

Political, Economic and Social Vulnerabilities in the Pacific Islands

Case Studies from the Fiji Islands

Invited Presentation

Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, India

December 7th, 2006

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School of Geography



Soldiers remove police weapons

SOLDIERS yesterday removed guns and ammunition from the police armoury, saying it was a security measure.

They also set up a roadblock at Savanai in Naitasiri, forcing Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase, who was in Viti to open the Parliament Provincial Council meeting, to fly back to Suva by helicopter with his wife Lela.

Military commander Commodore Voreqe Baniarama said the removal of weapons from the Police Tactical Response Division in Naitasiri was done after discussions with the police. He said the delay in the removal of the guns was because of a misunderstanding with Assistant Police Commissioner Kevusi Bulaminalabatu.

"The manner in which the weapons were removed was the result of a misunderstanding between the PDR armoury and the assistant police commissioner Kevusi Bulaminalabatu," he said.

He said the military would also disarm bodyguards attached to ministers and the Prime Minister.

Commodore Baniarama said the securing of the police weapons was to ensure the safety of divisional personnel because they did not want to present an opportunity for the weapons to be used against the military.

"Having said that, the military is very much aware of the important role of the police in such situations like that of the current situation in Fiji," he said.

"The military and the police will work together to ensure the security and safety of all the people of Fiji."

He warned people who are thinking of conducting criminal activities against the people or military and police during this time not to do so.

Commodore Baniarama said he understood that weapons belonging to bodyguards for ministers and the Prime Minister's security detail had been returned.

He said the security forces would ensure the security of people of the nation.

When questioned who was in charge of country now, Commodore Baniarama said he did not wish to make a comment.

Last night Mr. Qarase was supposed to meet President Ratu Josefa Iloilo but returned home after soldiers wanted him to get off at the gate and walk. He refused and returned to his residence. He

said he was summoned by the President's office before 5pm to be part of a meeting at Government House.

"I was told by the military officers who had increased in numbers to get off the vehicle and walk to Government House which was quite a distance. I refused and returned home," he said.

He said he was not sure what the meeting would be about with the President last night but he would have a press conference after his Cabinet meeting today.

On Sunday Mr. Qarase said he would also reveal the ever-changing demands of the military that had made it hard for them to reach an understanding.

He said the military always came up with new demands which made it hard for them to come to an understanding and this had prompted the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Qarase was flown by helicopter from Naitasiri amid fears that soldiers would arrest him at the Savanai checkpoint.

Former Land Force Commander Colonel Jone Baledrokadroka was at Naitasiri when Mr. Qarase boarded the helicopter.

Mr. Qarase's bodyguards returned to Suva in his Government vehicles.

Speaking to the Parliament council he said his Government was elected by the people and there was no way they would allow the military commander to dictate to them how to run the Government.

He did not mind his words when he said the Government was experiencing hard times. Mr. Qarase said his Government clearly was 30 seats and had two independents on their side which took the number to 32 out of the 71 seats.

Mr. Qarase emphasised the importance of having faith in the rule of democracy and an elected Government and that no one was above the law.

He said what was clear was that Commodore Baniarama had issues he wanted the Government to address and that was what was making the impasse difficult to resolve.

Mr. Qarase said in the Parliament meeting last week between the two leaders he gave in some of the demands made by Commodore Baniarama.

Continued on Page 2
 Edited on Page 6



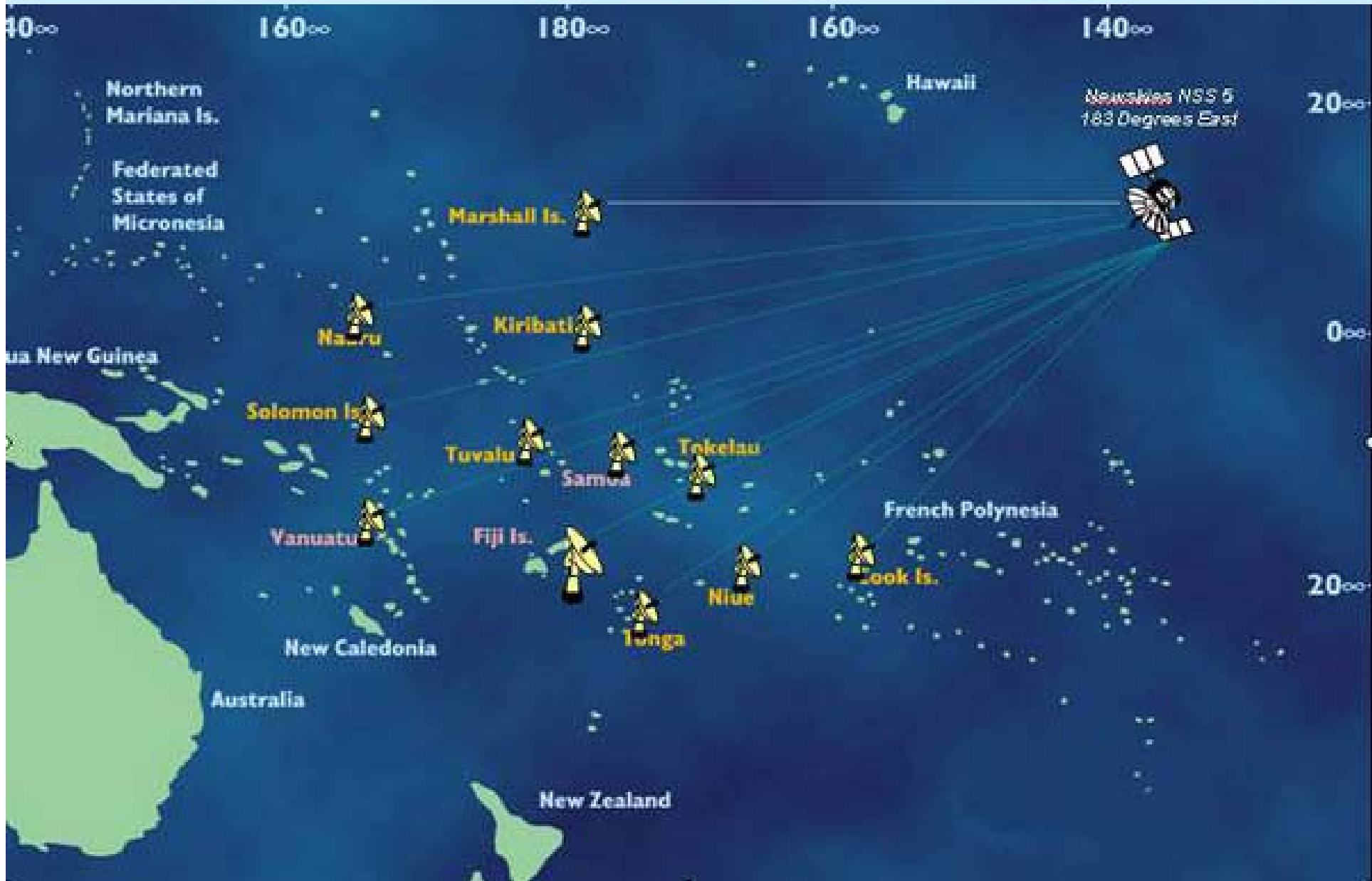
FijiSUN

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2006

SUN (FJI) NEWS LIMITED 70c VIP

Under
the
gun

By force ... a naval officer mans a roadblock into the capital at Wulu Bay last night after the military took control of the police armoury at Naitasiri yesterday. Photo: KAILASH RAO











Soziale Verwundbarkeit

"Vulnerability has (thus) two sides: an external side of *risks*, shocks and stress to which an individual or household is subject; and an internal side which is defencelessness, meaning a lack of means to *cope* without damaging loss"

Robert Chambers 1989

Small Island Developing States and Their Economic Vulnerabilities

LINO BRIGUGLIO*

Foundation for International Studies of the University of Malta

World Development, Vol. 23, No. 9, pp. 1615–1632, 1995

- **Summary:**
- Many “*Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*” feel a special economic disadvantage, which is the result of their **small size**, their **remote location** and their **proneness to natural disasters**.
- These factors make the economies of SIDS very vulnerable against forces that are outside of their control.
- The per-capita-income of the SIDS often does not reveal this vulnerability.

Small States, Small Problems? Income, Growth, and Volatility in Small States

WILLIAM EASTERLY and AART KRAAY *
The World Bank, Washington, DC, USA

World Development Vol. 28, No. 11, pp. 2013–2027, 2000

Summary:

The article examines whether SIDS are economically more vulnerable than other states.

The authors conclude that SIDS tend to have a higher per-capita-income than other states.

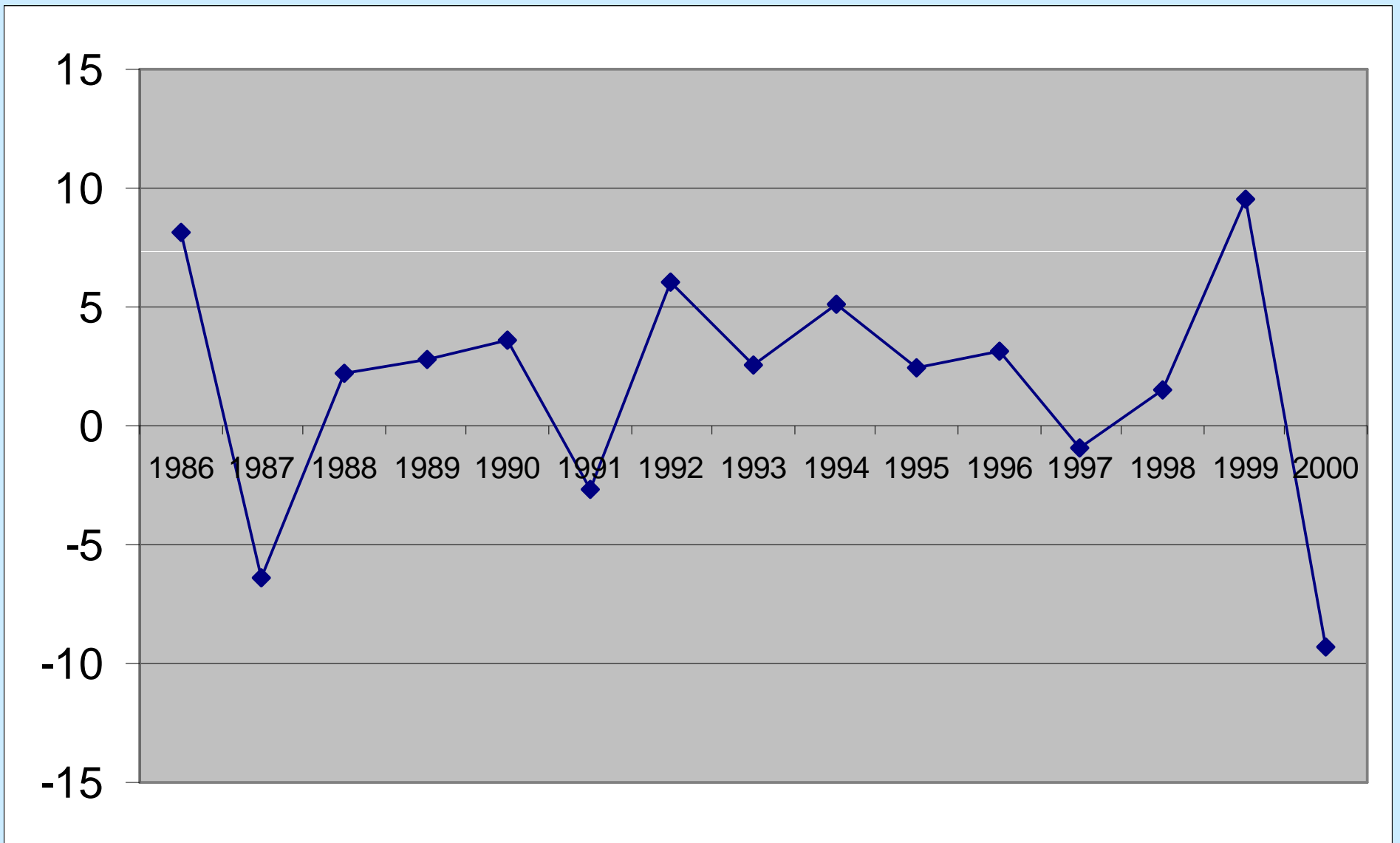
“We conclude that small states are no different from large states, and so should receive the same policy advice than large states do”.

