou	Member	Tonga Business Association
Paula M. Taumoepeau	Member	Tonga Business Association
Dianne Warner	Representative	Manufacturing Association
Edgar Cocker	Representative	Manufacturing Association, Civil Society Forum
Tania 'Otukolo	Representative	Manufacturing Association

TUVALU

Pugameau Taufilo	Trade Officer	Department of Tourism, Trade and Commerce
Lono Leneuoti		Department of Tourism, Trade and Commerce
Samasoni Finikaso	Director of Fisheries	Ministry of Natural Resources & Lands
Tanielu Italeli	Assistant Marine Manager	Government of Tuvalu, Department of Marine & Port Services
Semu Malona	Government Statistician	Government of Tuvalu
Uale Sinapati	Director	Marine & Ports Services
Salesi Charles Safesa	Director of Customs	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Industries
Uatea Vave	Acting Director of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
Saini Malalau Seluka	Legal Rights Training Officer	Tuvalu National Council of Women
Siose Penitala Teo	General Manager	National Bank of Tuvalu
Nakala Nia	Coordinator	Tuvalu National Chamber of Commerce
Puafitu Faaalo	Vice Chairman	Private Sector Organization of Tuvalu

REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Dudley Aru	Solicitor General	State Law Office
John Shang		Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kalfau Kaloris		Department of Foreign Affairs
Yurendra Basnett		Department of Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Lennox Vute	Director, MCA Unit	Ministry of Finance
Delister Bule		Tax Authority
Joe Ligo	CEO	Vanuatu Investment Promotion Agency
John A. Aruhuri	General Manager	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Vanuatu

AUSTRALIA

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Edward Sulikowsky	Director, Services Trade and Negotiations Section	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Todd Mercer	Director, WTO Regional and Free Trade Agreements Section	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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Tamara Keys	Manager, New Zealand and the Subcontinent	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
Mike Robbins	Manager, Plant Quarantine	Quarantine and Inspection Service
Tony Orchard	Policy Officer, Plant Biosecurity	Biosecurity Australia
Semy Siakimotu	Policy Officer, Plant Biosecurity	Biosecurity Australia
Stephen Howes	Chief Economist	AusAID
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Nick Cumpston	Director, Pacific Growth Section	AusAID
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Theo Levantis	Economic Adviser	AusAID
Scott Dawson	Deputy Director General, Pacific, PNG and International Division	AusAID
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Patrick Martin	Special Projects Officer	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
Kimmy Lawrence	Tourism Marketing Officer	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
Mark Tavener	Information Officer	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
Aivu R. Tauvasa	Trade Commissioner	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
Robyn Ekstrom	Coordinator, Export and Enterprise Development	Pacific Islands Trade and Investment Commission
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Satish Chand	Associate Professor	Crawford School of Economic & Government ANU College of Asia & the Pacific
Matthew Cronin	Consultant Economist	PDP Australia PTY Ltd
Paul Barlett	Senior Economist	PDP Australia PTY Ltd.

NEW ZEALAND

Brian Smythe	Pacific Regional Trade Advisor	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
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Tracey Paterson	Senior Policy Officer, Trade Negotiations Division	<u>Ministry</u> of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Penelope Ridings	International Trade Law Adviser, Trade Law Unit	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Nick Hurley	Director, Economic Division	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Yan Flint	Senior Policy Analyst, Trade Negotiations Policy	Department of Labor
Richard Whatman	Labor Market Knowledge Manager	Department of Labor
Brian W. McCulloch	Director	The Treasury
Liz Bell	Senior Analyst, Competition,	Ministry of Economic Development

	Trade and Investment	
Mandy Whyte	Regional Economic Development, Pacific	NZAID
Vicki Plater	Economic Adviser, Trade and development	NZAID
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Richard Bargh	Manager, International Relations	Customs Service
Sally Griffin	Technical Adviser, International Coordination	Biosecurity New Zealand
Susan Cooper	Plant Imports Team Manager	Biosecurity New Zealand
Stephen Butcher	Team Manager, Operational Standards	Biosecurity New Zealand
Robert Taylor	Senior Adviser, Plant Imports	Biosecurity New Zealand
Peter Silcock	CEO	Horticulture New Zealand
Peter M. Hobbs	International Market Manager, Auspac	New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
John Crawford	Director, Australia/ Pacific	New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
Michael Greenslade	Trade Commissioner	New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
Chris Cocker	Trade Commissioner	Pacific Island and Investment Commission
Louisa Sifakula	Trade Marketing Manager	Pacific Island and Investment Commission
Barry Coates	Executive Director	Oxfam New Zealand
Chris Noonan	Senior Lecturer, Department of Commercial Law	University of Auckland
Robert Scollay	Director, APEC Study Centre	University of Auckland
Carla Van Zon	Director	Red Earth Productions Ltd
Tina McNicholas	Programme Manager	Pacific Cooperation Foundation
Melino Maka	Director	Tapa International Ltd
Peter Conway	Director, Industrial Policy	New Zealand Council of Trade Unions
Gilbert Ullrich	Chairman	New Zealand Pacific Business Council
Paul Hancock	Export Manager	Tegel Foods Ltd
Jenny Nouchi	Pacific Sales and Marketing Manager	Fonterra Brands Ltd
Andrew Burt	Project Manager	Meat and Wool New Zealand
Vicki Nevin	Marketing Manager	Pure Pacifika
Tom Jordan	Manufacturing Manager	Ullrich Aluminum Co. Ltd.

Charles Finney	CEO	Wellington Regional Chamber of Commerce
James Rowe	Senior Planner, Economic Development	Manukau City Council

WASHINGTON, DC

Faleomavaega, Eni F.H. Representative, American Samoa U.S. House of Representatives

Appendix B. Membership in Regional Trade Agreements Relevant to the FICs

Table B-1
Pacific Trade Agreements

Country	Pacific Regional Trade Agreements							Country Classifications		
	SPARTECA	PACER	PICTA	Cotonou Agreement	Compact of Free Association	MSG Agreement	WTO	Developing Countries	Least Developed Countries	Small Island States
FORUM ISLAND COUNTRIES										
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Kiribati	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Marshall Islands	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
Micronesia	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	✓						✓
Palau	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓
Papua New Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
Solomon Islands	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
OECD										
Australia	✓	✓					✓			
New Zealand	✓	✓					✓			
European Community				✓			✓			
United States of America					✓		✓			

Note: MSG= Melanesian Spearhead Group

Appendix C. Trade Data for FIC-ANZ Trade

Cook Islands (2005)

Exports to Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	FOB Value
71011020	Cultured pearls from the oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	\$480,506
	Pearls; Natural or Cultured, whether or not Worked or Graded but not Strung, Mounted or Set;	
71010000	Ungraded Pearls, Natural or Cultured, Temporarily Strung for Convenience of Transport	\$28,918
71011010	Natural Pearls from the Oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	\$6,756
71179000	Imitation jewellery; Other.	\$2,600
33030000	Perfumes and Toilet Waters	\$2,445
	Articles of Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-precious Stones (natural, Synthetic or	
71161000	Reconstructed) of Natural or Cultured Pearls	\$2,000
71012210	Worked pearls from the oyster - pinctada margaritifera	\$800

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814US\$/NZ\$

Exports to New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	FOB Value
20098000	Juice; of any Single Fruit or Vegetable n.e.s. in Heading No. 2009, Unfermented, not containing added Spirit, whether or not containing added Sugar or other Sweetening Matter	\$316,565
	Pearls; Natural or Cultured, whether or not Worked or Graded but not Strung, Mounted or Set;	
71010000	Ungraded Pearls, Natural or Cultured, Temporarily Strung for Convenience of Transport	\$135,596
	Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Blazers, Trousers, Bib and Brace Overalls, Breeches and Shorts	
62030000	(other than Swimwear); Men's or Boys'	\$90,842
61050000	Shirts; Men's or Boys'. Knitted or Crocheted	\$27,320
08072000	Papaws (papayas), Fresh	\$21,706
08100000	Fruit, Fresh; n.e.s. in Chapter 8	\$19,164
71011020	Cultured pearls from the oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	\$11,647
03011000	Fish; Live, Ornamental	\$9,220
	Jewellery articles and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal or of Metal Clad with Precious Metal, n.e.s.	
71130090		\$5,383
09100090	Saffron, Thyme, Bay Leaves, Curry and other Spices	\$4,889
81020000	Molybdenum; articles thereof, including waste and Scrap	\$3,407
76020000	Aluminium; waste and Scrap	\$1,976
	Ivory, Bone, Tortoise-shell, Horn, Antlers, Coral, Mother-of-pearl and other Animal Carving	
96010090	Material and articles of these Materials; Worked, (including articles Obtained by Moulding), other	\$1,772
05080011	Shells, Unworked	\$477
62050000	Shirts; Men's or Boy's	\$412

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814US\$/NZ\$

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
710122	Pearls cultured worked, not mounted or set	\$343,252
30379	Fish nes, frozen, whole	\$75,015
200980	Single fruit, veg juice nes, not fermented or spirited	\$29,418
710121	Pearls cultured unworked	\$15,090
711319	Jewellery and parts of precious metal except silver	\$10,125
710110	Pearls natural, not permanently mounted or set	\$4,989
330300	Perfumes and toilet waters	\$4,816
620442	Womens, girls dresses, of cotton, not knit	\$2,383
610990	T-shirts, singlets etc, of material nes, knit	\$1,417
901410	Direction finding compasses	\$1,415
902710	Gas/smoke analysis apparatus	\$1,411
711610	Articles of natural or cultured pearls	\$1,276
620453	Womens, girls skirts, synthetic fibres, not knit	\$1,095
70690	Beetroot,salsify,celeriac,radishes etc. fresh, chilled	\$1,069
970300	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material	\$488

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
200980	Single fruit, veg juice nes, not fermented or spirited	\$256,876
620343	Mens, boys trousers shorts, synthetic fibre, not knit	\$149,550
80720	Papaws (papayas), fresh	\$83,062
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$59,497
710122	Pearls cultured worked, not mounted or set	\$54,519
610520	Mens, boys shirts, of manmade fibres, knit	\$51,388
81090	Fruits, fresh nes	\$39,025
710121	Pearls cultured unworked	\$30,785
81190	Fruits and nuts (uncooked, steamed, boiled) frozen,nes	\$22,575
840810	Marine propulsion engines, diesel	\$19,949
330499	Beauty, makeup and suntan preparations nes	\$17,452
71490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$15,583
620530	Mens, boys shirts, of manmade fibres, not knit	\$13,312
620342	Mens, boys trousers & shorts, of cotton, not knit	\$11,797
30379	Fish nes, frozen, whole	\$11,042

Cook Islands (2005)

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Levy (%)	Levy and Tariff Revenue	CIF Value
27111300	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons; Liquefied; Butanes.	0	\$17,120	\$320,664
10063000	Rice; Semi-milled or Wholly Milled, whether or not Polished or Glazed	0	\$0	\$153,635
11010090	Flour of Wheat or Meslin; other than Wholemeal	0	\$0	\$146,560
84190010	Machinery, Plant or Laboratory Equipment for the Treatment of Materials by a Process Involving Change of Temperature (i.e. Heating, Cooking, Etc.); Instantaneous or Storage Water Heaters, Non-electric,	0	\$0	\$135,798
02070012	Meat and Edible Offal; Fowls of the Species Gallus Domesticus, Cuts, Pieces and Offal; Fresh, Chilled or Frozen (excluding Liver)	0	\$10,034	\$129,851
89039900	Yachts and other Vessels; for Pleasure or Sports, Rowing Boats and Canoes, n.e.s. in Heading No. 8903, other than Inflatable	0	\$0	\$126,293
84501000	Washing Machines, of Dry Linen Capacity not exceeding 10kg	0	\$8,797	\$107,580
85252000	Transmission Apparatus; for Radio-telephony, Radio-telegraphy, Radio-broadcasting or Television, with Reception Apparatus, with or without Sound Recording or Reproducing Apparatus	0	\$4,984	\$101,563
27100070	Lubricating oils.	0	\$14,979	\$94,441
32090000	Paints and Varnishes (including Enamels and Lacquers) Based on Synthetic or Chemically Modified Natural Polymers, Dispersed or Dissolved in an Aqueous Medium	0	\$3,995	\$88,013
73110000	Containers for Compressed or Liquefied Gas, of Iron or Steel	0	\$0	\$82,268
84710010	Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof; Magnetic or Optical Readers, Machines for Transcribing Data onto Data Media in Coded form and Machines for Processing such Data, Complete Units	0	\$3,757	\$75,575
85199000	Sound Reproducing Apparatus, other kinds	0	\$3,565	\$73,708
25232000	Cement; Portland	0	\$0	\$71,556
88030000	Aircraft; Parts of Heading No. 8801 or 8802	0	\$0	\$71,512

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814US\$/NZ\$

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Levy (%)	Levy and Tariff Revenue	CIF Value
16025000	Meat preparations; of Bovine Animals, Meat or Meat Offal, prepared or preserved (excluding Livers and Homogenised Preparations)	0	\$0	\$1,410,687
44120000	Plywood, Veneered Panels and similar Laminated Wood	0	\$0	\$1,345,123
25232000	Cement; Portland	0	\$0	\$1,108,884
44070010	Wood Sawn or Chipped Lengthwise, sliced, Peeled, whether or not Planed, Sanded or Finger Jointed, of a Thickness exceeding 6mm, Coniferous	0	\$0	\$1,025,341
27100010	Motor Spirit.	\$0.28 per LT	\$313,061	\$953,016
44091000	Wood; Coniferous (including Unassembled Strips and Friezes for Parquet Flooring), Continuously Shaped Along any Edge or Face, whether or not Planed, Sanded or Finger-jointed	0	\$0	\$884,029
88030000	Aircraft; Parts of Heading No. 8801 or 8802	0	\$0	\$793,863
94060000	Buildings; Prefabricated	0	\$0	\$758,057
22021010	Waters, including Mineral and Aerated Water containing added Sugar	40	\$225,533	\$739,363
39230000	Plastic articles for the Conveyance or Packing of Goods; Stoppers, Lids, Caps and other Closures of Plastics	0	\$51,473	\$696,200
02070012	Meat and Edible Offal; Fowls of the Species Gallus Domesticus, Cuts, Pieces and Offal; Fresh, Chilled or Frozen (excluding Liver)	0	\$54,002	\$692,969
30040000	Medicaments; (not Goods of Heading No. 3002, 3005 or 3006) Consisting of Mixed or Unmixed Products for Therapeutic or Prophylactic use, put up in Measured Doses or in forms or Packings for Retail Sale	0	\$0	\$660,565
22030090	Beer, made from Malt, containing more than 4.35% Volume of Alcohol	\$21.75 per LAL	\$397,726	\$645,971
02023000	Meat; of Bovine Animals, Boneless Cuts, Frozen	0	\$56,777	\$632,585
27100050	Distillate fuels.	\$0.22 per LT	\$108,436	\$595,537

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814US\$/NZ\$

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
843680	Agricultural, bee-keeping plant nes, germination plant	\$724,827
220421	Grape wines nes, fortified wine or must, pack < 2l	\$196,472
220830	Whiskies	\$194,238
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$166,451
271113	Butanes, liquefied	\$133,098
890200	Fishing vessels and factory ships	\$121,270
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$111,948
170410	Chewing gum containing sugar, except medicinal	\$101,750
330300	Perfumes and toilet waters	\$99,786
847180	Units of auto data proce	\$88,124
711810	Coin (other than gold coin) not being legal tender	\$79,548
901580	Surveying, etc instruments nes	\$66,940
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$66,074
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$63,098
220410	Grape wines, sparkling	\$59,411

*Significant proportion of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$2,071,326
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$1,492,936
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$1,419,917
220300	Beer made from malt	\$999,801
940600	Prefabricated buildings	\$762,910
20230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	\$655,167
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$636,732
220210	Beverage waters, sweetened or flavoured	\$627,313
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$591,165
210690	Food preparations nes	\$577,750
681019	Tiles & flagstones of cement,concrete,artificial stone	\$557,463
392690	Plastic articles nes	\$553,598
721049	Flat rolled i/nas, coated with zinc, width >600mm, nes	\$529,777
870322	Automobiles, spark ignition engine of 1000-1500 cc	\$501,688
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$497,823

Federated States of Micronesia (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$7,738
401693	Gaskets, washers and other seals of vulcanised rubber	\$5,088
853650	Electrical switches for < 1,000 volts, nes	\$3,473
620520	Mens, boys shirts, of cotton, not knit	\$795
854140	Photosensitive/photovoltaic/LED semiconductor devices	\$467
610510	Mens, boys shirts, of cotton, knit	\$247

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
070690	Beetroot,salsify,celeriac,radishes etc. fresh, chilled	\$89

Imports from Australia

Prod No	Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	CIF Value
10064000	Cereals; rice, broken	3	\$33,019	\$1,100,640
16025000	Meat preparations; of bovine animals, meat or meat offal, prepared or preserved (excluding livers and homogenised preparations)	3	\$10,535	\$351,152
17021100	Sugars; lactose and lactose syrup, containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter	3	\$10,216	\$340,536
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	3	\$10,207	\$340,240
04012000	Dairy produce; milk and cream, not concentrated, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, of a fat content exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6% (by weight)	3	\$6,095	\$203,157
16041500	Fish preparations; mackerel, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced)	3	\$5,772	\$192,384
85252000	Transmission apparatus; for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television, with reception apparatus, with or without sound recording or reproducing apparatus	4	\$6,430	\$160,753
89039200	Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats), for pleasure or sports, other than inflatable	4	\$5,766	\$144,158
27101120	Aviation fuel (including kerosene)	0	\$1,037	\$135,268
25232100	Cement; portland, white, whether or not artificially coloured	4	\$4,179	\$104,462
84331100	Mowers; lawn, parks or sports-grounds, powered, with the cutting device rotating in a horizontal plane	4	\$3,690	\$92,257
16024900	Meat preparations; of swine, meat or meat offal (including mixtures), prepared or preserved, n.e.s. in heading no. 1602	3	\$2,335	\$77,843
23080000	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products; whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included	4	\$3,042	\$76,038
38220000	Reagents; diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing and prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing, other than those of heading no. 3002 or 3006; certified reference material	4	\$2,036	\$50,895
85030000	Electric motors and generators; parts suitable for use solely or principally with the machines of heading no. 8501 or 8502	4	\$1,067	\$50,774

Imports from New Zealand

Prod No	Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	CIF Value
44081000	Wood; coniferous, sheets for veneering (including those obtained by slicing laminated wood), for plywood or similar laminated wood and other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, planed or not, sanded, spliced or	4	\$10,337	\$258,415
44071000	Wood, coniferous; sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm	4	\$7,215	\$180,372
85339000	Resistors; parts of the resistors of heading no. 8533	4	\$5,126	\$128,159
94060000	Buildings; prefabricated	4	\$3,611	\$90,282
30041000	Medicaments; containing penicillins, streptomycins or their derivatives, for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, packaged for retail sale	4	\$3,403	\$85,075
44079900	Wood; sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6mm, n.e.c. in heading no. 4407	4	\$2,848	\$71,209
84859000	Machinery; parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features, n.e.s. in chapter 84	4	\$0	\$64,019
44121900	Plywood; consisting only of sheets of wood, each ply 6mm or thinner, not containing an outer ply of non-coniferous or tropical wood (as specified in subheading note 1, chapter 44, customs tariff)	4	\$2,500	\$62,496
72171000	Iron or non-alloy steel; wire, (not plated or coated), whether or not polished	4	\$0	\$62,048
76149000	Aluminium; stranded wire, cables, plaited bands and the like, (not electrically insulated), other than steel core	4	\$0	\$54,000
76101000	Aluminium; structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading no. 9406) and parts of structures, doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors	4	\$1,592	\$39,796
85171100	Line telephony or telegraphy apparatus; line telephone sets with cordless handsets	4	\$1,186	\$29,639
76061100	Aluminium; plates, sheets and strip, thickness exceeding 0.2mm, (not alloyed), rectangular (including square)	4	\$1,083	\$27,085
44091000	Wood; coniferous (including unassembled strips and friezes for parquet flooring), continuously shaped along any edges, ends or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed	4	\$888	\$22,209
76109000	Aluminium; structures (excluding prefabricated buildings of heading no. 9406) and parts of structures, n.e.s. in heading no. 7610, plates, rods, profiles, tubes and the like	4	\$822	\$20,559

Imports from Australia (mirror)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$707,048
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$262,399
842710	Self-propelled works trucks, electric motor	\$231,029
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$217,318
040120	Milk not concentrated nor sweetened 1-6% fat	\$189,036
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$153,461
890310	Inflatable pleasure craft	\$146,651
854389	Electrical machines and	\$104,837
840991	Parts for spark-ignition engines except aircraft	\$56,392
220210	Beverage waters, sweetened or flavoured	\$48,667
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$47,128
220421	Grape wines nes, fortified wine or must, pack < 2l	\$40,722
230910	Dog or cat food (retail)	\$32,196
250100	Salt (sodium chloride) including solution, salt water	\$27,482
330610	Dentifrices	\$20,909

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$577,692
731210	Stranded steel wire/cable/etc, no electric insulation	\$408,402
902830	Electricity supply, production and calibrating meters	\$231,249
761090	Aluminium structures and parts nes, for construction	\$194,968
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$99,369
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$78,914
441214	Plywood, outer ply of no	\$42,910
852520	Transmit-receive apparatus for radio, TV, etc.	\$42,086
821599	Cutlery not in sets, not plated with precious metal	\$34,060
761010	Aluminium Doors, windows, frames and thresholds	\$33,738
846591	Sawing machines for working wood, cork, etc	\$10,900
853710	Electrical control and distribution boards, < 1kV	\$6,003
220421	Grape wines nes, fortified wine or must, pack < 2l	\$4,639
220300	Beer made from malt	\$3,879
630631	Sails, synthetic fibres	\$3,878

Fiji (2005)

Exports to Australia

HS Code	Product Description	Value
4907	Unused Postage, Check Forms, Banknotes, Stock, Etc	\$49,040,109
7108	Gold (Incl Plat Plated), Unwr, Semimfr Or Powder	\$39,388,565
6203	Men'S Or Boys' Suits, Ensembles Etc, Not Knit Etc	\$15,178,240
6210	Garments, Of Felt Etc, Or Fabric Impregnated Etc	\$13,863,219
6107	Men'S Or Boys' Underpants, Pjs, Etc, Knit Or Croch	\$10,163,688
1905	Bread, Pastry, Cakes Etc; Comm Wafers, Emp Caps Etc	\$6,763,761
6109	T-Shirts, Singlets, Tank Tops Etc, Knit Or Crochet	\$3,644,204
1902	Pasta, Prepared Or Not; Couscous, Prepared Or Not	\$3,363,298
6307	Made-Up Articles Of Textile Materials Nesoi	\$2,973,476
0714	Cassava, Arrowroot Etc, Fresh Or Dry; Sago Pith	\$2,887,628
6205	Men'S Or Boys' Shirts, Not Knitted Or Crocheted	\$1,817,402
2710	Oil (Not Crude) From Petrol & Bitum Mineral Etc.	\$1,809,396
6204	Women'S Or Girls' Suits, Ensemb Etc, Not Knit Etc	\$1,790,848
4407	Wood Sawn Or Chipped Length, Sliced Etc, Ov6Mm Th	\$1,784,639
0302	Fish, Fresh Or Chilled (No Fillets Or Other Meat)	\$1,783,864

Notes: Data originally presented in FJD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 1.6911 FJD/US\$

Exports to New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	Value
0714	Cassava, Arrowroot Etc, Fresh Or Dry; Sago Pith	\$5,293,265
1902	Pasta, Prepared Or Not; Couscous, Prepared Or Not	\$3,170,870
4407	Wood Sawn Or Chipped Length, Sliced Etc, Ov6Mm Th	\$1,599,109
4907	Unused Postage, Check Forms, Banknotes, Stock, Etc	\$1,507,894
6203	Men'S Or Boys' Suits, Ensembles Etc, Not Knit Etc	\$1,232,434
6210	Garments, Of Felt Etc, Or Fabric Impregnated Etc	\$1,212,451
0910	Ginger, Saffron, Turmeric, Thyme, Bay Leaves Etc.	\$1,162,518
1602	Prepared Or Preserv Meat, Meat Offal & Blood Nesoi	\$1,159,992
0709	Vegetables Nesoi, Fresh Or Chilled	\$1,149,535
8903	Yachts & Other Vessels For Pleas Etc; Row Boat Etc	\$1,105,513
1905	Bread, Pastry, Cakes Etc; Comm Wafers, Emp Caps Etc	\$832,326
6403	Footwear, Outer Sole Rub, Plast Or Lea & Upper Lea	\$796,143
6307	Made-Up Articles Of Textile Materials Nesoi	\$576,794
0304	Fish Fillets & Oth Fish Meat, Fresh, Chill Or Froz	\$576,552
0302	Fish, Fresh Or Chilled (No Fillets Or Other Meat)	\$575,644

Notes: Data originally presented in FJD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 1.6911 FJD/US\$

Imports from Australia

HS Code	Product Description	Duty	Value FOB
1001	Wheat And Meslin	\$0	\$25,347,747
2710	Oil (Not Crude) From Petrol & Bitum Mineral Etc.	\$1,914,007	\$20,534,033
5515	Woven Fabrics Of Synthetic Staple Fibers Nesoi	\$8,688	\$11,253,313
8473	Parts Etc For Typewriters & Other Office Machines	\$2,733	\$10,905,285
0402	Milk And Cream, Concentrated Or Sweetened	\$508,892	\$9,065,617
2711	Petroleum Gases & Other Gaseous Hydrocarbons	\$266,274	\$7,045,444
5212	Woven Cotton Fabrics Nesoi	\$2,693	\$6,577,959
1507	Soybean Oil & Its Fractions, Not Chemic Modified	\$3,129	\$6,272,951
3926	Articles Of Plastics (Inc Polymers & Resins) Nesoi	\$452,211	\$5,506,268
8704	Motor Vehicles For Transport Of Goods	\$1,277,940	\$5,111,941
6217	Made-Up Cl Access Nesoi, Garment Etc Parts Nesoi	\$10,436	\$4,183,424
4901	Books, Brochures & Similar Printed Matter	\$0	\$3,906,744
3004	Medicaments Nesoi, Mixed Or Not, In Dosage Etc Fm	\$0	\$3,613,955
2204	Wine Of Fresh Grapes; Grape Must Nesoi	\$1,254,375	\$3,462,656
8525	Trans Appar For Radiotele Etc; Tv Camera & Rec	\$104,711	\$3,425,242

Notes: Data originally presented in FJD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 1.6911 FJD/US\$

Imports from New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	Duty	Value FOB
0204	Meat Of Sheep Or Goats, Fresh, Chilled Or Frozen	\$454,352	\$16,058,260
7210	Fl-RI Iron & Na Steel Nun600Mm Wd, Clad Etc	\$136,081	\$9,885,237
0701	Potatoes (Except Sweet Potatoes), Fresh Or Chilled	\$0	\$6,340,459
3917	Tubes, Pipes & Hoses & Their Fittings, Of Plastics	\$355,562	\$5,781,607
3926	Articles Of Plastics (Inc Polymers & Resins) Nesoi	\$184,891	\$5,297,416
7310	Tanks Etc, Nov 300 Liter Capacity, Iron Or Steel	\$9,906	\$5,171,078
8418	Refrigerators, Freezers Etc; Heat Pumps Nesoi, Pts	\$135,649	\$4,987,732
3923	Containers (Boxes, Bags Etc), Closurers Etc, Plast	\$79,675	\$4,614,549
8429	Self-Propelled Bulldozers, Graders, Scrapers Etc	\$93,389	\$4,604,382
0405	Butter And Other Fats And Oils Derived From Milk	\$120,086	\$4,525,747
0207	Meat & Ed Offal Of Poultry, Fresh, Chill Or Frozen	\$944,890	\$4,353,251
3004	Medicaments Nesoi, Mixed Or Not, In Dosage Etc Fm	\$0	\$3,995,379
8471	Automatic Data Process Machines; Magn Reader Etc	\$0	\$3,566,986
4808	Paper And Paperboard, Corrugated Etc, Rolls Etc	\$931	\$3,379,537
8473	Parts Etc For Typewriters & Other Office Machines	\$5,864	\$3,307,610

Notes: Data originally presented in FJD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 1.6911 FJD/US\$

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
7108	Gold, unwrought, semi-manufactured, powder form	\$44,127,888
6203	Mens or boys suits, jackets, trousers etc not knit	\$25,490,044
6211	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, other garments	\$9,092,495
6205	Men's or boys' shirts	\$7,886,958
1905	Baked bread, pastry, wafers, rice paper, biscuits, etc	\$7,402,902
6204	Womens, girls suits, jacket, dress, skirt, etc, woven	\$5,489,068
1902	Pasta, couscous, etc.	\$3,439,219
6403	Footwear with uppers of leather	\$3,383,472
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knit or crochet	\$2,939,800
6307	Made up articles nes, including dress patterns	\$2,920,371
714	Manioc, rowroot, salep etc, fresh, dried, sago pith	\$2,870,188
6206	Womens or girls' blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses	\$2,232,261
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc, knit or crochet	\$2,071,045
6104	Womens, girls suit, dress, skirt, etc, knit or crochet	\$1,787,242
4407	Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	\$1,577,836

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
714	Manioc, rowroot, salep etc, fresh, dried, sago pith	\$7,447,870
1902	Pasta, couscous, etc.	\$3,767,949
6203	Mens or boys suits, jackets, trousers etc not knit	\$2,933,064
4407	Wood sawn, chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	\$1,757,335
709	Vegetables nes, fresh or chilled	\$1,547,486
6403	Footwear with uppers of leather	\$1,336,409
1905	Baked bread, pastry, wafers, rice paper, biscuits, etc	\$1,178,689
302	Fish, fresh or chilled, whole	\$1,169,218
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal and blood, nes	\$1,165,845
6204	Womens, girls suits, jacket, dress, skirt, etc, woven	\$884,566
2006	Fruits, nuts, fruit-peel, etc preserved by sugar	\$837,700
910	Other spices	\$795,081
6307	Made up articles nes, including dress patterns	\$679,098
9999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	\$665,711
807	Melons, watermelons and papaws (papayas), fresh	\$608,443

