CONTENTS

FOREWORD 2

2000 Pacific Island Forum Leaders 4

Forum Meetings and Venues 4

2000 Forum Officials Committee 5

Executive and Directors 5

Structure of the Forum Secretariat 5

Development & Economic Policy 6

Work Programme Priorities for 2001 6

FEMM Potential Guidelines for Good Land Policy 7

Pacific Vision for Basic Education 8

Regional Support Strategy 10

Council of Regional Organisation in the Pacific (CROP) 11

Trade & Investment 12

Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER) 13

Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) 13

Petroleum Advisory Service (PAS) 14

WTO, FTA and Trade Facilitation Studies 14

Forum Trade Office, Beijing 15

South Pacific Trade Commission, Auckland 15

South Pacific Trade Commission, Sydney 16

Pacific Islands Centre, Tokyo 16

Political & International Affairs 17

Corporate Services 19

Bandwidth Conservation 19

Financial Summary 20

Forum Secretariat Staff 21

Pacific Islands Forum Countries 23
SECRETARY GENERAL'S FOREWORD

I am very pleased to introduce my fourth annual report for the Forum Secretariat and its first as the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. The year 2001 presages the thirtieth anniversary of the organisation and it is a special pleasure to report to Member governments and Leaders on this significant occasion and to take stock of the Forum’s achievements on behalf of the region.

My first task, however, must be to acknowledge the unfailing support and assistance offered me and the Secretariat staff over 2000/2001 by the Forum Chairs, their Excellencies Mr Kuniwo Nakamura and Mr Tebuoro Tito and their officials. Mr Tito’s task as Forum Chair has been especially sensitive and demanding following the Forum’s decision to relocate its 2001 meeting.

The foresight of the founding Leaders of the Forum has been well proven over the past thirty years. Forum Leaders’ ability to act cohesively and effectively at a regional level is highly regarded worldwide and the envy of several regional political groupings elsewhere. My colleagues in these groupings have faced, or are facing, similar global agendas and issues as have confronted the Forum, but less frequently enjoy the consensus and unity of purpose the Forum has shown in the past three decades. Much of the credit for the Forum’s success can, in my view, be attributed to the founders’ foresight, Pacific traditions of informality and consensus building and the calibre and acumen of many of our leaders.

The Forum’s approach to the challenges of globalisation has been to help members mitigate the negative effects of global pressures while enhancing their capacity to manage change in the long term.

Thus the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting (FEMM) and the Forum’s Economic Action Plan aims to reform our economies based on good governance principles, in order to make them more resilient and competitive.

The proposed trade and economic agreements, including the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER), and the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA), aim to promote trade and investment within the region to stimulate private sector growth and development. This was one of the original founding tasks for the Forum thirty years ago and will also permit the Pacific Island Countries to gain experience and regional coherence to deal with wider trade liberalization, if they have to, on a more equal footing. Draft treaty texts, in full compliance with WTO Rules, have been agreed by Trade Ministers and will be considered by Leaders in August 2001.

The Forum Education Ministers Basic Education Action Plan seeks to enhance, through education, the capacity of Pacific Islanders to manage change and use or create opportunities in their new environment.

The Biketawa Declaration, like its predecessors the Honiara Declaration and the Aitutaki Declaration, seeks to ensure that we have a peaceful and stable political environment conducive to sustainable development.

Our efforts to improve regional coordination, through the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific (CROP), are all aimed at improving regional support and service to member countries, in managing their resources and in international engagements. More prosaically it is pleasing to note applications by the Fiji School of Medicine, the
Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat • 2000/2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Pacific’s main medical school, and the South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment to join the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP). CROP is chaired and coordinated by the Secretariat.

Successful requests by Indonesia and the Philippines to join the Forum process as Dialogue partners, and continued interest by adjacent territories in joining the Forum on achieving self-government are further evidence of the Forum’s effectiveness.

Our own engagement in international fora like the UN, WTO and the EU/ACP, with assistance from CROP colleagues and country representatives, is aimed at securing from our development partners a firm commitment to “level” the global playing field by giving us special and differential treatment, in multilateral trade policies, aid and market access.

It is disappointing, but it should be noted, that some key Forum decisions are not being implemented. For example, almost ten years after adopting the Honiara Declaration, only a few of our members have enacted the majority of legislation and policies called for under that Declaration.