Critique: Concept of Vulnerability of Small Island Developing States

- Countries are not vulnerable per se
- The group of SIDS is rather heterogeneous
- People are actors but not necessarily victims
- In most cases vulnerability is combined to other “location” and “size”
- However this does not mean that “location” and “size” are irrelevant. They are two amongst many factors.

Growth of GDP in Fiji

(1986 - 2000, in %)

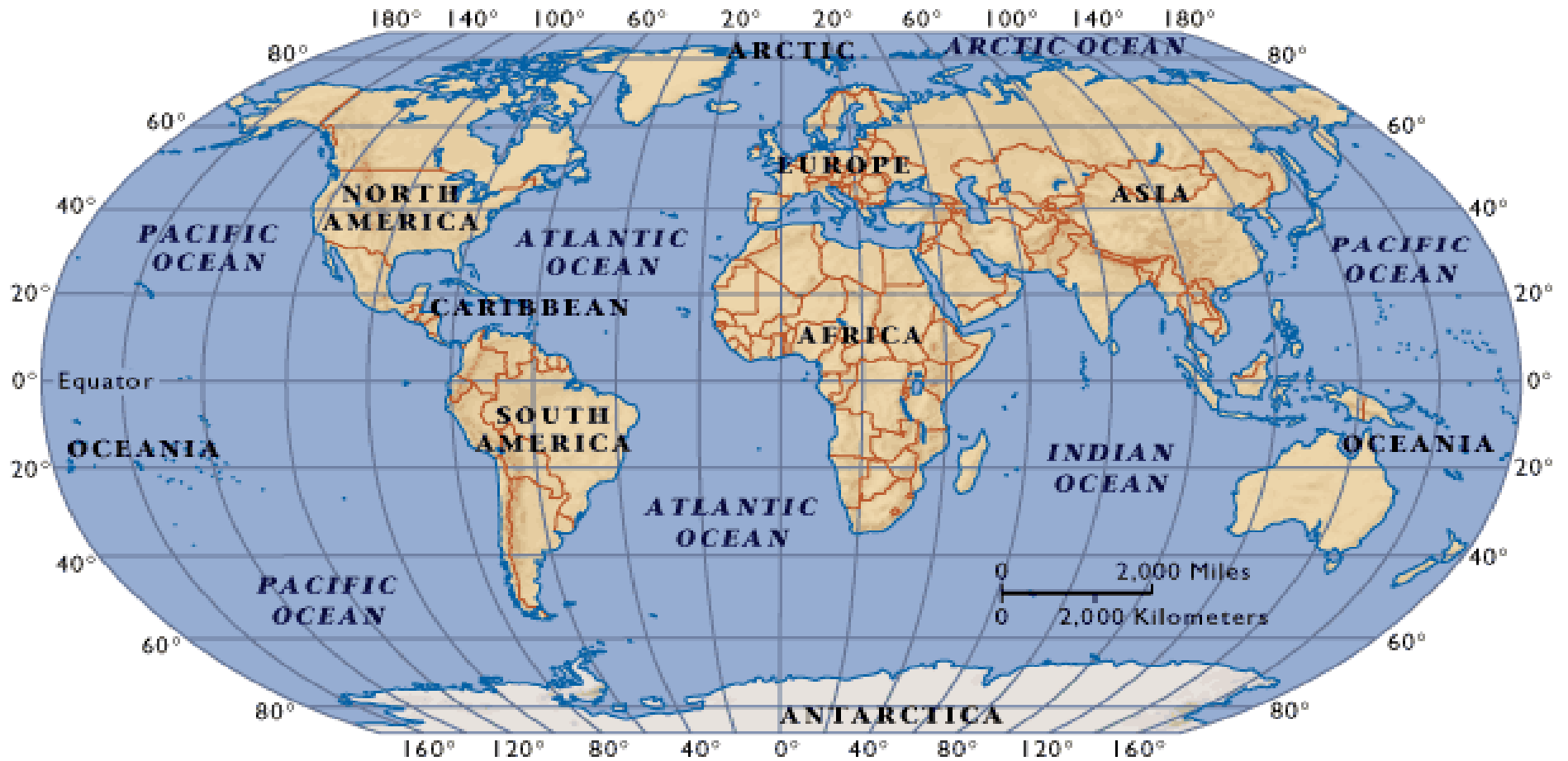


The Region

The Pacific Islands.....

- Are often left out
 - they are so small that you hardly can see them on a world map.
- Are often in the Periphery
 - most of the map projections put Europe (and Africa) in the center and thus the Pacific Islands to the rim of the map.

The World



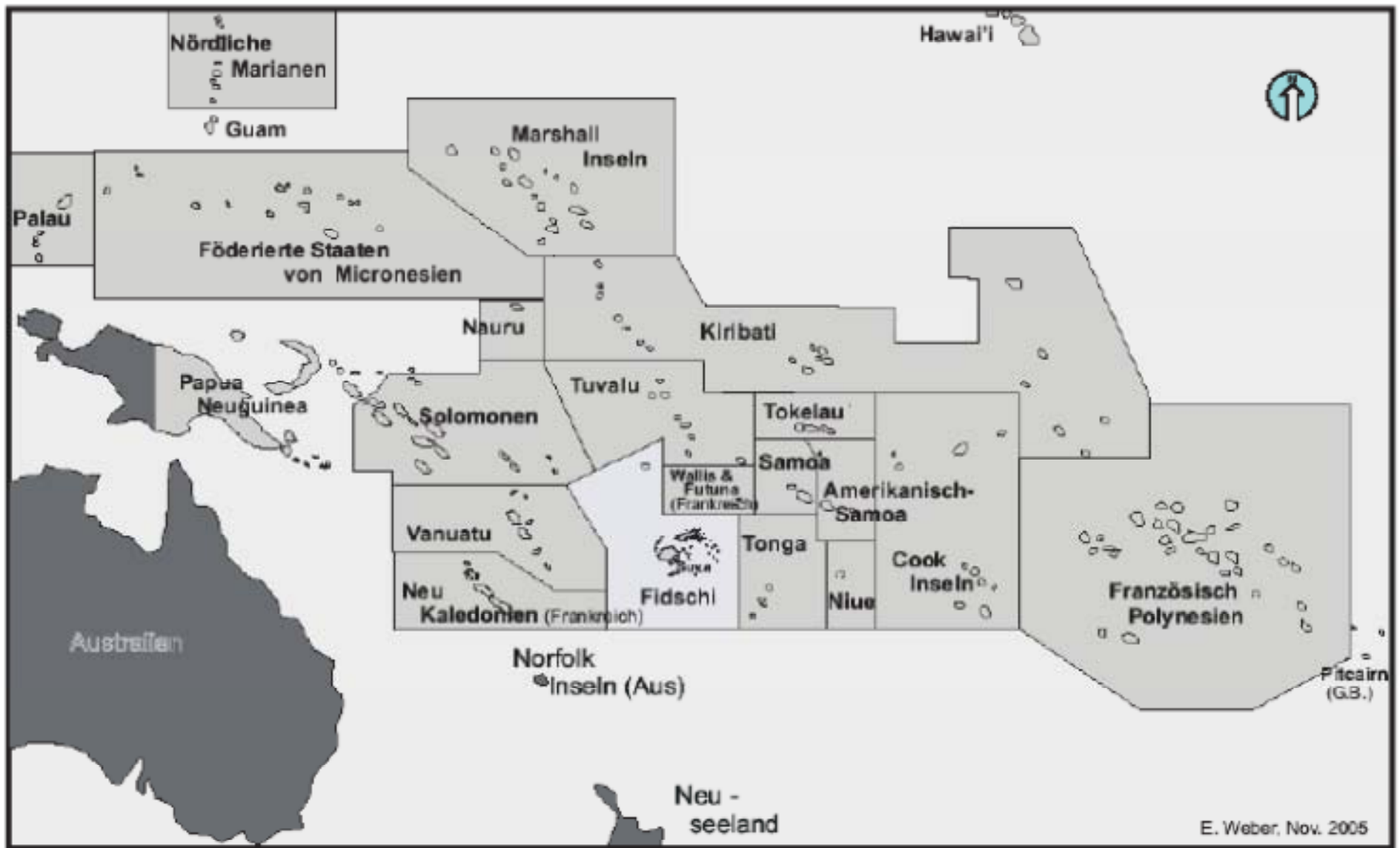
The Pacific Islands are (typically)

.....

- A huge number of (mainly) tiny islands scattered over thousands of kilometers of ocean.
- Small in population but even smaller in land mass, and thus with a high population density.
- Former colonies of Britain, USA, France, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Germany. Some islands are still colonies today.
- Little diversified in their economic structure, highly dependent on imports (for even most of their food requirements) and foreign aid.