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
2710	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates, except crude	\$11,802,127
8473	Parts, accessories, except covers, for office machines	\$8,335,845
5209	Woven cotton nes, >85% cotton, >200g/m2	\$7,960,354
402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	\$7,486,735
8479	Machines nes having individual functions	\$5,703,763
3923	Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	\$5,699,070
8471	Automatic data processing machines (computers)	\$4,791,817
3004	Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use, in dosage	\$3,515,919
2711	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	\$3,472,051
2204	Grape wines(including fortified), alcoholic grape must	\$2,968,811
2208	Liqueur, spirits and undenatured ethyl alcohol <80%	\$2,718,464
1901	Malt extract, flour, dairy preparations, low cocoa	\$2,670,000
7407	Copper bars, rods and profiles	\$2,600,309
9018	Instruments etc for medical, surgical, dental, etc use	\$2,445,762
8708	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	\$2,427,455

*Vast majority of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	\$14,258,963
7210	Flat-rolled iron/steel, >600mm, clad, plated or coated	\$9,022,566
7310	Tank, cask, box, container, iron/steel, capacity <300l	\$5,337,033
3917	Plastic tube, pipe, hose and fittings	\$5,152,569
3004	Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use, in dosage	\$5,083,692
701	Potatoes, fresh or chilled	\$4,938,794
8903	Yachts, pleasure, sports vessels, rowing boats, canoes	\$4,803,237
4821	Paper or paperboard labels including printed labels	\$4,222,127
8429	Self-propelled earth moving, road making, etc machines	\$4,029,925
405	Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk	\$3,864,549
207	Meat, edible offal of domestic poultry	\$3,807,015
3923	Containers, bobbins and packages, of plastics	\$3,648,763
8418	Refrigerators, freezers and heat pumps nes	\$3,446,881
8471	Automatic data processing machines (computers)	\$3,389,905
202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	\$2,868,661

Kiribati (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
30799	Aquatic invertebrates nes, frozen or preserved	\$153,737
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$79,576
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$45,295
852910	Aerials and aerial reflectors	\$5,774
30269	Fish nes, fresh or chilled, whole	\$4,528
30559	Dried fish, other than cod, not smoked	\$1,613
970400	Used postage and revenue stamps, first day covers, etc	\$935
740400	Copper/copper alloy waste or scrap	\$876
391590	Plastics waste or scrap nes	\$767
391510	Polyethylene waste or scrap	\$686

Notes: Data originally presented in AU\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.7565 US\$/AU\$

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
901890	Instruments, appliances for medical, etc science, nes	\$5,786
852110	Video recording/reproducing apparatus, magnetic tape	\$4,174
711790	Imitation jewellery nes	\$4,032
847130	Portable digital data pr	\$3,599
847160	I/O units w/n storage u	\$1,297
610610	Womens, girls blouses & shirts, of cotton, knit	\$1,179
621710	Clothing accessories nes, textile material, not knit	\$1,108
610990	T-shirts, singlets etc, of material nes, knit	\$766
852452	Recorded magnetic tapes,	\$683
853810	Elictrical boards, panels, etc, not equipped	\$581
620432	Womens, girls jackets & blazers, of cotton, not knit	\$452
620431	Womens, girls jackets, blazers, wool or hair, not knit	\$312
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knit	\$231
620433	Womens, girls jackets, blazers, synth fibres, not knit	\$155
620462	Womens, girls trousers & shorts, of cotton, not knit	\$75

Notes: Data originally presented in AU\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.7565 US\$/AU\$

Kiribati (2005)

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff	ClF Value	Tariff Revenue
10063000	Cereals; rice, semi-milled or wholly milled, whether or not polished or glazed	AU\$0.02 per kg	\$5,455,781	\$118,463
24022000	Cigarettes; containing tobacco	AU\$0.10 per stick	\$1,495,705	\$1,800,372
16025000	Meat preparations; of bovine animals, meat or meat offal, prepared or preserved (excluding livers and homogenised preparations)	30	\$1,323,006	\$396,902
22030090	Other beer not packed in glass containers	AU\$1.40 per litre	\$1,194,636	\$1,355,779
11010010	Wheat or meslin flour, wholemeal	AU\$0.01 per kg	\$1,124,580	\$24,686
02071200	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of fowls of the species gallus domesticus, (not cut in pieces), frozen	40	\$1,088,390	\$435,356
24031010	Tobacco, smoking; whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion; twist or stick tobacco	AU\$10.00 per kg	\$1,079,146	\$277,628
17011100	Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40	\$600,478	\$240,214
30061000	Pharmaceutical goods; sterile surgical catgut, suture materials, tissue adhesives, laminaria, laminaria tents and absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics	0	\$312,676	\$0
25232900	Cement; portland, other than white, whether or not artificially coloured	AU\$30.00 per tonne	\$272,055	\$36,542
84071000	Engines; for aircraft, spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary internal combustion piston engines	0	\$244,125	\$0
02070012	Chicken cut in pieces	40	\$235,777	\$94,311
17011000	Brown Sugar	40	\$235,661	\$94,264
87059000	Vehicles; break-down lorries, road-sweepers, spraying lorries, mobile workshops, mobile radiological units, and other special purpose vehicles n.e.s. in heading no. 8705	0	\$231,711	\$0
23099000	Dog or cat food; (not put up for retail sale), used in animal feeding	0	\$230,872	\$0

Notes: Data originally presented in AU\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.7565 US\$/AU\$

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff	ClF Value	Tariff Revenue
52121300	Fabrics, woven; of cotton, dyed, weighing not more than 200g/m2, n.e.s. in chapter 52	10	\$265,395	\$26,540
39251000	Plastics; builders' ware, reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of a capacity exceeding 300 litres	0	\$243,538	\$0
30061000	Pharmaceutical goods; sterile surgical catgut, suture materials, tissue adhesives, laminaria, laminaria tents and absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics	0	\$142,647	\$0
44032000	Wood; coniferous, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated	10	\$140,821	\$14,082
04021000	Dairy produce; milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, in powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content not exceeding 1.5% (by weight)	0	\$98,889	\$0
70099100	Glass mirrors; unframed, excluding rear-view mirrors for vehicles	30	\$98,555	\$0
44071000	Wood, coniferous; sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm	10	\$77,715	\$7,628
16025000	Meat preparations; of bovine animals, meat or meat offal, prepared or preserved (excluding livers and homogenised preparations)	30	\$59,548	\$17,864
85442000	Insulated electric conductors; co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors	0	\$59,288	\$0
84151000	Air conditioning machines; comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, window or wall types, self-contained or split-system	20	\$58,159	\$10,667
44031000	Wood; in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared; treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	10	\$56,511	\$5,651
85440030	Ignition wire, ignition wiring sets,	50	\$54,041	\$0
15171000	Margarine; excluding liquid margarine	35	\$49,123	\$17,193
44079200	Wood; beech, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6mm	10	\$47,802	\$4,780
87041000	Vehicles; dumpers, designed for off-highway use, for transport of goods	0	\$45,691	\$0

Notes: Data originally presented in AU\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.7565 US\$/AU\$

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
240310	Cigarette or pipe tobacco and tobacco substitute mixes	\$1,181,777
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$1,134,883
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$1,022,781
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$935,974
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$881,720
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$410,827
20712	Fowls, domestic, not cut	\$391,319
252390	Hydraulic cements except portland or aluminous	\$382,988
841121	Turbo-propeller engines of a power < 1100 kW	\$357,778
731420	Net/fencing, welded, i/nas <3mm wire, <100cm mesh	\$291,630
90230	Tea, black (fermented or partly) in packages < 3 kg	\$252,592
870530	Fire fighting vehicles	\$209,849
330720	Personal deodorants and antiperspirants	\$196,196
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$193,227
160100	Sausages, similar products of meat, meat offal & blood	\$188,030

*A significant percentage of the imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
52121300	Fabrics, woven; of cotton, dyed, weighing not more than 200g/m2, n.e.s. in chapter 52	\$350,820
39251000	Plastics; builders' ware, reservoirs, tanks, vats and similar containers of a capacity exceeding 300 litres	\$321,927
30061000	Pharmaceutical goods; sterile surgical catgut, suture materials, tissue adhesives, laminaria, laminaria tents and absorbable surgical or dental haemostatics	\$188,562
44032000	Wood; coniferous, in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared, untreated	\$186,148
04021000	Dairy produce; milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter, in powder, granules or other solid forms, of a fat content not exceeding 1.5% (by weight)	\$130,719
70099100	Glass mirrors; unframed, excluding rear-view mirrors for vehicles	\$130,278
44071000	Wood, coniferous; sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6mm	\$102,730
16025000	Meat preparations; of bovine animals, meat or meat offal, prepared or preserved (excluding livers and homogenised preparations)	\$78,715
85442000	Insulated electric conductors; co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors	\$78,372
84151000	Air conditioning machines; comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, window or wall types, self-contained or split-system	\$76,879
44031000	Wood; in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared; treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives	\$74,701
85440030	Ignition wire, ignition wiring sets,	\$71,435
15171000	Margarine; excluding liquid margarine	\$64,934
44079200	Wood; beech, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, thicker than 6mm	\$63,188
87041000	Vehicles; dumpers, designed for off-highway use, for transport of goods	\$60,398

Marshall Islands (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
410431	Bovine and equine leather, full or split grain, nes	\$9,762
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$8,971
030110	Ornamental fish, live	\$3,307
852432	Recorded laser discs, so	\$3,045
870870	Wheels including parts/accessories for motor vehicles	\$208

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
320990	Polymer based paints & varnishes nes, aqueous medium	\$19,830
440890	Veneer,ply sheet, not conifer or tropical, <6 mm thick	\$2,239
732690	Articles of iron or steel, nes	\$927
851590	Parts of electric solder, weld or braze equipment	\$339

Imports from Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$466,398
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$187,942
848250	Bearings, cylindrical roller, nes	\$94,226
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$78,326
847490	Parts for mineral sort, screen, mix, etc machines	\$68,236
848230	Bearings, spherical roller	\$63,641
842959	Earth moving/road making equipment, self-propelled nes	\$57,223
040120	Milk not concentrated nor sweetened 1-6% fat	\$53,053
847420	Machines to crush or grind stone, ores and minerals	\$47,686
151710	Margarine, except liquid margarine	\$47,329
470720	Waste, scrap of paper, board of bleached chemical pulp	\$42,589
850300	Parts for electric motors and generators	\$34,586
901590	Parts and accessories for surveying etc instruments	\$31,778
940179	Seats with metal frames, nes	\$31,347
903040	Gain, /distortion and crosstalk meters, etc	\$28,973

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$1,177,109
761090	Aluminium structures and parts nes, for construction	\$424,684
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$377,028
441214	Plywood, outer ply of no	\$321,372
760120	Aluminium unwrought, alloyed	\$260,259
731210	Stranded steel wire/cable/etc, no electric insulation	\$97,459
721061	Flat rid prd al-zinc alo	\$43,010
732619	Articles, iron or steel nes, forged/stamped, nfw	\$42,283
392590	Plastic builders' ware nes	\$33,385
761699	Articles of aluminium, n	\$32,135
392510	Plastic reservoirs, tanks, vats, etc, capacity <300l	\$31,728
320990	Polymer based paints & varnishes nes, aqueous medium	\$29,953
321000	Paints and varnishes nes, water pigments for leather	\$26,947
732690	Articles of iron or steel, nes	\$26,160
761610	Aluminium nails, tacks, staples, bolts, nuts etc,	\$25,159

Nauru (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
901580	Surveying, etc instruments nes	\$131,470
970400	Used postage and revenue stamps, first day covers, etc	\$7,322
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$4,022
841330	Fuel, lubricating and cooling pumps for motor engines	\$3,848
901590	Parts and accessories for surveying etc instruments	\$2,153
847149	Dig auto data proc units	\$1,221
401029	Tranmission belts nes	\$872
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$794
848340	Gearing, ball screws, speed changers, torque converter	\$191

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
711790	Imitation jewellery nes	\$5,159
330210	Mixed odoriferous substances - food & drink industries	\$2,228
300210	Antisera and other blood fractions	\$118
731822	Washers, iron or steel, except spring/lock	\$34

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$346,865
870333	Automobiles, diesel engine of >2500 cc	\$336,516
842920	Graders and levellers, self-propelled	\$221,263
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$209,950
020714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$185,752
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$147,862
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$144,943
220210	Beverage waters, sweetened or flavoured	\$109,520
843050	Construction equipment, self-propelled nes	\$106,817
591000	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting of textile	\$102,297
847420	Machines to crush or grind stone, ores and minerals	\$78,586
481810	Toilet paper	\$76,340
020230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	\$66,641
030799	Aquatic invertebrates nes, frozen or preserved	\$60,636
940600	Prefabricated buildings	\$60,457

* Most imports are not classified at all

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$47,452
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$19,099
901480	Navigational instruments and appliances nes	\$10,583
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$10,260
100630	Rice, semi-milled or wholly milled	\$8,461
560749	Twine nes, cordage, ropes, polyethylene, polypropylene	\$8,004
560750	Twine, cordage, ropes & cables, other synthetic fibres	\$6,319
392690	Plastic articles nes	\$5,219
300510	Medical dressings etc. having an adhesive layer	\$4,384
480252	Paper, fine, woodfree, 40 - 150 g/m2, uncoated	\$3,807
691390	Ceramic statuettes, ornamental articles, not porcelain	\$2,854
721590	Bar/rod, iron or non-alloy steel, nes	\$2,649
732690	Articles of iron or steel, nes	\$1,795
731439	Grill,netting,fencing,ir	\$1,699
482010	Registers, account books, note books, diaries etc	\$1,375

Niue (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
611020	Pullovers, cardigans etc of cotton, knit	\$1,281

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
720429	Waste or scrap, of alloy steel, other than stainless	\$124,672
071490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$36,027
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$20,316
040900	Honey, natural	\$5,208
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$4,880
190590	Communion wafers, rice paper, bakers wares nes	\$3,158
200980	Single fruit, veg juice nes, not fermented or spirited	\$2,757
711319	Jewellery and parts of precious metal except silver	\$2,192
140190	Vegetable materials nes, used primarily for plaiting	\$1,708
851750	Apparatus for carrier-cu	\$1,518
030410	Fish fillet or meat, fresh or chilled, not liver, roe	\$1,373
940290	Medical, dental, surgical & veterinary furniture, nes	\$460
731816	Nuts, iron or steel	\$3

Imports from Australia

HS Code	Product Description	Duty (%)	Duty	CIF Value
37029000	Photographic Film - other	10	\$68	\$744
84730000	Machinery; Parts and Accessories (not Covers, Carrying Cases and the Like) Suitable for use Solely, Principally with Machines of Heading No. 8469 to 8472	10	\$7	\$80

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814 US\$/NZ\$

Imports from Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
730900	Reservoirs/tanks/vats/etc, iron/steel capacity >300l	\$24,670
901890	Instruments, appliances for medical, etc science, nes	\$11,445
851790	Parts of line telephone/telegraph equipment, nes	\$10,841
847180	Units of auto data proce	\$6,867
950790	Fishing and hunting equipment and requisites nes	\$6,607
220870	Liqueurs and cordials	\$6,134
851719	Telephone sets, nes	\$5,397
220830	Whiskies	\$5,310
851750	Apparatus for carrier-cu	\$4,959
841451	Table, window, ceiling fans, electric motor <125 watts	\$4,222
851780	Elect apparatus for line	\$2,911
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	\$2,138
940179	Seats with metal frames, nes	\$1,258
940360	Furniture, wooden, nes	\$1,174
920710	Keyboard instruments electrical/requiring amplifier	\$1,112

Imports from New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	Duty (%)	Duty	CIF Value
22030000	Beer made from Malt	100	\$58,035	\$72,762
16020000	prepared or Preserved Meat, Meat Offal or Blood	10	\$6,532	\$61,449
02072100	Fowls of the Species Gallus Domesticus not Cut into Pieces	10	\$5,072	\$58,008
87080000	Motor Vehicles; Parts and Accessories, of Heading No. 8701 to 8705	10	\$4,923	\$51,588
34010000	Soap; Organic Surface-active Products, Preparations for use as Soap; Bars, Cakes, Moulded Pieces Etc., not containing Soap; Paper, Wadding Felt, Non-wovens, Impregnated, Coated, Covered with Soap or Detergent	10	\$3,431	\$38,861
19040000	prepared Foods Obtained by Swelling, Roasting of Cereals or Cereal Products (e.g. Corn Flakes); Cereals, other than Maize (corn), in Grain Form, Pre-cooked or otherwise prepared	10	\$3,228	\$35,989
22085020	Gin and Geneva; 57% by Volume of Alcohol or more	200	\$62,642	\$28,012
19059020	Ships Biscuits or Cabin Biscuits	10	\$2,278	\$26,697
21050000	Ice Cream and other Edible Ice; whether or not containing Cocoa	40	\$10,248	\$21,837
22089010	Spirits; Less than 57% by Volume of Alcohol	200	\$39,882	\$21,446
85158000	other Machines and Apparatus	10	\$0	\$19,761
16040000	prepared or Preserved Fish; Caviar and Caviar Substitutes prepared from Fish Eggs	10	\$1,619	\$19,637
22020000	Waters, including Mineral and Aerated Waters, containing added Sugar or Sweetening Matter, Flavoured; other Non-alcoholic Beverages, not including Fruit or Vegetable Juices of Heading No. 2009	60	\$9,701	\$18,249
23099010	Preparations of a kind used in Animal Feeding, Feed Mainly for Swine	10	\$1,525	\$18,056
19053000	Sweet Biscuits;waffles and Wafers	40	\$6,075	\$17,753

Notes: Data originally presented in NZ\$; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.6814 US\$/NZ\$

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$1,759,976
940600	Prefabricated buildings	\$448,626
870510	Mobile cranes	\$430,097
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$231,528
870422	Diesel powered trucks weighing 5-20 tonnes	\$211,278
901890	Instruments, appliances for medical, etc science, nes	\$174,810
210690	Food preparations nes	\$158,117
850220	Generating sets, with spark ignition engines	\$141,704
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$135,886
842720	Self-propelled works trucks, non-electric	\$133,260
020712	Fowls, domestic, not cut	\$123,400
842959	Earth moving/road making equipment, self-propelled nes	\$123,346
761010	Aluminium Doors, windows, frames and thresholds	\$112,432
190590	Communion wafers, rice paper, bakers wares nes	\$109,314
842951	Front end shovel loaders	\$109,287

Palau (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
842542	Hydraulic jacks/hoists except for garages	\$1,946
902620	Equipment to measure or check pressure	\$234

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
841330	Fuel, lubricating and cooling pumps for motor engines	\$58

Imports from Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$352,965
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$262,695
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	\$220,052
841490	Parts of vacuum pumps, compressors,fans,blowers,hoods	\$100,839
220830	Whiskies	\$61,050
300210	Antisera and other blood fractions	\$55,404
321511	Printing ink, black	\$52,823
901890	Instruments, appliances for medical, etc science, nes	\$41,246
210500	Ice cream and other edible ice	\$33,412
847130	Portable digital data pr	\$32,052
040120	Milk not concentrated nor sweetened 1-6% fat	\$29,218
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$28,341
591190	Textile products and articles for technical uses, nes	\$22,163
401694	Boat and dock fenders, of vulcanised rubber	\$21,424
321519	Printing ink, other than black	\$20,338

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$80,808
841510	Air conditioners window/wall types, self-contained	\$43,307
841290	Parts of hydraulic/pneumatic/other power engines	\$26,105
890399	Rowing boats, canoes, pleasure boats except sail/power	\$12,111
761699	Articles of aluminium, n	\$3,951
760692	Aluminium alloy plate, sheet, strip nes, t >0.2mm	\$2,144
040120	Milk not concentrated nor sweetened 1-6% fat	\$1,840
761610	Aluminium nails, tacks, staples, bolts, nuts etc,	\$1,169
040221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened < 1.5% fat	\$1,155
701990	Glass fibres, glass wool and articles thereof nes	\$1,045
700729	Safety glass, laminated, non vehicle use	\$946
210220	Yeasts, inactive, dead unicellular organisms nes	\$881
871680	Wheelbarrows, hand-carts, rickshaws etc	\$861
220290	Non-alcoholic beverages nes, except fruit, veg juices	\$489
392310	Boxes, cases, crates etc. of plastic	\$393

Papua New Guinea (2005)

Exports to Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	CIF Value
7108120000	Other unwrought forms of gold (including gold plated with platinum), non-monetary	\$135,055,059
2616901000	Gold ores and concentrates	\$110,457,078
7108200000	Monetary gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	\$43,333,739
2603000000	Copper ores and concentrates.	\$26,189,683
8802400000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	\$20,248,954
2712900000	Other mineral waxes	\$20,188,913
7110110000	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form	\$12,825,789
2710113000	Aviation gasoline (Av-gas)	\$8,578,963
2710191000	Diesel	\$8,457,683
2710114000	Jet-A1 (Avtur)	\$5,094,672
8803300000	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	\$4,611,457
2710111000	Motor spirit (gasoline) including aviation spirit	\$3,056,551
0901110000	Not decaffeinated (raw coffee in all forms)	\$2,845,859
1801000000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.	\$2,634,249
8802300000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 2,000 kg but not exceeding 15,000 kg	\$2,492,772

Notes: Data originally presented in PGK; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3224 US\$/PGK

Exports to New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	CIF Value
4407100000	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	\$785,667
4407999000	Other wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed	\$238,695
9011100000	Not decaffeinated (raw coffee in all forms)	\$131,096
4001220000	Technically specified natural rubber (TSNR)	\$69,809
7111000000	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	\$44,350
9050000000	Vanilla.	\$34,982
4819500000	Other packing containers, including record sleeves	\$26,089
1801000000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.	\$16,301
4407290000	Other tropical wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end jointed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm	\$10,932
9012100000	Not decaffeinated	\$9,646
9021000000	Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg	\$9,151
3915900000	Waste, parings and scraps of other plastics	\$8,629
1513219000	Other crude oil	\$6,779
3901100000	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0.94	\$6,082

Notes: Data originally presented in PGK; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3224 US\$/PGK

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff	Sum of Duties	CIF Value
10063010	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	0	\$485	\$32,359,992
84314900	Other parts of machinery of heading 84.26, 84.29 or 84.30	0	\$4,160	\$27,675,227
27101920	Fuel oils, heavy	0	\$568,371	\$25,324,475
27101910	Diesel	0	\$1,280,928	\$24,621,359
49070000	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country in which they have, or will have, a recognised face value; stamp-impressed paper; cheque forms; banknotes, stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title.	0	\$131	\$19,560,689
27101160	Lubricating oils and greases	0	\$3,137	\$17,277,552
10019000	Other wheat and meslin	0	\$0	\$15,755,222
88024000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	0	\$0	\$15,338,786
84749000	Parts of mixing or kneading machines	0	\$333	\$14,760,300
02044200	Frozen meat cuts of sheep with bone in	0	\$5,774	\$14,066,376
84733000	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading 84.71	0	\$6,813	\$11,336,338
23099020	Stock feed, sold in bags of more than 50kg	n/a	\$557,874	\$9,376,498
87089900	Other parts and accessories	0	\$3,752	\$8,977,826
84719000	Other digital automatic data processing machines	0	\$2,021	\$8,173,982
84138100	Other pumps	0	\$1,672	\$7,420,931

Notes: Data originally presented in PGK; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3224 US\$/PGK

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff	Sum of Duties	CIF Value
88024000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg	0	\$0	\$26,220,506
02044200	Frozen meat cuts of sheep with bone in	0	\$486	\$8,335,835
76129010	Incomplete or unassembled cans	0	\$0	\$4,129,764
63090010	Used clothing in bales	0	\$510	\$3,505,544
02023020	Boneless meat trimmings of bovine animals used in manufacturing	0	\$0	\$2,905,553
21069020	Flavouring powders seasonings and other, preparations used in the manufacture of beverages, bakery products including twisties etc.	0	\$0	\$2,508,564
25223000	Hydraulic lime	0	\$0	\$1,627,838
72104900	Other flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel plated or coated with zinc	0	\$0	\$1,613,619
04051000	Butter	0	\$0	\$1,342,382
73102910	Incomplete or unassembled cans of a capacity of less than 50 L	0	\$0	\$1,145,154
23011000	Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves	0	\$0	\$1,111,712
02042200	Fresh or chilled meat cuts of sheep with bone in	0	\$402	\$1,066,234
02044300	Boneless frozen meat cuts of sheep	0	\$0	\$936,766
72091500	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel in coils of a thickness of 3 mm or more	0	\$0	\$774,608
30049000	Other	0	\$1	\$751,315

Notes: Data originally presented in PGK; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3224 US\$/PGK

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
270900	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	\$739,309,728
710812	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary	\$563,153,469
710813	Gold, semi-manufactured forms, non-monetary	\$139,765,268
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$27,053,035
901111	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	\$22,103,075
440799	Lumber, non-coniferous nes	\$3,848,913
440729	Lumber, tropical wood ne	\$2,823,266
30611	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish, frozen	\$2,225,406
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$1,572,754
441214	Plywood, outer ply of no	\$1,317,794
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$1,266,711
740400	Copper/copper alloy waste or scrap	\$1,213,401
230120	Flour or meal, pellet, fish, etc, for animal feed	\$966,750
190219	Uncooked pasta, not stuffed or prepared, without eggs	\$939,773
230660	Palm nut or kernel oil cake and other solid residues	\$847,138

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
270900	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	\$60,106,409
901111	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	\$2,187,994
440799	Lumber, non-coniferous nes	\$1,816,071
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$1,363,829
120890	Flour or meal of oil seed, fruit, except mustard, soya	\$264,558
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	\$160,256
440399	Logs, non-coniferous nes	\$126,868
440920	Non-conifer wood continuously shaped along any edges	\$117,899
230660	Palm nut or kernel oil cake and other solid residues	\$93,817
905000	Vanilla beans	\$92,155
440729	Lumber, tropical wood ne	\$63,153
441213	Plywood, outer ply of tr	\$55,968
392310	Boxes, cases, crates etc. of plastic	\$53,161
90121	Coffee, roasted, not decaffeinated	\$43,900
390120	Polyethylene - specific gravity >0.94 in primary forms	\$31,067

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
270900	Petroleum oils, oils from bituminous minerals, crude	\$345,174,077
870899	Motor vehicle parts nes	\$21,093,270
843149	Parts of cranes, work-trucks, shovels, constr machine	\$18,004,514
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$17,572,677
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$15,732,668
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$15,629,264
847490	Parts for mineral sort, screen, mix, etc machines	\$12,497,809
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$10,620,854
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$9,294,281
847990	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances nes	\$8,449,398
100190	Wheat except durum wheat, and meslin	\$7,680,630
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$6,294,168
870410	Dump trucks designed for off-highway use	\$6,215,457
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	\$6,145,764
310230	Ammonium nitrate, including solution, in pack >10 kg	\$5,178,728

*Vast majority of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$10,470,924
761290	Aluminium casks, drums, boxes etc, capacity <300 litre	\$8,111,558
252210	Quicklime	\$5,100,087
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	\$3,415,935
731029	Cans, iron or steel, capacity <50 litres nes	\$2,235,843
20230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	\$2,214,829
721061	Flat rld prd al-zinc alo	\$2,167,947
210390	Sauces nes, mixed condiments, mixed seasoning	\$2,145,231
40510	Butter	\$1,957,453
20443	Sheep cuts, boneless, frozen	\$1,428,746
721049	Flat rolled i/nas, coated with zinc, width >600mm, nes	\$1,402,297
761699	Articles of aluminium, n	\$1,384,104
20890	Meat and edible offal nes fresh, chilled or frozen	\$1,021,664
230110	Flour or meal, pellet of meat or offal for animal feed	\$970,132
30420	Fish fillets, frozen	\$952,355

Samoa (2005)

Exports to Australia

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
854430	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft...	\$55,701,584
854470	Optical fibre cables made up of individually sheathed fibres	\$1,823,862
151311	Crude coconut (copra) oil	\$621,840
080119	Coconuts,not fresh,not desiccated	\$138,607
151329	Palm kernel or babassu oil (excl. crude) & fractions,refined or not,not chem.modified	\$60,787
854890	Electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, nes	\$39,265
151110	Crude palm oil and its fractions	\$38,866
151319	Coconut (copra) oil (excl. crude) & its fractions,refined or not but not chem. modified	\$30,109
200980	Juice of other single fruit, unfermented, not containing added spirit	\$16,798
080119	Coconuts, fresh	\$7,466
220310	Other beer made from malt exceeds 3% of alcohol volume	\$4,109
220300	Beer made from malt not exceeding 3% by volume of alcohol	\$3,780
847110	Analogue or hybrid automatic data processing machines	\$3,104
770000	Used personal effects	\$1,845
300490	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products, for retail sale, nes	\$1,507

Notes: Data originally presented in WST; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3690 US\$/WST

Exports to New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
151319	Coconut (copra) oil (excl. crude) & its fractions,refined or not but not chem. modified	\$589,460
030420	Frozen fish filets	\$98,789
220310	Other beer made from malt exceeds 3% of alcohol volume	\$96,468
080111	Coconuts, desiccated	\$61,975
780200	Lead waste and scrap	\$56,295
151311	Crude coconut (copra) oil	\$35,480
151211	Crude sunflower-seed and safflower oil and fractions thereof	\$33,982
611100	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	\$28,633
731000	Tanks, casks, drums, cans..for any material of iron or steel <=300L	\$21,016
080720	Papaws (papayas), fresh	\$18,707
080119	Coconuts, fresh	\$11,451
030371	Frozen sardines, brisling or sprats	\$10,638
080119	Coconuts,not fresh,not desiccated	\$8,270
620900	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	\$7,546
854890	Electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, nes	\$6,503

Notes: Data originally presented in WST; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3690 US\$/WST