It is hard for us to know how effective we are until key decisions are being implemented where it matters the most, that is at the national level. We therefore need to understand why Forum decisions are not being followed through. In this regard, I am pleased to highlight here the decision of the FEMM to carry out a stock-take of its work and to review the results at its meeting next year. There is a need to extend the stock-taking exercise to our work in regional security and law enforcement given the slow uptake in national implementation.

Although the Secretariat’s core policy and secretarial support functions are met from member contributions, we rely heavily on other donors for the staff and material resources essential to our activities. Donor assistance on an on-going basis is gratefully acknowledged in the Financial Summary to this Report and in our annual Budget and Work Programme.

On the management front, I must thank the Forum Officials Committee for approving a modern remuneration policy for the Secretariat. The new scheme was introduced on 1 January 2001 and, coupled with the performance contracting arrangement I introduced in January 2000, has already led to a perceptible improvement in professional staff retention and a clearer focus on performance while maintaining our attractiveness as an employer to potential recruits.

Finally I should express my gratitude to the Forum Leaders for their support during the year and in endorsing my re-appointment as Secretary General. Both I, and the staff of the Secretariat, are looking forward to continuing to serve the Forum to the best of our ability in the next few years. There is a strong foundation of achievement and tradition to support our endeavours but new challenges are coming faster than ever. I am sure we can meet them.

W Noel Levi, CBE
Secretary General

PACIFIC ISLANDS FORUM SECRETARIAT
CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- Promotion of sustainable development;
- Implementation of Forum decisions and regional policies and programs;
- Encouragement of regional cooperation and partnerships;
- Provision of policy advice and secretariat and support services;
- Commitment to excellence
Forum Leaders meet annually to discuss issues of common concern and to agree on a Forum Communique outlining the region's positions on key issues.

(L-R front): Hon Sani Lakatani, Premier, Niue • Mr Noel Levi, Secretary General, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat • Hon John Howard, Prime Minister, Australia • HE Teburoto Tito, Beretitenti, Kiribati • Hon Manumatane Baruk Sope, Prime Minister, Vanuatu • HE Kuniwo Nakamura, President, Palau • Hon Laisenia Qarase, Caretaker Prime Minister, Fiji. (L-R back): Hon Kinza Codumar, Minister for Industry and Economic Development, Nauru • HRH Prince 'Ulukalala Lavaha Aita, Prime Minister, Tonga • Hon Tuilaeapa Salele Malielegaoi, Prime Minister, Samoa • Rt Hon Helen Clark, Prime Minister, New Zealand • Hon Sir John Kajutu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Papua New Guinea • HE Leo Falcun, President, Federated States of Micronesia • HE Kessai Note, President, Republic of Marshall Islands • Hon Ionistana Ionitina, Prime Minister, Tuvalu • Hon Danny Philip, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Solomon Islands • Hon Dr Terepai Ma'ututu, Prime Minister, Cook Islands.

Forum Meetings and Venues

1971 New Zealand (Wellington) 1985 Cook Islands (Rarotonga)
1972 Australia (Canberra) 1986 Fiji (Suva)
1973 Western Samoa (Apia) (renamed Samoa in 1997) 1987 Western Samoa (Apia)
1974 Cook Islands (Rarotonga) 1988 Tonga (Nuku'alofa)
1975 Tonga (Nuku'alofa) 1989 Kiribati (Tarawa)
1976 New Zealand (Rotorua) (mini-Forum) 1990 Vanuatu (Port Vila)
1977 Nauru (Aiwio) 1991 Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei)
1978 Fiji (Suva) (mini-Forum) 1992 Solomon Islands (Honilara)
1979 Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby) 1993 Nauru (Aiwio)
1980 Niue (Alofi) 1994 Australia (Brisbane)
1981 Solomon Islands (Honilara) 1995 Papua New Guinea (Madang)
1982 Kiribati (Tarawa) 1996 Republic of Marshall Islands (Majuro)
1983 India (New Delhi) (mini-Forum) 1997 Cook Islands (Rarotonga)
1984 Vanuatu (Port Vila) 1998 Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei)
1985 New Zealand (Rotorua) 1999 Palau (Koror)
1986 Australia (Canberra) 2000 Kiribati (Tarawa)
1987 Tuvalu (Funafuti) 2001 Nauru (Aiwio)
The Forum Officials Committee (FOC) is the governing body for the Forum Secretariat and comprises senior officials from the 16 member states. The FOC meets prior to the Forum to help set the agenda and also approves the Secretariat's Budget and Work Programme.