EEZs, Land Area and Population of Pacific Island Countries

Country	EEZ (km²)	Land Area (km²)	Population (2001)
Pitcairn	800.000	5	47
Tokelau	290.000	10	1.500
Niue	390.000	259	1.900
American Samoa	34.700	97	5.600
Tuvalu	900.000	26	10.100
Nauru	310.000	21	11.800
Wallis & Futuna	242.700	255	14.600
Cook Islands	1.830.000	240	18.900
Palau	629.000	460	19.500
Marshall Islands	2.131.000	180	57.700
Northern Mariana Islands	777.000	471	78.800
Kiribati	3.550.000	690	85.900
Tonga	700.000	699	100.500
FSM (Micronesia)	2.978.000	710	111.000
Guam	218.000	541	157.700
Samoa	120.000	2.935	174.100
Vanuatu	680.000	11.880	196.500
New Caledonia	1.230.891	19.103	221.000
French Polynesia	5.030.000	3.265	237.500
Solomon Islands	1.340.000	27.556	432.300
Fiji	1.290.000	18.272	820.200



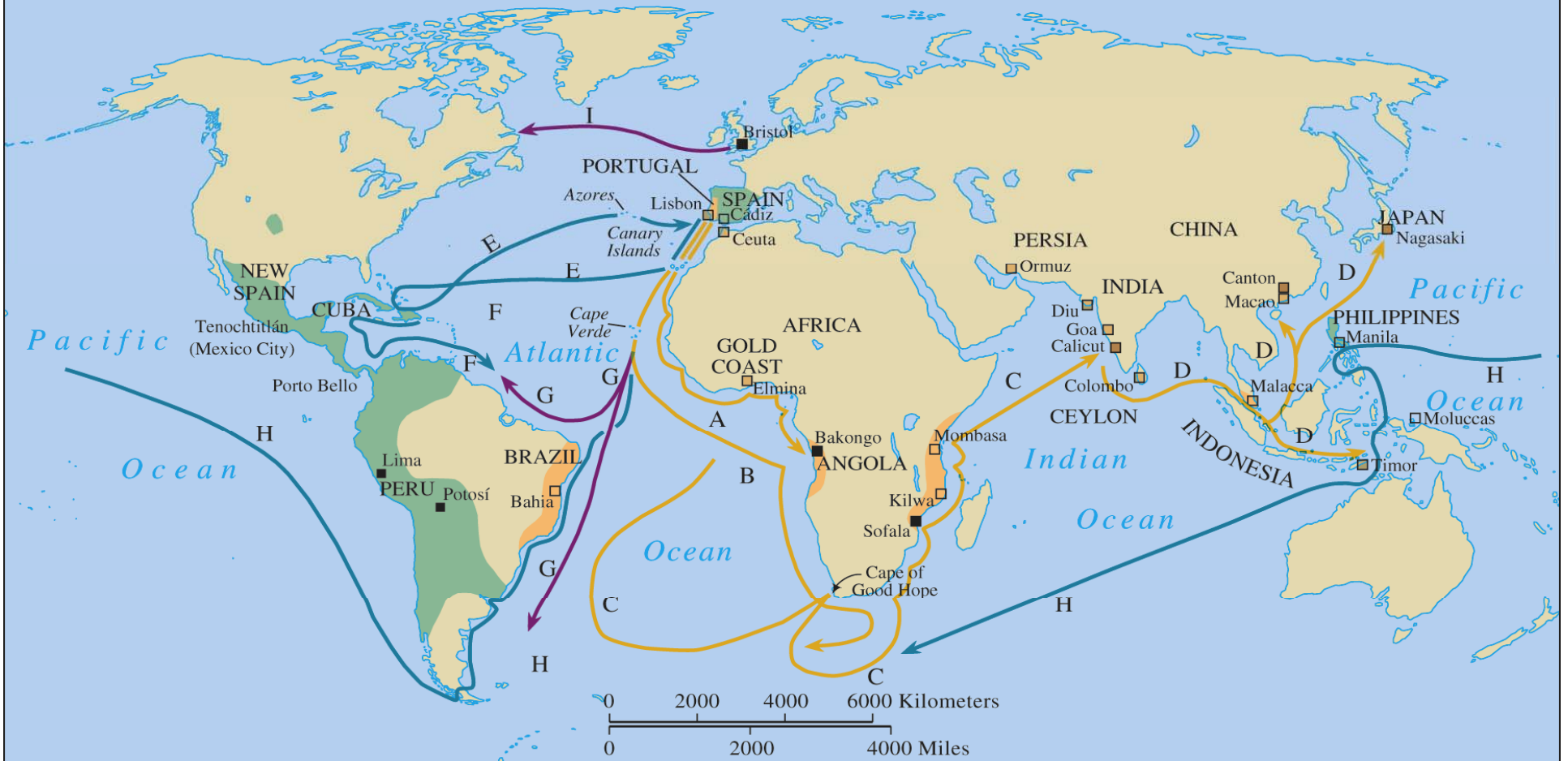
Karte 1: Die Pazifische Inseln









Some words about history....

- The first Europeans visited the Pacific Islands at the beginning of the 16th century (in 1520-21 Magellan sailed from South America via Guam to the Philippines). Until the beginning of the 19th century there is hardly any European influence in the Pacific Islands.
- After a short period of first contacts between Pacific Islanders and Europeans at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century there are various stages of a rather short colonial period.

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Dias, 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502 |
| C da Gama, 1497–1499 | H Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Cabot, 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492 | |



 Areas under Spanish control	 Spanish trading cities	 Spanish routes
 Areas under Portuguese control	 Portuguese trading cities	 Portuguese routes
	 Independent trading cities	 Other routes

Some words about history....

- Different stages of colonial exploitation
 - Extraction of rare (and exotic) Resources
 - Whaling, sandalwood, sea-cucumber (bêche-de-mere), pearls
 - Extraction of mineral Resources
 - Nickel, Phosphate, Guano, Gold
 - Production of agricultural stable goods
 - Coconut, cotton, sugarcane

Case Studies



Sugarcane

- Fiji's sugar sector
 - Cultivation of sugarcane since 1870 around Suva. 1882 first sugar mill in Nausori.
 - Soon center of production shifted to the western and northern parts of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
 - A number of companies were active in the sugar sector, but after 1926 the Australian Colonial Sugar Refining Company (CSR) managed to create a monopoly.
 - 1973 the CSR withdraws from Fiji, and the Fiji Sugar Corporation Ltd takes over the assets.

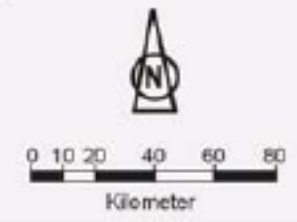
Fidschi

Grosse, hohe Inseln vulkanischen Ursprungs



-  Zuckerrohr - Anbau
-  Hauptstadt
-  Stadt
-  Fluss

hauptsächlich kleine, flache Kalkstein-Inseln



Fiji's sugar sector

- Structural Change

- Originally sugar was grown on large estates. When indentured labor system disappeared after 1916 production slowly converted into a system of small holdings by tenant farmers.
- Most of the growers are Indo-Fijians, while the land belongs to indigenous Fijians.
- Since 1997 problems of expiring land leases under the Agricultural Landlord and Tenant Act (ALTA)
- For many decades the sugar economy has been the backbone of Fiji's economy, earning most foreign exchange.
- Due to as number of problems the industry in on its decline.

Fiji's sugar sector

- Contributes about F\$250 Mill. To GDP (about 8 per cent)
- More than one third of Fiji's workforce is employed directly or indirectly in the sugar sector
- About 22,500 farms cultivate sugarcane
- Average size of holding is about 4,5 ha
- Average Gross Income about F\$9000 per year.
- About 15,000 seasonal agricultural labourers (mainly landless)
- Four sugar mills with an annual capacity of about 500,000 t of sugar.





Land property in Fiji

- Fijian Customary owned land 88 percent
- Freehold land 8 percent
- Crown land 4 percent

Internal Problems

Table 5: Expiry of all ALTA leases, 1997–2024

Year	Leases	Year	Leases	Year	Leases
1997	134	2008	299	2019	306
1998	237	2009	278	2020	152
1999	1594	2010	374	2021	168
2000	1955	2011	445	2022	135
2001	458	2012	419	2023	148
2002	622	2013	487	2024	88
2003	432	2014	380	2025	85
2004	600	2015	784	2026	65
2005	463	2016	361	2027	54
2006	521	2017	177	2028	13
2007	652	2018	254		
Total	7,668		4,258		1,214
Grand Total	13,140				

Source: Verification Status Report, Ministry of Agriculture & ALTA, 1997.

group	Chief / Headman	No of families	Share from lease
Native Land Trust Board (NLTB)			15 %
Vanua	Turaga – Ni – Taukai	1	5%
Yavusa (tribe)	Turaga – Ni – Qali	1	10%
Mataqali (clan)	Turaga – Ni – Mataqali	1	15%
Member of Mataqali		Can be several 100s	55%
Tokatoka (individual family)			0%

Sharing of lease money

Fiji and Sugar

- **The Sugar Protocol (1975)**
 - replaced the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) of 1950 by which the UK guaranteed to purchase specified quantities of sugar at prices which were by an average 165 per cent of the world market price (1951-1973)
 - agreement between the EC and the ACP countries; part of the Lome Convention.
 - Preferential quota of 13.047 million tonnes white sugar equivalents.
 - Fiji has a quota of 165 348 metric tons, i.e. 12.7 per cent

World market price and EU producer Price for sugar

	World Market Price	EU Producer Price	Difference
1970	29.69	67.71	228.06%
1975	110.94	92.47	83.35%
1980	114.85	106.08	92.36%
1985	26.27	115.08	438.07%
1990	45.05	109.82	243.77%
1995	41.95	106.17	253.09%
1996	39.65	104.77	264.24%
1997	43.48	106.34	244.57%
1998	34.82	106.37	305.49%
1999	25.34	106.34	419.65%
2000	33.96	106.34	313.13%

Produktion		Exporte		Importe	
Brasilien	26,400,000	Brasilien	13,311,194	EU (15)	4,663,627
EU (15)	16,506,000	EU (15)	7,437,283	Russland	4,276,735
Indien	15,450,000	Thailand	5,350,017	Südkorea	1,561,113
China	10,730,000	Australien	2,402,453	Indonesien	1,540,388
USA	7,843,000	Kuba	1,808,967	USA	1,528,766
Thailand	6,900,000	Colombien	1,305,167	Ukraine	1,488,163
Mexico	5,330,000	Indien	1,275,113	Japan	1,479,183
Australien	4,994,000	Südafrika	1,004,214	Kanada	1,445,461
Pakistan	4,047,000	Mauritius	491,975	Malaysien	1,371,447
Colombien	2,635,000	Polen	459,950	China	1,240,425
gesamt 1 - 10	100,835,000	gesamt 1 - 10	34,846,333	gesamt 1 - 10	20,595,308
gesamt Welt	141,955,000	gesamt Welt	42,002,976	gesamt Welt	40,499,990
1-10 Anteil globale Produktion	71.03	1-10 Anteil globale Exporte	82.96	1-10 Anteil globale Exporte	50.85