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	FOB Value
27100050	Distillate fuels	0	\$0	\$12,115,861
27100010	Motor spirit	0	\$0	\$8,426,827
27100030	Jet fuel and aviation kerosene	0	\$0	\$4,778,218
39269000	Other articles of plastics, nes	0	\$0	\$1,853,600
85470000	Insulating fittings for electrical machines,appliances or equipment,being fittings wholl	0	\$0	\$1,575,902
25232100	White portland cement,whether or not artificially coloured	8	\$105,536	\$1,319,202
40069000	Other forms and articles of unvulcanized rubber, nes	0	\$0	\$1,153,499
48184020	Napkins and napkin liners for babies	5	\$46,948	\$938,964
04011010	Milk of a fat content, by weight < 1%	0	\$0	\$932,211
27111300	Butanes, liquefied	8	\$52,649	\$658,117
11071000	Malt not roasted	8	\$44,113	\$551,409
04013010	Milk of a fat content, by weight > 6%	0	\$0	\$525,291
73121000	Stranded wire, ropes and cables of iron or steel, not electically insulated	0	\$0	\$489,493
10064000	Broken rice	0	\$0	\$465,348
27100070	Lubricating oils	8	\$35,330	\$441,621

Notes: Data originally presented in WST; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3690 US\$/WST

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	FOB Value
73121000	Stranded wire, ropes and cables of iron or steel, not electically insulated	0	\$0	\$8,256,034
44071000	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, >6mm thick	8	\$240,293	\$3,003,658
02042200	Fresh or chilled boned meat of sheep	0	\$0	\$1,938,008
02044200	Frozen boned meat of sheep	0	\$0	\$1,439,954
04051000	Butter	8	\$103,546	\$1,294,321
72100010	Roofing sheets of a width of => 600 mm, clad, plated or coated	8	\$94,140	\$1,176,756
24031020	Manufactured tobacco not for retail sale etc into excisable "roll your own" tobacco	20	\$165,583	\$827,913
44031000	Wood in the rough..., treated with paint, stains, creosote, etc	8	\$64,728	\$809,097
25232100	White portland cement,whether or not artificially coloured	8	\$57,383	\$717,290
44091000	Coniferous wood, continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces	8	\$54,826	\$685,320
39233000	Carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles of plastics	8	\$46,085	\$576,066
04011010	Milk of a fat content, by weight < 1%	0	\$0	\$540,370
48202000	Exercise-books	0	\$0	\$524,229
70109000	Carboys, etc, similar containers; preserving jars of glass, nes	8	\$41,672	\$520,904
85442000	Co-axial cable and other co-axial electric conductors	8	\$40,963	\$512,033

Notes: Data originally presented in WST; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.3690 US\$/WST

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
854430	Ignition/other wiring sets for vehicles/aircraft/ship	\$10,441,232
150420	Fish oils except liver, not chemically modified	\$340,389
210690	Food preparations nes	\$239,099
80119	Coconuts, fresh, shelled	\$139,969
230120	Flour or meal, pellet, fish, etc, for animal feed	\$86,347
860900	Cargo containers designed for carriage	\$66,269
200980	Single fruit, veg juice nes, not fermented or spirited	\$59,614
720449	Ferrous waste or scrap, nes	\$31,745
392690	Plastic articles nes	\$19,029
611010	Pullovers, cardigans etc of wool or hair, knit	\$13,981
391590	Plastics waste or scrap nes	\$8,211
220300	Beer made from malt	\$4,465
761699	Articles of aluminium, n	\$2,623
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$2,046
841319	Pumps fitted, designed to have, a measuring device nes	\$1,908

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
210690	Food preparations nes	\$697,532
801111	Coconuts, desiccated, sh	\$144,172
220300	Beer made from malt	\$118,211
611110	Babies garments, accessories of wool or hair, knit	\$52,534
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$47,495
30232	Tuna(yellowfin) fresh or chilled, whole	\$44,708
740400	Copper/copper alloy waste or scrap	\$36,203
80119	Coconuts, fresh, shelled	\$34,335
30239	Tuna nes, fresh or chilled, whole	\$24,364
80720	Papaws (papayas), fresh	\$21,069
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$20,112
370520	Microfilms exposed and developed	\$14,526
71490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$9,179
81090	Fruits, fresh nes	\$7,339
901819	Electro-diagnostic apparatus, nes	\$6,987

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
853690	Electrical switch, protector, connector for < 1kV nes	\$2,904,376
854449	Electric conductors, nes < 80 volts, no connectors	\$1,113,103
40130	Milk and cream not concentrated nor sweetened < 6% fat	\$1,089,457
252329	Portland cement, other than white cement	\$950,605
392690	Plastic articles nes	\$849,296
560110	Sanitary towels, diapers and similar articles	\$455,856
481840	Sanitary articles of paper, sanitary towels, diapers	\$433,159
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$405,685
110710	Malt, not roasted	\$397,475
392099	Sheet/film not cellular/reinf plastics nes	\$289,918
880230	Fixed wing aircraft, unladen weight 2,000-15,000 kg	\$267,182
854389	Electrical machines and	\$262,786
252321	Portland cement, white or white artificially coloured	\$252,862
842121	Water filtering or purifying machinery or apparatus	\$245,237
340399	Lubricating preparations, zero petroleum content, nes	\$238,727

*A significant proportion of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
854430	Ignition/other wiring sets for vehicles/aircraft/ship	\$7,635,438
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$5,005,395
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$2,658,310
40510	Butter	\$1,225,487
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$1,206,901
721061	Flat rld prd al-zinc alo	\$926,531
730890	Structures and parts of structures, iron or steel, nes	\$882,152
240310	Cigarette or pipe tobacco and tobacco substitute mixes	\$829,713
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$759,524
40120	Milk not concentrated nor sweetened 1-6% fat	\$678,631
721049	Flat rolled i/nas, coated with zinc, width >600mm, nes	\$634,643
903040	Gain, /distortion and crosstalk meters, etc	\$629,578
210690	Food preparations nes	\$575,314
940360	Furniture, wooden, nes	\$556,249
420212	Trunks, suit-cases, etc, outer surface plastic/textile	\$541,447

Solomon Islands (2005)

Exports to Australia

HS	Product Description	VFD Value
4407	Wood Sawn Or Chipped Length, Sliced Etc, Ov6Mm Th	\$784,818
7108	Gold (Incl Plat Plated), Unwr, Semimfr Or Powder	\$687,339
4403	Wood In The Rough, Stripped Or Not Of Sapwood Etc	\$277,474
302	Fish, Fresh Or Chilled (No Fillets Or Other Meat)	\$64,210
1801	Cocoa Beans, Whole Or Broken, Raw Or Roasted	\$53,212
8431	Parts For Machinery Of Headings 8425 To 8430	\$51,207
1513	Coconut, Palm Kernel Or Babassu Oil Etc, No Ch Mod	\$48,645
0306	Crustons Lve Frsh Etc, Ckd Etc.; Flrs Mls H Cnsump	\$46,679
0508	Coral, Shell Of Molluscs Etc Unworked Powder/Waste	\$26,163
8903	Yachts & Other Vessels For Pleas Etc; Row Boat Etc	\$25,251
0301	Fish, Live	\$24,579
2616	Precious Metal Ores And Concentrates	\$19,977
7204	Ferrous Waste & Scrap; Remelt Scr Iron/Steel Ingot	\$16,081
8207	Interchange Tools For Hand- Or Machine-Tools, Bmpt	\$13,290
8710	Tank & Ot Armored Fight Veh, Motorized; And Parts	\$13,290

Notes: Data originally presented in SBD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.1329 US\$/SBD 0.1329

Exports to New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	VFD Value
4407	Wood Sawn Or Chipped Length, Sliced Etc, Ov6Mm Th	\$374,538
1513	Coconut, Palm Kernel Or Babassu Oil Etc, No Ch Mod	\$9,978
0801	Coconuts, Brazil Nuts & Cashew Nuts, Fresh Or Dry	\$8,587
7108	Gold (Incl Plat Plated), Unwr, Semimfr Or Powder	\$5,174
7106	Silver (Incl Prec Plated), Unwr, Semimfr Or Powder	\$4,198
8205	Handtools Nesoi; Blow Torches Etc; Anvils Etc	\$3,323
8526	Radar Apparatus, Radio Navig Aid & Remote Cont App	\$1,409
8901	Vessels For The Transport Of Persons Or Goods	\$477
0508	Coral, Shell Of Molluscs Etc Unworked Powder/Waste	\$311
8511	Electric Ignition Etc Equip; Generators; Parts	\$120
9015	Survey, Hydrog, Meteor Etc Inst; Rangef Etc, Pts	\$66
6305	Sacks & Bags Of Textile Material For Packing Goods	\$13
2710	Oil (Not Crude) From Petrol & Bitum Mineral Etc.	\$5

Notes: Data originally presented in SBD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.1329 US\$/SBD

Imports from Australia

HS Code	Product Description	Duty	FOB Value
1006	Rice	\$393,510	\$9,050,436
2710	Oil (Not Crude) From Petrol & Bitum Mineral Etc.	\$344,055	\$2,723,369
1001	Wheat And Meslin	\$140	\$2,166,131
8471	Automatic Data Process Machines; Magn Reader Etc	\$9,344	\$1,545,534
3006	Pharmaceutical Goods In Note 4 To Chapter 30	\$1,146	\$1,088,074
8803	Parts Of Balloons Etc, Aircraft, Spacecraft Etc	\$0	\$1,080,496
8473	Parts Etc For Typewriters & Other Office Machines	\$15,563	\$1,051,126
8431	Parts For Machinery Of Headings 8425 To 8430	\$25,431	\$1,033,696
8429	Self-Propelled Bulldozers, Graders, Scrapers Etc	\$16,512	\$975,785
8901	Vessels For The Transport Of Persons Or Goods	\$1,481	\$764,810
2106	Food Preparations Nesoi	\$19,287	\$748,838
8479	Machines Etc Having Individual Functions Nesoi, Pt	\$10,117	\$742,007
6309	Worn Clothing And Other Worn Textile Articles	\$134,073	\$703,802
8705	Special Purpose Motor Vehicles Nesoi	\$0	\$690,785
4901	Books, Brochures & Similar Printed Matter	\$5,218	\$605,186

Notes: Data originally presented in SBD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.1329 US\$/SBD

Imports from New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	Duty	FOB Value
1701	Cane Or Beet Sugar & Chem Pure Sucrose, Solid Form	\$47,926	\$979,061
3006	Pharmaceutical Goods In Note 4 To Chapter 30	\$41	\$582,785
2711	Petroleum Gases & Other Gaseous Hydrocarbons	\$0	\$342,875
7209	FI-RI Iron & Na Steel Nun600Mm Wd Cold-RI, No Clad	\$0	\$335,861
7210	FI-RI Iron & Na Steel Nun600Mm Wd, Clad Etc	\$0	\$334,347
3917	Tubes, Pipes & Hoses & Their Fittings, Of Plastics	\$21,435	\$296,955
4901	Books, Brochures & Similar Printed Matter	\$992	\$275,173
2403	Tobacco & Tobacco Subst Mfrs Nesoi; Tob Proces Etc	\$0	\$229,434
0407	Birds' Eggs, In The Shell, Fresh, Preserv Or Cookd	\$2,944	\$221,304
0401	Milk And Cream, Not Concentrated Or Sweetened	\$10,435	\$208,694
7304	Tubes, Pipes Etc, Seamless, Iron Nesoi & Steel	\$752	\$203,022
0402	Milk And Cream, Concentrated Or Sweetened	\$7,836	\$161,848
2203	Beer Made From Malt	\$0	\$157,137
8471	Automatic Data Process Machines; Magn Reader Etc	\$989	\$145,723
8544	Insulated Wire, Cable Etc; Opt Sheath Fib Cables	\$797	\$144,027

Notes: Data originally presented in SBD; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.1329 US\$/SBD

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
440799	Lumber, non-coniferous nes	\$883,115
710812	Gold in unwrought forms non-monetary	\$613,872
440729	Lumber, tropical wood nes	\$407,376
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$237,606
151311	Coconut (copra) oil crude	\$119,266
30611	Rock lobster and other sea crawfish, frozen	\$49,984
903040	Gain, /distortion and crossstalk meters, etc	\$44,117
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$32,309
740400	Copper/copper alloy waste or scrap	\$31,714
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$31,097
970600	Antiques older than one hundred years	\$29,213
440792	Lumber, Beech (Fagus spp)	\$26,759
51191	Fish, shellfish and crustaceans (non-food)	\$25,956
30269	Fish nes, fresh or chilled, whole	\$23,001
51199	Animal products and domestic animal carcass (non-food)	\$22,055

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
440399	Logs, non-coniferous nes	\$368,639
440799	Lumber, non-coniferous nes	\$254,638
80119	Coconuts, fresh, shelled	\$59,643
440890	Veneer,ply sheet, not conifer or tropical, <6 mm thick	\$18,519
51191	Fish, shellfish and crustaceans (non-food)	\$16,014
440920	Non-conifer wood continuously shaped along any edges	\$15,549
440349	Logs, tropical woods nes	\$8,265
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$3,174
50800	Coral, seashell, cuttle bone, etc, unworked, powder, waste	\$1,823
903180	Measuring or checking equipment, nes	\$1,793
852610	Radar apparatus	\$1,548
340111	Soaps, for toilet use, solid	\$1,277
970300	Original sculptures and statuary, in any material	\$1,196
460199	Products of non-vegetable plaiting materials	\$1,175
848490	Gasket sets, other joints of similar composition	\$228

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$3,264,754
100190	Wheat except durum wheat, and meslin	\$1,508,617
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$1,031,099
903090	Parts & accessories, electrical measuring instruments	\$806,858
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$672,288
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	\$487,735
843149	Parts of cranes, work-trucks, shovels, constr machine	\$459,931
880211	Helicopters of an unladen weight < 2,000 kg	\$419,636
842952	Shovels and excavators with revolving superstructure	\$412,152
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$383,699
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$380,868
240120	Tobacco, unmanufactured, stemmed or stripped	\$360,582
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$356,283
870899	Motor vehicle parts nes	\$332,064
902290	Parts and accessories for radiation apparatus	\$326,564

*Vast majority of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
490199	Printed reading books, except dictionaries etc	\$798,313
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$705,866
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$323,123
721049	Flat rolled i/nas, coated with zinc, width >600mm, nes	\$315,806
720926	Flat rld prod n/coils<1>	\$284,958
40221	Milk and cream powder unsweetened < 1.5% fat	\$266,267
730630	Pipes etc nes, iron/steel welded nes,diameter <406.4mm	\$259,996
721061	Flat rld prd al-zinc alo	\$235,365
240310	Cigarette or pipe tobacco and tobacco substitute mixes	\$174,115
40700	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	\$150,850
391723	Tube, pipe or hose, rigid, of polyvinyl chloride	\$142,770
391740	Fittings for plastic tube, pipe or hose	\$139,332
731210	Stranded steel wire/cable/etc, no electric insulation	\$128,062
841510	Air conditioners window/wall types, self-contained	\$127,088
721550	Bars&rods,iron,n/f/workd	\$125,550

Tonga (2005)

Exports to Australia

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
4601	PLAITS ETC & PRODUCTS OF PLAITING MATERIALS	\$106,068
0714	CASSAVA, ARROWROOT ETC, FRESH OR DRY; SAGO PITH	\$98,662
1212	LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEED, S BEET & CANE; FR PITS ETC.	\$62,397
4602	BASKETWORK, WICKERWORK OF PLAITS ETC; LOOFA ARTICL	\$21,179
0302	FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (NO FILLETS OR OTHER MEAT)	\$1,318
0303	FISH, FROZEN (NO FISH FILLETS OR OTHER FISH MEAT)	\$1,305
0304	FISH FILLETS & OTH FISH MEAT, FRESH, CHILL OR FROZ	\$1,287
2009	FRUIT JUICE NT FRTFD W VIT/MNL VEG JUICE NO SPIRIT	\$1,287
0307	MOLLUSCS & AQUA INVERT NESOI, LVE ETC.; FLOURS ETC	\$798
0305	FISH, DRIED, SALTED ETC, SMOKED ETC; ED FISH MEAL	\$546
4420	WOOD MARQUETRY ETC; JEWEL CASE ETC & WD FURN NESOI	\$299
0306	CRUSTCNS LVE FRSH ETC, CKD ETC.; FLRS MLS H CNSUMP	\$51
3003	MEDICAMENTS NESOI OF MIXTURES, NOT DOSAGE ETC FORM	\$18
0301	FISH, LIVE	\$15

Notes: Data originally presented in TOP; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.5146 US\$/TOP

Exports to New Zealand

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
0714	CASSAVA, ARROWROOT ETC, FRESH OR DRY; SAGO PITH	\$494,526
4601	PLAITS ETC & PRODUCTS OF PLAITING MATERIALS	\$259,324
1212	LOCUST BEANS, SEAWEED, S BEET & CANE; FR PITS ETC.	\$169,001
1209	SEEDS, FRUIT AND SPORES, FOR SOWING	\$133,634
8113	CERMENTS AND ARTICLES THEREOF, INC WASTE AND SCRAP	\$46,732
0302	FISH, FRESH OR CHILLED (NO FILLETS OR OTHER MEAT)	\$38,707
2009	FRUIT JUICE NT FRTFD W VIT/MNL VEG JUICE NO SPIRIT	\$27,459
0801	COCONUTS, BRAZIL NUTS & CASHEW NUTS, FRESH OR DRY	\$27,119
0307	MOLLUSCS & AQUA INVERT NESOI, LVE ETC.; FLOURS ETC	\$23,691
0709	VEGETABLES NESOI, FRESH OR CHILLED	\$22,238
0303	FISH, FROZEN (NO FISH FILLETS OR OTHER FISH MEAT)	\$16,350
0704	CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWER, KALE ETC, FRESH OR CHILLED	\$13,280
0304	FISH FILLETS & OTH FISH MEAT, FRESH, CHILL OR FROZ	\$12,046

Notes: Data originally presented in TOP; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.5146 US\$/TOP

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
845891	Lathes nes numerically controlled for removing metal	\$120,978
80119	Coconuts, fresh, shelled	\$115,843
71490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$76,832
121299	Vegetable products nes for human consumption	\$54,984
71410	Manioc (cassava), fresh or dried	\$32,763
70690	Beetroot,salsify,celeriac,radishes etc. fresh, chilled	\$27,417
71420	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried	\$23,440
330499	Beauty, makeup and suntan preparations nes	\$13,086
460120	Mats, matting and screens, vegetable plaiting material	\$6,294
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$2,694
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$2,569
70190	Potatoes, fresh or chilled except seed	\$2,290
71080	Vegetables, frozen nes, uncooked steamed or boiled	\$1,527
970400	Used postage and revenue stamps, first day covers, etc	\$992
460290	Basketwork and wickerwork products, non-vegetable	\$916

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	CIF Value
71490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$182,179
720449	Ferrous waste or scrap, nes	\$174,594
80119	Coconuts, fresh, shelled	\$152,941
71410	Manioc (cassava), fresh or dried	\$146,758
71420	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried	\$100,599
121220	Seaweeds and other algae,	\$97,182
842720	Self-propelled works trucks, non-electric	\$69,823
262100	Slag and ash nes, including seaweed ash (kelp)	\$47,748
847149	Dig auto data proc units	\$40,898
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$32,249
121299	Vegetable products nes for human consumption	\$27,453
851750	Apparatus for carrier-cu	\$27,226
121190	Plants & parts, pharmacy, perfume, insecticide use nes	\$26,265
460290	Basketwork and wickerwork products, non-vegetable	\$12,367
740400	Copper/copper alloy waste or scrap	\$12,079

Tonga (2005)

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	Value CIF
85251000	Transmission Apparatus; for Radio-telephony, Radio-telegraphy, Radio-broadcasting or Television, whether or not incorporating Reception or Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus	15	\$95,054	\$834,409
27100050	Distillate Fuels	35	\$224,634	\$641,813
24022000	Cigarettes containing Tobacco	350	\$371,994	\$434,718
27050000	Coal Gas, Water Gas, Producer Gas and similar Gases, other than Petroleum Gases and other Gaseous Hydrocarbons.	15	\$56,308	\$416,445
27100040	Kerosine and White Spirit, other kinds	0	\$41,705	\$387,210
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	0	\$55	\$378,062
27100010	Motor Spirit	35	\$66,812	\$190,910
38081000	Insecticides; put up in forms or Packings for Retail Sale or as preparations or articles	0	\$10	\$178,767
84190000	Machinery, Plant or Laboratory Equipment for the Treatment of Materials by a Process Involving Change of Temperature (i.e. Heating, Cooking, Etc.); Instantaneous or Storage Water Heaters, Non-electric,	15	\$22,405	\$166,964
31050000	Fertilizers; Mineral, Chemical, containing 2 or 3 of the Elements Nitrogen,phosphorus, Potassium; other Fertilisers; Goods of Chapter 31 in Tablets or Packages of Gross Weight not exceeding 10 Kg	0	\$0	\$161,253
10060000	Rice	15	\$20,167	\$134,631
20099000	Juices; Mixtures, Unfermented, not containing added Spirit, whether or not containing added Sugar or other Sweetening Matter	15	\$19,906	\$132,550
16020000	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood	0	\$21	\$128,508
22039000	Beer, made from Mal; Other	200	\$166,298	\$127,298
85010000	Electric Motors and Generators (excluding Generating Sets)	15	\$570	\$126,635

Notes: Data originally presented in TOP; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.5146 US\$/TOP

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Tariff (%)	Tariff Revenue	Value CIF
02044210	Other meat of sheep, frozen; Mutton flaps	15	\$626,315	\$4,191,912
44070000	Wood Sawn or Chipped Lengthwise, sliced, Peeled, whether or not Planed, Sanded or Finger Jointed, of a Thickness exceeding 6mm, Coniferous	0	\$2,419	\$2,084,339
85011000	Electrical power generating machinery and switch gear for public services	0	\$0	\$1,924,100
16020000	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood	0	\$47	\$1,202,086
04050000	Dairy Produce; Butter and other Fats and Oils Derived from Milk	0	\$3,031	\$821,120
87032310	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity exceeding 1500cc but not exceeding 3000cc - used	45	\$223,159	\$637,798
21051000	Ice cream	20	\$118,976	\$593,587
85251000	Transmission Apparatus; for Radio-telephony, Radio-telegraphy, Radio-broadcasting or Television, whether or not incorporating Reception or Sound Recording and Reproducing Apparatus	15	\$85,784	\$577,457
24022000	Cigarettes containing Tobacco	350	\$1,761,424	\$517,873
02020000	Meat of bovine animals; frozen	15	\$65,154	\$481,535
31050000	Fertilizers; Mineral, Chemical, containing 2 or 3 of the Elements Nitrogen,phosphorus, Potassium; other Fertilisers; Goods of Chapter 31 in Tablets or Packages of Gross Weight not exceeding 10 Kg	0	\$0	\$462,736
27050000	Coal Gas, Water Gas, Producer Gas and similar Gases, other than Petroleum Gases and other Gaseous Hydrocarbons.	15	\$67,195	\$448,998
23099020	Preparations of a kind used in Animal Feeding, Feed mainly for Poultry	0	\$0	\$445,419
84736000	Parts and accessories of the machines of heading No.8471.20000	0	\$3,758	\$428,777
24030000	Manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; n.e.s., "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco; tobacco extracts, essences	125	\$1,087,508	\$428,068

Notes: Data originally presented in TOP; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.5146 US\$/TOP

Imports from Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
271113	Butanes, liquefied	\$2,204,353
999999	Commodities not specified according to kind	\$2,198,961
903090	Parts & accessories, electrical measuring instruments	\$565,791
271112	Propane, liquefied	\$277,032
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$274,995
310520	Nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium fertilizers, pack >10kg	\$216,674
730890	Structures and parts of structures, iron or steel, nes	\$169,652
482190	Paper labels of all kinds, not printed	\$150,144
730630	Pipes etc nes, iron/steel welded nes,diameter <406.4mm	\$148,535
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$147,625
160290	Meat, meat offal and blood, prepared or preserved, nes	\$137,246
730820	Towers and lattice masts, iron or steel	\$137,123
380810	Insecticides, packaged for retail sale	\$134,449
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$126,399
870899	Motor vehicle parts nes	\$124,744

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$4,127,486
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$2,434,699
271000	Petroleum oils&oils obta	\$2,232,128
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$1,243,596
40510	Butter	\$898,090
20230	Bovine cuts boneless, frozen	\$653,518
210500	Ice cream and other edible ice	\$576,960
940360	Furniture, wooden, nes	\$553,069
441510	Wooden cases, boxes, crates, drums and containers	\$537,056
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$525,048
870323	Automobiles, spark ignition engine of 1500-3000 cc	\$504,050
730890	Structures and parts of structures, iron or steel, nes	\$495,608
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$487,834
761010	Aluminium Doors, windows, frames and thresholds	\$480,810
842720	Self-propelled works trucks, non-electric	\$452,659

Tuvalu (2005)

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
681019	Tiles & flagstones of cement,concrete,artificial stone	\$26,605
401290	Solid or cushioned tyres, interchangeable treads	\$14,610
381600	Refractory cements, mortars, concretes except graphite	\$9,296
220210	Beverage waters, sweetened or flavoured	\$8,415
900651	Cameras, single lens reflex, for roll film <= 35 mm	\$5,410
902920	Speed indicators, tachometers, stroboscopes	\$1,734
848190	Parts of taps, cocks, valves or similar appliances	\$1,566
901290	Parts and accessories for non-optical microscopes, etc	\$1,531
900211	Objective lenses for cameras, projectors, etc	\$1,313
392640	Plastic statuettes and other ornamental articles	\$902

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	CIF Value
760200	Waste or scrap, aluminium	\$9,110

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$235,391
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$207,249
240310	Cigarette or pipe tobacco and tobacco substitute mixes	\$79,142
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$74,232
20442	Sheep cuts, bone in, frozen	\$60,889
852510	Transmission apparatus for radio, telephone and TV	\$59,152
851490	Parts of industrial/etc electric furnaces/ovens nes	\$59,023
850433	Transformers electric, power capacity 16-500 KVA	\$43,804
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$43,291
210500	Ice cream and other edible ice	\$42,437
160250	Bovine meat, offal nes, not livers, prepared/preserved	\$39,241
854459	Electric conductors, 80-1,000 volts, no connectors	\$35,936
20727	Turkey cuts & offal froz	\$35,587
950691	Physical exercise, gymnasium and athletics equipment	\$32,027
841869	Refrigerating or freezing equipment nes	\$30,346

* Significant proportion of imports not classified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS Code	Product Description	FOB Value
901580	Surveying, etc instruments nes	\$98,715
850211	Generating sets, diesel, output < 75 kVA	\$91,472
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$89,081
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$85,395
40510	Butter	\$81,752
392510	Plastic reservoirs, tanks, vats, etc, capacity <300l	\$46,450
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$40,973
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$40,223
490199	Printed reading books, except dictionaries etc	\$39,723
847160	I/O units w/n storage u	\$33,488
210690	Food preparations nes	\$26,570
870323	Automobiles, spark ignition engine of 1500-3000 cc	\$24,953
870421	Diesel powered trucks weighing < 5 tonnes	\$24,801
850610	Manganese dioxid primary	\$23,758
40700	Birds eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	\$23,522

Vanuatu (2005)

Exports to Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	DBL Value
12089000	Other flours and meal of oil seeds or	\$645,953
44012200	Non-coniferous wood in chips or particles	\$546,702
02013000	Fresh or chilled boneless bovine meat	\$521,084
38070000	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood	\$324,483
29369000	Other vitamins (incl. natural concentrates),	\$251,934
41012100	Whole hides and skins of bovine animals,	\$186,276
03011000	Live ornamental fish	\$159,003
41011000	Whole hides and skins of bovine animals,	\$139,851
07149000	Roots and tubers with high starch content,	\$132,227
07141000	Manioc, fresh or dried, chilled or frozen	\$131,148
90303900	Instruments... for measuring/checking	\$95,976
85030000	Parts suitable for machines of 85.01 or	\$92,768
18010000	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	\$90,643
44013000	Sawdust, wood waste and scrap (incl.	\$82,465
12129901	Piper Methysticum (KAVA)	\$59,681

Notes: Data originally presented in VUV; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.00915 US\$/VUV

Exports to New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	DBL Value
41011000	Whole hides and skins of bovine animals,	\$99,795
12089000	Other flours and meal of oil seeds or	\$90,871
24022000	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$59,474
08053000	Lemons and limes, fresh or dried	\$40,038
98010000	Personal and household effects	\$30,187
09050000	Vanilla	\$21,215
27100050	Ditillate fuels	\$18,834
90278000	Instruments and apparatus for physical or	\$14,617
29369000	Other vitamins (incl. natural concentrates),	\$11,925
84081000	Marine propulsion compression-ignition	\$11,805
88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, nes	\$9,264
84719000	Magnetic or optical readers; machines for	\$7,845
07070000	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	\$6,646
25210000	Limestone flux; limestone and other	\$6,442
85252000	Radio/tv transmission apparatus	\$5,184

Notes: Data originally presented in VUV; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.00915 US\$/VUV

Exports to Australia (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	ClF Value
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$797,707
440122	Wood in chips, non-coniferous	\$623,541
20130	Bovine cuts boneless, fresh or chilled	\$425,581
330129	Essential oils, nes	\$303,377
293690	Vitamin concentrates, intermixtures of vitamins	\$235,269
300210	Antisera and other blood fractions	\$181,821
410121	Bovine hides, whole, fresh or wet-salted	\$156,639
30110	Ornamental fish, live	\$104,326
410110	Bovine skins, whole, raw	\$84,989
71410	Manioc (cassava), fresh or dried	\$84,881
71490	Arrowroot, salep, etc fresh or dried and sago pith	\$81,718
121299	Vegetable products nes for human consumption	\$47,052
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	\$41,871
120300	Copra	\$37,157
440799	Lumber, non-coniferous nes	\$30,076