The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat is based in Suva, Fiji. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary General, Mr W Noel Levi, CBE, who is assisted by Deputy Secretary General, Mr Josefa Maiava.

Four Directors oversee the work of the four divisions – Corporate Services, Development and Economic Policy, Political and International Affairs, and Trade and Investment. There are 80 professional and technical support staff.

The Secretary General is responsible to the Forum Officials Committee (FOC) for the management of the organisation.

The Executive provides high level representation at regional and international meetings and provides policy advice to South Pacific Forum Leaders and to Forum Member Governments.

The Executive and Directors meet regularly to discuss and direct the Work Programme of the Secretariat, in line with mandates from the Pacific Islands Forum and the Forum Officials Committee.
The focus of the Division’s activities is on the provision of policy advice and support on sustainable development and economic issues. The Division operates three sections: one deals with development and economic policy issues; the second focuses on the coordination of policies in the region among both Member countries and regional organisations; while the third facilitates development cooperation at the regional level.

The priority projects within the work programme for calendar 2001 are set out in the accompanying table.

**DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC POLICY**

A key aspect of promoting sustainable development is to ensure development policies and economic management are appropriately formulated and implemented. The Division’s first strategy is to provide policy advice and technical assistance through:

- regional meetings, such as of Forum Economic Ministers;
- facilitating technical assistance and capacity building in economic management and development planning; and
- analysing and disseminating information on economic trends, economic reform programmes and strategic planning models.

The annual meeting of Forum Economic Ministers plays a key role in dealing with regional development and economic issues and problems common to a majority of Forum Members, as well as dealing with pressures on the region from the rest of the world.

Since their first meeting in Cairns in 1997 the Economic Ministers have focused on economic reform issues, but have also included in their deliberations means to mitigate and build into these reforms an agenda for sustainable development, for

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**WORK PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 2001**

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<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Impact</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Regional Indicative Programme</td>
<td>9th EDF Sustainable development gains from regional cooperation</td>
<td>FEMM (1999) &amp; Forum (2000)</td>
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<td>Pacific Upper Airspace Management proposal</td>
<td>Growth and development, gains from regional cooperation</td>
<td>FEMM and Forum (1999)</td>
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<td>Education for development policy framework</td>
<td>Growth and development, HRD priority</td>
<td>FEMM Decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offshore Financial Centres</td>
<td>International issues, member support</td>
<td>Forum (1999)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Regional Oceans Policy Framework</td>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
<td>FEMM (2000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taiwan/ROC-PIF Scholarship</td>
<td>HRD priority, donor programme</td>
<td>Work Programme</td>
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<td>Capacity building activities</td>
<td>Secretariat strategy</td>
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LANDOWNERS

- Indigenous communities, as landowners, should be directly and systematically included in discussions on issues relating to their land.
- Land owners require specific education to ensure they have the capacity to contribute to land policy development and are able to fully participate in the management of their assets.
- Landowners must maintain control of their land and they should receive adequate compensation for use of this land.

GOVERNMENT

- The government should establish a system of predictable market rules and remove excessive, restrictive or intrusive regulations to create a stable and enabling environment for the market in land to operate.
- The social, cultural and environmental impacts of changes in land policy should be carefully examined and monitored.
- Wide-ranging public consultation can result in the development of stronger and more accepted land policy.
- Government can play an important role in providing the public with clearly presented information on the laws, regulations and processes pertaining to land ownership and use, as well as maintaining a record of land ownership and transfer.
- Authorities responsible for making decisions on land issues need to have clearly defined accountabilities and their activities should be supported by adequate and ongoing training.
- Government needs to undertake an ongoing examination of land policy to ensure it continues to meet real needs and also to facilitate the ongoing evolutionary adaptation of the system.

JUDICIARY

- The judiciary needs to enjoy the strong confidence of the people for its ability to interpret the law impartially, consistently and uniformly.
- Justice, of uniform quality, needs to be accessible by all members of society, regardless of their financial position or geographic location.
- A multi-tiered system, comprising judicial and non-judicial (formal and informal) elements, needs to be in place to interpret land laws, each with a clearly defined sphere of responsibility.