Tabelle 1: Die wichtigsten Produzenten, Export- und Importländer von Zucker (2003)

Alternative livelihoods

Einnahmen aus Zuckerexporten, Tourismus und Textilexporten

Jahr	Zucker (F\$m)	Tourismus (F\$m)	Textil (F\$m)	% des BSP		
				Zucker	Tourismus	Textil
1980	174,2	108,0	0,2	18,3	11,3	0,0
1981	131,6	122,0	0,1	12,9	12,0	0,0
1982	125,1	142,0	0,2	12,1	13,8	0,0
1983	111,9	135,0	0,5	9,7	11,7	0,1
1984	110,0	161,4	0,9	9,3	13,7	0,1
1985	111,8	168,7	2,0	8,4	12,7	0,1
1986	133,7	185,0	4,8	10,1	13,9	0,4
1987	186,3	148,4	8,8	13,0	10,4	0,7
1988	198,3	186,5	30,1	12,7	12,0	2,1
1989	228,3	295,6	97,3	13,2	17,1	6,2
1990	223,7	294,6	113,7	12,9	17,0	6,6
1991	220,4	286,3	131,1	12,0	15,6	7,1
1992	221,3	328,1	116,7	11,2	16,5	5,8
1993	230,7	347,4	128,1	10,6	16,0	5,9
1994	252,2	393,0	140,9	11,0	17,1	6,2
1995	276,1	405,0	185,0	11,5	16,8	7,9
1996	301,7	415,0	189,9	11,8	16,2	7,5
1997	213,4	447,0	200,1	8,2	17,2	7,9
1998	244,2	568,0	302,8	9,5	22,1	11,9
1999	263,2	559,0	322,1	10,2	21,7	12,6
2000	237,5	414,0	332,9	9,2	16,1	13,0
2001	222,0	496,0	313,9	8,5	19,2	12,3
2002		554,9	236,2		15,9	6,8
2003	222,4	638,8	263,6	5,1	14,6	6,0
2004	204,1	717,6	269,2	4,3	15,2	5,7
2005	217,8	733,2	145,2	4,3	14,5	2,9

Quelle: Reserve Bank of Fiji, verschiedene Jahresreports





Fiji's Tourism Industry, 1988-2000

Year	Local ownership	Foreign ownership
1988	1	5
1989	0	6
1990	2	12
1991	1	6
1992	0	5
1993	1	21
1994	0	11
1995	0	13
1996	1	7
1997	2	9
1998	0	14
1999	0	12
2000	0	3
Total	8 (6%)	124 (94%)

Note: Foreign ownership includes joint ventures between foreign nationals and figures in brackets include ownership as a percentage of total ownership in the industry. Source: Fiji Islands Trade and Investment Bureau, (2001).

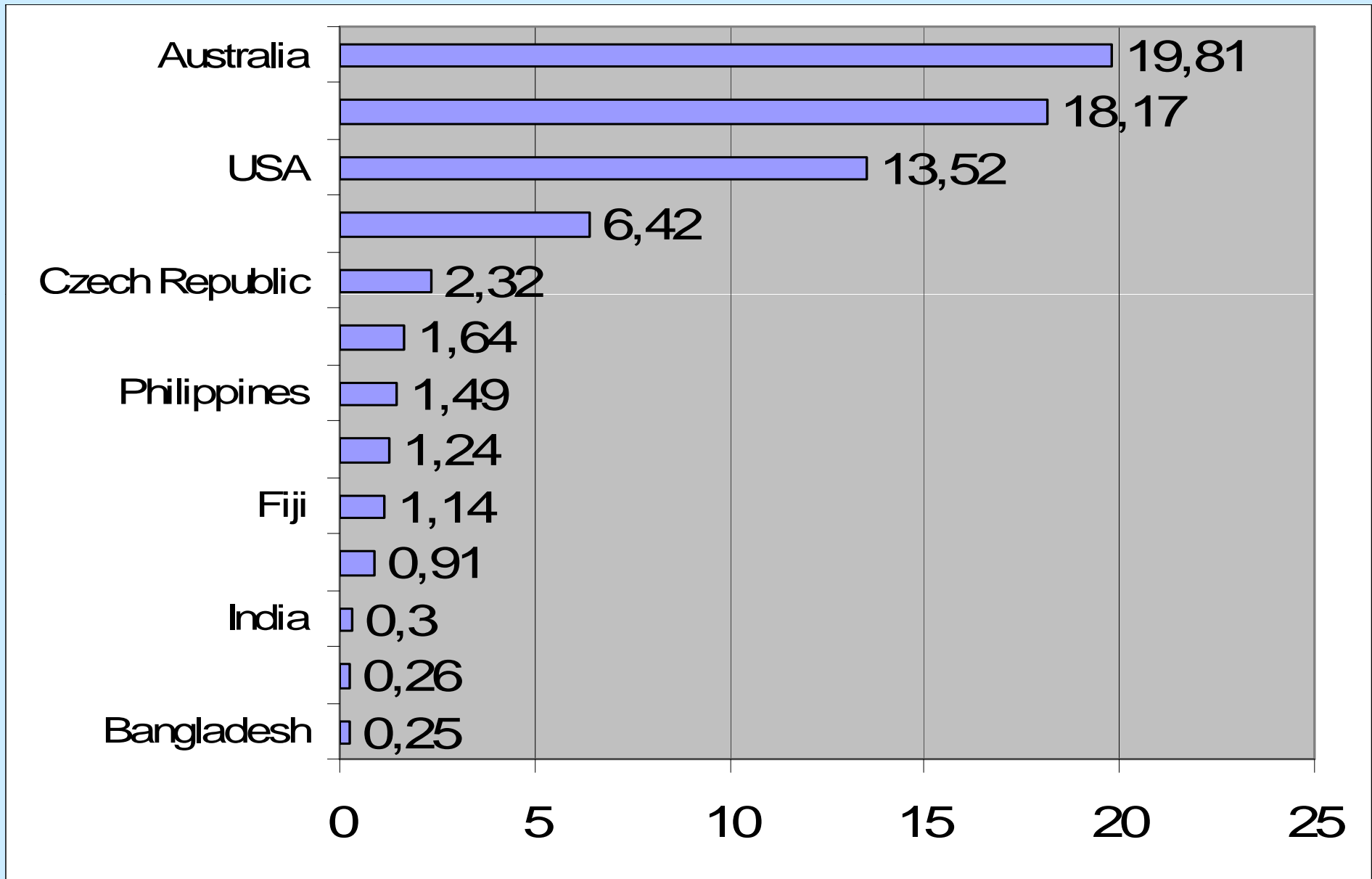


Entwicklung der Textilexporte Fidschis

Jahr	Wert der Exporte (F\$ Millionen)	Anteil an Exporten (%)	Anteil an BSP (%)
1986	4,8	1,6	0,36
1987	8,8	2,2	0,66
1988	30,1	5,7	2,10
1989	97,3	14,8	6,24
1990	113,7	15,5	7,73
1991	131,1	19,7	7,14
1992	116,7	16,8	5,78
1993	128,7	17,5	5,92
1994	140,9	18,4	6,20
1995	185,0	21,4	6,62
1996	189,9	21,3	7,41
1997	200,1	22,9	7,70
1998	302,8	29,8	10,80
1999	322,1	31,6	11,40
2000	332,9	32,7	11,80
2001	313,9	30,8	11,10
2002	236,2	19,2	5,86
2003	263,6	20,8	6,02
2004	269,2	22,4	5,69
2005	145,2	12,2	2,86

Stundenlöhne in der Textilindustrie

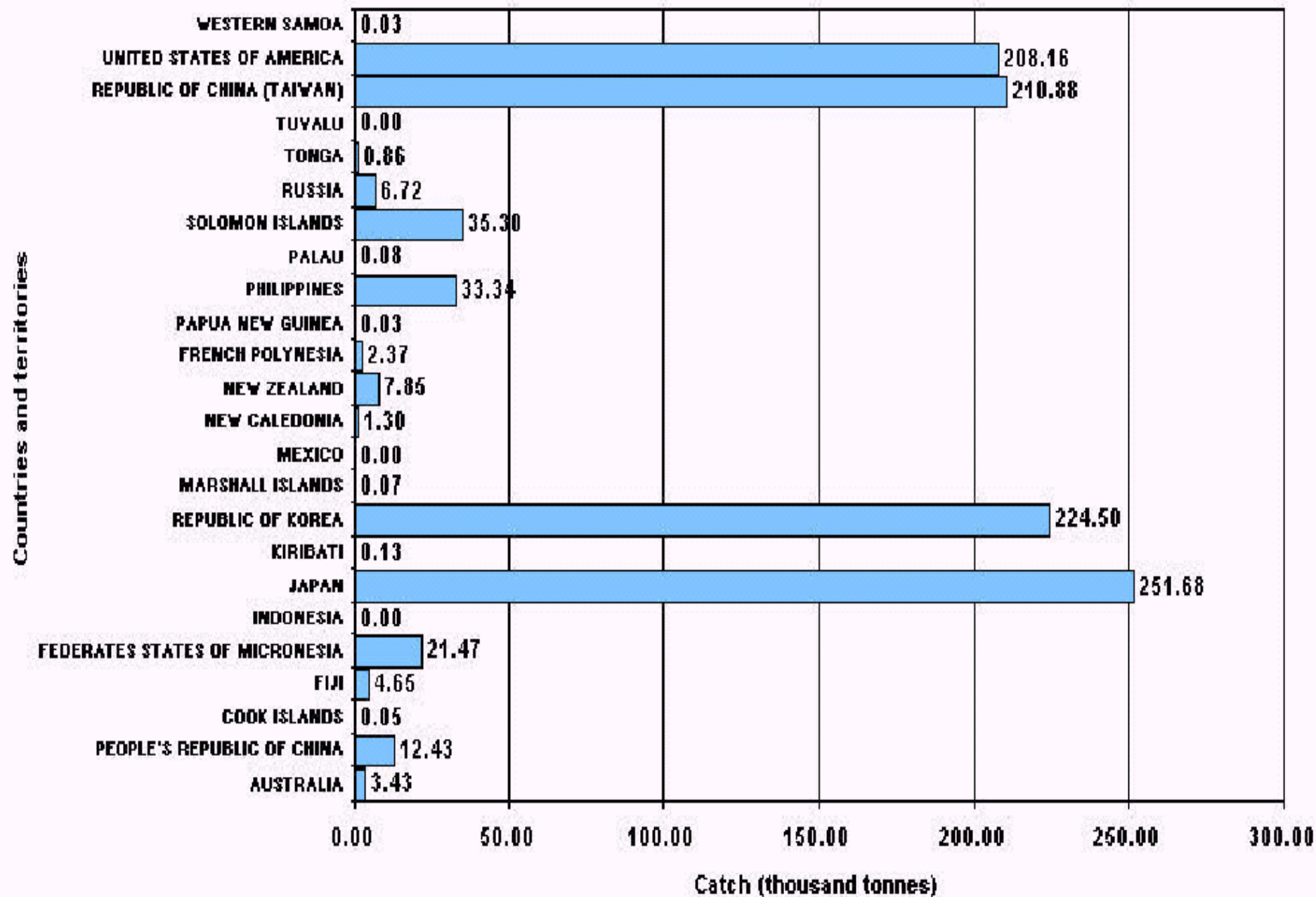
(in F\$, 1996)







Tuna catches by States and territories in the South Pacific Commission statistical area for 1994







Kava

(Piper methysticum);

Kava - Ban



- Everyone can enjoy Kava!