Exports to New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	ClF Value
230650	Coconut or copra oil-cake and other solid residues	\$141,600
410121	Bovine hides, whole, fresh or wet-salted	\$102,766
80530	Lemons and limes, fresh or dried	\$40,261
90500	Vanilla beans	\$20,124
902750	Instruments nes using optical radiations	\$14,326
160300	Extracts, juices of meat, fish, aquatic invertebrates	\$14,096
851790	Parts of line telephone/telegraph equipment, nes	\$8,213
880330	Aircraft parts nes	\$8,141
970400	Used postage and revenue stamps, first day covers, etc	\$7,740
200980	Single fruit, veg juice nes, not fermented or spirited	\$7,482
820559	Tools for masons/watchmakers/miners, hand tools nes	\$5,179
903149	Optical instruments and	\$4,455
30110	Ornamental fish, live	\$4,307
70700	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled	\$4,183
30613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen	\$2,672

Vanuatu (2005)

Imports from Australia

Prod Code	Product Description	Duty (%)	Duty	Value FOB
27100050	Ditillate fuels	n/a	\$1,315,707	\$9,130,722
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	5	\$248,918	\$4,978,365
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed	5	\$214,986	\$4,342,448
27100010	Motor spirit	n/a	\$810,926	\$3,351,630
24022000	Cigarettes containing tobacco	n/a	\$2,929,167	\$2,716,084
98010000	Personal and household effects	0	\$0	\$1,874,246
02071410	Frozen chicken wings	20	\$217,819	\$1,089,094
27111300	Butanes, liquefied	0	\$0	\$975,122
84733000	Parts and accessories of the machines of	15	\$119,964	\$888,606
11010000	Wheat or meslin flour	5	\$39,135	\$815,510
27100090	Other petroleum oils	n/a	\$45,720	\$790,529
23099000	Other preparations of a kind used in animal	0	\$0	\$638,549
88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, nes	0	\$0	\$554,912
27100040	Other kerosine and <<white spirit>>	6	\$32,135	\$554,026
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	25	\$97,422	\$456,908

Notes: Data originally presented in VUV; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.00915 US\$/VUV

Imports from New Zealand

Prod Code	Product Description	Duty (%)	Duty	Value FOB
30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed	5	\$306,809	\$6,191,438
72101100	Flat-rolled iron/steel, width >=600mm, >=	0	\$0	\$699,396
98010000	Personal and household effects	0	\$0	\$488,573
72083900	Flat/hot-rolled iron/steel, in coils, width	15	\$55,768	\$371,784
24022000	Cigarettes containing tobacco	n/a	\$33,219	\$277,751
72131000	Hot-rolled iron/steel bars & rods, in coils,	n/a	\$17,989	\$258,517
72142000	Iron/steel bars & rods,	n/a	\$37,546	\$255,329
44072900	Other tropical wood specified in Subheading	n/a	\$72,474	\$223,574
72107000	Rolled iron/steel, width >=600mm, painted,	0	\$0	\$202,485
04070010	Fertilized	0	\$0	\$182,351
22042100	Wine (not sparkling); grape must with by	0	\$69,853	\$174,747
84158200	Air conditioning machines, with	0	\$0	\$168,895
49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and	0	\$0	\$166,609
07031000	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	n/a	\$47,350	\$158,048
72164000	L or T sections of iron/steel,	0	\$0	\$153,386

Notes: Data originally presented in VUV; data expressed in US\$ at an exchange rate of 0.00915 US\$/VUV

Imports from Australia (mirror data)*

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$3,151,364
240220	Cigarettes containing tobacco	\$1,115,753
271000	Petroleum oils& oils obta	\$1,014,821
847330	Parts and accessories of data processing equipment nes	\$996,363
20714	Fowls, cuts & offal, fro	\$727,267
890392	Motorboats, other than outboard motorboats	\$725,571
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	\$714,826
842720	Self-propelled works trucks, non-electric	\$671,685
271112	Propane, liquefied	\$627,188
170199	Refined sugar, in solid form, nes, pure sucrose	\$605,287
230990	Animal feed preparations nes	\$488,761
220830	Whiskies	\$441,708
271113	Butanes, liquefied	\$384,541
870899	Motor vehicle parts nes	\$338,196
151710	Margarine, except liquid margarine	\$264,669

*Vast majority of imports are unclassified

Imports from New Zealand (mirror data)

HS	Product Description	FOB Value
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	\$3,700,847
300432	Adrenal cortical hormones, in dosage	\$882,467
721061	Flat rld prd al-zinc alo	\$729,210
300440	Alkaloids, derivs, no antibiotics, hormones, in dosage	\$727,003
721049	Flat rolled i/nas, coated with zinc, width >600mm, nes	\$545,610
300420	Antibiotics nes, in dosage	\$376,730
440710	Lumber, coniferous (softwood) thickness < 6 mm	\$319,712
841510	Air conditioners window/wall types, self-contained	\$274,179
721550	Bars&rods,iron,n/f/workd	\$267,727
721420	Bar/rod, i/nas, indented or twisted, nes	\$257,686
271000	Petroleum oils& oils obta	\$226,326
701092	Carboys/bot/flask<.33>1	\$210,843
730890	Structures and parts of structures, iron or steel, nes	\$198,772
220421	Grape wines nes, fortified wine or must, pack < 2l	\$163,912
840999	Parts for diesel and semi-diesel engines	\$160,424

Appendix D. High (>40%) Applied Tariffs

Cook Islands

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
87115000	Motorcycles (including Mopeds) and Cycles; with an Auxiliary Motor, with or without side-cars	150
87114000	Motorcycles (including Mopeds) and Cycles; with an Auxiliary Motor, with or without side-cars	125
71011010	Natural Pearls from the Oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	100
71011020	Cultured pearls from the oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	100
71012110	Unworked pearls from the oyster - Pinctada Margaritifera	100
71012210	Worked pearls from the oyster - pinctada margaritifera	100
71161999	Of natural or of cultured pearl from the oyster pinctada margaritifera	100
87113000	Motorcycles (including Mopeds) and Cycles; with an Auxiliary Motor, with or without side-cars	100
22030010	Beer, made from Malt, containing not more than 1.15% Volume of Alcohol	80
08030010	Plantains (cooking Bananas), Fresh	75
08030020	Bananas, including Plantains, Dried	75
08030090	Bananas, including Plantains, other than Fresh or Dried	75
08043010	Pineapples, Fresh	75
08043020	Pineapples, Dried	75
08051000	Oranges, Fresh or Dried	75
08052000	Mandarins (including Tangerines and Satsumas), Clementines, Wilkings and similar Citrus H	75
08053010	Lemons, Fresh or Dried	75
08054000	Grapefruit, Fresh or Dried	75
08059000	Citrus Fruit n.e.s. in Heading No. 0805, Fresh or Dried	75
08072000	Papaws (papayas), Fresh	75
87112090	Motorcycles (incl. Moped) and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side cars;	55
02031100	Meat; of Swine, Carcasses and Half-carcasses, Fresh or Chilled	50
02031200	Meat; of Swine, Hams, Shoulders and Cuts thereof, with Bone in, Fresh or Chilled	50
02031900	Meat; of Swine, n.e.s. in Item No. 0203.1, Fresh or Chilled	50
02032100	Meat; of Swine, Carcasses and Half-carcasses, Frozen	50
02032200	Meat; of Swine, Hams, Shoulders and Cuts thereof, with Bone in, Frozen	50
02032910	Meat; of Swine, Bellies, Frozen	50
02032990	Meat; of Swine, n.e.s. in Item No. 0203.2, Frozen	50
02063000	Offal, Edible; of Swine, Fresh or Chilled	50
02064000	Offal, Edible; of Swine, Frozen	50
02101110	Meat, preserved; of Swine, Hams	50
02101120	Meat, preserved; of Swine,bacon and other Shoulder Cuts; Salted, in Brine, Dried or Smoked	50
02101200	Meat, preserved; of Swine, Bellies (streaky) and Cuts thereof, Salted, in Brine, Dried or Smoked	50
02101900	Meat, preserved; of Swine, Salted, in Brine, Dried or Smoked, n.e.s. in Item No. 0210.1	50
04070010	Birds' Eggs, in Shell; Fertilized	50
04070090	Birds' Eggs, in Shell; Fresh, preserved or cooked, other than Fertilized	50
22021010	Waters, including Mineral and Aerated Water containing added Sugar	40
22021020	Waters, including Mineral and Aerated Water containing other Sweetening Matter	40
22021090	Waters, including Mineral and Aerated Water not containing Sugar or other Sweetening Matter	40
22029000	Beverages, Non-alcoholic, n.e.s.	40

Kiribati

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
85481000	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary	100
17041000	Sugar confectionery; chewing gum, whether or not sugar-coated, not containing cocoa	80
17049000	Sugar confectionery; (excluding chewing gum, including white chocolate), not containing coc	80
87030022	Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500cc but not exceeding 3,000cc; used	80
87030023	Of a Cylinder Capacity exceeding 3,000cc; used	80
87110022	Motorcycles with an engine Cylinder Capacity exceeding 100 cc but not exceeding 250cc; us	80
87110023	Motorcycles with an engine Cylinder Capacity exceeding 250cc; used	80
87110032	Motorcycles with an engine Cylinder Capacity exceeding 100 cc but not exceeding 250cc; ne	80
87110033	Motorcycles with an engine Cylinder Capacity exceeding 250cc; new	80
87112022	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; fitted with an auxiliary motor, reciprocating interr	80
87113020	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; fitted with an auxiliary motor, reciprocating interr	80
87114020	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; fitted with auxiliary motor, reciprocating internal c	80
87115020	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; fitted with auxiliary motor, with reciprocating inte	80
87119020	Motorcycles (including mopeds) and cycles; n.e.s. in heading no. 8711, fitted with auxiliary m	80
87141090	Parts of motor cycles (including mopeds) > 100cc	80
87141190	Saddles for 'Motorcycles with a reciprocating inteernal combustion piston engine of a cylinde	80
87141990	Parts (other than saddles) for 'Motorcycles with a reciprocating inteernal combustion piston e	80
16040011	Mackerel in oil	75
16040019	Other mackerel	75
16040021	Other fish, preserved in oil	75
16040022	Other fish, preserved in brine	75
16040029	Other fish, otherwise preserved	75
16040030	Caviar	75
16041100	Fish preparations; salmon, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced)	75
16041200	Fish preparations; herrings, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced)	75
16041300	Fish preparations; sardines, sardinella and brisling or sprats, prepared or preserved, whole o	75
16041400	Fish preparations; tunas, skipjack and Atlantic bonito (sarda spp.), prepared or preserved, wh	75
16041500	Fish preparations; mackerel, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced)	75
16041600	Fish preparations; anchovies, prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced)	75
16041900	Fish preparations; fish prepared or preserved, whole or in pieces (but not minced), n.e.s. in h	75
16042000	Fish preparations; fish minced or in forms n.e.s. in heading no. 1604, prepared or preserved	75
16043000	Fish preparations; caviar and caviar substitutes	75
18061000	Cocoa; powder, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	75
18062000	Chocolate & other food preparations containing cocoa; in blocks, slabs or bars weighing mor	75
18063000	Other chocolates	75
18063100	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; in blocks, slabs or bars, filled, weig	75
18063200	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; in blocks, slabs or bars, (not filled),	75
18069000	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa; n.e.s. in chapter 18	75
19059010	Food preparations; ship's biscuits or cabin buisuits	75
64022000	Footwear; with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, upper straps or thongs assembl	75
87030032	Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500cc but not exceeding 3,000cc; new	75
87030033	Of a Cylinder Capacity exceeding 3,000cc; new	75
87032320	Vehicles; spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity ex	75
87032420	Vehicles; spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity ex	75
87033220	Vehicles; compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), cyli	75
87033320	Vehicles; compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), cyli	75
87039020	Vehicles; for transport of persons (other than those of heading no. 8702) n.e.s. in heading no	75
22021000	Waters; including mineral and aerated, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter o	70
22021010	Waters with added sugar (soft drinks)	70

Kiribati

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
22021020	Waters, sweetened not with sugar	70
22021090	Other soft drinks	70
22029000	Non-alcoholic beverages; n.e.s. in item no. 2202.10, not including fruit or vegetable juices of	70
04070010	Eggs; birds' eggs, in the shell, preserved or cooked	65
04070090	Eggs; birds' eggs, in the shell, fresh	65
04081100	Eggs; birds' eggs, yolks, dried, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening m	65
04081900	Eggs; birds' eggs, yolks, fresh, cooked by steaming or by boiling in water, moulded, frozen or	65
04089100	Eggs; birds' eggs (not in shell, excluding yolks only), dried, whether or not containing added s	65
04089900	Eggs; birds' eggs (not in shell, excluding yolks only), fresh, cooked by steaming or boiling in v	65
21060000	Other food preparations nec	65
21061000	Protein; concentrates and textured protein substances	65
21069000	Food preparations; n.e.s. in item no. 2106.10	65
03011000	Fish; live, ornamental	60
03019100	Fish; live, trout (salmo trutta, oncorhynchus mykiss, oncorhynchus clarki, oncorhynchus aguaboni	60
03019200	Fish; live, eels (anguilla spp.)	60
03019300	Fish; live, carp	60
03019900	Fish; live, n.e.s. in heading no. 0301	60
03021100	Fish; trout (salmo trutta, oncorhynchus mykiss, oncorhynchus clarki, oncorhynchus aguaboni	60
03021200	Fish; Pacific salmon (oncorhynchus nerka/gorbuscha/keta/tschawytscha/kisutch/masou/rhod	60
03021900	Fish; salmonidae, fresh or chilled, n.e.s. in item no. 0302.1 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and	60
03022100	Fish; halibut (reinhardtius hippoglossoides, hippoglossus hippoglossus, hippoglossus stenole	60
03022200	Fish; plaice (pleuronectes platessa), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fi	60
03022300	Fish; sole (solea spp.), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of he	60
03022900	Fish; flat fish, fresh or chilled, n.e.s. in item no. 0302.2 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and othe	60
03023100	Fish; albacore or longfinned tunas (thunnus alalunga), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers	60
03023200	Fish; yellowfin tunas (thunnus albacares), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and or	60
03023300	Fish; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other f	60
03023400	Fish; bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other	60
03023500	Fish; bluefin tunas (Thunnus thynnus), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other	60
03023600	Fish; southern bluefin tunas (Thunnus maccoyii), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes	60
03023900	Fish; tuna, fresh or chilled, n.e.s. in item no. 0302.3 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fi	60
03024000	Fish; herrings (clupea harengus, clupea pallasii), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes	60
03025000	Fish; cod (gadus morhua, gadus ogac, gadus macrocephalus), fresh or chilled (excluding fillet	60
03026100	Fish; sardines (sardina pilchardus, sardinops spp.), sardinella (sardinella spp.), brisling or sp	60
03026200	Fish; haddock (melanogrammus aeglefinus), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and	60
03026300	Fish; coalfish (pollachius virens), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish r	60
03026400	Fish; mackerel (scomber scombrus, scomber australasicus, scomber japonicus), fresh of chil	60
03026500	Fish; dogfish and other sharks, fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish me	60
03026600	Fish; eels (anguilla spp.), fresh or chilled (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of	60
03026900	Fish; fresh or chilled, n.e.s. in heading no. 0302 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish m	60
03027000	Fish; livers and roes, fresh or chilled	60
03030000	Fish frozen, excluding fish fillets	60
03031100	Fish; Pacific salmon, sockeye salmon, (red salmon), (Oncorhynchus nerka,) frozen, (excludi	60
03031900	Fish; Pacific salmon, other than sockeye salmon, (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha/keta/tschawytsch	60
03032100	Fish; trout (salmo trutta, oncorhynchus mykiss, oncorhynchus clarki, oncorhynchus aguaboni	60
03032200	Fish; Atlantic salmon (salmo salar) and Danube salmon (hucho hucho), frozen (excluding fille	60
03032900	Fish; salmonidae, frozen, n.e.s. in item no. 0302.1 and 0302.2 (excluding fillets, livers, roes a	60
03033100	Fish; halibut (reinhardtius hippoglossoides, hippoglossus hippoglossus, hippoglossus stenole	60
03033200	Fish; plaice (pleuronectes platessa), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
03033300	Fish; sole (<i>solea</i> spp.), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.3)	60
03033900	Fish; flat fish, frozen, n.e.s. in item no. 0303.3 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.3)	60
03034100	Fish; albacore or longfinned tunas (<i>thunnus alalunga</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034200	Fish; yellowfin tunas (<i>thunnus albacares</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034300	Fish; skipjack or stripe-bellied bonito, frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034400	Fish; bigeye tunas (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>), frozen, (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034500	Fish; bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>), frozen, (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034600	Fish; southern bluefin tunas (<i>Thunnus maccoyii</i>), frozen, n.e.c. in item no. 0303.4 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03034900	Fish; tuna, frozen, n.e.c. in item no. 0303.4 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.4)	60
03035000	Fish; herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03036000	Fish; cod (<i>gadus morhua</i> , <i>gadus ogac</i> , <i>gadus macrocephalus</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037100	Fish; sardines (<i>sardina pilchardus</i> , <i>sardinops</i> spp.), sardinella (<i>sardinella</i> spp.), brisling or sprat (<i>gobiosoma</i> spp.), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037200	Fish; haddock (<i>melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037300	Fish; coalfish (<i>pollachius virens</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037400	Fish; mackerel (<i>scomber scombrus</i> , <i>scomber australasicus</i> , <i>scomber japonicus</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037500	Fish; dogfish and other sharks, frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037600	Fish; eels (<i>anguilla</i> spp.), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037700	Fish; sea bass (<i>dicentrarchus labrax</i> , <i>dicentrarchus punctatus</i>), frozen, (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037800	Fish; hake (<i>merluccius</i> spp., <i>urophycis</i> spp.), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303.5)	60
03037900	Fish; frozen, n.e.s. in heading no. 0303 (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0303)	60
03038000	Fish; livers and roes, frozen	60
03041000	Fish; fillets and other fish meat, fresh or chilled (whether or not minced)	60
03042000	Fish; fillets, frozen	60
03049000	Fish; fish meat n.e.s. in heading no. 0304 (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	60
03050010	Dried fish or smoked	60
03050020	fish, salted or in brine	60
03051000	Fish meal; fit for human consumption	60
03052000	Fish; livers and roes, dried, smoked (whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process)	60
03053000	Fish; fillets, dried, salted or in brine, but not smoked	60
03054100	Fish; Pacific salmon (<i>oncorhynchus nerka</i> / <i>gorbuscha</i> / <i>keta</i> / <i>tshawytscha</i> / <i>kisutch</i> / <i>masou</i> / <i>rhodops</i>), frozen (excluding fillets, livers, roes and other fish meat of heading no. 0305.4)	60
03054200	Fish; herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>), including fillets; smoked (whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process)	60
03054900	Fish; smoked (whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process), n.e.s. in item no. 0305.4	60
03055100	Fish; cod (<i>gadus morhua</i> , <i>gadus ogac</i> , <i>gadus macrocephalus</i>), dried (whether or not salted but not smoked), n.e.s. in item no. 0305.5	60
03055900	Fish; dried (whether or not salted but not smoked), n.e.s. in item no. 0305.5	60
03056100	Fish; herrings (<i>clupea harengus</i> , <i>clupea pallasii</i>), salted or in brine but not dried or smoked	60
03056200	Fish; cod (<i>gadus morhua</i> , <i>gadus ogac</i> , <i>gadus macrocephalus</i>), salted or in brine but not dried or smoked	60
03056300	Fish; anchovies (<i>engraulis</i> spp.), salted or in brine but not dried or smoked	60
03056900	Fish; salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked, n.e.s. in item no. 0305.6	60
03060020	Other crustaceans	60
03061100	Crustaceans; rock lobsters and other sea crawfish (<i>palinurus</i> spp., <i>panulirus</i> spp., <i>jasus</i> spp.), frozen (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03061200	Crustaceans; lobsters (<i>homarus</i> spp.), frozen (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03061300	Crustaceans; shrimps and prawns, frozen (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03061400	Crustaceans; crabs, frozen (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03061900	Crustaceans; frozen, n.e.s. in item no. 0306.1 (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03062100	Crustaceans; rock lobster and other sea crawfish (<i>palinurus</i> spp., <i>panulirus</i> spp., <i>jasus</i> spp.), not frozen, (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03062200	Crustaceans; lobsters (<i>homarus</i> spp.), not frozen, (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03062300	Crustaceans; shrimps and prawns, not frozen, (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03062400	Crustaceans; crabs, not frozen, (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60
03062900	Crustaceans; not frozen, n.e.s. in heading no. 0306, (whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked by steaming or by boiling)	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
03070010	Molluscs	60
03070020	Aquatic invertebrates, other than molluscs	60
03071000	Molluscs; oysters, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (whether in shell or not)	60
03072100	Molluscs; scallops (including queen scallops of the genera pecten, chlamys or placopecten),	60
03072900	Molluscs; scallops (including queen scallops of the genera pecten, chlamys or placopecten),	60
03073100	Molluscs; mussels (mytilus spp., perna spp.), live, fresh or chilled (whether in shell or not)	60
03073900	Molluscs; mussels (mytilus spp., perna spp.), frozen, dried, salted or in brine (whether in she	60
03074100	Molluscs; cuttle fish and squid, live, fresh or chilled (whether in shell or not)	60
03074900	Molluscs; cuttle fish and squid, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (whether in shell or not)	60
03075100	Molluscs; octopus (octopus spp.), live, fresh or chilled	60
03075900	Molluscs; octopus (octopus spp.), frozen, dried, salted or in brine	60
03076000	Molluscs; snails (other than sea snails), live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine (w	60
03079100	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; live, fresh or chilled (whether in shell or not), n.e.s.	60
03079900	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; frozen, dried, salted or in brine (whether in shell or	60
16050019	Crustaceans, otherwise preserved	60
16050090	Other crustaceans	60
16051000	Crustacean preparations; crab, prepared or preserved	60
16052000	Crustacean preparations; shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved	60
16053000	Crustacean preparations; lobster, prepared or preserved	60
16054000	Crustacean preparations; prepared or preserved crustaceans (excluding crab, shrimps, praw	60
16059000	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates; prepared or preserved (excluding crustaceans)	60
21050000	Ice cream and other edible ice; whether or not containing cocoa	60
21050011	Icecream in Containers of 1 Litre or more	60
21050019	Other	60
21050020	Other edible ice	60
33030000	Perfumes and toilet waters	60
33040000	Beauty or make up preparations	60
33041000	Cosmetic and toilet preparations; lip make-up	60
33042000	Cosmetic and toilet preparations; eye make-up	60
33043000	Cosmetic and toilet preparations; manicure or pedicure preparations	60
33049100	Cosmetic and toilet preparations; powders, whether or not compressed (excluding lip, eye, m	60
33049900	Cosmetic and toilet preparations; n.e.s. in heading no. 3304, for the care of the skin (excludir	60
33050000	Preparations for use on the hair	60
33051000	Hair preparations; shampoos	60
33052000	Hair preparations; for permanent waving or straightening	60
33053000	Hair preparations; lacquers	60
33059000	Hair preparations; n.e.s. in heading no. 3305	60
33071000	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; pre-shave, shaving or after-shave preparations	60
33072000	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; personal deodorants and antiperspirants	60
33073000	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations; perfumed bath salts and other bath preparations	60
33074000	Preparations for perfuming rooms, etc	60
33074100	Perfumes and deodorizers; perfuming or deodorizing preparations for rooms, agarbatti and o	60
33074900	Perfumes and deodorizers; perfuming or deodorizing preparations for rooms, (excluding thos	60
33079000	Perfumes and deodorizers; perfuming or deodorizing preparations n.e.s. in heading no. 3307	60
61010000	Mens/Boys o/coats wind jackets etc	60
61011000	Coats; men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar articles	60
61012000	Coats; men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar articles	60
61013000	Coats; men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar articles	60
61019000	Coats; men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar articles	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
61020000	Womens/Girls o/coats w/jackets etc	60
61021000	Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar article	60
61022000	Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar article	60
61023000	Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar article	60
61029000	Coats; women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, anoraks, wind-jackets and similar article	60
61030000	Mens/Boys shorts	60
61031100	Suits; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61031200	Suits; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61031900	Suits; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than wool, fine animal hair or synthetic fibres)	60
61032100	Ensembles; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61032200	Ensembles; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61032300	Ensembles; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61032900	Ensembles; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or	60
61033100	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61033200	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61033300	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61033900	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, c	60
61034100	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal	60
61034200	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or cr	60
61034300	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres, kni	60
61034900	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of textile materials (ot	60
61040000	Womens/Girls skirts, trousers etc	60
61041100	Suits; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61041200	Suits; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61041300	Suits; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61041900	Suits; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or syn	60
61042100	Ensembles; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61042200	Ensembles; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61042300	Ensembles; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61042900	Ensembles; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton c	60
61043100	Jackets; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61043200	Jackets; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61043300	Jackets; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61043900	Jackets; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or s	60
61044100	Dresses; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61044200	Dresses; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61044300	Dresses; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61044400	Dresses; women's or girls', of artificial fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61044900	Dresses; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton, sy	60
61045100	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61045200	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61045300	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61045900	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal	60
61046100	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of wool or fine anim	60
61046200	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or	60
61046300	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, l	60
61046900	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of textile materials (60
61050000	Mens/Boys shirts.Knitted/crocheted	60
61051000	Shirts; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
61052000	Shirts; men's or boys', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61059000	Shirts; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than cotton or man-made fibres), knitted or c	60
61060000	Womens/Boys blouse,shirts knit/cro	60
61061000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61062000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61069000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than cotton or r	60
61071000	Male's underpants, knitted or crocheted	60
61071100	Underpants and briefs; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61071200	Underpants and briefs; men's or boys', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61071900	Underpants and briefs; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than cotton or man-made fib	60
61072100	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61072200	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61072900	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than cotton or man-made	60
61079000	Other male's underpants	60
61079100	Bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61079200	Bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of man-made fibres, knitted c	60
61079900	Bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of textile materials (other tha	60
61081000	Female slips and petticoat	60
61081100	Slips and petticoats; women's or girls', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61081900	Slips and petticoats; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than man-made fibres), knitt	60
61082000	Female briefs and panties	60
61082100	Briefs and panties; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61082200	Briefs and panties; women's or girls', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61082900	Briefs and panties; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than cotton or man-made fibre	60
61083100	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61083200	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61083900	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than cotton or man-m	60
61089000	Other females dressings, knitted	60
61089100	Negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls', of cotton, knitte	60
61089200	Negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls', of man-made fil	60
61089900	Negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; women's or girls', of textile materi	60
61090010	T-shirts and singlets bearing designs	60
61090090	Other T-shirts and singlets	60
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests; of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61099000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests; of textile materials (other than cotton), knitted or crocheted	60
61100000	Jerseys and pullovers, knitted/crocheted	60
61101100	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; knitted or crocheted, of wool or	60
61101200	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; knitted or crocheted, of fibres fr	60
61101900	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; knitted or crocheted, of fine ani	60
61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; of man-made fibres, knitted or c	60
61109000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles; of textile materials (other than v	60
61110000	Babies garments, knitted or crocheted	60
61111000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61112000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60
61113000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61119000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of textile materials (other than wool or fine anim	60
61121000	Track suits	60
61121100	Track suits; of cotton, knitted or crocheted	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
61121200	Track suits; of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61121900	Track suits; of textile materials (other than cotton or synthetic fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61122000	Ski suits; knitted or crocheted	60
61123000	Swimwear, Men's or Boys', Knitted or Crocheted	60
61123100	Swimwear; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61123900	Swimwear; men's or boys', of textile materials (other than synthetic fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61124100	Swimwear; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted	60
61124900	Swimwear; women's or girls', of textile materials (other than synthetic fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61130000	Garments; made up of knitted or crocheted rubberised textile fabrics, or fabrics otherwise impregnated	60
61140000	Other garments, knitted or crocheted	60
61141000	Garments; of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in chapter 61	60
61142000	Garments; of cotton, knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in chapter 61	60
61143000	Garments; of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in chapter 61	60
61149000	Garments; of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or man-made fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61150000	Panty hose, stockings, knitted/crocheted	60
61151100	Hosiery; panty hose and tights, of synthetic fibres, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex or more	60
61151200	Hosiery; panty hose and tights, of synthetic fibres, measuring per single yarn 67 decitex or more	60
61151900	Hosiery; panty hose and tights, of textile materials (other than synthetic fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61152000	Hosiery; women's, full-length or knee-length, measuring per single yarn less than 67 decitex, or more	60
61159100	Hosiery and footwear; without applied soles, of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted	60
61159200	Hosiery and footwear; without applied soles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted (excluding panty hose and tights)	60
61159300	Hosiery and footwear; without applied soles, of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted (excluding panty hose and tights)	60
61159900	Hosiery and footwear; without applied soles, of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6115.9, knitted or crocheted	60
61160000	Gloves, mitts, knitted or crocheted	60
61161000	Gloves, mittens and mitts; knitted or crocheted, impregnated, coated or covered with plastics	60
61169100	Gloves, mittens and mitts; of wool or fine animal hair, knitted or crocheted, (other than impregnated, coated or covered with plastics)	60
61169200	Gloves, mittens and mitts; of cotton, knitted or crocheted, (other than impregnated, coated or covered with plastics)	60
61169300	Gloves, mittens and mitts; of synthetic fibres, knitted or crocheted, (other than impregnated, coated or covered with plastics)	60
61169900	Gloves, mittens and mitts; of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or synthetic fibres), knitted or crocheted	60
61170000	Other knitted or crocheted garments	60
61171000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; knitted or crocheted	60
61172000	Ties, bow ties and cravats; knitted or crocheted	60
61178000	Clothing accessories; knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in heading no. 6117	60
61179000	Clothing; parts, knitted or crocheted	60
62010000	Males overcoats, wind-jackets, etc	60
62011100	Coats; men's or boys', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of wool or fine animal hair	60
62011200	Coats; men's or boys', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of cotton	60
62011300	Coats; men's or boys', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of man-made fibres	60
62011900	Coats; men's or boys', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or man-made fibres)	60
62019100	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; men's or boys'	60
62019200	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; men's or boys'	60
62019300	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; men's or boys'	60
62019900	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; men's or boys'	60
62020000	Females overcoats, wind jackets, etc	60
62021100	Coats; women's or girls', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of wool or fine animal hair	60
62021200	Coats; women's or girls', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of cotton	60
62021300	Coats; women's or girls', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of man-made fibres	60
62021900	Coats; women's or girls', overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, of textile materials (other than wool or fine animal hair, cotton or man-made fibres)	60
62029100	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; women's or girls'	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
62029200	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; women's or	60
62029300	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; women's or	60
62029900	Anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles; women's or	60
62030000	Males suits, trousers, etc, not knitted	60
62031100	Suits; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62031200	Suits; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62031900	Suits; men's or boys', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6203.1 (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62032100	Ensembles; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62032200	Ensembles; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62032300	Ensembles; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62032900	Ensembles; men's or boys', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6203.2 (not knitted or croche	60
62033100	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62033200	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62033300	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62033900	Jackets and blazers; men's or boys', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6203.3 (not knitted	60
62034100	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal	60
62034200	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted	60
62034300	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of synthetic fibres (no	60
62034900	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; men's or boys', of textile materials (ot	60
62040000	Females suits, dresses, etc, not knitted	60
62041100	Suits; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62041200	Suits; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62041300	Suits; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62041900	Suits; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6204.1 (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62042100	Ensembles; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62042200	Ensembles; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62042300	Ensembles; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62042900	Ensembles; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6204.2 (not knitted or croc	60
62043100	Jackets and blazers; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62043200	Jackets and blazers; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62043300	Jackets and blazers; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62043900	Jackets and blazers; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6204.3 (not knitte	60
62044100	Dresses; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62044200	Dresses; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62044300	Dresses; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62044400	Dresses; women's or girls', of artificial fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62044900	Dresses; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6204.4 (not knitted or croche	60
62045100	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crochete	60
62045200	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62045300	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62045900	Skirts and divided skirts; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6204.5 (not k	60
62046100	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of wool or fine anim	60
62046200	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitte	60
62046300	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of synthetic fibres (f	60
62046900	Trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts; women's or girls', of textile materials (60
62050000	Males shirts, not knitted	60
62051000	Shirts; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62052000	Shirts; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62053000	Shirts; men's or boys', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
62059000	Shirts; men's or boys', of textile materials n.e.s. in heading no. 6205 (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62060000	Females blouses and shirts, not knitted	60
62061000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of silk or silk waste (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62062000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62063000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62064000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62069000	Blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in heading no. 6206	60
62071000	Males underpants, not knitted	60
62071100	Underpants and briefs; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62071900	Underpants and briefs; men's or boys', of textile materials other than cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62072100	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62072200	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62072900	Nightshirts and pyjamas; men's or boys', of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibres	60
62079000	Other males nightshirts, dressing gowns	60
62079100	Singlets and other vests, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of cotton	60
62079200	Singlets and other vests, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of man-made fibres	60
62079900	Singlets and other vests, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibres	60
62081000	Female slips & petticoats, not knitted	60
62081100	Slips and petticoats; women's or girls', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62081900	Slips and petticoats; women's or girls', of textile materials other than man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62082000	Female nightdresses, not knitted	60
62082100	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62082200	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62082900	Nightdresses and pyjamas; women's or girls', of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibres	60
62089010	Female briefs, panties, not knitted	60
62089090	Other female dressings, not knitted	60
62089100	Singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of cotton	60
62089200	Singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of man-made fibres	60
62089900	Singlets and other vests, briefs, panties, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles; men's or boys', of textile materials other than cotton or man-made fibres	60
62090000	Babies clothing & garments, not knitted	60
62091000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62092000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62093000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62099000	Garments and clothing accessories; babies', of textile materials other than wool or fine animal hair	60
62100000	Garments made up of Fabrics of Heading No. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907 (not Knitted or Crocheted)	60
62101000	Garments; of felt or non-wovens (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62102000	Garments; overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair	60
62103000	Garments; overcoats, raincoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks and similar articles, women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair	60
62104000	Garments; men's or boys', n.e.s. in item no. 6210.2, of the fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907	60
62105000	Garments; women's or girls', n.e.s. in item no. 6210.3, of the fabrics of heading no. 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907	60
62111000	Swimwear, not knitted	60
62111100	Swimwear; men's or boys', (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62111200	Swimwear; women's or girls', (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62112000	Ski suits; (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62113000	Other males garments, not knitted	60
62113100	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; men's or boys', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62113200	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; men's or boys', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62113300	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; men's or boys', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62113900	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; men's or boys', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 6211.3	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
62114000	Other females garments, not knitted	60
62114100	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; women's or girls', of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62114200	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; women's or girls', of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62114300	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; women's or girls', of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62114900	Track suits and other garments n.e.s.; women's or girls', of textile materials n.e.s. in item no. 62114	60
62120000	Brassieres, suspenders, braces, etc	60
62121000	Brassieres; whether or not knitted or crocheted	60
62122000	Girdles and panty-girdles; whether or not knitted or crocheted	60
62123000	Corselettes; whether or not knitted or crocheted	60
62129000	Braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles; whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s. in heading no. 6212	60
62130000	Handkerchiefs	60
62131000	Handkerchiefs; of silk or silk waste (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62132000	Handkerchiefs; of cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62139000	Handkerchiefs; of textile materials other than silk or cotton (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62140000	Scarves, shawls, veils, etc	60
62141000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of silk or silk waste (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62142000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of wool or fine animal hair (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62143000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of synthetic fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62144000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of artificial fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62149000	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like; of textile materials n.e.s. in heading no. 6214	60
62150000	Ties and cravats	60
62151000	Ties, bow ties and cravats; of silk or silk waste (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62152000	Ties, bow ties and cravats; of man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62159000	Ties, bow ties and cravats; of textile materials other than silk or man-made fibres (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62160000	Gloves, mittens and mitts (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62170000	Other made up garments, nec	60
62171000	Clothing accessories; other than those of heading no. 6212 (not knitted or crocheted)	60
62179000	Clothing; parts of garments or of clothing accessories, other than those of heading no. 6212 (not knitted or crocheted)	60
63090000	Clothing; worn, and other worn articles	60
85210000	Videos	60
85211000	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; magnetic tape-type	60
85219000	Video recording or reproducing apparatus; other than magnetic tape-type	60
85220010	For video recording or reproduction apparatus	60
85221010	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus; parts and accessories thereof, pick-up cartridges	60
85229010	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus; parts and accessories thereof, other than pick-up cartridges	60
85281010	Colour	60
85281090	Black and White or other monochrome	60
85281200	Television receivers; colour, whether or not combined, in the same housing, with radio-broadcast receiver	60
85281300	Television receivers; black and white or other monochrome, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receiver	60
85282000	Colour television receivers	60
85282100	Video monitors; colour	60
85282200	Video monitors; black and white and other monochrome	60
85283000	Video projectors	60
85290010	For goods of 8528	60
85291010	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds and parts suitable for use therewith for goods of 8528	60
85299010	Parts for use with the reception and transmission apparatus of heading no. 8525, excluding aerials and aerial reflectors	60
87010020	Tractors for agricultural use	60
87011000	Tractors; pedestrian controlled	60
87012000	Tractors; road, for semi-trailers	60