OTHER GROUPS

- Government needs to practice and promote broad-based land policy discussions involving civil society and development partners.
- Government can improve the reach of information on land issues through utilising civil society and media channels.
- Development partners can provide a source of technical and financial assistance in support of land policy reform but this needs to occur in a considered and coordinated manner.

example, through encouraging private sector and human resource development.

At their 2001 meeting, held on 19 - 20 June in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, Economic Ministers focussed on issues concerning land policies, intellectual, cultural and bio-resource property rights, statistics and shipping regulations. In respect of land policies Ministers noted Guidelines that could be applied in the development or assessment of national policies, requested further work on leasing processes, disputes resolution systems and the use of land for collateral or commercial purposes.

Ministers considered draft model law and policy frameworks dealing with intellectual property rights but targeted particularly at traditional knowledge, culture and bio-resources of the Pacific. Further work, focusing on implementation, was mandated.

In regard to the regulation of shipping services, FEMM noted an inception study that could identify few impediments to the development of regional shipping services in sympathy with the introduction of free trade among Forum island countries. However, Ministers requested a more detailed country-by-country study to identify, and address, any impediments not identified through the broader inception study.

Ministers gave continued priority to strengthen economic and social statistics for Forum Island Countries and noted the development of a standardised questionnaire for the region. Ministers also called for increased cooperation between donors, regional organisations and technical assistance.
producers. Ministers endorsed development of regional capacity to coordinate and enhance technical assistance for major national statistical surveys.

Over the past year a key activity has been support for the SIDS Members listed under the OECD Initiative on Harmful Tax Competition. The OECD Initiative attempts to impose on offshore financial centres tax policies that do not compete unduly with those of developed countries. In doing this, the OECD was both interfering in the legitimate setting of domestic economic policy and also targeting exclusively non-OECD jurisdictions, ignoring OECD countries that had and have used international banking activities for their own economic development. In assisting Members to counter this Initiative the Secretariat has been involved in representation and support for Members at various regional and international meetings. This has also involved liaising with other regional organisations, such as CARICOM (whose members are also affected by the Initiative) coordination of responses to the OECD, harnessing of broader support for the position of Members and the development of a regional position statement. To further enhance advocating Members’ interests, the Secretariat has taken up observship of the newly formed International Tax and Investment Association.

In addition technical assistance has recently been secured to further analyse the impact of the Initiative on Forum Island Members. Early indications are that this concerted reaction to the Initiative may be fruitful, with the signalling of a delay in the deadline for complying with the OECD’s demands and the inclusion of OECD jurisdictions within the Initiative.

In November 2000 the division, in conjunction with the Commonwealth Secretariat, held a workshop in Nadi on Financial Sector Reform. This workshop highlighted the important role of the financial sector in contributing to economic development and the need to ensure that financial institutions are responsive to national development needs. Given that this is not happening with current structures, the workshop also focussed on the process of financial sector reform and developed a set of Principles for Financial Sector Reform, which were considered and adopted by Economic Ministers at their 2001 meeting.


REGIONAL POLICY COORDINATION

The Forum Secretariat has 14 small island developing states (and two developed countries) among its Members, who are assisted in their development efforts by a wide range of regional organisations and international NGOs operating regionally. Consequently a second key strategy is to coordinate sustainable development policies across the region. This strategy is implemented through:

- identifying and advocating coherent regional development priorities;
- liaising with institutional development partners and supporting the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP); and
- complementing the activities of other specialist agencies by providing policy advice of a regional character in economic infrastructure, natural resources and social issues.

A landmark meeting of Forum Education Ministers was held on 14-15 May 2001, in Auckland, New Zealand. This meeting was convened by the Forum on the advice of PEMM, which had considered evidence that basic education systems were failing the greater bulk of young people in the region and leaving them ill-equipped for dealing with their futures in either formal or informal labour markets. The Secretariat worked closely with the UISP, UNESCO and UNICEF in preparing for this meeting.

Ministers recognised that basic education is the fundamental building block for society and that, if this foundation is weak, then livelihoods will be more difficult to pursue, and that a basic education can impact on social...
cohesion and personal security. Ministers agreed to a Vision Statement and Goal, and to a number of national and regional actions, as well as closer cooperation with civil society in education, under a "Forum Basic Education Action Plan 2001".