Noni - Juice





Emigration of *Pacific Islanders*

- People from Polynesia have a long tradition of emigration to Pacific Rim metropolitan areas like New Zealand, Australia and the USA.
- More than half of the population of the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoan, Tokelau und Tonga live abroad.
- In Melanesia emigration was until recently only by Fijians of Indian origin. Between 1987 and 2001 Fiji lost more than 75,000 people. Recently also a strong emigration of indigenous Fijians has started.

Table 3: PIC Populations and Populations Abroad

Country	Year	Total in country	Total indigenous	in US	in NZ	in Aus	Total Away US, NZ, Aus	% Away
Niue	1986	3150	2992	100	8250	900	9250	75.6
Tokelau	1991	1578	1538	300	2400	200	2900	65.3
Amer. Samoa	1990	46773	29800	36564	120		36684	62.4
Cook Islands	1991	18552	17913	1439	25000	2000	28439	61.4
Western Samoa	1981	156349	153920	26400	44000	1050	71050	35.4
Tonga	1986	94649	93049	17606	7200	6000	30806	24.9
Kiribati	1979	61200	58140	150	120	80	350	8.7
Fiji	1986	715375	325317	7036	7000	10000	24036	5
Vanuatu	1989	142944	139475	100	120	100	320	0.9
Solomon Islands	1986	285176	223560	100	200	150	450	0.2
Papua New Guinea	1990	3576066	3553061	200	600	3000	3800	0.1
TOTAL				89995	95010	23480	208485	

Source: compiled from Pirie (1994:61)

Private Geldüberweisungen nach Fidschi

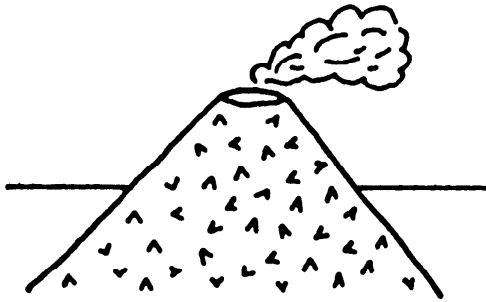
Jahr	BSP (F\$)	Private Geldüberweisungen	in % des BSP
1991	2.042.000.000	-36.300.000	
1996	2.575.900.000	-42.700.000	
2000	3.049.600.000	-26.300.000	
2001	3.200.000.000	92.600.000	2,9
2002	3.443.300.000	115.400.000	3,4
2005	4.296.700.000	317.000.000	7,4
		Quelle: Reserve Bank of Fiji, annual reports	

Thank you very much
Vinaka Vakalevu

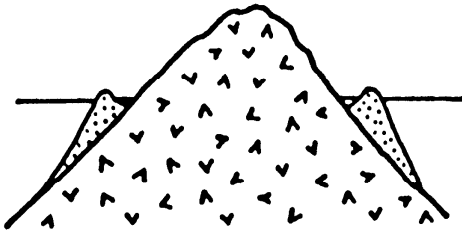


Country or Territory	Sub-Region	Approx. Population (in 2000)	Total Land Area (km ²)	Number of islands or atolls	Island type according to geology
Pacific Island Countries					
Cook Islands	Polynesia	16,000	240	15	Volcanic, volcanic & limestone, atoll
Federated States of Micronesia	Micronesia	114,000	702	607	Volcanic, atoll, mixed
Fiji	Melanesia	785,000	18,300	300 (approx.)	Volcanic, limestone, atoll, mixed
Kiribati	Micronesia	85,000	810	33	32 atolls or coral islands, 1 limestone island
Nauru	Micronesia	11,000	21	1	Limestone
Niue	Polynesia	1,700	260	1	Limestone
Palau	Micronesia	22,000	487	200 (approx.)	Volcanic, some with limestone
Papua New Guinea	Melanesia	4,400,000	462,000	?	Volcanic, limestone, coral islands and atolls
Republic of Marshall Islands	Micronesia	60,000	181	29	Atolls and coral islands
Samoa	Polynesia	175,000	2,930	9	Volcanic
Solomon Islands	Melanesia	417,000	28,000	347	Volcanic, limestone, atolls
Tonga	Polynesia	99,000	747	171	Volcanic, limestone, limestone & sand, mixed
Tuvalu	Polynesia	11,000	26	9	Atoll
Vanuatu	Melanesia	182,000	12,190	80	Predominantly volcanic with coastal sands and limestone
Other Pacific islands (Territories of USA and France)					
American Samoa	Polynesia	67,000	199	7	5 volcanic and 2 atolls
French Polynesia	Polynesia	254,000	3,660	130	Volcanic, volcanic & limestone, atolls
Guam (USA)	Micronesia	158,000	549	1	Volcanic (south) and limestone (north)
New Caledonia (France)	Melanesia	205,000	18,600	7	Volcanic, limestone
Island countries in other regions					
East Timor	SE Asia	800,000	24,000	1 main island	Volcanic
Maldives	Indian Ocean	270,100	300	26 atolls	Approx. 1,900 islands

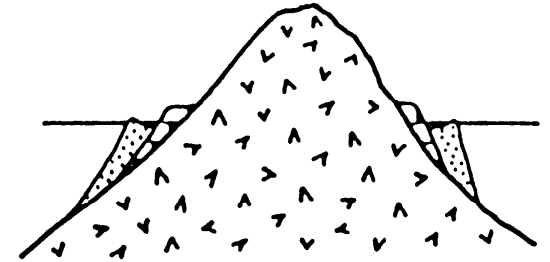
a) Volcanic island with no fringing reef



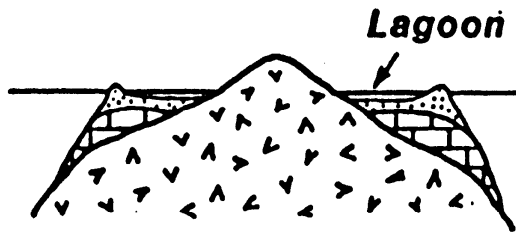
b) Volcanic island with fringing reef



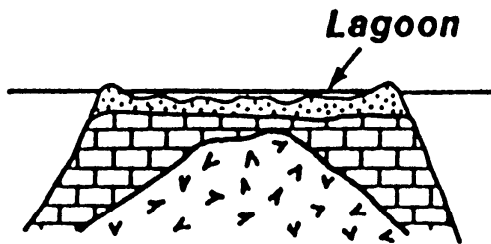
c) Volcanic island with emergent and fringing reefs