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
87013000	Tractors; track-laying	60
87019090	Tractors; nes in heading no 8701 (other than tractors of heading no 8709), not designed for c	60
87030021	Of a cylinder capacity not exceeding 1,500cc; used	60
87060000	Chassis; fitted with engines, for the motor vehicles of heading no. 8701 to 8705	60
87119010	Side cars for motor cycles	60
87141010	Parts of motor cycles (including mopeds) < 100cc	60
87141110	Saddles for 'Motorcycles (including mopeds) with a reciprocating inteernal combustion piston	60
87141910	Parts (other than saddles) for 'Motorcycles (including mopeds) with a reciprocating inteernal c	60
17019000	White Sugar	55
17019100	Sucrose; chemically pure, containing added flavouring or colouring matter, in solid form	55
17019900	Sucrose; chemically pure, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, in solid form	55
17020000	Other sugar	55
17021100	Sugars; lactose and lactose syrup, containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as	55
17021900	Sugars; lactose and lactose syrup, containing by weight less than 99% lactose, expressed as	55
17022000	Sugars; maple sugar chemically pure, in solid form; maple syrup, not containing added flavou	55
17023000	Sugars; glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less	55
17024000	Sugars; glucose and glucose syrup, containing in the dry state at least 20% but less than 50%	55
17025000	Sugars; fructose, chemically pure, in solid form	55
17026000	Sugars; fructose, other than chemically pure fructose, and fructose syrup (containing in the d	55
17029000	Sugars; n.e.c. in heading no. 1702, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup b	55
17030000	Molasses	55
17031000	Sugars; molasses, from sugar cane, resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	55
17039000	Sugars; molasses, from sugar beet, resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	55
87032120	Vehicles; spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity no	55
87032220	Vehicles; spark-ignition internal combustion reciprocating piston engine, cylinder capacity ex	55
87033120	Vehicles; compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine (diesel or semi-diesel), cyli	55
04031000	Dairy produce; yoghurt, whether or not concentrated or containing added sugar or other swee	50
04031010	Yogurt, containing fruit	50
04031020	Other yogurt containing sugar	50
04031090	Other yogurt	50
04039000	Dairy produce; buttermilk, curdled milk or cream, kephir, fermented or acidified milk or cream	50
04039010	Containing added sugar or other sweetening	50
04039090	Other buttermilk etc	50
09011000	Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated	50
09011100	Coffee; not roasted or decaffeinated	50
09011200	Coffee; decaffeinated, not roasted	50
09012000	Coffee roasted	50
09012100	Coffee; roasted, not decaffeinated	50
09012200	Coffee; roasted, decaffeinated	50
09019000	Coffee; husks and skins, coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion	50
09019020	Coffee substitutes containing coffee	50
19040010	Roasted Cereals	50
19040090	Other roasted cereals	50
19041000	Food preparations; obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products	50
19042000	Food preparations; obtained from unroasted cereal flakes or from mixtures of unroasted cere	50
19043000	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products (eg corn fla	50
19049000	Food preparations; cereal or cereal products (excluding maize), in grain form, pre-cooked or	50
19053010	Communion Wafers	50
19053020	Biscuits, Sweet; Waffles and Wafers, containing Cream or Chocolate	50

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
19053090	Other biscuits	50
19053100	Food preparations; sweet biscuits, whether or not containing cocoa	50
19053200	Food preparations; waffles and wafers, whether or not containing cocoa	50
19059090	Food preparations; bakers' wares n.e.s. in heading no. 1605, whether or not containing cocoa	50
34011100	Soap and organic surface-active products; in the form of bars, cakes, moulded shapes, and g	50
34012000	Soap; in forms n.e.s. in item no. 3401.11	50
34013000	Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid o	50
36041000	Pyrotechnic products; fireworks	50
39264000	Plastics; statuettes and other ornamental articles	50
43031000	Furskin articles; apparel and clothing accessories	50
43039000	Furskin articles; other than apparel and clothing accessories	50
43040000	Fur, artificial; articles thereof	50
64021000	Sports footwear, rubber or plastics sole	50
64021200	Sports footwear; with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics, ski-boots, cross-country s	50
64021900	Sports footwear; (other than ski-boots, snowboard boots or cross-country ski footwear), with	50
64023000	Footwear; with metal toe-caps, outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	50
64029000	Other footwear, with rubber or plastic	50
64029100	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6402, covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubb	50
64029900	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6402, (other than just covering the ankle), with outer soles ar	50
64031000	Sports footwear, with leather soles	50
64031200	Sports footwear; with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppe	50
64031900	Sports footwear; (other than ski-boots, snowboard boots or cross-country ski footwear), with	50
64032000	Footwear; with outer soles of leather, uppers consisting of leather straps across instep and a	50
64033000	Footwear; made on wooden base or platform, without inner sole or metal toe cap, outer sole	50
64034000	Footwear; with metal toe-cap, outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather, c	50
64035100	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6403, with outer soles and uppers of leather, covering the an	50
64035900	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6403, (not covering the ankle), outer soles and uppers of leat	50
64039000	Other footwear, with leather outer soles	50
64039100	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6403, covering the ankle, outer soles of rubber, plastics or co	50
64039900	Footwear; n.e.s. in heading no. 6403, (not covering the ankle), outer soles of rubber, plastics	50
64041100	Sports footwear; tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like, with	50
64041110	Footwear; Sports Footwear with Outer Soles of Rubber, Plastics, Leather or Composition Lea	50
64041190	Footwear; Tennis, Basketball, Gym, Training Shoes and the like, with Outer Soles of Rubber	50
64041900	Footwear; (other than sportswear), with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile	50
64042000	Footwear; outer soles of leather or composition leather, uppers of textile materials	50
64042010	Sports Footwear	50
64042090	Other	50
64050000	Other footwear	50
64051000	Footwear; with uppers of leather or composition leather, n.e.s. in chapter 64	50
64052000	Footwear; with uppers of textile materials, n.e.s. in chapter 64	50
64059000	Footwear; n.e.s. in chapter 64	50
65030000	Hats and other felt headgear; made from the hat bodies, hoods or plateaux of heading no. 65	50
65040000	Hats and other headgear; plaited or made by assembling strips of any material, whether or n	50
65050000	Hats & headgear, knitted or crocheted	50
65051000	Hair-nets; of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed	50
65059000	Hats and other headgear; knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabr	50
65061000	Headgear; safety, whether or not lined or trimmed	50
65069000	Other headgear	50
65069100	Headgear; (other than safety headgear), of rubber or plastics, whether or not lined or trimme	50

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
65069200	Headgear; (other than safety headgear), of furskin, whether or not lined or trimmed	50
65069900	Headgear; (other than safety headgear), (of materials other than rubber, plastic or furskin), w	50
65070000	Head-bands, linings, covers, hat foundations, hat frames, peaks and chinstraps; for headgea	50
69130000	Ornamental ceramic articles	50
69131000	Ceramic statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles, of porcelain or china	50
69139000	Ceramic statuettes and other ornamental ceramic articles; other than of porcelain or china	50
70070010	Motor vehicles safety glass	50
70071110	Glass; safety glass, toughened (tempered), of size and shape suitable for incorporation in mo	50
70071900	Other	50
70071910	Glass; safety glass, toughened (tempered), (not of a size and shape suitable for incorporati	50
70072110	For use in motor vehicles	50
70181000	Glass; beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious or semi-precious stones and similar glass s	50
70182000	Glass microspheres; not exceeding 1mm in diameter	50
70189000	Glass; articles thereof, statuettes and other ornaments of lamp worked glass, other than imita	50
71011000	Pearls; natural, whether or not worked or graded (but not strung, mounted or set), temporaril	50
71012100	Pearls; cultured, unworked, whether or not graded (but not strung, mounted or set), temporar	50
71012200	Pearls; cultured, worked, whether or not graded (but not strung, mounted or set), temporarily	50
71021000	Diamonds; whether or not worked, but not mounted or set, unsorted	50
71023100	Diamonds; non-industrial, unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted, but not mounted or s	50
71023900	Diamonds; non-industrial, (other than unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted), but not n	50
71031000	Stones; precious (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, unworked or simply sawn	50
71039100	Stones; rubies, sapphires and emeralds, worked (other than simply sawn or roughly shaped)	50
71039900	Stones; precious (other than diamonds) and semi-precious stones, (other than rubies, sapph	50
71041000	Stones; precious or semi-precious, synthetic or reconstructed, piezo-electric quartz, whether	50
71042000	Stones; precious or semi-precious, synthetic or reconstructed, (not piezo-electric quartz), unv	50
71049000	Stones; precious or semi-precious, synthetic or reconstructed, (not piezo-electric quartz), wo	50
71061000	Metals; silver powder	50
71069100	Metals; silver, unwrought, (but not powder)	50
71069200	Metals; silver, semi-manufactured	50
71070000	Base metals clad with silver; not further worked than semi-manufactured	50
71090000	Base metals or silver; clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured	50
71101100	Metals; platinum, unwrought or in powder form	50
71101900	Metals; platinum, semi-manufactured	50
71102100	Metals; palladium, unwrought or in powder form	50
71102900	Metals; palladium, semi-manufactured	50
71103100	Metals; rhodium, unwrought or in powder form	50
71103900	Metals; rhodium, semi-manufactured	50
71104100	Metals; iridium, osmium, ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form	50
71104900	Metals; iridium, osmium, ruthenium, semi-manufactured	50
71110000	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum; not further worked than semi-manufactured	50
71130000	Jewellery of precious metal	50
71131100	Jewellery; of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal, and parts thereof	50
71131900	Jewellery; of precious metal (excluding silver) whether or not plated or clad with precious me	50
71132000	Jewellery; of base metal clad with precious metal, and parts thereof	50
71140000	Goldsmith's wares of precious metal	50
71141100	Silversmiths' wares; and parts thereof, of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other preci	50
71141900	Goldsmiths' wares; articles of and parts thereof, of precious metal (excluding silver) whether	50
71142000	Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares; articles of and parts thereof, of base metal clad with pre	50
71150000	Other articles of precious metal	50

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
71151000	Metal; catalysts in the form of wire cloth or grill, of platinum	50
71159000	Metal; precious or metal clad with precious metal, other than that of item no. 7115.10	50
71161000	Pearls; articles of natural or cultured pearls	50
71162000	Stones; precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed) articles of	50
71170000	Imitation jewellery	50
71171100	Jewellery; imitation, cuff links and studs, of base metal, whether or not plated with precious m	50
71171900	Jewellery; imitation, (excluding cuff links and studs), of base metal, whether or not plated with	50
71179000	Jewellery; imitation, of other than base metal, whether or not plated with precious metal	50
73200010	For vehicles of Chapter 87	50
73201010	Iron or steel; leaf-springs and leaves therefor for vehicles of chapter 87	50
73202010	Iron or steel; helical springs and leaves for springs, for vehicles of chapter 87	50
73209010	Iron or steel; springs n.e.s. in heading no. 7320 for vehicles of chapter 87	50
83061000	Bells, gongs and the like; non-electric, of base metal	50
83062000	Statuettes/ornamental of base metal	50
83062100	Statuettes and other ornaments; of base metal plated with precious metal	50
83062900	Statuettes and other ornaments; of base metal other than plated with precious metal	50
83063000	Photograph, picture or similar frames, mirrors; of base metal	50
84073000	Spark ignition piston engine for vehicle	50
84073100	Engines; reciprocating piston engines, of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapte	50
84073200	Engines; reciprocating piston engines, of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapte	50
84073300	Engines; reciprocating piston engines, of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapte	50
84073400	Engines; reciprocating piston engines, of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapte	50
84082000	Engines; compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engi	50
84099020	Other parts of combustion engines	50
84099030	For Engines of Vehicles of Chapter 87(excluding Motorcycle Engines)	50
84099110	Engines; parts, suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion pi	50
84099910	Engines; parts for internal combustion piston engines (excluding spark-ignition) for engines o	50
84501000	Washing Machines, of Dry Linen Capacity not exceeding 10kg	50
84501100	Washing machines; household or laundry-type, fully-automatic, (of a dry linen capacity not ex	50
84501200	Washing machines; household or laundry-type, with built-in centrifugal drier, (not fully-autom	50
84501900	Washing machines; household or laundry-type, not fully-automatic, without built-in centrifuga	50
84502000	Washing machines; household or laundry-type, of a dry linen capacity exceeding 10kg	50
84510031	Machinery (not of Heading No. 8450) for Washing, Cleaning, Wringing, Drying, Ironing, Press	50
84512100	Drying machines; of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 10kg	50
84762100	Machines; automatic beverage-vending machines, incorporating heating or refrigerating devi	50
84762900	Machines; automatic beverage-vending machines, not incorporating heating or refrigerating d	50
84768100	Machines; automatic goods-vending machines, (eg postage stamp, cigarette, food or money-	50
84768900	Machines; automatic goods-vending machines, (eg postage stamp, cigarette, food or money-	50
84769000	Machines; parts of automatic goods-vending machines	50
85111000	Ignition or starting equipment; spark plugs, of a kind used for spark or compression-ignition in	50
85112000	Ignition or starting equipment; ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos and magnetic flywheels	50
85113000	Ignition or starting equipment; distributors and ignition coils of a kind used for spark-ignition c	50
85114000	Ignition or starting equipment; starter motors and dual purpose starter-generators, of a kind u	50
85115000	Ignition or starting equipment; generators n.e.s. in heading no. 8511, of a kind used for spark	50
85118000	Ignition or starting equipment; n.e.s. in heading no. 8511, of a kind used for spark or compres	50
85119000	Ignition or starting equipment; parts of the equipment of heading no. 8511, for use in spark-ig	50
85120000	Electric signalling equipment	50
85121000	Lighting or visual signalling equipment; electrical, of a kind used on bicycles, excluding article	50
85122000	Lighting or visual signalling equipment; electrical, of a kind used on motor vehicles (excluding	50

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
85123000	Sound signalling equipment; electrical, used on cycles or motor vehicles (excluding articles of heading no. 8512.30.00)	50
85124000	Windscreens wipers, defrosters and demisters; electrical, of kinds used for cycles or motor vehicles	50
85129000	Lighting or signalling equipment; electrical, (excluding articles of heading no. 8539), windscreens wipers, defrosters and demisters	50
85161000	Heaters; electric, instantaneous or storage water and immersion heaters	50
85181000	Microphones and stands therefor	50
85182000	Loudspeakers	50
85182100	Loudspeakers; single, mounted in their enclosures	50
85182200	Loudspeakers; multiple, mounted in the same enclosure	50
85182900	Loudspeakers; not mounted in their enclosures	50
85183000	Headphones and earphones, whether or not combined with a microphone, and sets consisting thereof	50
85184000	Amplifiers; audio-frequency electric	50
85185000	Amplifier sets; electric sound	50
85189000	Microphones, headphones, earphones, amplifier equipment; parts of the equipment of heading no. 8518	50
85191000	Sound reproducing apparatus; coin or disc-operated record players, not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85192000	Other record players	50
85192100	Sound reproducing apparatus; record players without loudspeaker, other than coin or disc-operated	50
85192900	Sound reproducing apparatus; record players with loudspeaker, other than coin or disc-operated	50
85193000	Turntables (record decks)	50
85193100	Sound reproducing apparatus; turntables (record-decks), with automatic record changing mechanism	50
85193900	Sound reproducing apparatus; turntables (record-decks), without automatic record changing mechanism	50
85194000	Sound reproducing apparatus; transcribing machines, not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85199000	Other sound reproducing apparatus	50
85199200	Sound reproducing apparatus; n.e.s. in heading no. 8519, pocket-size cassette players, not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85199300	Sound reproducing apparatus; n.e.s. in heading no. 8519, cassette-type, (not pocket-size), not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85199900	Sound reproducing apparatus; other than cassette-type, n.e.s. in heading no. 8519, not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85201000	Sound recording apparatus; dictating machines, not capable of operating without an external sound recording device	50
85202000	Sound recording apparatus; telephone answering machines, whether or not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85203000	Other magnetic tape recorders	50
85203200	Sound recording apparatus; magnetic tape recorders (n.e.s. in item no. 8520.10 or 8520.20), not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85203300	Sound recording apparatus; magnetic tape recorders (n.e.s. in item no. 8520.10 or 8520.20), not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85203900	Sound recording apparatus; magnetic tape recorders (n.e.s. in item no. 8520.10 or 8520.20), not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85209000	Sound recording apparatus; n.e.s. in heading no. 8520, whether or not incorporating a sound recording device	50
85220090	Other	50
85221090	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus; parts and accessories thereof, pick-up cartridges	50
85229090	Sound recording or reproducing apparatus; parts and accessories thereof, other than pick-up cartridges	50
85251000	Transmission apparatus; for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television	50
85252000	Transmission apparatus; for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television	50
85253000	Television cameras	50
85254000	Cameras; still image video cameras and other video camera recorders; digital cameras	50
85273000	Radio-broadcast Receivers, other, including Apparatus Capable of Receiving Also Radio- Telephony	50
85273100	Radio-broadcast receivers; n.e.s. in heading no. 8527, combined with sound recording or reproducing apparatus	50
85273200	Radio broadcast receivers; n.e.s. in heading no. 8527, combined with a clock, including apparatus	50
85273900	Radio-broadcast receivers; n.e.s. in heading no. 8527, other than with sound recording, reproducing apparatus or clock	50
85290020	For goods of 8528 and 8527.3000	50
85291020	Aerials and aerial reflectors of all kinds and parts suitable for use therewith for goods of 8525 and 8527.3000	50
85299020	Parts for use with the reception and transmission apparatus of heading no. 8525 and 8527.3000	50
85391010	Lamps; sealed beam units, for vehicles of chapter 87	50
85440030	Ignition wire,ignition wiring sets,	50
85440090	Other Cables,wire and Conductors	50

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
85443010	Insulated electric conductors; ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehi	50
85444100	Insulated electric conductors; for a voltage not exceeding 80 volts, fitted with connectors	50
85444900	Insulated electric conductors; for a voltage not exceeding 80 volts, not fitted with connectors	50
85445100	Insulated electric conductors; for a voltage exceeding 80 volts but not exceeding 1000 volts,	50
85445900	Insulated electric conductors; for a voltage exceeding 80 volts but not exceeding 1000 volts,	50
85446000	Insulated electric conductors; for a voltage exceeding 1000 volts	50
87080000	Parts of vehicles of 8701 to 8705	50
87081000	Vehicles; bumpers and parts thereof, for the vehicles of heading no. 8701 to 8705	50
87082100	Vehicles; parts of bodies, safety seat belts	50
87082900	Vehicles; parts and accessories, of bodies, other than safety seat belts	50
87083100	Vehicles; parts, mounted brake linings	50
87083900	Vehicles; brakes, servo brakes and parts, not mounted brake linings	50
87084000	Vehicles; parts, gear boxes	50
87085000	Vehicles; parts, drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission	50
87086000	Vehicles; non-driving axles and parts thereof	50
87087000	Vehicles; road wheels and parts and accessories thereof	50
87088000	Vehicles; parts, suspension shock-absorbers	50
87089100	Vehicles; parts, radiators	50
87089200	Vehicles; parts, silencers and exhaust pipes	50
87089300	Vehicles; clutches and parts	50
87089400	Vehicles; parts, steering wheels, columns and boxes	50
87089900	Vehicles; parts and accessories, n.e.s. in heading no. 8708	50
02070011	Chicken (whole)	40
02070012	Chicken cut in pieces	40
02070020	Of turkey, including edible offal	40
02070030	Of ducks, geese, guinea fowls, edible offal	40
02071100	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of fowls of the species gallus dome	40
02071200	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of fowls of the species gallus dome	40
02071300	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of fowls of the species gallus dome	40
02071400	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of fowls of the species gallus dome	40
02072400	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of turkeys, (not cut in pieces), fresh	40
02072500	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of turkeys, (not cut in pieces), froze	40
02072600	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of turkeys, cuts and offal, fresh or c	40
02072700	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of turkeys, cuts and offal, frozen	40
02073200	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, (n	40
02073300	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, (n	40
02073400	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, fat	40
02073500	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, fre	40
02073600	Meat and edible offal; of the poultry of heading no. 0105, of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, fro	40
09030000	Mate	40
17011000	Brown Sugar	40
17011100	Sugars; cane sugar, raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40
17011200	Sugars; beet sugar, raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40
18010000	Cocoa beans; whole or broken, raw or roasted	40
18031000	Cocoa; paste, not defatted	40
18032000	Cocoa; paste, wholly or partly defatted	40
18040000	Cocoa; butter, fat and oil	40
18050000	Cocoa; powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	40
19051000	Food preparations; crispbread, whether or not containing cocoa	40

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
19051010	Wholemeal crispbread	40
19051090	Other crispbread	40
19052000	Food preparations; gingerbread and the like, whether or not containing cocoa	40
19054000	Food preparations; rusks, toasted bread and similar toasted products, whether or not contain	40
21011000	Coffee extracts	40
21011100	Extracts, essences and concentrates; of coffee, and preparations with a basis of these extrac	40
21011200	Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee	40
21012000	Extracts, essences and concentrates; of tea or mate, and preparations with a basis of these e	40
21013000	Chicory, roasted and other roasted coffee substitutes; extracts, essences and concentrates t	40
37010090	Other photographic plates	40
37011000	Photographic plates and film; for x-ray, in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, of any material othe	40
37012000	Photographic plates and film; instant print film, in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, whether or	40
37013000	Photographic plates and film; in the flat, sensitised, unexposed, with any side exceeding 225	40
37019100	Photographic plates and film; for colour photography (polychrome), in the flat, sensitised, unex	40
37019900	Photographic plates and film; (for other than colour photography), in the flat, sensitised, unex	40
37020010	For X-ray	40
37020090	Other photographic film in rolls	40
37021000	Photographic film; for x-rays, in rolls, sensitised and unexposed	40
37022000	Photographic film; instant print film, in rolls, sensitised and unexposed	40
37023100	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, witho	40
37023200	Photographic film; in rolls, with silver halide emulsion, sensitised, unexposed, without sprock	40
37023900	Photographic film; in rolls, (other than with silver halide emulsion and for colour photography)	40
37024100	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, witho	40
37024200	Photographic film; in rolls, (other than for colour photography), sensitised, unexposed, withou	40
37024300	Photographic film; in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, without sprocket holes, of a width exceedin	40
37024400	Photographic film; in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, without sprocket holes, of a width exceedin	40
37025100	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a	40
37025200	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a	40
37025300	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome) slides, in rolls, sensitised, unexposed	40
37025400	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a	40
37025500	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a	40
37025600	Photographic film; for colour photography (polychrome), in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a	40
37029100	Photographic film; in rolls, (for other than colour photography), of a width not exceeding 16mm	40
37029300	Photographic film; in rolls, (for other than colour film), sensitised, unexposed, of a width exce	40
37029400	Photographic film; in rolls, (for other than colour photography), sensitised, unexposed, of a w	40
37029500	Photographic film; in rolls, (for other than colour photography), sensitised, unexposed, of a w	40
37031000	Photographic paper, paperboard and textiles; in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, of a width exce	40
37032000	Photographic paper, paperboard and textiles; for colour photography (polychrome), (other tha	40
37039000	Photographic paper, paperboard and textiles; (for other than colour photography, other than i	40
37040000	Photographic plates, film, paper, paperboard and textiles; exposed but not developed	40
37070000	Chemical prep(photographic)ie toner	40
37071000	Photographic goods; sensitised emulsions, put up in measured portions or put up for retail sa	40
37079000	Photographic goods; chemical preparations other than sensitised emulsions, put up in measu	40
39230000	Packing materials of plastic	40
39231000	Plastics; boxes, cases, crates and similar articles for the conveyance or packing of goods	40
39232100	Ethylene polymers; sacks and bags (including cones), for the conveyance or packing of good	40
39232900	Plastics; sacks and bags (including cones), for the conveyance or packing of goods, of plasti	40
39233000	Plastics; carboys, bottles, flasks and similar articles, for the conveyance or packing of goods	40
39234000	Plastics; spools, cops, bobbins and similar supports, for the conveyance or packing of goods	40