Key regional initiatives contained in the Forum Basic Education Action Plan include:

- considering the setting up of a regional qualifications framework covering basic, primary, secondary, TVET and tertiary education, benchmarked against appropriate international standards and qualifications;
- requesting that Governments urgently implement the measures recommended by Forum Economic and Communications Ministers to address the high cost of accessing Information Technology Infrastructure;
- that UNESCO organise a Pacific Conference on the delivery of TVET skills development programmes and the provision of new programmes, with special consideration of standards and comparability of qualifications within and between Pacific countries;
- that the Secretariat, working with development partners, provide a synthesis of existing studies of financing education and analysis of other financing situations, to further examine issues in regard to recurrent cost funding and to analyse the implications of current and future funding capabilities and needs in education;
- that the Secretariat, working with other agencies, develop quantitative and qualitative indicators and data categories to monitor equality in education, including the incorporation of these in statistical surveys across the region;
- that in respect of the teaching of governance, regional and international organisations collect and provide basic resource material and prepare a directory of expertise on basic education for good governance.

In November 2000 a meeting of Forum Aviation Officials was held to review progress in implementing the Forum Aviation Action Plans 1998 and 1999. This meeting saw the tabling of a draft Multilateral Air Services Agreement (which would liberalise the provision of air services between Forum island countries) and agreement on how to progress work on the proposal for unifying the management of Pacific Upper Airspace. Officials will meet again in mid 2001 and a Ministerial Aviation meeting is expected in the third quarter of 2001.

As well as coordinating the formulation of regional policies among Members, the Secretariat takes a lead role in coordinating the work of regional organisations. To this end the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) meets annually. In 2001 the meeting of Heads of these organisations was held at the new SPREP headquarters in Apia, Samoa, on 22 - 23 May.

A key decision was accepting as new members, subject to the concurrence of the Forum Officials Committee, the Fiji School of Medicine and the South Pacific Education Assessment Board. CROP also reviewed progress on the development of a Pacific Regional Oceans Policy, which is expected to be reviewed by the member countries of regional organisations during the remainder of 2001, before submission to Forum in 2002. CROP also initiated the formulation of a Pacific Regional Energy Policy, to be based on the region's submission to the 9th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.

CROP also considered the development of the Regional Support Strategy in the context of the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement and the associated need to develop a Pacific Regional Indicative Programme (see below). The Council agreed that to support this process it would establish a Human Resources Development Working Group and reconstitute a Private Sector and Trade Working Group to develop programmes for the focal sectors for EU regional funding and direct the Land Resources and the Marine Sector Working Groups to develop a programme for the non-focal sector.

The working group structure under the umbrella of CROP comprises representatives of regional organisations and encompasses international IGOs working in the region and other organisations working with the Forum membership on programme implementation. The objective of the working groups is to ensure effective programme delivery while minimising overlaps between organisations.

The Human Resources Development Working Group is tasked with coordinating the implementation of the decisions of Forum Education Ministers (see above). In addition CROP established a Tourism Working Group (formerly a component of the Private Sector, Trade and Tourism Working Group) and a Development Approaches to Peace, Stability and Security Working Group to explore sustainable development models for the Pacific context. Working Groups previously established and not mentioned above are Energy, Health and Population, Information Sector, and Rio + 10.

The Rio + 10 Working group reflects another aspect of the work of the division, advocacy of Pacific Island Forum interests and positions at international fora, in collaboration with other regional organisations. Over the past twelve months this activity has focused on preparations for and assisting Members at the 9th Session of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD9). CSD9 focused on energy and related issues and CROP organisations coordinated the development of a regional position paper that was also adopted by AOSIS and in its greater part formed a substantial component of the CSD9 outcomes.

Mr Pramadito (right), Minister/Counsellor at the Indonesian Embassy in Wellington, New Zealand attending the Pacific Island Countries/Development Partners meeting in Cook Islands in June. The PIC/Partners meeting follows the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting and outlines key PEMM outcomes to development partners. Indonesia became the Forum's eleventh Dialogue Partner in April and it will hold its first Post Forum Dialogue in Nauru in August. Others in photo are the Director of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme, Mr Tamarii Tutanaga (middle), and Mr Klaus-Walter Riekel, Coordinator for the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre.
The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) emerged from Agenda 21, which is a programme of action adopted by the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. CSD was created to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, to enhance international cooperation and rationalise inter-governmental decision-making capacity and to examine progress in implementing Agenda 21.