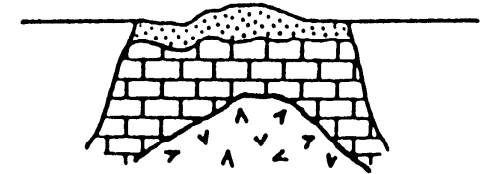
d) Almost-atoll



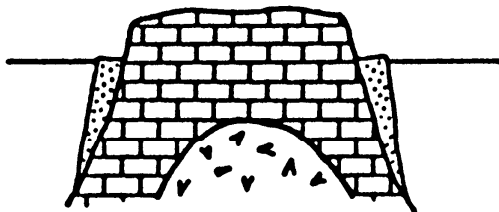
e) Atoll



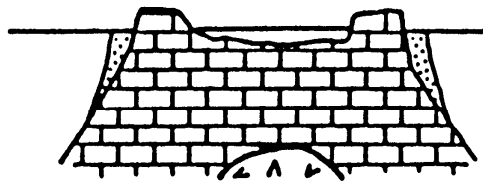
f) Reef-top island



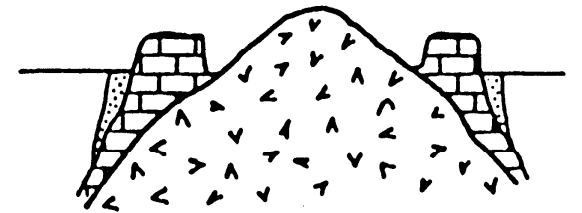
g) Emergent limestone island



h) Emergent atoll



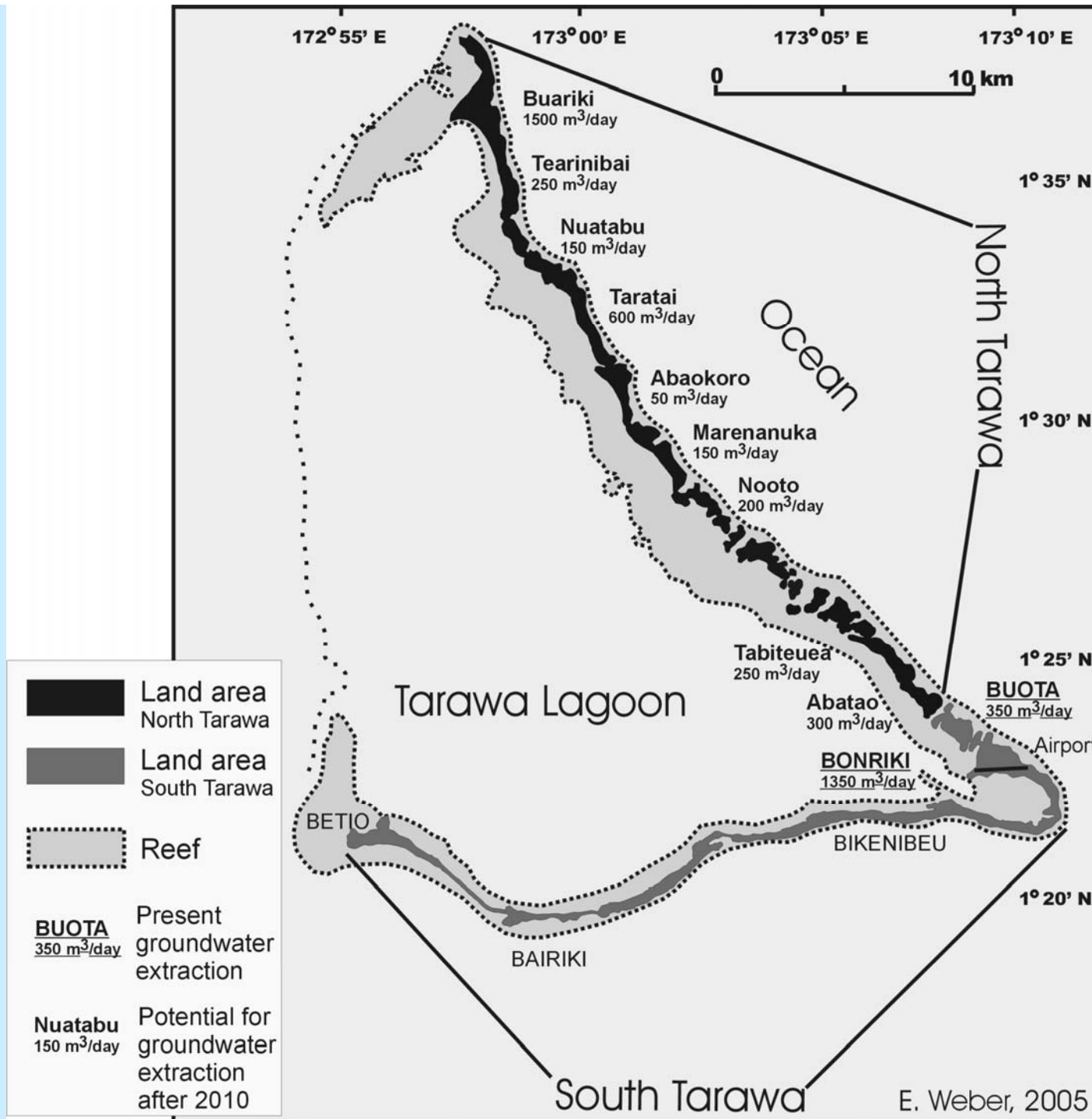
i) Makatea Island



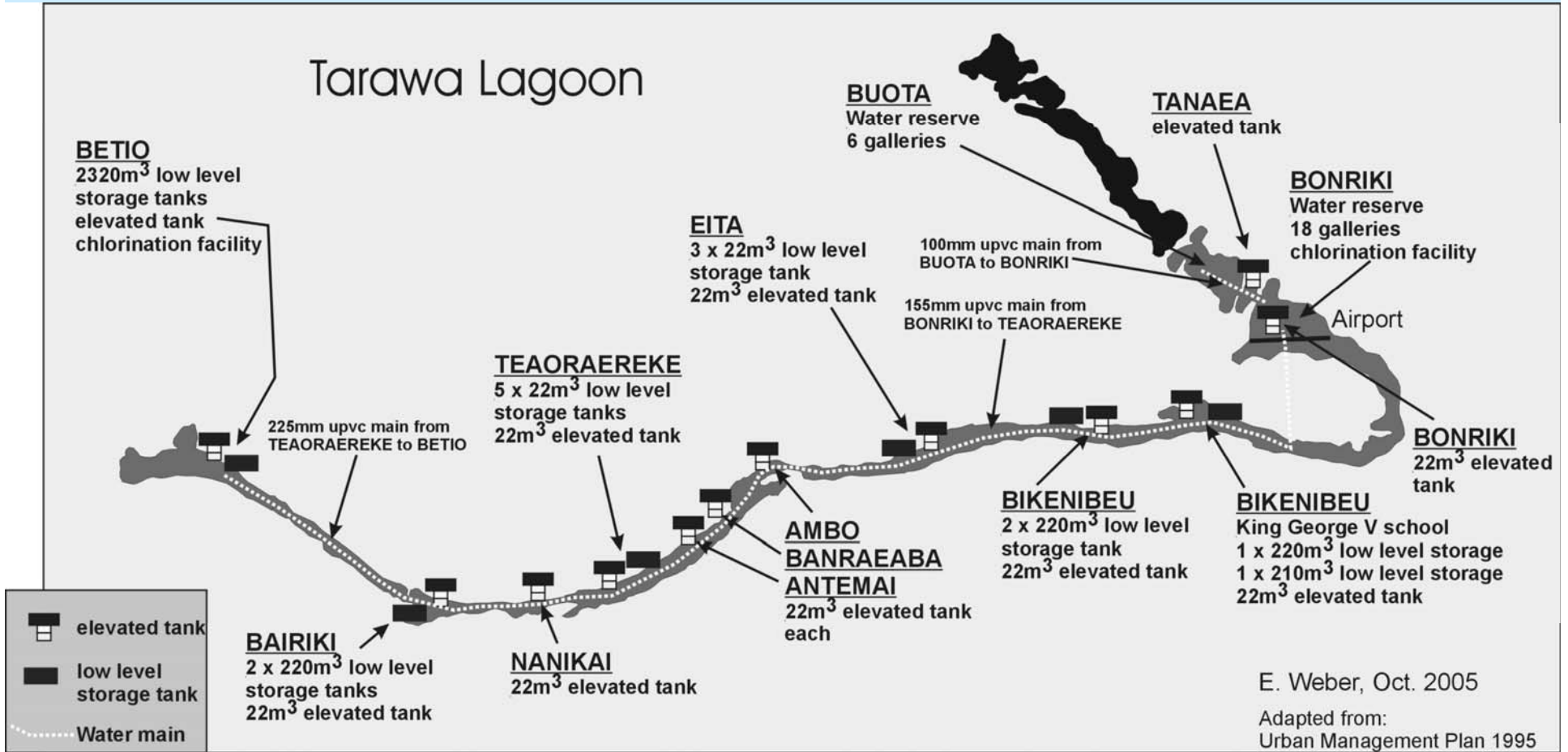
 Volcanic rocks

 Limestone

 Holocene reef and island sediments



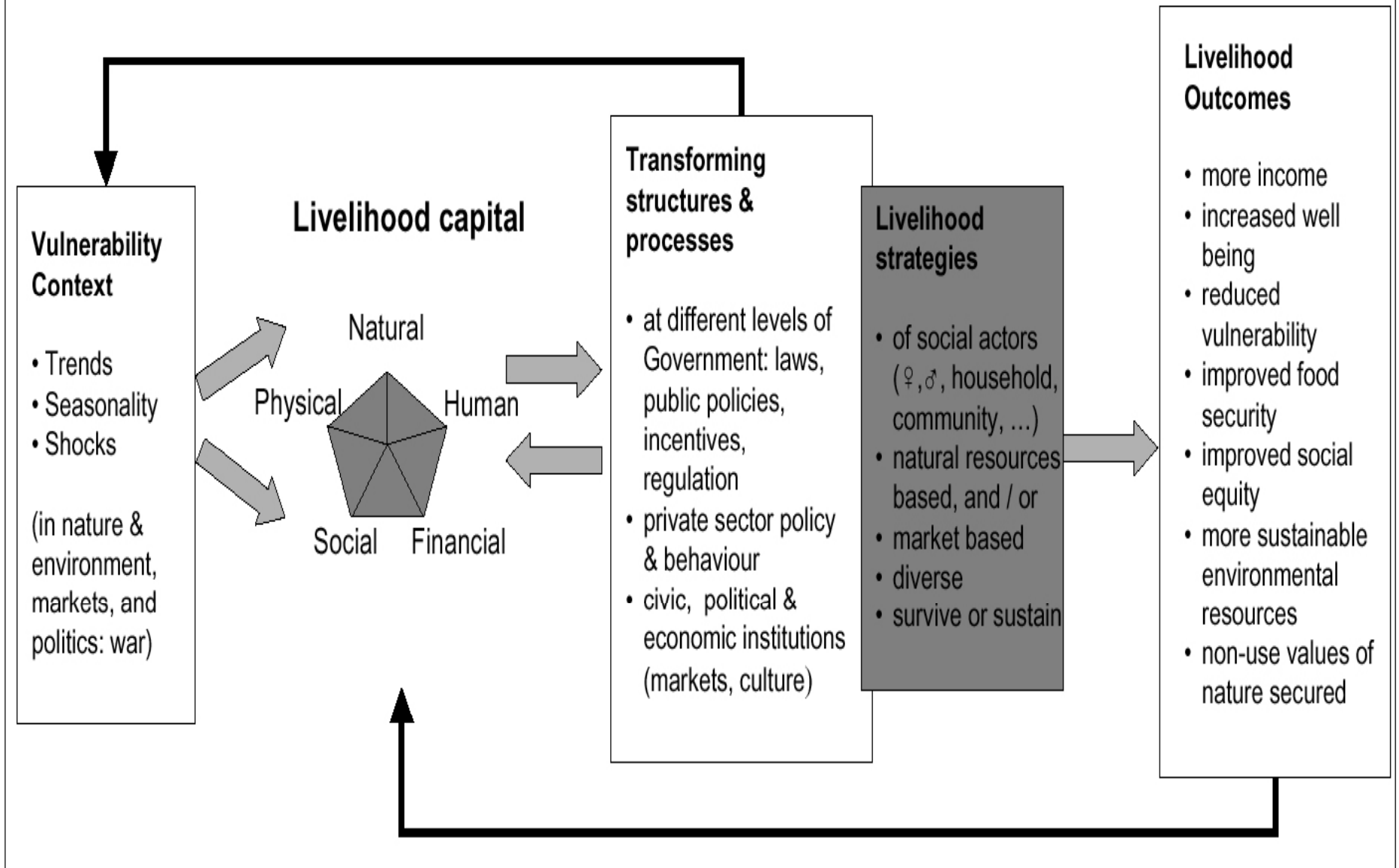
Tarawa Lagoon



E. Weber, Oct. 2005

Adapted from:
Urban Management Plan 1995

Figure 4 Oxfam's SL framework



Ein paar Worte zur Geschichte....

- Kolonialer Arbeitskräfte-Handel:
- “Pacific Islanders” arbeiteten....
 - um europäische Schiffe mit Vorräten zu versorgen (gepökelttes Schweinefleisch in NZ und Tahiti)
 - als Matrosen auf Walfang-Schiffen.
 - in frühen Häfen und Missionsstationen
 - beim Sandalholz-Handel (1804 - 1830 and 1840 -60) und Seegurken-Handel (1804 - 1870).
 - Beim Anbau von Kokosnüssen und der Gewinnung von Kokos-Öl seit den späten 1840s.
 - Zwischen 1860 und 1880 wandelt sich die wirtschaftliche Betätigung von der Ausbeutung seltener tropischer Produkte hin zur Produktion landwirtschaftlicher Massenprodukten.