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
39235000	Plastics; stoppers, lids, caps and other closures, for the conveyance or packing of goods	40
39239000	Plastics; articles for the conveyance or packing of goods n.e.s. in heading no. 3923	40
39262000	Plastics; articles of apparel and clothing accessories (including gloves, mittens and mitts)	40
40111000	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres, of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	40
40112000	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres, of a kind used on buses or lorries	40
40113000	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres, of a kind used on aircraft	40
40114000	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres, of a kind used on motorcycles	40
40116200	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on construction vehicles	40
40116300	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on light trucks	40
40116900	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on light trucks	40
40119090	Other pneumatic tyres of rubber	40
40119300	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having other than a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on motor cars	40
40119400	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having other than a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on motor buses or lorries	40
40119900	Rubber; new pneumatic tyres having other than a herring-bone or similar tread, of a kind used on aircraft	40
40121000	Used tyres of rubber; retreaded	40
40121100	Retreaded tyres; of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	40
40121200	Retreaded tyres; of a kind used on motor buses or lorries	40
40121300	Retreaded tyres; of a kind used on aircraft	40
40121900	Retreaded tyres; other than of a kind used on motor cars (including station wagons and racing cars)	40
40122020	For use on vehicles of 8702 and 8704	40
40122030	For use on Motorcycles of 8711	40
40122090	Rubber; used pneumatic tyres for use other than on bicycles and other cycles of 87.12	40
40129000	Other	40
40129090	Rubber; tyres n.e.s. in heading no. 4012 for use other than on bicycles and other cycles of 87.12	40
40131000	Rubber; inner tubes, of a kind used on motorcars (including station wagons and racing cars),	40
40139000	Rubber; inner tubes, n.e.s. in heading no. 4013	40
40150000	Articles of apparel and clothing	40
40151100	Rubber; vulcanised (other than hard rubber), surgical gloves	40
40151900	Rubber; vulcanised (other than hard rubber), gloves, mittens and mitts other than surgical gloves	40
40159000	Rubber; vulcanised (other than hard rubber), articles of apparel and clothing accessories (other than gloves, mittens and mitts)	40
42031000	Apparel; articles of apparel, of leather or of composition leather	40
42032100	Clothing accessories; gloves, mittens and mitts, specially designed for use in sports, of leather or of composition leather	40
42032900	Clothing accessories; gloves, mittens and mitts, n.e.s. in heading no. 4203, of leather or composition leather	40
42033000	Clothing accessories; belts and bandoliers, of leather or of composition leather	40
42034000	Clothing accessories; of leather or of composition leather, n.e.s. in heading no. 4203	40
85231000	Magnetic tapes (empty)	40
85231100	Media, unrecorded; magnetic tapes, prepared, of a width not exceeding 4mm, for sound or similar recording	40
85231200	Media, unrecorded; magnetic tapes, prepared, of a width exceeding 4mm but not exceeding 6.5mm, for sound or similar recording	40
85231300	Media, unrecorded; magnetic tapes, prepared, of a width exceeding 6.5mm, for sound or similar recording	40
85232000	Media, unrecorded; magnetic discs, prepared, for sound or similar recording of other phenomena	40
85233000	Media, unrecorded; cards incorporating a magnetic stripe, prepared, for sound or similar recording	40
85239000	Media, unrecorded; prepared products n.e.s. in heading no. 8523, for sound or similar recording	40
85241000	Media, recorded; gramophone records, for sound or other similarly recorded phenomena (excluding discs)	40
85243000	Discs containing records	40
85243100	Media, recorded; discs for laser reading systems, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or image	40
85243200	Media, recorded; discs for laser reading systems, for reproducing sound only, (excluding products of heading no. 85243100)	40
85243900	Media, recorded; discs for laser reading systems, for reproducing sound or image, not for reproduction	40
85244000	Media, recorded; magnetic tapes for reproducing phenomena (other than sound or image), (excluding products of heading no. 85243100)	40
85245100	Media, recorded; magnetic tapes for reproducing sound or image, of a width not exceeding 4mm	40

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
85245200	Media, recorded; magnetic tapes for reproducing sound or image, of a width exceeding 4mm	40
85245300	Media, recorded; magnetic tapes for reproducing sound or image, of a width exceeding 6.5mm	40
85246000	Media, recorded; cards incorporating a magnetic stripe, for sound or other similarly recorded	40
85249000	Other media containing recordings	40
85249100	Media, recorded; n.e.s. in heading no. 8524, for reproducing phenomena other than sound or	40
85249900	Media, recorded; n.e.s. in heading no. 8524, for reproducing sound or image, (excluding prod	40
90020000	Lenses; Objective, for Cameras, Projectors or Photographic Enlargers or Reducers, Mounted	40
90021100	Lenses; objective, for cameras, projectors or photographic enlargers or reducers, mounted, b	40
90021900	Lenses; objective, (other than for cameras, projectors or photographic enlargers or reducers)	40
90022000	Filters; mounted as parts or fittings for instruments or apparatus, of any material (excluding e	40
90029000	Optical elements; n.e.s. in heading no. 9002 (eg prisms and mirrors), mounted, being parts o	40
90050000	Binoculars, Monoculars, other Optical Telescopes, Mountings Therefor; other Astronomical In	40
90051000	Binoculars	40
90058000	Monoculars; other optical telescopes and astronomical instruments, excluding instruments fo	40
90059000	Binoculars, monoculars, other optical telescopes, astronomical instruments (excluding those	40
90061000	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); of a kind used for preparing printing pla	40
90062000	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); of a kind used for recording documents	40
90063000	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); specially designed for underwater use,	40
90064000	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); instant print cameras	40
90065000	Cameras, Photographic; other	40
90065100	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); with a through-the-lens viewfinder, sing	40
90065200	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); of a kind (not SLR) for roll film of a widt	40
90065300	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); of a kind (not SLR) for roll film of a widt	40
90065900	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); of a kind (not SLR) for roll film n.e.s. in	40
90066000	Photographic flashlight apparatus	40
90066100	Photographic flashlight apparatus; discharge lamp (electronic)	40
90066200	Photographic flashlight apparatus; flashbulbs, flashcubes and the like	40
90066900	Photographic flashlight apparatus; n.e.s. in heading no. 9006	40
90069000	Part/accessories of photographic apparatus	40
90069100	Cameras, photographic (excluding cinematographic); parts and accessories	40
90069900	Photographic flashlight apparatus; parts and accessories, for other than cameras	40
90071000	Cinematographic cameras	40
90071100	Cameras, cinematographic; whether or not incorporating sound recording apparatus, for film	40
90071900	Cameras, cinematographic; whether or not incorporating sound recording apparatus, for film	40
90072000	Projectors, cinematographic; whether or not incorporating sound recording or reproducing ap	40
90079000	Part/accessories of cinematographic equip	40
90079100	Cameras, cinematographic; parts and accessories, whether or not incorporating sound recor	40
90079200	Projectors, cinematographic; parts and accessories, whether or not incorporating sound repr	40
90080000	Image projectors	40
90081000	Projectors, image; slide (excluding cinematographic)	40
90082000	Projectors, image; microfilm, microfiche or other microform readers, whether or not capable o	40
90083000	Projectors, image; (other than slide projectors and microfilm, microfiche or other microform re	40
90084000	Photographic (excluding cinematographic) enlargers and reducers	40
90089000	Photographic (excluding cinematographic) enlargers and reducers and image projectors; par	40
90091000	Photo-copying Apparatus; incorporating an Optical System or of the Contact Type and Therm	40
90091100	Photocopying apparatus; electrostatic, operating by reproducing the original image directly o	40
90091200	Photocopying apparatus; electrostatic, operating by reproducing the original image via an int	40
90092000	Photo-copying Apparatus; incorporating an Optical System or of the Contact Type and Therm	40
90092100	Photocopying apparatus; (excluding electrostatic), incorporating an optical system	40

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Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
90092200	Photocopying apparatus; (excluding electrostatic), of the contact type	40
90093000	Thermo-copying apparatus	40
90099000	Part/accessories of photocopying machines	40
90099100	Photo and thermo-copying apparatus; parts and accessories; automatic document feeders	40
90099200	Photo and thermo-copying apparatus; parts and accessories; paper feeders	40
90099300	Photo and thermo-copying apparatus; parts and accessories; sorters	40
90099900	Photo and thermo-copying apparatus; other parts and accessories	40
90100000	Other photographic apparatus	40
90101000	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment; for automatically developing photographic	40
90104100	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment (including cinematographic); for the projec	40
90104200	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment (including cinematographic); for the projec	40
90104900	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment (including cinematographic); for the projec	40
90105000	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment; n.e.s. in item no. 9010.10 or 9010.4, for p	40
90106000	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment (including cinematographic); projection sc	40
90109000	Photographic laboratory apparatus and equipment (including cinematographic); parts and ac	40
91010000	Wrist watches	40
91011100	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, with case of precious meta	40
91011200	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, with case of precious meta	40
91011900	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, with case of precious meta	40
91012100	Wrist-watches; (not electrically operated), automatic winding, whether or not incorporating a s	40
91012900	Wrist-watches; (not electrically operated), (not automatic winding), whether or not incorporati	40
91019100	Pocket-watches and other watches, including stop-watches; (excluding wrist-watches), with c	40
91019900	Pocket-watches and other watches, including stop-watches; (excluding wrist-watches), with c	40
91020000	Pocket watches	40
91021100	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, (other than those of headin	40
91021200	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, (other than those of headin	40
91021900	Wrist-watches; electrically operated, with or without a stop-watch, (other than those of headin	40
91022100	Wrist-watches; whether or not incorporating a stop-watch facility, with automatic winding	40
91022900	Wrist-watches; whether or not incorporating a stop-watch facility, with other than automatic w	40
91029100	Pocket watches and other watches, including stop-watches; (excluding wrist-watches), other	40
91029900	Pocket watches and other watches, including stop-watches; (excluding wrist-watches), other	40
91030000	Clocks with watch movement	40
91031000	Clocks; with watch movements, electrically operated, excluding clocks of heading no. 9104	40
91039000	Clocks; with watch movements, other than electrically operated, excluding clocks of heading	40
91040000	Clocks; instrument panel clocks and clocks of a similar type for vehicles, aircraft, spacecraft	40
91050000	Other clocks	40
91051100	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), alarm clocks,	40
91051900	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), alarm clocks,	40
91052100	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), wall clocks, el	40
91052900	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), wall clocks, ot	40
91059100	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), (other than ala	40
91059900	Clocks; (excluding those with watch movements and instrument panel clocks), other than ala	40
91060000	Time of Day Recording Apparatus and Apparatus for Measuring, Recording or otherwise Indi	40
91061000	Time recording apparatus; time-registers, time recorders, with clock, watch movement or syn	40
91062000	Parking meters	40
91069000	Time recording apparatus; with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motor, n.e.s. i	40
91070000	Time switches; with clock, watch movement or synchronous motor	40
91080000	Watch movements, complete and assembled	40
91081100	Watch movements; complete and assembled, electrically operated, with mechanical display	40

Kiribati

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
91081200	Watch movements; complete and assembled, electrically operated, by means of solar cells, v	40
91081900	Watch movements; complete and assembled, electrically operated, by means of solar cells, v	40
91082000	Watch movements; complete and assembled, with automatic winding	40
91089000	Watch movements; complete and assembled, not automatic winding or electrically operated	40
91091100	Clock movements; complete and assembled, of alarm clocks, electrically operated	40
91091900	Clock movements; complete and assembled, (other than of alarm clocks), electrically operate	40
91099000	Clock movements; complete and assembled, other than electrically operated	40
91100000	Clock movements, complete and unassembled	40
91101100	Watches; complete movements, unassembled or partly assembled (movement sets)	40
91101200	Watches; incomplete movements, assembled	40
91101900	Watches; rough movements	40
91109000	Clocks; movements, whether or not complete, incomplete, assembled or unassembled	40
91111000	Watch cases; of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	40
91112000	Watch cases; of base metal, whether or not gold-plated or silver-plated	40
91118000	Watch cases; n.e.s. in heading no. 9111	40
91119000	Watch cases and parts thereof	40
91122000	Clock cases and similar cases for other goods of chapter 91; other than watch cases	40
91129000	Clock cases and similar cases for other goods of chapter 91; other than watch cases, parts th	40
91130000	Watch straps, watch bands	40
91131000	Watch straps, watch bands, watch bracelets, and parts thereof; of precious metal or of metal	40
91132000	Watch straps, watch bands, watch bracelets, and parts thereof; of base metal, whether or no	40
91139000	Watch straps, watch bands, watch bracelets, and parts thereof; n.e.s. in heading no. 9113	40
91140000	Other clock, watch parts	40
91141000	Clock or watch parts; springs, including hairsprings	40
91142000	Clock or watch parts; jewels	40
91143000	Clock or watch parts; dials	40
91144000	Clock or watch parts; plates and bridges	40
91149000	Clock or watch parts; n.e.s. in heading no. 9114	40
92070000	Electrical musical instruments	40
92071000	Musical instruments; keyboard, (other than accordions), the sound of which is produced or m	40
92079000	Musical instruments; (other than keyboard), the sound of which is produced or must be ampli	40
92080000	Musical boxes, fairground organs,	40
92081000	Musical boxes	40
92089000	Fairground and mechanical street organs, mechanical singing birds, musical saws and music	40
93020000	Revolvers and pistols; other than those of heading no. 9303 or 9304	40
93031000	Firearms; muzzle-loading	40
93032000	Firearms; sporting, hunting or target-shooting shotguns, including combination shotgun-rifles	40
93033000	Firearms; sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles n.e.s. in heading no. 9303	40
93039000	Firearms; n.e.s. in heading no. 9303	40
93040000	Firearms; (eg spring, air or gas guns and pistols, truncheons), excluding those of heading no	40
93061000	Ammunition; cartridges for riveting or similar tools or for captive-bolt humane killers and parts	40
93062100	Ammunition; shotgun cartridges	40
93062900	Ammunition; parts of shotgun cartridges	40
93063000	Ammunition; cartridges and parts thereof n.e.s. in heading no. 9306	40
93069000	Ammunition; n.e.s. in chapter 93	40
96131000	Lighters; pocket, cigarette, gas fuelled, non-refillable	40
96132000	Lighters; pocket, cigarette, gas fuelled, refillable	40
96138000	Lighters; whether or not mechanical or electrical, n.e.s. in heading no. 9613	40
96139000	Lighters; parts for cigarette lighters and other lighters, whether or not mechanical or electrica	40

Federate States of Micronesia

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
24029000	Cigars, cigarillos and cheroots; containing tobacco substitutes including the weight of every band, wrapper or attachment thereto	50
24011000	Tobacco, (not stemmed or stripped)	50
24012000	Tobacco; partly or wholly stemmed or stripped	50
24021000	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos; containing tobacco including the weight of every band, wrapper or attachment thereto	50
24031000	Tobacco, smoking; whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	50
98030030	Non-business parcel post - tobacco other than cigarettes	50
24039100	Tobacco; homogenised or reconstituted	50
24039900	Tobacco; other than homogenised or reconstituted or smoking	50
98070030	Passengers effects - tobacco other than cigarettes	50
24013000	Tobacco refuse	50

Niue

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
220890	Spirits; Less than 57% by Volume of Alcohol	200
220890	Spirits; 57% by Volume of Alcohol or more but Less than 80%	200
220890	Spirits; 80% by Volume of Alcohol or more	200
220840	Rum and Tafia; 57% by Volume of Alcohol or more	200
220300	Beer made from Malt	100
160300	Extracts and Juices; of Meat, Fish or Crustaceans, Molluscs or other Aquatic Invertebrates	100
840100	Machinery and Apparatus for Isotopic Separation	100
871000	Weapons, and Parts of such Vehicles	100
871130	Combustion Piston Engine, of Cylinder Capacity Exceeding 250cc, with or without Side-cars	100
220810	Alcoholic Preparations; Compound, of a kind used for the Manufacture of Beverages	100
170410	Sugar Confectionery; Chewing Gum, whether or not Sugar-coated, not containing Cocoa	100
170490	Chocolate)	100
950400	Tables for Casino Games and Automatic Bowling Alley Equipment; Coin or Disc Operated	100
961400	Smoking Pipes (including Pipe Bowls) and Cigar or Cigarette Holders and Parts thereof	100
220400	Wine	90
220500	Vermouth and other Wine of Fresh Grapes, Flavoured with Plants or Aromatic Substances	90
220600	Beverages, Fermented; (e.g. Cider, Perry, Mead)	90
220710	Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol of an Alcoholic Strength by Volume of 80% Vol. or Higher	75
220720	other Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol	75
220200	Matter, Flavoured; other Non-alcoholic Beverages, not including Fruit or Vegetable Juices of	60
121299	Kava, used Primarily for Human Consumption	50
930610	Parts thereof	50
930590	Firearms; Parts and Accessories of articles of Heading No. 9301 to 9304	50
930510	Firearms; Parts and Accessories of articles of Revolvers or Pistols	50
930400	Heading No. 9307	50
930390	Firearms; N.e.s. in Heading No. 9303	50
930330	other Sporting, Hunting or Target-shooting Rifles	50
930310	Muzzle-loading Firearms	50
930200	Revolvers and Pistols; other than those of Heading No. 9303 or 9304	50
930100	Military Weapons; other than Revolvers, Pistols and Arms of Heading No. 9307	50
847610	Machines), including Money-changing Machines	50
930700	Sheaths Therefor	50
847810	Machinery; for Preparing or making up Tobacco, N.e.s. in this Chapter	50
847890	Machinery; Parts for Preparing or making up Tobacco, N.e.s. in this Chapter	50
870310	Vehicles; Specially Designed for Travelling on Snow, Golf Cars and similar Vehicles	50
240100	Tobacco, Unmanufactured; Tobacco Refuse	50
190190	Food Preparations; of Flour, Meal, Starch, Malt Extract or Milk Products, for Brewing Beer	50
930630	Ammunition; Cartridges and Parts thereof N.e.s. in Heading No. 9306	50
930690	Ammunition; N.e.s. in Chapter 93	50
930620	Ammunition; Shotgun Cartridges and Parts thereof; Air Gun Pellets	50
121000	Lupulin	50
190530	Sweet Biscuits;waffles and Wafers	40
210500	Ice Cream and other Edible Ice; whether or not containing Cocoa	40
190520	Food Preparations; Gingerbread and the Like, whether or not containing Cocoa	40
190590	other	40
190540	containing Cocoa	40

Papua New Guinea

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
24022000	Cigarettes containing tobacco	K65 per 1000
24022010	Cigarettes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes containing blend tobacco	K65 per 1000
24022020	Cigarettes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes without filter containing dark fired tobacco	K65 per 1000
24022090	Cigarettes of tobacco or tobacco substitutes with filter containing dark fired tobacco(Spear)	K65 per 1000
24029000	Other tobacco substitutes	K65 per 1000
23099010	Stock feed, sold in bags of 50kg or less	K64/ tonne
23099020	Stock feed, sold in bags of more than 50kg	K60/ tonne
22030030	Beer made from malt, including mixed drinks containing beer	K60.65 Per lal
22082000	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	K60 per lal
22082010	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc, containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K60 per lal
22089020	Mixed drinkd containing any alcohol not for medical purposes, ad-valorem or per litre (higher than 50% alcohol by volume)	K60 per lal
22089021	Mixed drinks of a strength not more than 3% alcohol by volume, not for medicinal purposes	K60 per lal
22030040	Beer concentrates per Kg	K6.25 Per Kg
22030090	Other beer made from malt	K6.25 Per Kg
22060090	Other fermented beverages, not elsewhere specified or included	K55 Per lal
22082090	Liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	K55 Per lal
22083010	Whiskies containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K55 Per lal
22083090	Other whiskies	K55 Per lal
22084010	Rum and tafia, containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K55 Per lal
22084090	Other rum and tafia	K55 Per lal
22085010	Gin and geneva, containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K55 Per lal
22085090	Other Gin and Geneva	K55 Per lal
22086010	Vodka, containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K55 Per lal
22086090	Other vodka	K55 Per lal
22087010	Liqueurs and Cordials, containing alcohol by volume not more than 50%	K55 Per lal
22087090	Other liqueurs and cordials	K55 Per lal
22089022	Mixed drinks of a strength more than 3% alcohol by volume and not more than 4.5% alcohol by volume	K55 Per lal
22089029	Mixed drinks of a strength more than 4.5% alcohol by volume, not for medicinal purposes	K55 Per lal
22089030	Compound alcoholic preparations used for the manufacture of beverages	K55 Per lal
22089090	Other undenatured ethyl, alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol	K55 Per lal
22030020	Beer made from malt, including mixed drinks containing beer	K52.23 Per lal
24021000	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos, containing tobacco	K45 per kg
24031010	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	K45 per kg
24031030	Chewing tobacco	K45 per kg
24031040	Snuff	K45 per kg
24031050	Twist or trade tobacco	K45 per kg
24039100	"Homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco	K45 per kg
24039900	Tobacco extracts and essences	K45 per kg
22030010	Beer made from malt, including mixed drinks containing beer	K42.64 Per lal
02071000	Of fowls of the speicies Gallus domesticus:	K2.20 per kg.
02071100	Fresh or chilled meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces	K2.20 per kg.
02071200	Frozen meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces	K2.20 per kg.
02071300	Cut meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.
02071400	Cut meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, frozen	K2.20 per kg.
02072400	Meat and edible offal of turkey not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.
02072500	Meat and edible offal of turkey not cut in pieces, frozen	K2.20 per kg.
02072600	Cut meat and offal of turkey, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.
02072700	Cut meat and offal of turkey, frozen	K2.20 per kg.
02073200	Meat and edible offal of ducks, geese or guinea fowls not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.

Papua New Guinea

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
02073300	Meat and edible offal of ducks, geese or guinea fowls not cut in pieces, frozen	K2.20 per kg.
02073400	Fatty livers of ducks, geese or guinea fowl, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.
02073500	Other, fresh or chilled	K2.20 per kg.
02073600	Meat and edible offal of ducks, geese or guinea fowls, frozen	K2.20 per kg.
19012000	Mixes and doughs for the preparation of bakers' wares of heading 19.05	K124.00 per tonne
04070000	Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked	K1.00 per doz
24013000	Tobacco refuse	K 3.65 per kg
24011000	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped (tobacco leaf)	K 0.40 per kg
24012000	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped	K 0.40 per kg
17019921		40 or K280.00 per tonne
22031000	Beer made from malt, including mixed drinks containing beer	40 or K2.10
22033000	Beer made from malt, including mixed drinks containing beer	40 or K2.10
22034000	Beer concentrates per Kg	40 or K2.10
22039000	Other beer made from malt	40 or K2.10
22060010	Other fermented beverages, mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages	40 or K2.10
22061000	Other fermented beverages, not elsewhere specified or included made from fruit grown in Pa	40 or K2.10
24031060	Stick tobacco	40 or K10
36050000	Matches, other than pyrotechnic articles of heading 36.04.	3.5 toea per box
22029090	Other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable of heading 20.09 (refer to Am	0.40t/lt
07019000	Other fresh or chilled potatoes	40
07020000	Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.	40
07031000	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled	40
07032000	Garlic, fresh or chilled	40
07039000	Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled	40
07041000	Cauliflowers and headed broccoli	40
07042000	Brussels sprouts	40
07049000	Cabbages, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled	40
07051100	Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce)	40
07051900	Other Lettuce	40
07052100	Witloof chicory	40
07052900	Other chicory	40
07061000	Carrots and turnips	40
07069000	Salad beetroot, Salsify, Celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled.	40
07070000	Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.	40
07081000	Peas	40
07082000	Beans	40
07089000	Other leguminous vegetables	40
07091000	Globe artichokes	40
07092000	Asparagus	40
07093000	Aubergines (egg-plants)	40
07094000	Celery other than celeriac	40
07095100	Mushrooms of the genus Agaricus	40
07095200	Truffles	40
07095900	Other mushrooms	40
07096000	Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta	40
07097000	Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach)	40
07099010	Bamboo shoots and soya bean sprouts	40
07099090	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.	40
07141000	Manioc (cassava)	40

Papua New Guinea

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
07142000	Sweet potatoes	40
07149010	Taros and yams	40
07149090	Arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes	40
08013100	Cashew nuts in shell	40
08013200	Shelled cashew nuts	40
08030000	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.	40
08043000	Fresh or dried Pineapples	40
08044000	Fresh or dried Avocados	40
08045000	Fresh or dried Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens	40
08051000	Fresh or dried Oranges	40
08052000	Mandarines (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids	40
08053000	Lemons and limes	40
08054000	Fresh or dried Grapefruit	40
08055000	Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia)	40
08059000	Other Citrus fruit, Fresh or dried	40
08071000	Melons	40
08071100	Fresh Watermelons	40
08071900	Other Mellons	40
08072000	Fresh Pawpaws (papayas)	40
08101000	Fresh Strawberries	40
08102000	Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries, fresh	40
08103000	Black, white or red currants and gooseberries, fresh	40
08104000	Cranberries, bilberries and other fruit of the genus vaccinium, fresh	40
08105000	Fresh Kiwifruit	40
08106000	Fresh Durians	40
08109000	Other fresh fruit	40
13021100	Opium	40
17011100	Raw cane sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40
17011200	Raw beet sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40
17019100	Containing added flavouring or colouring matter	40
17019910	Refined sugar	40
17019920	Icing sugar	40
17019990	Other cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	40
17021000	Lactose and lactose syrup:	40
17021100	Containing by weight 99 % or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter	40
17021900	Other lactose and lactose syrup	40
17022000	Maple sugar and maple syrup	40
17023000	Glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20% fructose	40
17024000	Glucose and glucose syrup, containing in the dry state at least 20% but less than 50% by weight of fructose	40
17025000	Chemically pure fructose	40
17026000	Other fructose and fructose syrup, containing in the dry state more than 50% by weight of fructose	40
17029010	Caramel	40
17029020	Artificial honey	40
17029090	Other, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state at least 20% sugar	40
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	40
17039000	Other molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	40
44081000	Coniferous, sheets for veneering, for plywood or for other similar laminated wood	40
44082000		40
44083100	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and Meranti Bakau of tropical wood	40

Papua New Guinea

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
44083900	Other tropical wood	40
44089000	Other wood, sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded spliced or end	40
44121300	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness, with at	40
44121400	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness, with at	40
44121900	Other plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood, each ply not exceeding 6mm thickness	40
44122100	Other plywood at least with one outerply of non coniferous wood	40
44122200	Other plywood, containing at least one layer of particle board	40
44122300	Venered wood, containing at least one layer of particle board	40
44122900	Other venered wood	40
44129100	Other ply woods	40
44129200	Similar laminated wood, with at least one ply of tropical wood specified in Subheading Note	40
44129300	Similar laminated wood, containing at least one layer of particle board	40
44129900	Other similar laminated wood	40
71131100	Jewellery and parts thereof of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal	40
71131900	Jewellery and parts thereof of other precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precio	40
71132000	Jewellery and parts thereof of base metal clad with precious metal	40
71141100	Of silver, whether or not plated or clad with other precious metal	40
71141900	Of other precious metal, whether or not plated or clad with precious metal	40
71142000	Of base metal clad with precious metal	40
71151000	Catalysts in the form of wire cloth or grill, of platinum	40
71159010	Handbags and the like of precious metal or fitted with pearls, precious stones, etc.	40
71159090	Other articles of precious metal clad with precious metal	40
71161000	Articles of natural or cultured pearls	40
71162000	Articles of precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	40
71171100	Cuff-links and studs of base metal, whether or not plated with precious metal	40
71171900	Other cuff-links and studs	40
71179000	Other imitation jewellery	40
82119310	Knives, of spring type opening	40
94060000	Prefabricated buildings.	40

Samoa

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
89071000	Inflatable rafts	90% plus \$7 per kg
90060010	Cameras	90% plus \$7 per kg
90093000	Thermo-copying apparatus	90% plus \$7 per kg
90105000	Apparatus & equipment for photographic(& cinematographic)laboratories, nes; negatoscopes	70% plus \$7 per kg
90178000	Instruments for measuring length, for use in the hand, nes	70% plus \$7 per kg

Tonga

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
87042210	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87033210	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87033300	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87033310	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87039000	Other Vehicles; for Transport of Persons (other than those of Heading No. 8702) n.e.s. in He	45
87039010	Other Vehicles; for Transport of Persons (other than those of Heading No. 8702) n.e.s. in He	45
87041000	Vehicles; Dumpers, Designed for Off-highway use, for Transport of Goods :- New	45
87041010	Vehicles; Dumpers, Designed for Off-highway use, for Transport of Goods-Used	45
87042100	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87090000	Works Trucks, Self-propelled, not Fitted with Lifting or Handling Equipment for Factories, Wa	45
87042200	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87033100	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87042300	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87042310	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87043100	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine, for Transport of Goods, G.v.w. n	45
84260000	Derricks, Cranes, including Cable Cranes, Mobile Lifting Frames, Straddle Carriers and Work	45
87043200	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine, for Transport of Goods, G.v.w. e	45
87049000	Other Other	45
87050000	Special Purpose Motor Vehicles; not those for the Transport of Persons or Goods (e.g. Break	45
87050010	Special Purpose Motor Vehicles; not those for the Transport of Persons or Goods (e.g. Break	45
87042110	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), fo	45
87031010	Vehicles; Specially Designed for Travelling on Snow, Golf Cars and similar Vehicles - Used	45
84271010	Forklift trucks	45
84271090	Other	45
84272010	Other self-propelled trucks: Forklift trucks	45
84272090	Other	45
84279010	Other trucks	45
84279090	Other	45
84280000	Lifting, Handling, Loading or Unloading Machinery (e.g. Lifts, Escalators, Conveyors, Teleferi	45
87020000	Vehicles; for the Transport of 10 or more Persons, including the Driver :- New	45
87033200	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87031000	Vehicles; Specially Designed for Travelling on Snow, Golf Cars and similar Vehicles :- New	45
87033110	Vehicles; Compression-ignition Internal Combustion Piston Engine (diesel or Semi-diesel), C	45
87032100	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032110	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032200	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032210	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032300	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032310	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032400	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45
87032410	Vehicles; Spark-ignition Internal Combustion Reciprocating Piston Engine, Cylinder Capacity	45

Tonga

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
87043210	Vehicles: Spark ignition internal combustion Piston engine exceeding 5 tonnes	45
87020010	Vehicles; for the Transport of 10 or more Persons, including the Driver - Used	45
87043110	Vehicles; Spark ignition internal combustion Piston engine, not exceeding 5 tonnes - used	45

Vanuatu

Tariff Line	Item	Tariff
15131900	Coconut (copra) oil (excl. crude) & its	1,334
16023200	Prepared or preserved meat, offal or blood of	945
22071000	Undenatured ethyl alcohol, of alcoholic	945
22086020	Vodka 10% or more by volume of alcohol but	914
17021900	Lactose and lactose syrup containing by	576
24022000	Cigarettes containing tobacco	576
22084020	Rum and Tafia 10% or more but not exceeding	558
22082000	Spirits from distilled grape wine or marc	486
22085020	Gin and Geneva 10% by volume of alcohol or	449
22083020	Whiskies 10% by volume or more but not	444
22089040	Other spirits 80% by volume of alcohol or	383
22089020	Other spirits 10% or more but not exceeding	380
16041900	Prepared or preserved fish (excl. minced),	366
17024000	Glucose and glucose syrup, containing >=20%	288
24032000	Plug tobacco	288
22089030	Other spirit 37% or more but not exceeding	283
22087020	Liqueurs and cordials 10% or more but not exceeding 37% by volume	275
15200000	Glycerol, crude, glycerol waters and	271
22030090	Other beer made from malt	271
22083030	Whiskies 37% by volume of alcohol or more	263
16022000	Preparations of animal liver	261
22059000	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes,	261
93011100	- - Self-propelled	250
93011900	- - Other	250
93012000	- Rocket launchers ; flame-throwers ; grenade launchers ; torpedo tubes and similar project	250
93019000	- Other	250
93020000	Revolvers and pistols, other than those of	250
93031000	Muzzle-loading firearms, neither designed nor suitable for projecting cartridges	250
93032000	Sporting, hunting or target-shooting	250
93033000	Sporting, hunting or target-shooting rifles	250
93051000	Parts and accessories for revolvers or pistols n.e.s.	250
22085030	Gin and Geneva 37% by volume of alcohol or	249
15220000	Degras; residues of fatty substances or	229
22042900	Wine (not sparkling); grape must with	229
16024200	Preparations of swine, shoulders and cuts	227
17023000	Glucose and glucose syrup, containing <20%	224
24031000	Stick or twist tobacco	224
16041100	Prepared or preserved salmon (excl. minced)	223
15180000	Animal or vegetable fats and oils...	222
22030010	Beer made from malt not exceeding 3% volume	222
15162000	Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions,	207
22084030	Rum and Tafia 37% by volume of alcohol or	205
16041400	Prepared or preserved tuna, skipjack and	180
16025000	Preparations of meat of bovine animals	178
93062100	Cartridges for shotguns	175
93063000	Cartridges and parts thereof (excl. shotgun)	175
22086030	Vodka 37% by volume of alcohol or more	169
16041300	Prepared or preserved sardines, sardinella,	163
22085010	Gin and Geneva less than 10% by volume of	163

16041600	Prepared or preserved anchovies (excl.	161
22086010	Vodka less than 10% by volume of alcohol	161
17011100	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	153
16054000	Crustaceans, nes, prepared or preserved	152
22087030	Liqueurs and cordials 37% by volume of	141
16023100	Preparations of turkey meat	139
22060000	Other fermented beverages (e.g. cider,	139
16059000	Molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates,	132
15219000	Beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti	131
22042100	Wine (not sparkling); grape must with by	131
93052100	Smooth barrels for sporting, hunting and target-shooting rifles of heading 9303	125
93052900	Parts and accessories, nes, of shotguns or	125
16029000	Preparations of meat (incl. preparations of	123
16053000	Lobster, prepared or preserved	122
22089010	Other spirits less than 10% by volume of	122
16041500	Prepared or preserved mackerel (excl.	116
16051000	Crab, prepared or preserved	110
71090000	Base metals or silver, clad with gold, not further worked than semi-manufactured	110
17029000	Artificial honey, caramel and other sugars	109
25010000	Salt and pure sodium chloride, whether or	109
27100010	Motor spirit	109
27101110	- - - Motor spirit (PMS)	109
15179000	Edible preparations of fats and oils, nes	106
22029000	Other non-alcoholic beverages, nes	106
17049000	Sugar confectionery (incl. white chocolate),	104
25049000	Natural graphite (excl. in powder or in flakes)	104
27100050	Distillate fuels	104
27101150	- - - Distillate fuels (ADO)	104
15171000	Margarine (excl. liquid)	100
22021000	Waters (incl. mineral and aerated), with	100
16041200	Prepared or preserved herrings (excl.	96
16021000	Homogenized preparations of meat, meat offal	91
22051000	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes,	91
17021100	Lactose and lactose syrup containing by	87
24021000	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos containing	87
16042000	Other prepared or preserved fish, including	79
16010000	Sausages and similar products; food	75
22043000	Other grape must, nes	75
16024900	Preparations of swine meat, including	71
22083010	Whiskies less than 10% by volume of alcohol	71
16052000	Shrimps and prawns, prepared or preserved	66
16030000	Extracts and juices of meat, fish and	59
22084010	Rum and Tafia less than 10% by volume of	59
15211000	Vegetable waxes (excl. triglycerides)	58
22041000	Champagne and sparkling wine	58
02032900	Frozen swine meat, nes	55
20092000	Grapefruit juice, unfermented, not	55
20093000	Single citrus fruit juice, (excl. orange and	55
20094000	Pineapple juice, unfermented, not containing	55
20098000	Juice of other single fruit, unfermented,	55
20099000	Mixtures of juices, unfermented, not	55
61091010	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of	55

34011100	Soap and organic surface-active products in	50
34011900	Soap and organic surface-active products in	50
34012000	Soap in other forms, nes	50
34013000	- Organic surface-active products and preparations for washing the skin, in the form of liquid	50
34021100	Anionic surface-active agents, (excl. soap)	50
34021200	Cationic surface-active agents, (excl. soap)	50
34021300	Non-ionic surface-active agents, (excl.	50
34021900	Organic surface-active agents, (excl. soap),	50
34022010	Washing preparations exclusively used for	50
34022090	Other preparations put up for retail sale	50
34029000	Washing and cleaning preparations, not put	50
84072120	Outboard motor marine engine, over 25 h.p	50
84151000	Window or wall air conditioning machines,	50
84152000	Air conditioning machines of a kind used for	50
84159000	Parts of air conditioning machines	50
87031000	Vehicles for travelling on snow; golf cars,	50
87032400	Vehicles with spark-ignition engine of	45
87033300	Vehicles with diesel... engine of cylinder	45
87039000	Other motor vehicles for the transport of	45
03061300	Frozen shrimps and prawns	40
03062300	Shrimps and prawns (excl. frozen)	40
04031000	Yogurt	40
20091100	Frozen orange juice, unfermented, not	40
20091200	-- Not Frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20	40
20091900	Unfrozen orange juice, unfermented, not	40
20092100	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 20	40
20092900	-- Other	40
20093100	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 20	40
20093900	-- Other	40
20094100	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 20	40
20094900	-- Other	40
20095000	Tomato juice, unfermented, not containing	40
20096100	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 30	40
20096900	-- Other	40
20097100	-- Of a Brix value not exceeding 20	40
20097900	-- Other	40
21050000	Ice cream and other edible ice, whether or	40
44071000	Coniferous wood sawn or chipped lengthwise,	40
44072400	Virola, mahogany "Swietenia spp.", imbuia and balsa, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or	40
44072500	Dark Red Meranti, Light Red Meranti and	40
44072600	White lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti and alan, sawn or chipped lengthwi	40
44072900	Other tropical wood specified in Subheading	40
44079100	Oak wood (Quercus spp.), sawn or chipped	40
44079200	Beech "Fagus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sa	40
44079900	Wood, nes, sawn or chipped lengthwise,	40
48181000	Toilet paper	40
89039200	Motorboats for pleasure or sports, other	40

Appendix E. WTO Trade Profiles

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since		1996	
Simple average final bound	2006	42.3	48.9	40.0	Binding coverage:		Total 52.3	
Simple average MFN applied		10.2	25.7	7.8			Non-Ag 45.0	
Trade weighted average							Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$							Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0	0	97.3	0.6	2.1	2.2
MFN applied	3.0	61.7	0	19.0	0.1	12.7	0.7	2.7	3.9
Imports									
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0	0	0	0	45.0	0	0	0
MFN applied	11.2	64.9	0.1	8.5	0.0	14.8	0.3	0.1	1.2
Imports									

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	40.0	0	40	100	14.4	0	27		
Dairy products	40.3	0	46	100	10.7	3.3	27		
Fruit, vegetables, plants	40.0	0	40	100	5.8	2.1	27		
Coffee, tea	40.0	0	40	100	12.4	0	27		
Cereals & preparations	40.9	0	157	100	16.8	2.5	409		
Oilseeds, fats & oils	40.0	0	40	100	5.6	18.2	15		
Sugars and confectionery	40.0	0	40	100	27.0	0	27		
Beverages & tobacco	188.7	0	> 1000	100	263.1	0	> 1000		
Cotton	40.0	0	40	100	3.0	0	3		
Other agricultural products	40.0	0	40	100	3.3	0	15		
Fish & fish products	-	-	-	0	15.6	0	27		
Minerals & metals	40.0	0	40	44.1	5.0	5.2	84		
Petroleum	-	-	-	0	7.8	0	62		
Chemicals	40.0	0	40	5.7	4.9	5.2	35		
Wood, paper, etc.	-	-	-	0	11.0	3.5	31		
Textiles	40.0	0	40	81.8	8.1	0.2	72		
Clothing	40.0	0	40	100	26.1	0	27		
Leather, footwear, etc.	-	-	-	0	12.4	0	58		
Non-electrical machinery	40.0	0	40	99.2	2.1	56.7	15		
Electrical machinery	40.0	0	40	100	4.4	9.4	27		
Transport equipment	-	-	-	0	23.4	3.7	> 1000		
Manufactures, n.e.s.	40.0	0	40	9.2	8.3	18.1	392		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		Simple	Weighted	Weighted	TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit					
United States	2005	170	8	17	8.0	2.4	0.3	57.2	49.1
Australia	2005	146	30	98	6.6	8.7	8.7	99.8	100.0
European Communities	2005	127	4	4	9.7	53.9	53.9	99.5	100.0
Japan	2005	56	3	6	6.0	9.8	0.0	26.4	44.7
New Zealand	2005	32	37	117	6.4	4.6	4.6	99.2	100.0
Indonesia	2005	8	1	2	8.9	19.8	0.0	33.3	1.9

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	Non-WTO member	
Simple average final bound	2006	17.5	24.9	16.3	Binding coverage:	
Simple average MFN applied					Total	
Trade weighted average					Non-Ag	
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %	
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)									
Agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2006	30.0	1.9	3.8	0.7	19.7	36.9	4.5	1.8	6.1
Imports										
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2006	39.5	0.1	16.5	8.0	12.8	14.2	8.6	0	0.8
Imports										

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products					19.0	24.7	40		
Dairy products					14.0	50.0	50		
Fruit, vegetables, plants					23.9	18.0	30		
Coffee, tea					47.7	0	75		
Cereals & preparations					19.5	24.1	75		
Oilseeds, fats & oils					20.8	22.1	35		
Sugars and confectionery					56.3	0	80		
Beverages & tobacco					99.8	4.3	483		
Cotton					0.0	100.0	0		
Other agricultural products					6.7	68.3	30		
Fish & fish products					59.0	1.8	75		
Minerals & metals					10.8	32.4	50		
Petroleum					7.7	10.7	20		
Chemicals					8.3	64.5	60		
Wood, paper, etc.					15.8	16.4	30		
Textiles					15.8	10.9	60		
Clothing					60.0	0	60		
Leather, footwear, etc.					23.9	24.2	75		
Non-electrical machinery					4.9	78.6	50		
Electrical machinery					13.5	63.8	100		
Transport equipment					22.2	43.5	80		
Manufactures, n.e.s.					21.6	34.6	93		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Japan	2005	1	1	2	2.4	3.5	0.0	28.6	0.7
European Communities	2005	1	7	7	11.8	6.0	6.0	98.3	99.9
Australia	2005	0	4	4	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
Taipei, Chinese	2005	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Hong Kong, China	2005	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
United States	2005	0	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	Non-WTO member
Simple average final bound	2005	2.9	2.7	3.0	Binding coverage: Total
Simple average MFN applied					Non-Ag
Trade weighted average					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Special safeguards (in %)

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV	
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)									in %
Agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2005	65.4	33.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0
Imports										
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2005	3.7	96.0	0	0	0.3	0.0	0	0	0
Imports										

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products					0.7	75.3	3		
Dairy products					0.0	100.0	0		
Fruit, vegetables, plants					0.5	82.0	3		
Coffee, tea					0.1	95.8	3		
Cereals & preparations					0.0	100.0	0		
Oilseeds, fats & oils					2.1	31.2	3		
Sugars and confectionery					0.0	100.0	0		
Beverages & tobacco					26.1	82.6	150		
Cotton					3.0	0	3		
Other agricultural products					2.4	19.0	3		
Fish & fish products					0.3	91.2	3		
Minerals & metals					3.0	0.1	3		
Petroleum					2.6	14.3	3		
Chemicals					3.2	3.8	30		
Wood, paper, etc.					3.0	0.3	3		
Textiles					3.0	0.2	3		
Clothing					3.0	0	3		
Leather, footwear, etc.					3.0	0	3		
Non-electrical machinery					3.1	0.2	5		
Electrical machinery					3.0	0	3		
Transport equipment					3.7	0	5		
Manufactures, n.e.s.					2.8	6.1	5		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
		US\$	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Japan	2005	30	1	2	7.4	3.5	0.0	20.7	1.0
Philippines	2005	1	4	12	16.8	1.7	0.0	5.6	0.5
United States	2005	0	1	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Korea, Republic of	2005	0	2	2	2.5	7.6	0.0	25.0	3.6
Brazil	2005	0	2	2	12.4	12.6	0.0	4.3	0.2
Taipei, Chinese	2005	0	2	3	0.2	0.4	0.0	90.0	77.3

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1996	
Simple average final bound		32.5	48.3	30.1	Binding coverage:	Total	100
Simple average MFN applied	2006	5.5	16.7	3.7		Non-Ag	100
Trade weighted average	2004	1.9	5.0	1.2	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)		0
Imports in billion US\$	2004	1.4	0.3	1.2	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)		0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0.1	0.6	19.4	5.2	38.4	33.1	3.2	6.0
MFN applied	2006	48.4	1.2	0.2	13.7	25.2	8.7	1.0	5.2
Imports	2004	85.6	4.3	0.0	2.3	5.9	1.1	0.0	5.2
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0.1	0	29.5	0	59.0	11.4	0	0.1
MFN applied	2006	82.5	0.0	0	6.9	9.8	0.6	0	0.0
Imports	2004	94.1	0.0	0	3.3	2.5	0.1	0	0.0

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	35.8	0	157	100	13.5	53.2	95	2.8	94.2
Dairy products	20.2	0	45	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.8	100.0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	59.0	0	100	100	24.4	16.9	40	0.5	22.8
Coffee, tea	58.3	0	100	100	21.3	4.2	25	0.1	0.7
Cereals & preparations	41.8	0	146	100	7.2	62.7	25	10.0	95.4
Oilseeds, fats & oils	36.0	0	55	100	4.8	70.8	25	1.4	90.2
Sugars and confectionery	75.0	0	75	100	14.0	52.1	40	0.3	11.8
Beverages & tobacco	128.5	0	343	100	72.9	23.6	510	0.9	50.8
Cotton	11.0	0	11	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	30.8	0	55	100	4.5	72.9	25	0.9	35.7
Fish & fish products	53.8	0	55	100	22.7	6.1	25	0.9	6.3
Minerals & metals	28.0	0	90	100	1.9	90.8	40	12.1	93.5
Petroleum	32.5	0	40	100	0.0	100.0	0	16.3	100.0
Chemicals	19.3	0	55	100	1.0	94.2	25	6.7	84.8
Wood, paper, etc.	55.9	0	100	100	10.7	45.9	40	3.2	78.5
Textiles	27.8	0	75	100	2.5	84.3	25	2.5	87.9
Clothing	35.0	0	35	100	25.0	0	25	0.7	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	34.6	0	55	100	3.8	80.9	25	3.5	93.5
Non-electrical machinery	28.5	0	55	100	0.3	98.5	25	17.0	100.0
Electrical machinery	32.4	0	55	100	0.0	100.0	0	5.3	100.0
Transport equipment	36.3	0	75	100	0.5	96.7	15	10.9	99.1
Manufactures, n.e.s.	32.9	0	100	100	1.7	91.8	40	2.9	95.2

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Australia	2005	1,525	3	4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Japan	2005	508	5	7	3.0	0.6	0.2	65.0	82.4
European Communities	2005	489	7	10	6.8	4.9	4.8	98.0	99.1
China	2005	309	3	4	6.1	0.3	0.0	44.4	94.9
Philippines	2005	116	3	5	7.2	3.2	0.0	8.7	3.2
India	2004	92	2	3	35.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Micronesia, Federated States of

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	Non-WTO member
Simple average final bound	2006	4.5	4.6	4.5	Binding coverage: Total
Simple average MFN applied					Non-Ag
Trade weighted average					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Special safeguards (in %)

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %	
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)									
Agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2006	1.6	93.6	0	0	2.6	2.2	0	0	0
Imports										
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2006	0.0	97.7	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0
Imports										

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products					3.2	0	4		
Dairy products					3.0	0	3		
Fruit, vegetables, plants					3.2	0	4		
Coffee, tea					15.8	0	25		
Cereals & preparations					3.1	0	25		
Oilseeds, fats & oils					3.3	0	4		
Sugars and confectionery					3.0	0	3		
Beverages & tobacco					16.3	23.9	50		
Cotton					4.0	0	4		
Other agricultural products					3.7	0	4		
Fish & fish products					18.8	0	25		
Minerals & metals					4.0	0	4		
Petroleum					3.2	20.0	4		
Chemicals					4.4	0	25		
Wood, paper, etc.					4.0	0	4		
Textiles					4.0	0	25		
Clothing					4.0	0	4		
Leather, footwear, etc.					4.0	0	4		
Non-electrical machinery					4.0	0	4		
Electrical machinery					4.0	0	4		
Transport equipment					4.0	0	4		
Manufactures, n.e.s.					4.0	0	4		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of traded TL		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		Simple	Weighted		Weighted	TL in %
	Year	Value	HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit					
Thailand	2005	43	1	2	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	2005	3	1	2	9.0	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Japan	2005	2	3	5	4.2	3.3	0.1	21.1	7.6
Mauritius	2005	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
United States	2005	1	4	14	9.2	7.7	0.0	25.0	14.4
Hong Kong, China	2005	1	4	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	1996
Simple average final bound	2006	79.2	76.3	79.6	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied		14.5	17.5	14.1		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	0
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	0	3.2	8.9	1.9	0.1	1.2	78.1	6.5	3.4
MFN applied	3.2	12.4	0	0.3	84.0	0	0	0	0
Imports									
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	94.6	3.1	1.1
MFN applied	0.4	17.3	31.8	0.0	49.4	0	0	0	0
Imports									

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	87.0	0	110	100	17.0	0	20		
Dairy products	32.5	0	80	100	12.5	0	20		
Fruit, vegetables, plants	67.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	20		
Coffee, tea	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	20		
Cereals & preparations	69.8	0	150	100	16.8	0	20		
Oilseeds, fats & oils	78.3	0	80	100	17.9	0	20		
Sugars and confectionery	61.3	0	80	100	16.0	0	20		
Beverages & tobacco	174.0	0	684	100	9.1	53.8	20		
Cotton	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	20		
Other agricultural products	65.0	0	80	100	17.2	0	20		
Fish & fish products	85.0	0	120	100	19.9	0	20		
Minerals & metals	76.6	0	90	100	10.6	0.7	20		
Petroleum	8.2	0	11	100	4.4	77.8	20		
Chemicals	77.2	0	90	100	9.6	0.9	20		
Wood, paper, etc.	80.0	0	80	100	19.2	0	20		
Textiles	79.9	0	80	100	19.3	0	20		
Clothing	80.0	0	80	100	20.0	0	20		
Leather, footwear, etc.	80.0	0	80	100	19.5	0	20		
Non-electrical machinery	80.0	0	80	100	10.2	0	20		
Electrical machinery	80.0	0	80	100	18.4	0	20		
Transport equipment	80.0	0	80	100	14.7	0	20		
Manufactures, n.e.s.	88.2	0	455	100	16.1	0	20		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
China	2005	97	1	1	1.7	0.0	0.0	85.7	100.0
Korea, Republic of	2005	31	1	2	7.2	1.5	1.5	66.7	99.9
Thailand	2005	16	2	3	6.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	2005	16	3	3	2.2	2.4	2.3	92.6	97.7
European Communities	2005	14	3	3	12.0	15.5	15.5	91.2	100.0
Philippines	2005	12	3	4	5.7	1.6	0.0	10.7	72.9

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	Non-WTO member	
Simple average final bound	2006	16.3	33.2	13.8	Binding coverage:	
Simple average MFN applied					Total	
Trade weighted average					Non-Ag	
Imports in billion US\$					Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV in %	
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)									
Agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied										
Imports	2006	21.8	9.4	4.1	10.1	29.6	17.9	0.8	3.6	9.6
Non-agricultural products										
Final bound										
MFN applied	2006	16.4	14.4	19.8	20.3	21.0	7.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
Imports										

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products					19.9	8.6	55		
Dairy products					20.8	0	40		
Fruit, vegetables, plants					20.7	16.4	30		
Coffee, tea					21.2	0	30		
Cereals & preparations					8.4	44.9	50		
Oilseeds, fats & oils					9.8	44.2	36		
Sugars and confectionery					21.9	0	30		
Beverages & tobacco					273.9	2.2	> 1000		
Cotton					15.0	0	15		
Other agricultural products					10.3	28.9	30		
Fish & fish products					28.1	3.5	30		
Minerals & metals					13.3	8.6	110		
Petroleum					16.2	20.0	67		
Chemicals					11.7	3.1	197		
Wood, paper, etc.					15.7	20.1	40		
Textiles					9.8	0.8	57		
Clothing					15.3	0	40		
Leather, footwear, etc.					8.3	28.5	30		
Non-electrical machinery					7.8	67.7	50		
Electrical machinery					20.2	18.5	35		
Transport equipment					13.3	25.2	50		
Manufactures, n.e.s.					24.6	22.0	250		

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref. margin	Duty-free imports	
	in million US\$		95% trade in no. of		traded TL			TL in %	Value in %
			HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted		
Thailand	2005	120	1	2	6.8	5.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Malaysia	2004	41	1	1	7.5	0.0	0.0	55.0	100.0
European Communities	2005	33	3	3	1.2	2.0	2.0	100.0	100.0
Turkey	2005	20	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Japan	2005	16	2	4	7.8	7.1	0.1	30.5	2.5
Canada	2005	4	3	5	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

World Tariff Profiles 2006

Country Pages

Through a joint effort of the WTO, UNCTAD and ITC, this publication offers the reader in a single, comprehensive document the main tariff parameters for each of the 150 WTO Members. A special effort was made also to include other countries and customs territories, and to ensure international comparability of the indicators. The tables will be updated on a yearly basis

The country pages are divided into two blocks covering (A) the domestic market access protection and (B) the protection faced in the six major export markets. In part A, information on bound and applied duties is shown by duty ranges and by sectors. Information for agricultural and non-agricultural duties is shown separately. In addition, there are indicators on the occurrence of special safeguards and on tariff quotas. In part B, the trade diversification and market access conditions in the major export markets are depicted. Taking into account preferential schemes as available in any of the three organizations' databases, trade-weighted preferential margins are also estimated.

In the comparison of bound and applied duties within countries and across countries, there are the following caveats that need to be taken into account. These relate to: (1) binding coverage; (2) tariff bindings not fully implemented; (3) the effects of different nomenclature breakdowns and (4) AVEs:

- While binding commitments cover all agricultural products, this is not always the case for non-agricultural goods. There are a number of WTO Members where the binding coverage for non-agricultural products is less – and sometimes much less – than 100 per cent.. Any comparison of bound and applied tariff indicators is only valid in cases of full binding coverage.
- For most WTO Members, except those who acceded most recently, all commitments dating back to the Uruguay Round have by now been implemented. In cases where commitments are not yet fully implemented, one may see MFN applied averages or maxima exceeding the corresponding bound duty indicators.
- In some cases, one can observe the average of bound duties to be lower than the average of MFN applied duties, although there is no single applied duty higher than the corresponding bound duty. Such an apparent binding violation may simply be the result of different nomenclature breakdowns. Bound duties are mostly expressed in HS 1996 nomenclature, whereas applied duties are expressed in HS 2002 nomenclature.
- Last but not least, the AVE calculation may affect the comparison between bound and applied duties, because the changes in nomenclature may have resulted in the use of different unit values. In other cases, bound duties have been expressed in a way that is not directly comparable with the currently used applied duties. In a number of cases, the estimated MFN applied AVEs were adjusted when the corresponding bound tariff lines were defined in *ad valorem* terms. In these cases, the corresponding bound *ad valorem* duty was used as a ceiling for the AVE estimate.

Country pages - Technical notes

Only duties and imports recorded under HS Chapters 01-97 are taken into account. National tariff lines that do not follow the standard HS nomenclature at the level of HS six-digit subheadings, either in HS1996 or HS2002, were discarded and not taken into account. All calculations are based on the complete standard nomenclature. In Parts A.1 and A.2, all simple averages are based on pre-aggregated HS six-digit averages. Pre-aggregation means that duties at the tariff line level are first averaged to HS six-digit subheadings. Subsequent calculations are based on these pre-aggregated averages.

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary

ROW TITLES	DESCRIPTION OR METHOD OF CALCULATION
Simple average final bound	Simple average of final bound duties excluding unbound tariff lines
Simple average MFN applied	Simple average of MFN applied duties
Trade weighted average	HS six-digit MFN tariff averages weighted with HS six-digit import flows
Imports in billion US\$	Imports in billion US\$
Binding coverage	Share of HS six-digit subheadings containing at least one bound tariff line. The percentage share is also presented separately for non-agricultural (Non-AG) tariff lines. Full binding coverage is indicated by 100 without further decimals. If some tariff lines are unbound but the result still rounds to 100 this is reflected by maintaining one decimal, i.e. 100.0.
AG: Tariff quotas (in %)	Per cent of HS six-digit subheadings in the schedule of agricultural concession covered by tariff quotas. Partial coverage is taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
AG: Special safeguards (in %)	Per cent of HS six-digit subheadings in the schedule of agricultural concessions with at least one tariff line subject to Special Safeguards (SSG). Partial coverage is taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.

Frequency distribution by duty ranges

The shares by duty ranges in the frequency distribution are based on the *pro rata* shares of tariff line level duties in the standard HS six-digit subheadings. For example, if there are two tariff lines in one HS six-digit subheading, one with a duty of 10 and one with a duty of 20, then half of the HS six-digit subheading is allocated to the 5-10 range and the other half to the 15-25 range. The frequency distribution includes AVEs whenever those were calculated. The percentages by duty ranges add up to 100 per cent for MFN applied duties unless there are non-computable AVEs or missing tariff lines for which no separate category was allocated. For bound duties, the duty ranges add up to the percentage of the binding coverage unless there are non-computable AVEs or missing tariff lines. Please note that the use of different nomenclatures for bound and MFN applied duties affects the comparability of bound and MFN applied duty shares by frequency ranges.

When trade is available at the tariff line level, imports are allocated on a tariff line basis to the respective duty ranges. Otherwise, HS six-digit imports are allocated on a *pro rata* basis to duty ranges, e.g. if there are two tariff lines in one HS six-digit subheading, one with a duty of 10 and one with a duty of 20 then half of the HS six-digit imports are allocated to the 5-10 range and the other half to the 15-25 range.

Share of HS six-digit subheadings subject to non-*ad valorem* duties. When only part of the HS six-digit subheading is subject to non-*ad valorem* duties, the percentage share of these tariff lines is used.

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

COLUMN HEADING		DESCRIPTION OR METHOD OF CALCULATION
Final bound duties	AVG	Simple average of final bound duties excluding unbound tariff lines
	Duty-free	Share of duty-free HS six-digit subheadings in the total number of subheadings in the product group. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
	Max	Highest <i>ad valorem</i> duty or calculated AVE within the product group
	Binding in %	Share of HS six-digit subheadings containing at least one bound tariff line. Full binding coverage is indicated by 100 without further decimals. If some tariff lines are unbound but the result still rounds to 100 this is reflected by maintaining one decimal, i.e. 100.0.
MFN applied duties	AVG	Simple average of MFN applied duties
	Duty-free	Share of duty-free HS six-digit subheadings in the total number of subheadings in the product group. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis.
	Max	Highest <i>ad valorem</i> duty or calculated AVE within the product group
Imports	Share in %	Share of imports falling under product group
	Duty-free in %	Share of MFN duty-free imports falling under product group in total imports in that product group. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis if tariff line imports are not available.