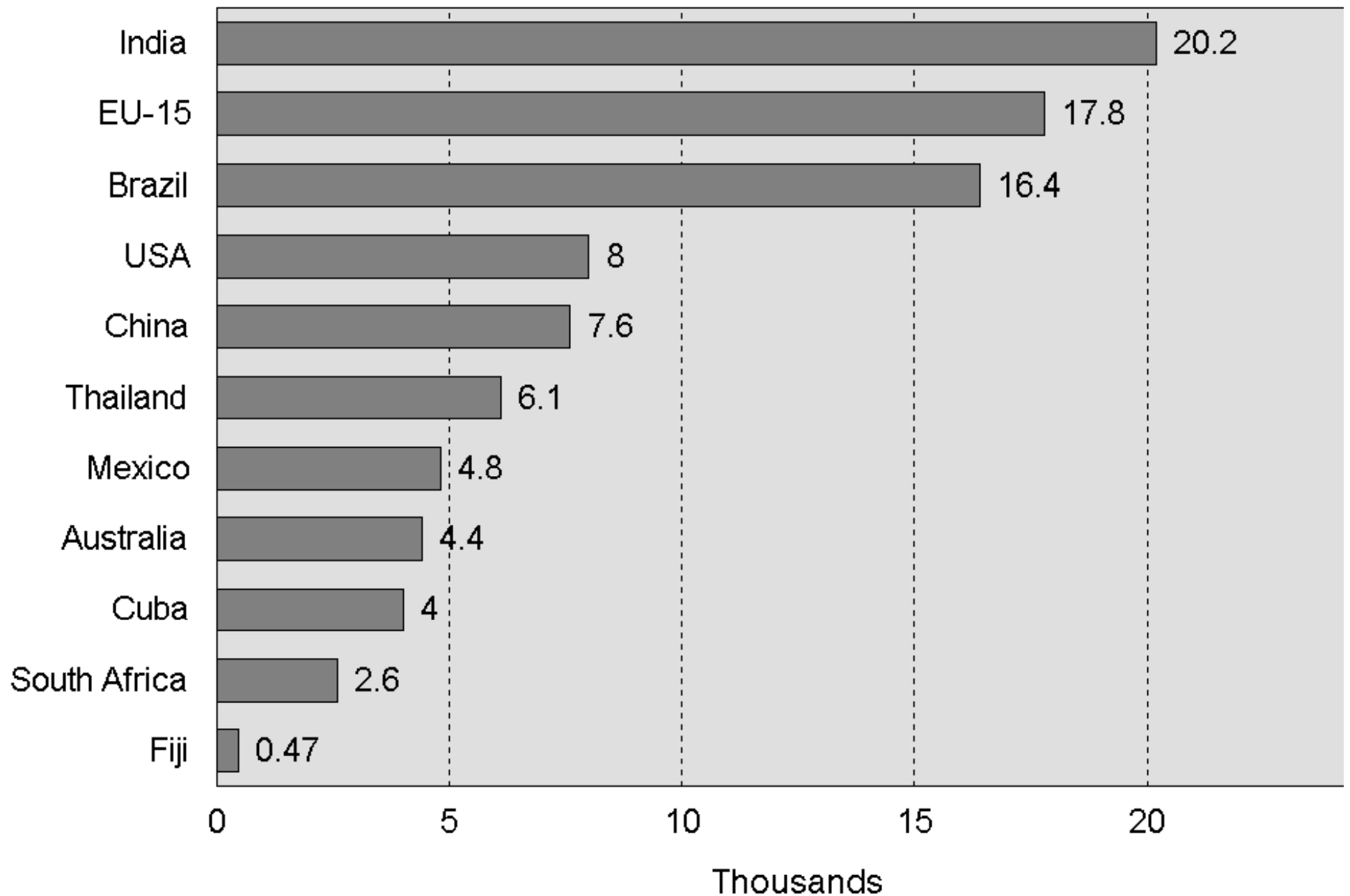
Kolonialer Arbeitskräfte-Handel

- 1833 Abschaffung der Sklaverei in den britischen Kolonialgebieten (Slavery Abolition Act)
- Bis 1860 hat sich der Handel mit Arbeitskräften etabliert.
- Zwischen 1840-1915 werden über 300,000 Arbeitskräfte aus Melanesien und Mikronesien in der Region gehandelt.
 - Hawai'i, Fiji, Samoa, Tahiti (Zuckerrohr- und Kokosnuss Plantagen)
 - Neu Kaledonien (Zuckerrohr und Bergbau)
 - Queensland (Baumwolle und Zuckerrohr)
 - Häufig wird die Rekrutierung von Arbeitskräften durch **“Blackbirders”** vorgenommen, den Menschenhändler des 19. Jahrhunderts.

Kolonialer Arbeitskräfte-Handel

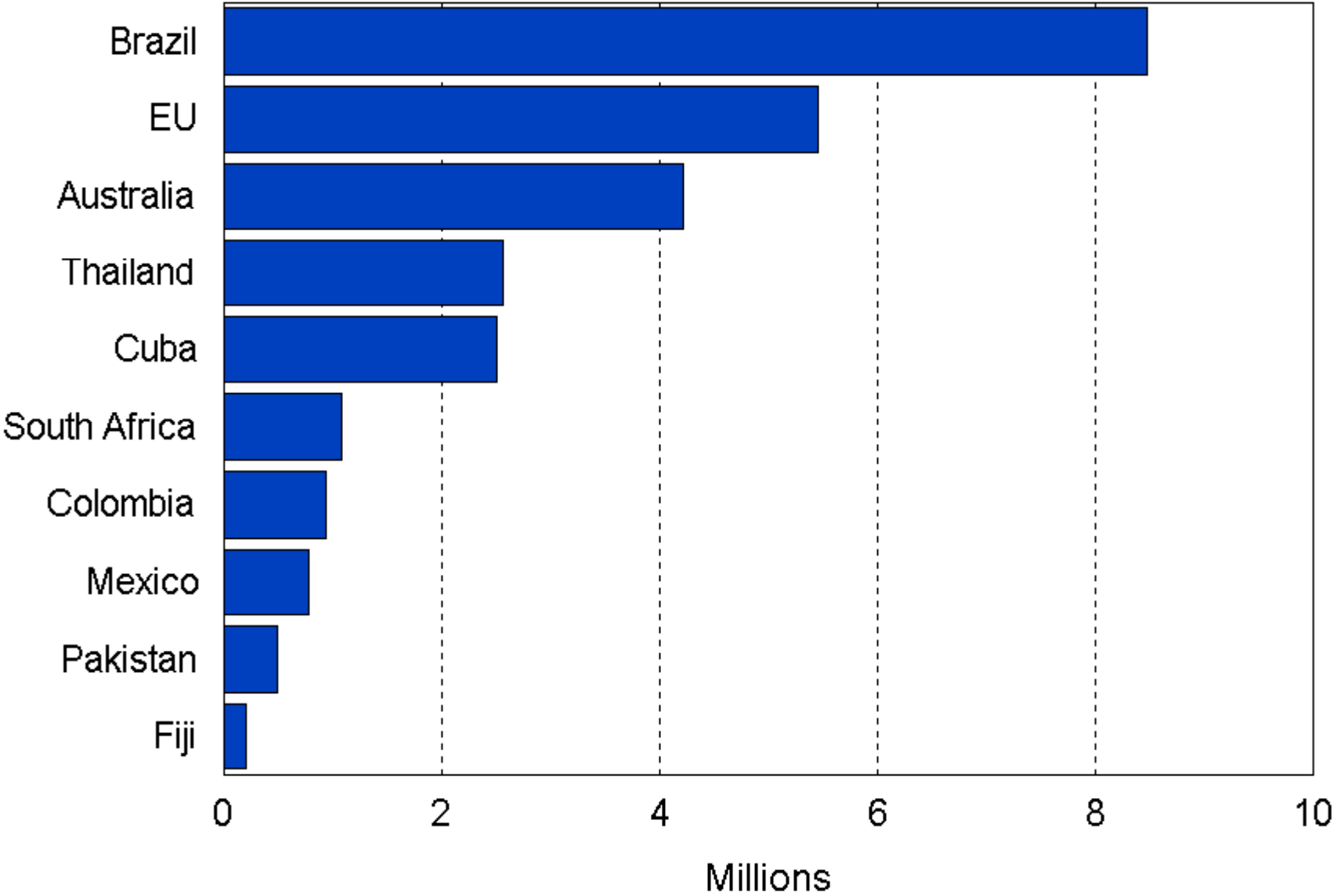
- Gegen Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts führt ein Mangel an Arbeitskräften in der Region dazu, dass Arbeitskräfte von ausserhalb der Pazifischen Inseln rekrutiert werden. Mehr als 350,000 Asiaten werden in die Region gebracht.
 - Hawai'i 225,000 Chinesen and Japaner, 30,000 Filipinos and Koreaner
 - Fidschi 61,000 Inder
 - Neu Kaledonien 22,000 Minenarbeiter aus Indo-China, Java, China and Japan
 - Samoa 3,800 Chinesen aus deutschen Schutzgebieten in China
 - Neu Guinea 6,300 Asiaten