Part B Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

COLUMN HEADING		DESCRIPTION OR METHOD OF CALCULATION
Bilateral imports	in Mill US\$	Total imports of major partner countries
Diversification: 95 % trade in no. of	HS 2-digit	Number of HS Chapters with trade flows after exclusion of 5 per cent of smallest bilateral tariff line trade flows.
	HS 6-digit	Number of HS six-digit subheadings with trade flows after exclusion of 5 per cent of smallest bilateral tariff line trade flows
MFN Average of traded TL	Simple	Simple average of MFN duties based only on tariff lines with imports
	Weighted	Trade-weighted average MFN duty
Preference margin	Weighted	Trade-weighted average difference between the MFN duty and the most advantageous preferential duty. Tariff lines where either MFN or preferential duties cannot be expressed in <i>ad valorem</i> terms have been excluded.
Duty-free imports	TL in %	Duty-free tariff lines in per cent of all traded tariff lines; includes duty-free preferential treatment. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis if tariff line imports are not available.
	Value in %	Share of duty-free trade in per cent of all bilateral trade flows; includes duty-free preferential treatment. Partially duty-free subheadings are taken into account on a <i>pro rata</i> basis if tariff line imports are not available.

Definition of product groups used in part A.2

Product Group	MTN ¹	HARMONIZED SYSTEM NOMENCLATURE HS 2002
Agricultural products (AG)		
Animal products	17	Ch. 01, Ch. 02, 1601-02.
Dairy products	21	0401-06.
Fruits, vegetables, plants	12	Ch. 07, Ch. 08, 1105-06, 2001-08.
	19	0601-03, 1211, Ch. 13, Ch. 14.
Coffee, tea	13	0901-03, Ch. 18 (except 1802), 2101.
Cereals and preparations	x15	0407-10, 1101-04, 1107-09, Ch. 19, 2102-06, 2209.
	16	Ch. 10.
Oilseeds, fats & oils	18	1201-08, Ch. 15 (except 1504), 2304-06, 3823.
Sugars	14	Ch. 17.
Beverages and tobacco	20	2009, 2201-08.
	22	Ch. 24.
Cotton	x23	5201-5203
Other agricultural products	x15	0904-10
	x23	Ch.05 (except 0509), 0604, 1209-10, 1212-14, 1802, 230110, 2302-03, 2307-09, 290543-45, 3301, 3501-05, 380910, 382460, 4101-03, 4301, 5001-03, 5101-03, 5301-02.
Non-agricultural products (Non-AG)		
Fish and fish products	11	Ch. 03, 0509, 1504, 1603-05, 230120.
Minerals and metals	4	2601-17, 2620, Ch. 72-76 (except 7321-22), Ch. 78-83 (except 8304-05).
	9	Ch. 25, 2618-19, 2621, 2701-04, 2706-08, 2711-15, Ch.31, 3403, Ch. 68-71 (except 6807, 701911-19, 701940-59), 911310-20.
Petroleum	97	2709-10.
Chemicals	5	2705, Ch. 28-30 (except 290543-45 and 300590), Ch. 32-33 (except 3301 and 330620) ² , Ch. 34 (except 3403, 3406), 3506-07, 3601-04 and Ch. 37-39 (except 380910, 3823, 382460 and 392112-13, 392190).
Wood, paper, etc.	1	Ch.44, 45, 47, Ch. 48 (except 4815), Ch.49, 9401-04 (except 940490).
Textiles	x2	300590, 330620, 392112-13, 392190, 420212, 420222, 420232, 420292, Ch. 50-60 (except 5001-03, 5101-03, 5201-03, 5301-02), Ch. 63, 640520, 640610, 640699, 6501-05, 6601, 701911-19, 701940-59, 870821, 8804, 911390, 940490, 950291, 961210.
Clothing	x2	Ch. 61-62.
Leather, footwear, etc.	3	Ch. 40, Ch. 41 (except 4101-4103), 4201-05 (except 420212, 420222, 420232, 420292), 4302-04, Ch. 64 (except 640520, 640610, 640699), 9605.
Non-electrical machinery	7	7321-22, Ch. 84 (except 846721-29), 8608, 8709.
Electrical machinery	8	846721-29, Ch. 85(except 8519-24).
Transport equipment	6	Ch. 86 (except 8608), 8701-08 (except 870821), 8711-14, 8716, 8801-03, Ch. 89.
Manufactures, not elsewhere specified	10	2716, 3406, 3605-06, 4206, Ch. 46, 4815, 6506-07, 6602-03, Ch. 67, 6807, 8304-05, 8519-24, 8710, 8715, 8805, Ch. 90-93 (except 9113), 9405-06 and Ch. 95-97 (except 950291, 9605 and 961210).

¹ Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) categories were first defined in the Tokyo Round and adapted for the Harmonized System in the Uruguay Round. The product group breakdown in this publication deviates slightly from the previous definition, which was based on the HS 1992 nomenclature.

² The part of HS subheading 330210 which relates to products originally classified as agricultural has not been taken into account in the Chemicals product group.

Appendix F. Individual FIC Business Environment Baseline Data

Business Environment Baseline: Fiji

Indicator	Asia		
	Fiji	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	8	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	46	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	25.8	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	16	17.6	14
Time (days)	114	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	41.7	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	22	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	40	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	21	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	9	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	28	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	3	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	48	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	12	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	7	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	4	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	33.4	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	3	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	8	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	6.3	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	34	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	145	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	29.4	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	10.4	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	0.3	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	40.1	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	7	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	22	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$418	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	12	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	22	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$1,170	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	26	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	397	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	62.1	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	1.8	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	20.8	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Fiji

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	8
Documents Preparation Total	15
Customs	1
Inspection and Clearance	1
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	2
Terminal Handling	1
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	-
Transshipment	-
Terminal Handling Total	3
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	-
Inland transportation to Warehouse	-
Inland Transportation Other	-
Inland Transportation Total	2

Total Time to Import 22

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	120
Customs	\$	40
Ports and Terminals	\$	310
Inland Transportation	\$	700
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	1,170

Documents to Import

Total Number	12
Bill of lading	
Cargo container discharge	
Cargo manifest	
Commercial invoice	
Customs import declaration form	
Customs transit document	
Equipment interchange receipt	
Load list	
Packing list	
Ship arrival notice	
Stowage plan	
Technical standard/health certificate	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	9
Documents Preparation Total	16
Packing Goods	2
Arrange for Transport	-
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	-
Transportation from Border to Port	-
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	-
Transportation Other	-
Inland carriage and Handling Total	2
Customs	-
Inspection and Clearance	-
Pre-shipment inspection	-
Inland Customs Total	1
Waiting for Container Vessel	1
Loading onto Vessel	1
Terminal Handling	1
Transshipment	-
Terminal Handling Total	3

Total Time to Export 22

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	155
Customs	\$	33
Ports and Terminals	\$	50
Inland Transportation	\$	180
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	418

Documents to Export

Total Number	7
Bill of lading	
Certificate of origin	
Commercial invoice	
Container cleanliness certificate	
Customs export declaration form	
Dg form	
Steam and fumigation cleaning certificate	

Business Environment Baseline: Kiribati

Indicator	Asia		
	Kiribati	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	6	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	21	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	50	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	27	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	14	17.6	14
Time (days)	174	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	545.2	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	0	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	0	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	50	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	17	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	7.5	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	4.3	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	5	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	513	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	0.1	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	6	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	6	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	5	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	7	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	6	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	16	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	120	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	25.7	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	8.7	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	0	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	34.4	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	3	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	11	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$1,300	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	2	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	8	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$1,300	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	26	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	660	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	71	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	No practice	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	No practice	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	0	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Kiribati

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	1
Assemble and Process Documents	1
Documents Preparation Total	1
Customs	2
Inspection and Clearance	2
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	2
Terminal Handling	2
Vessel Waiting	2
Berthing and Uploading	2
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3
Arrange Transport	2
Inland Transportation Coastal	
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	2

Total Time to Import 8

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	120
Customs	\$	40
Ports and Terminals	\$	310
Inland Transportation	\$	830
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	1,300

Documents to Import

Total Number	2
Bill of lading	
Commercial invoice	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	1
Assemble and Process Documents	1
Documents Preparation Total	1
Packing Goods	2
Arrange for Transport	1
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	1
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	4
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	1
Waiting for Container Vessel	3
Loading onto Vessel	2
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	5

Total Time to Export 11

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	120
Customs	\$	40
Ports and Terminals	\$	310
Inland Transportation	\$	830
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	1,300

Documents to Export

Total Number	3
Bill of lading	
Commercial invoice	
Exports permits	

Business Environment Baseline: Marshall Islands

Indicator	Marshall Islands	Asia Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	5	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	17	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	18.1	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	9	17.6	14
Time (days)	81	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	37.6	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	0	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	0	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	0	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	10.5	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	0	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	No practice	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	No practice	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	No practice	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	5	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	2	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	0	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	3.3	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	20	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	128	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	0	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	12.2	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	54.4	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	66.6	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	-	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	-	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	-	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	9	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	15	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$2,115	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	34	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	432	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	26.5	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	2	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	17.9	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Marshall Islands

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	4
Assemble and Process Documents	6
Documents Preparation Total	10
Customs	1
Inspection and Clearance	1
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	3
Terminal Handling	1
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	1
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	1

Total Time to Import 15

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	35
Customs	\$	1,600
Ports and Terminals	\$	220
Inland Transportation	\$	260
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	2,115

Documents to Import

Total Number	9
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Commercial invoice	
Customs cargo release form	
Customs import declaration	
Packing list	
Ship arrival notice	
Stowage plan	
Terminal changes receipt	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	
Assemble and Process Documents	
Documents Preparation Total	0
Packing Goods	
Arrange for Transport	
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	0
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	0
Waiting for Container Vessel	
Loading onto Vessel	
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	0

Total Time to Export 0

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	-
Customs	\$	-
Ports and Terminals	\$	-
Inland Transportation	\$	-
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	-

Documents to Export

Total Number	0
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Business Environment Baseline: Micronesia

Indicator	Asia		
	Micronesia	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	7	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	16	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	135.9	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	15	17.6	14
Time (days)	73	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	21.3	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	33	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	0	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	11	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	6	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	0	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	No practice	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	No practice	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	No practice	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	6	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	0	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	0	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	2.7	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	9	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	128	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	0	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	7	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	54.4	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	61.3	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	-	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	-	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	-	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	7	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	21	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$895	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	25	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	775	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	77	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	5.3	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	3.1	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Micronesia

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	10
Assemble and Process Documents	14
Documents Preparation Total	14
Customs	2
Inspection and Clearance	1
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	2
Terminal Handling	
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	1
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	2

Total Time to Import 21

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	35
Customs	\$	-
Ports and Terminals	\$	600
Inland Transportation	\$	260
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	895

Documents to Import

Total Number	7
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Commercial invoice	
Customs import declaration form	
Packing list	
Ship arrival manifest	
Stowage plan	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	
Assemble and Process Documents	
Documents Preparation Total	0
Packing Goods	
Arrange for Transport	
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	0
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	0
Waiting for Container Vessel	
Loading onto Vessel	
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	0

Total Time to Export 0

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	-
Customs	\$	-
Ports and Terminals	\$	-
Inland Transportation	\$	-
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	-

Documents to Export

Total Number	0
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Business Environment Baseline: Palau

Indicator	Asia		
	Palau	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	8	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	28	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	4.9	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	13.1	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	23	17.6	14
Time (days)	114	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	6.8	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	11	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	0	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	4	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	6	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	0	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	5	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	14	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	0.4	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	5	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	0	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	0	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	2.7	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	18	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	128	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	0	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	6.8	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	67.8	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	74.6	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	7	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	20	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$860	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	9	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	27	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$860	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	43	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	622	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	33.2	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	1	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	22.5	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	38.2	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Palau

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	9
Documents Preparation Total	16
Customs	2
Inspection and Clearance	1
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	3
Terminal Handling	2
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	2
Ports Other	1
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	6
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	2

Total Time to Import 27

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	500
Customs	\$	50
Ports and Terminals	\$	260
Inland Transportation	\$	50
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	860

Documents to Import

Total Number	9
Bill of lading	
Commercial invoice	
Customs import declaration form	
Import license	
Preferential certificate	
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings	
Ship arrival notice	
Technical standard/health certificate	
Terminal charges receipt	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	7
Documents Preparation Total	14
Packing Goods	1
Arrange for Transport	1
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	1
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	2
Customs	1
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	1
Inland Customs Total	1
Waiting for Container Vessel	2
Loading onto Vessel	
Terminal Handling	1
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3

Total Time to Export 20

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	500
Customs	\$	-
Ports and Terminals	\$	310
Inland Transportation	\$	50
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	860

Documents to Export

Total Number	7
Bill of lading	
Customs export declaration form	
Equipment interchange report	
Export permit or licenses	
Packing list	
Preferential certificate	
Technical standard/health certificate	

Business Environment Baseline: Papua New Guinea

Indicator	Asia		
	PNG	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	8	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	56	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	28.2	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	20	17.6	14
Time (days)	218	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	110	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	11	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	20	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	10	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	9.7	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	39	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	4	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	72	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	5.1	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	6	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	5	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	5	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	6	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	44	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	198	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	22.1	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	11.2	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	10.9	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	44.3	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	5	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	30	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$584	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	10	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	32	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$642	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	22	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	440	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	110.3	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	3	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	22.5	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	24.1	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Papua New Guinea

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	14
Assemble and Process Documents	5
Documents Preparation Total	19
Customs	5
Inspection and Clearance	
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	5
Terminal Handling	2
Vessel Waiting	2
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	5
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	2
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	3

Total Time to Import 32

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	218
Customs	\$	57
Ports and Terminals	\$	233
Inland Transportation	\$	134
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	642

Documents to Import

Total Number	10
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Collection order	
Commercial invoice	
Customs cargo release form	
Customs import declaration form	
Customs transit document	
Packing list	
Ship arrival notice	
Terminal charges receipt	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	2
Assemble and Process Documents	2
Documents Preparation Total	4
Packing Goods	12
Arrange for Transport	
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	
Transportation from Border to Port	2
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	14
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	3
Pre-shipment inspection	5
Inland Customs Total	8
Waiting for Container Vessel	2
Loading onto Vessel	3
Terminal Handling	1
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	4

Total Time to Export 30

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	218
Customs	\$	58
Ports and Terminals	\$	174
Inland Transportation	\$	134
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	584

Documents to Export

Total Number	5
Bill of lading	
Certificate of origin	
Commercial invoice	
Customs export declaration form	
Packing list	

Business Environment Baseline: Samoa

Indicator	Asia		
	Samoa	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	9	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	35	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	45.5	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	19	17.6	14
Time (days)	88	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	105.1	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	11	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	20	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	10	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	6	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	8.7	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	5	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	147	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	1.8	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	7	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	5	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	6	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	6.3	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	36	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	224	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	15.1	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	7	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	0	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	22.1	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	7	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	15	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$1,120	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	8	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	19	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$1,265	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	30	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	455	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	15.3	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	2.5	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	15.2	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Samoa

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	5
Documents Preparation Total	12
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	3
Terminal Handling	1
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	1

Total Time to Import 19

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	485
Customs	\$	60
Ports and Terminals	\$	370
Inland Transportation	\$	350
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	1,265

Documents to Import

Total Number	8
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Customs cargo release form	
Customs import declaration form	
Import license	
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings	
Ship arrival notice	
Technical standard/health certificate	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	1
Documents Preparation Total	8
Packing Goods	1
Arrange for Transport	1
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	1
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	3
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	2
Waiting for Container Vessel	1
Loading onto Vessel	1
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	2

Total Time to Export 15

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	350
Customs	\$	50
Ports and Terminals	\$	370
Inland Transportation	\$	350
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	1,120

Documents to Export

Total Number	7
Bill of lading	
Commercial invoice	
Customs export declaration form	
Export permit or licenses	
Findings	
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings	
Technical standard/health certificate	

Business Environment Baseline: Solomon Islands

Indicator	Solomon Islands	Asia Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	7	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	57	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	68.9	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	13	17.6	14
Time (days)	74	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	501.1	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	22	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	20	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	20	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	21	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	7.5	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	44.3	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	10	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	297	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	4.9	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	4	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	3	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	7	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	7	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	5.7	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	33	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	80	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	21.9	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	8.7	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	3	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	33.6	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	8	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	15	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$805	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	5	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	12	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$788	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	25	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	455	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	69.8	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	1	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	23.3	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Solomon Islands

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	5
Assemble and Process Documents	
Documents Preparation Total	5
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	3
Terminal Handling	
Vessel Waiting	
Berthing and Uploading	
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	1
Arrange Transport	2
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	3

Total Time to Import 12

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	-
Customs	\$	15
Ports and Terminals	\$	307
Inland Transportation	\$	466
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	788

Documents to Import

Total Number	5
Bill of lading	
Commercial invoice	
Customs entry form	
Receipt	
Stowage plan	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	2
Assemble and Process Documents	6
Documents Preparation Total	6
Packing Goods	1
Arrange for Transport	2
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	1
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	3
Customs	3
Inspection and Clearance	1
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	4
Waiting for Container Vessel	1
Loading onto Vessel	1
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	2

Total Time to Export 15

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	259
Customs	\$	33
Ports and Terminals	\$	47
Inland Transportation	\$	466
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	805

Documents to Export

Total Number	8
Bill of lading	
Certificate of origin	
Commercial invoice	
Export declaration form	
Packing list	
Stowage plan	
Technical standard/health certificate	
Terminal changes receipt	

Business Environment Baseline: Tonga

Indicator	Asia		
	Tonga	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	4	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	32	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	10.3	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	15	17.6	14
Time (days)	81	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	174.6	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	0	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	20	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	0	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	7	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	0	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	0	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	4	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	108	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	10.2	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	5	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	3	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	3	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	8	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	4.7	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	22	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	164	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	54.3	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	0	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	1.9	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	56.2	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	6	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	12	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$265	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	9	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	17	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$360	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	30	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	510	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	47	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	2.7	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	22	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	25.6	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Tonga

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	7
Assemble and Process Documents	3
Documents Preparation Total	10
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	2
Terminal Handling	1
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	
Inland Transportation Total	2

Total Time to Import 17

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	35
Customs	\$	50
Ports and Terminals	\$	70
Inland Transportation	\$	205
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	360

Documents to Import

Total Number	9
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Commercial invoice	
Customs import declaration form	
Import license	
Packing list	
Ship arrival notice	
Stowage plan	
Terminal charges receipt	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	
Assemble and Process Documents	
Documents Preparation Total	7
Packing Goods	4
Arrange for Transport	1
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	1
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	2
Customs	
Inspection and Clearance	
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	1
Waiting for Container Vessel	1
Loading onto Vessel	1
Terminal Handling	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	2

Total Time to Export 12

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	55
Customs	\$	50
Ports and Terminals	\$	70
Inland Transportation	\$	90
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	265

Documents to Export

Total Number	6
Bill of lading	
Certificate of origin	
Commercial invoice	
Customs export declaration form	
Export permit or licenses	
Packing list	

Business Environment Baseline: Vanuatu

Indicator	Asia		
	Vanuatu	Pacific	OECD
Starting a Business (2006)			
Procedures (number)	8	8.2	6.2
Time (days)	39	46.3	16.6
Cost (% of income per capita)	61.3	42.8	5.3
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0	60.3	36.1
Dealing with Licenses (2006)			
Procedures (number)	7	17.6	14
Time (days)	82	147.4	149.5
Cost (% of income per capita)	398.9	207.2	72
Employing Workers (2006)			
Difficulty of Hiring Index	50	23.7	27
Rigidity of Hours Index	40	25.2	45.2
Difficulty of Firing Index	10	19.6	27.4
Rigidity of Employment Index	33	23	33.3
Nonwage labor cost (% of salary)	4	9.4	21.4
Firing costs (weeks of wages)	56.3	41.7	31.3
Registering Property (2006)			
Procedures (number)	2	4.2	4.7
Time (days)	188	85.8	31.8
Cost (% of property value)	7	4	4.3
Getting Credit (2006)			
Legal Rights Index	5	5	6.3
Credit Information Index	0	1.9	5
Public registry coverage (% adults)	0	3.2	8.4
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0	10.1	60.8
Protecting Investors (2006)			
Disclosure Index	5	5.2	6.3
Director Liability Index	6	4.4	5
Shareholder Suits Index	5	6.1	6.6
Investor Protection Index	5.3	5.2	6
Paying Taxes (2006)			
Payments (number)	32	29.8	15.3
Time (hours)	120	290.4	202.9
Profit tax (%)	0	19.7	20.7
Labor tax and contributions (%)	4.6	10.9	23.7
Other taxes (%)	9.8	11.6	3.5
Total tax rate (% profit)	14.4	42.2	47.8
Trading Across Borders (2006)			
Documents for export (number)	9	6.9	4.8
Time for export (days)	12	23.9	10.5
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	\$1,565	\$885	\$811
Documents for import (number)	16	9.3	5.9
Time for import (days)	14	25.9	12.2
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	\$1,975	\$1,037	\$883
Enforcing Contracts (2006)			
Procedures (number)	24	31.5	22.2
Time (days)	430	477.3	351.2
Cost (% of debt)	64	52.7	11.2
Closing a Business (2006)			
Time (years)	2.6	2.4	1.4
Cost (% of estate)	38	23.2	7.1
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	40	27.5	74

Trading Across Borders: Vanuatu

Time to Import (Days)

Conclude Purchase	3
Assemble and Process Documents	5
Documents Preparation Total	5
Customs	5
Inspection and Clearance	
Customs Clearance and Technical Control Total	5
Terminal Handling	1
Vessel Waiting	1
Berthing and Uploading	1
Ports Other	
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	1
Arrange Transport	1
Inland Transportation Coastal	1
Inland Transportation to Border	
Inland transportation to Warehouse	
Inland Transportation Other	1
Inland Transportation Total	3

Total Time to Import 14

Cost to Import (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	100
Customs	\$	65
Ports and Terminals	\$	910
Inland Transportation	\$	900
Total Official Cost to Import	\$	1,975

Documents to Import

Total Number	16
Bill of lading	
Cargo manifest	
Certificate of origin	
Collection order	
Commercial invoice	
Customs cargo release form	
Customs import declaration form	
Equipment interchange receipt	
Other : Transit document	
Other : Transit document	
Packing list	
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings	
Ship arrival notice	
Stowage plan	
Technical standard/health certificate	
Terminal charges receipt	

Time to Export (Days)

Conclude Purchase	3
Assemble and Process Documents	3
Documents Preparation Total	3
Packing Goods	1
Arrange for Transport	1
Transportation to Port (Coastal)	2
Transportation from Border to Port	
Transportation from Warehouse to Border	
Transportation Other	
Inland carriage and Handling Total	4
Customs	2
Inspection and Clearance	1
Pre-shipment inspection	
Inland Customs Total	2
Waiting for Container Vessel	2
Loading onto Vessel	1
Terminal Handling	1
Transshipment	
Terminal Handling Total	3

Total Time to Export 12

Cost to Export (US\$)

Official Cost of Assembling	\$	100
Customs	\$	45
Ports and Terminals	\$	900
Inland Transportation	\$	520
Total Official Cost to Export	\$	1,565

Documents to Export

Total Number	9
Bill of lading	
Certificate of origin	
Commercial invoice	
Customs export declaration form	
Equipment interchange report	
Packing list	
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings	
Shipping note	
Technical standard/health certificate	

Appendix G. Donor Assistance in the Pacific

A number of bilateral and multilateral donors provide development assistance to the Pacific island countries. Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) reached US\$933 million in 2004, distributed among 8 million people. Constituents in the Pacific receive more ODA per capita than any other region in the world, nearly US\$118 per person as compared to Europe (US\$37), Africa (US\$34), America (US\$13), and Asia (US\$6). Top bilateral donors in the region include Australia, the United States, France, New Zealand, and Japan. Multilateral donors include the European Community, Asian Development Fund, and UN agencies.

Table G-1
Donors to the Pacific Islands

	Percent of ODA to the Pacific	US\$ Million, 2004
BILATERAL		
Australia	49	446
United States	22	145
France	11	114
New Zealand	9	79
Japan	8	42
Other DAC Donors	2	9
MULTILATERAL		
European Community	59	66
Asian Development Fund	17	12
UNTA	12	10
UNICEF	5	4
UNDP	4	4
Other Multilaterals	3	2

SOURCE: Development Aid at a Glance, OECD.

Unfortunately, donor assistance targeting economic growth in the Pacific is limited. The primary focus of aid is in the social sector, which accounts for 57 percent of assistance. This is followed

by economic growth aid which accounts for 18 percent of aid in the region. Donors that include economic growth and production activities in their portfolios in the Pacific include Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Community.

With respect to aid flows to the FICs in particular, Australia and New Zealand are principal donors (with the exception of the compact countries where the United States is the principal donor.) The donor relationship with Australia and New Zealand is beneficial for the FICs as they consider PACER-Plus arrangements. This places the FICs in an ideal position to leverage donor financing for to assist with liberalization adjustment costs and to boost the effectiveness of liberalization in promoting economic growth. While it is unlikely that aid levels from Australia and New Zealand⁴⁹ will rise in the event of a PACER-Plus arrangement, effective reshuffling of aid priorities should be discussed within the context of the agreement.

Before this takes place it is incumbent on the FICs to establish priority areas for donor finance both regionally and on an individual basis. After these areas have been agreed upon on a regional basis and after national priorities have been established each FIC should produce a donor coordination plan that outlines these areas and defines a strategy for donor coordination between each FIC's main donors. This document should be distributed among donors and should form the basis of a dialogue between donors and FICs about ways to target donor financing for growth in the region with an eye towards building sustainable economies and reducing the overall donor burden in the future.

⁴⁹ In the 2006 white paper on the Australian government's overseas aid program: *Australian Aid: Promoting Growth and Stability*, AusAID states that, "Aid allocations to the Pacific have increased substantially in recent years and do not warrant wholesale increases."

Table G-2
Top FIC Donors

2004-2005 Average in USD Millions																
	Donor 1		Donor 2		Donor 3		Donor 4		Donor 5		Donor 6		Donor 7		Donor 8	
Cook Islands	NZ	4.2	Australia	2.0	AsDF	1.4	EC	0.6	Japan	0.2	UNTA	0.2	Canada	0.1		
FSM	USA	85.8	Japan	6.9	Australia	1.7	AsDF	1.4	NZ	0.3	UNTA	0.2	Canada	0.1		
Fiji	EC	20.8	Australia	18.1	Japan	13.9	NZ	3.1	UNICEF	2.7	UNDP	1.6	France	1.5	USA	1.3
Kiribati	Japan	6.4	Australia	6.2	EC	4.1	AsDF	2.0	NZ	1.9	USA	1.1	UNTA	0.6	Germany	0.1
Nauru	Australia	10.3	Japan	0.8	NZ	0.2	UNTA	0.1	Korea	0.1						
Niue	NZ	13.7	Australia	2.7	France	0.3	EC	0.3	UNTA	0.3	Canada	0.1	Japan	0.1		
RMI	USA	43.5	Japan	8.0	AsDF	1.2	Australia	0.9	UNTA	0.3	NZ	0.1				
Palau	USA	13.6	Japan	6.9	Australia	0.8	UNTA	0.1								
PNG	Australia	238.0	Japan	16.0	EC	15.0	AsDF	11.0	NZ	9.0	GFATM	4.0	Germany	4.0	UNTA	3.0
Solomon Islands	Australia	122.6	EC	13.1	NZ	11.0	Japan	8.5	Nether.	2.5	AsDF	1.8	UNTA	1.3	IDA	1.1
Samoa	Australia	12.4	Japan	8.6	IDA	5.8	NZ	5.1	AsDF	2.7	EC	2.6	UNTA	1.7	USA	1.1
Tonga	Australia	8.4	Japan	7.1	NZ	4.4	EC	3.7	IDA	2.9	USA	0.9	UNTA	0.7	Canada	0.1
Tuvalu	Australia	2.9	EC	2.7	NZ	1.4	Japan	0.9	Canada	0.3	AsDF	0.1	UNTA	0.1		
Vanuatu	Australia	19.1	France	5.3	NZ	4.8	EC	4.6	Japan	3.5	USA	1.7	UNTA	1.1	Canada	0.3

SOURCE: Development Assistance at a Glance, OECD.

Appendix H. Additional Resources

Asian Development Bank (ADB)	www.adb.org
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	www.apec.org
AusAID	www.ausaid.gov.au
Australia National University: College of Asia and the Pacific	www.rspas.anu.edu.au
Bilaterals.org	www.bilaterals.org
Doing Business	www.doingbusiness.org
Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP)	http://www.spc.int/piocean/CROP/spocc.htm
Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ)	www.foodstandards.gov.au
Forum Fisheries Agency	www.ffa.int/
Fiji Trade Standards and Quality Control	www.pasc.standards.org.au
FAO Resources for HACCP	www.fao.org/DOCREP/005/Y1579E/y1579e03.htm
International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)	www.ictsd.org
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	www.imf.org
International Trade Center (ITC)	www.intracen.org
International Telecommunication Union	www.itu.int
Pacific Islands Association of NGOs	www.piango.org
Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP)	www.eastwestcenter.org/pidp-ab.asp
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS)	www.forumsec.org
National Institute for Standards and Industrial Technology (NISIT)	www.nisit.gov.pg
NZAID	www.nzaid.govt.nz
Organization for Economic Co-	www.oecd.org

operation and Development (OECD)	
Oceania Customs Organization (OCO)	www.ocosec.org
ACP Group of States	www.acpsec.org
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	www.spc.org.nc
South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO)	www.spto.org
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	www.unctad.org
University of the South Pacific (USP)	www.usp.ac.fj
World Bank: Pacific Islands	www.worldbank.org/pi
World Customs Organization (WCO)	www.wcoomd.org
World Trade Organization (WTO)	www.wto.org
World Tourism Organization (WTO)	www.world-tourism.org