World Sugar Production in 2000



International Trade in Sugar

Exports



International Trade in Sugar

Imports

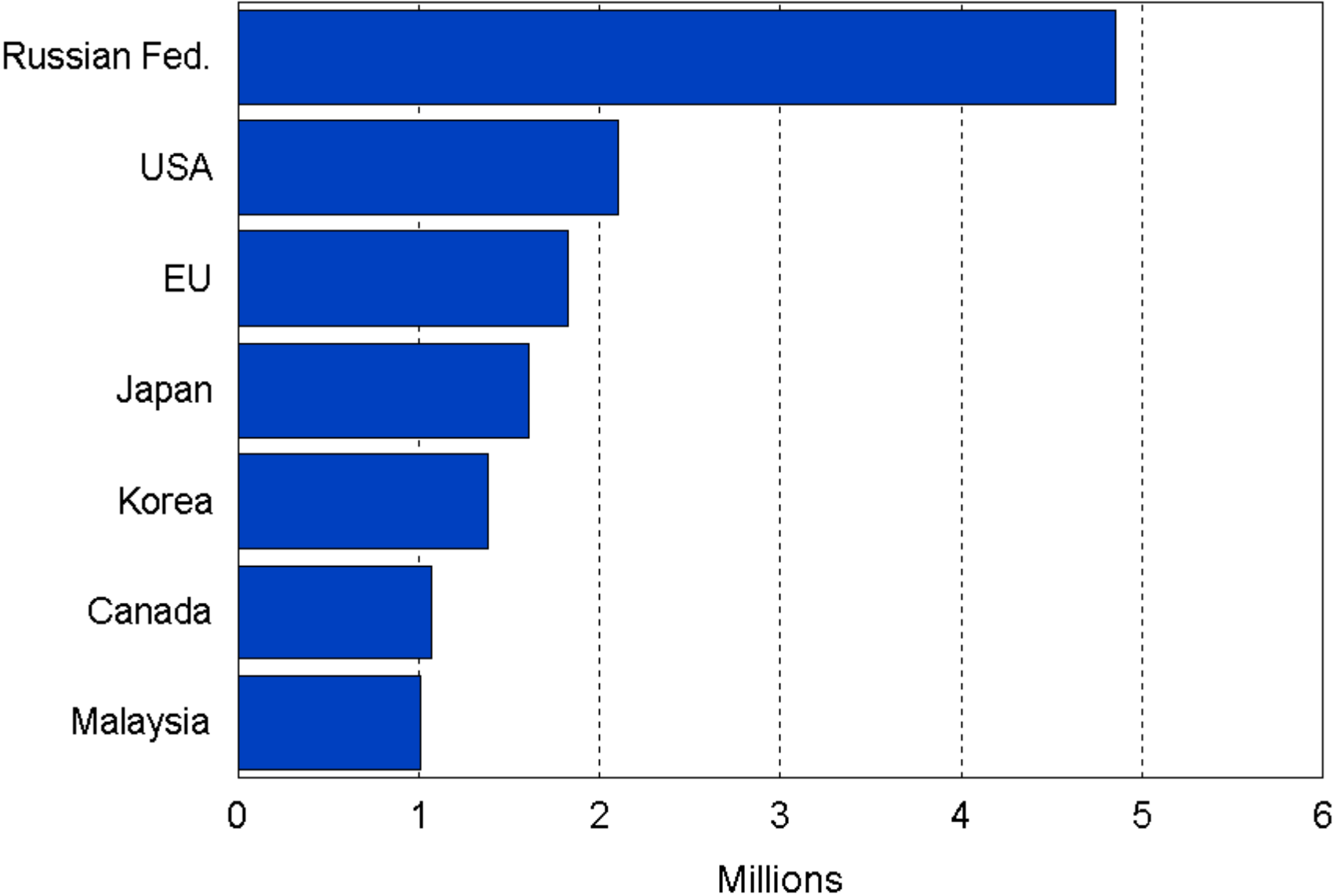


Table 6: Trend in Fiji's garment exports, 1986-2001

Year	Garment exports (\$Fm)	As % of	
		Total exports	GDP
1986	4.8	1.6	0.36
1987	8.8	2.2	0.66
1988	30.1	5.7	2.10
1989	97.3	14.8	6.24
1990	113.7	15.5	7.73
1991	131.1	19.7	7.14
1992	116.7	16.8	5.78
1993	128.7	17.5	5.92
1994	140.9	18.4	6.20
1995	185.0	21.4	6.62
1996	189.9	21.3	7.41
1997	200.1	22.9	7.70
1998	302.8	29.8	10.8
1999	322.1	31.6	11.4
2000	332.9	32.7	11.8
2001	313.9	30.8	11.1
Av. 1986-2001	171.8	18.9	6.6

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics (Various issues).

**Clothing Industry Wages for selected Asian countries
(US\$)**

	1990	1991	1993
Fiji	0.63	..	0.71
Bangladesh	0.16
China	0.26	0.24	0.25
India	0.33	0.25	0.27
Indonesia	0.16	0.18	0.28
Malaysia	0.56	0.62	0.77
Pakistan	0.24	0.24	0.27
Philippines	0.46	0.46	0.53
Thailand	0.63	0.59	0.71
Vietnam	0.26
Sri Lanka	0.24	0.39	0.35

Source: International Labour Organization (1994); Bureau of Statistics (1996)

Table 1: Sugar, tourism and garment exports for Fiji, 1980-2001

Year	Sugar (F\$m)	Tourism (F\$m)	Garments (F\$m)	% of GDP		
				Sugar	Tourism	Garments
1980	174.2	108.0	0.2	18.3	11.3	0.0
1981	131.6	122.0	0.1	12.9	12.0	0.0
1982	125.1	142.0	0.2	12.1	13.8	0.0
1983	111.9	135.0	0.5	9.7	11.7	0.1
1984	110.0	161.4	0.9	9.3	13.7	0.1
1985	111.8	168.7	2.0	8.4	12.7	0.2
1986	133.7	185.0	4.8	10.1	13.9	0.4
1987	186.3	148.4	8.8	13.0	10.4	0.7
1988	198.3	186.5	30.1	12.7	12.0	2.1
1989	228.3	295.6	97.3	13.2	17.1	6.2
1990	223.7	294.6	113.7	12.9	17.0	6.6
1991	220.4	286.3	131.1	12.0	15.6	7.1
1992	221.3	328.1	116.7	11.2	16.5	5.8
1993	230.7	347.4	128.1	10.6	16.0	5.9
1994	252.2	393.0	140.9	11.0	17.1	6.2
1995	276.1	405.0	185.0	11.5	16.8	7.9
1996	301.7	415.0	189.9	11.8	16.2	7.5
1997	213.4	447.0	200.1	8.2	17.2	7.9
1998	244.2	568.0	302.8	9.5	22.1	11.9
1999	263.2	559.0	322.1	10.2	21.7	12.6
2000	237.5	414.0	332.9	9.2	16.1	13.0
2001	222.0	496.0	313.9	8.5	19.2	12.3

(Source: Reserve Bank of Fiji (various issues).

Table 7: Manufacturing and Garments Employment, 1986-98

Year	Manufacturing sector	Garment industry	Garment as % of manufacturing
1986	13,973	1,547	11.0
1987	13,814	2,069	14.9
1988	14,040	3,299	23.4
1989	19,666	5,934	30.1
1990	21,051	7,212	34.2
1991	23,400	7,495	32.0
1992	21,181	7,955	37.5
1993	23,479	8,807	37.4
1994	23,677	9,015	38.1
1995	25,309	9,845	38.9
1996	24,635	10,186	41.3
1997	27,041	13,051	48.3
1998	27,604	18,000	65.2

Source: Fiji Bureau of Statistics (various issues); Bureau of Statistics (1999)

Remittances in Fiji

	GDP in F\$ at current market prices	Private remittances	% remittances of GDP
1991	2,042,000,000	-36,300,000	n/a
1996	2,575,900,000	-42,700,000	n/a
2000	3,049,600,000	-26,300,000	n/a
2001	3,200,000,000	92,600,000	2.9
2002	3,443,300,000	115,400,000	3.4
2005			

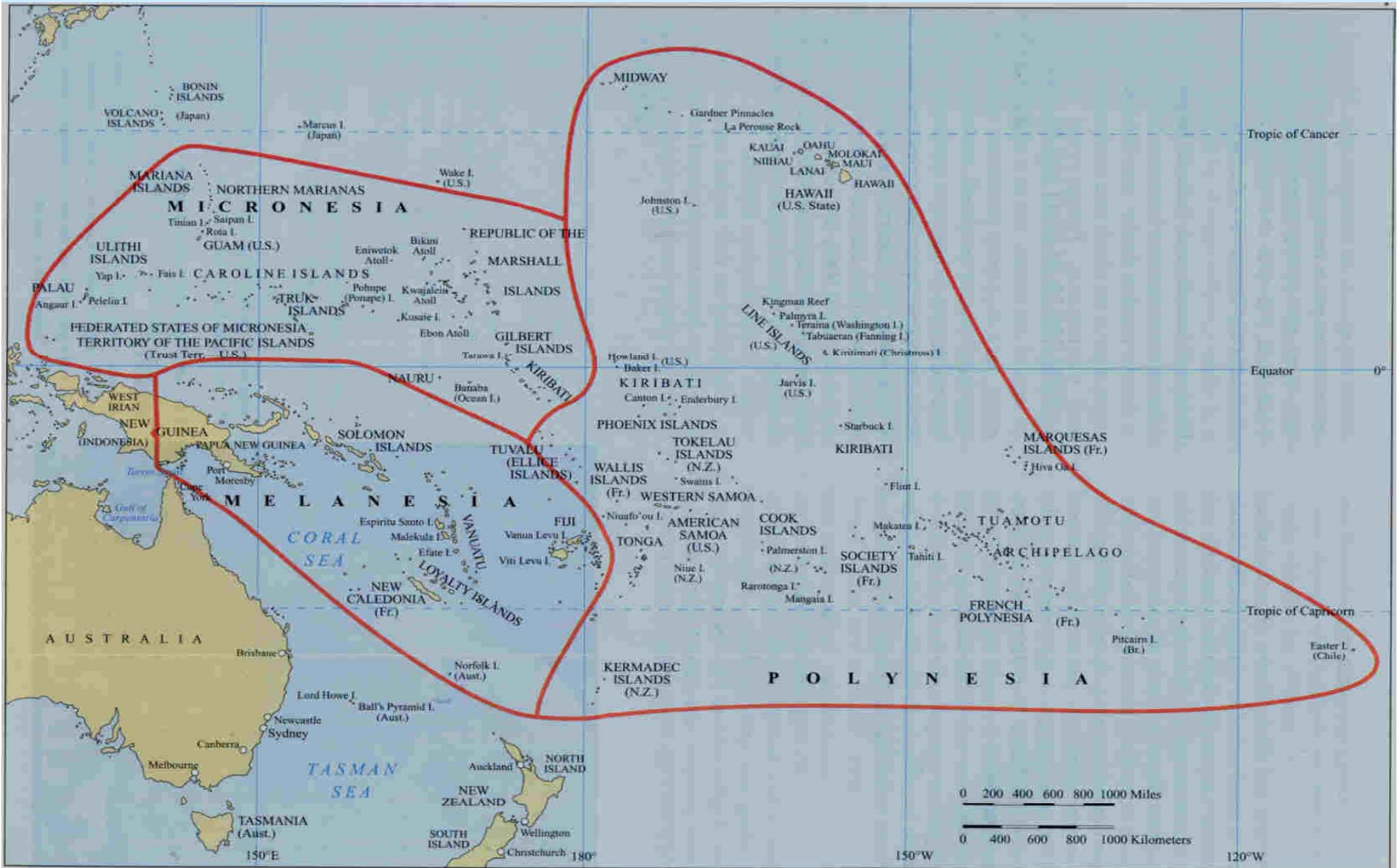


FIGURE 3.22
The major island groups of the Pacific are Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.