The ten year review of Agenda 21 is in 2002. It was previously known as the "RIO + 10 Review", but is now the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2002. The CROP Rio + 10 Working Group will be developing a regional position paper for the approval of Members and will also assist Member countries in their own preparations for the Summit.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The relationship between developing Forum Members and their bilateral and multilateral development partners is crucial to a sound sustainable development process. The third strategy focuses on facilitating such development cooperation, through monitoring and providing advice on donor relations and the effectiveness of aid programmes, management of regional meetings concerning development cooperation, management of technical assistance programmes and management of development partner regional programmes located at the Secretariat.

The Secretariat has continued to develop its relationship with a number of regional civil society organisations (CSOs) since the inception of its NGO consultative framework policy. A number of regional CSOs and NGOs were involved in "peer reviewing" drafts of papers for the Forum Education and Forum Economic Ministers meetings. The framework and policy consultations process is thus proving a useful tool.

The Secretariat has, through the appointment of the Secretary General as Regional Authorising Officer (RAO) by the Pacific ACP Group, a major role in the management of the European Union - ACP Pacific Regional Indicative Programme (PRIP). This is implemented through an EU funded programme of technical assistance to the RAO. Work has focussed on the completion of EU funded regional programmes from the 7th Economic Development Fund (EDF) and the inception of programmes under the 8th EDF, both under the umbrella of the Lome IV Agreement.

The new agreement between the EU and the ACP Group signed in June 2000, known as the Cotonou Agreement, has provided a landmark for the region in that the remaining six Forum Island countries that were not members of the Pacific ACP under the Lome Agreements were admitted as ACP members. Consequently all the Forum Island members can now participate in the EU Regional Indicative Programmes, as well as receiving direct bilateral assistance.

A key step in the process of developing a PRIP under the 9th EDF (the first under the Cotonou Agreement) is the preparation

REGIONAL SUPPORT STRATEGY

Focal Sectors for the Regional Indicative Programme

In April 2001, a meeting of Pacific ACP NAOs, CROP agencies, Non-State Actors, and the European Commission and Member States considered the focal sectors to be pursued under the 9th EDF Regional Programme. Taking into consideration the requirements of the Pacific ACP region, the comparative advantage of European Union development assistance and the current and planned interventions of other donors, the meeting agreed on two focal sectors:

- Regional Economic Integration, and
- Human Resource Development.

The meeting also agreed to a non-focal sector of natural resources development, to cover marine and land resource development, vulnerability, water and sanitation and the environment. This recognised the strong emphasis given natural resources and the environment in previous Pacific Regional Indicative Programmes, in which the EU had developed some experience and which it was premature to abandon. Support for this non-focal sector is to be through direct support to CROP organisations.

In addition, the meeting agreed that gender, environment and institutional and capacity development were cross-cutting issues that would be integrated into the focal and non-focal sectors, with Information and Communication Technology also to be developed as a cross-cutting theme.

The promotion of different forms of secondary and vocational education including the strengthening of distance education through new technologies.

To review the curricula of training centres and non-formal education programmes to match skills taught (outcomes) with the requirements for employment and livelihoods in the traditional subsistence economy.

Develop non-formal education and work-based programmes in cooperation with civil society and the private sector.

Promote the role of civil society in providing non-formal skills training. Such programmes may include capacity building of regional Non-State Actors that specialise in basic education and training.

The standardisation and adoption of a regional curriculum and qualifications framework for primary, secondary, TVET and tertiary education. Such curricula will include modalities in basic human rights, good governance and the environment.

Teacher training.
of a Regional Support Strategy (RSS), which provides a situation analysis, prioritises policies for development, and identifies focal sectors to which assistance is to be directed. A draft RSS was presented at a meeting of National Authorising Officers and representatives of Non-State Actors (NSAs, mainly NGOs), held in Suva on 19 - 20 April 2001, who agreed that focal sectors comprise Regional Economic Integration and Human Resource Development, with Natural Resources as a non-focal sector.

Since this meeting, work has progressed in revising the RSS and putting into place a mechanism for developing broad programme parameters for the agreed focal and non-focal sectors in consultation with other regional organisations and NSAs. It is intended to be sufficiently advanced in this process, including the development of projects, so as to have these ready for approval on the ratification of the Cotonou Agreement, now expected to occur around mid 2002.

The other major regional donor programme managed by the division is the Canadian-South Pacific Oceans Development Programme (Phase II). This has now seen the bulk of available funding committed to projects. Consequently the technical assistance project to the Secretariat for this programme is being phased out.

In contrast, the division has initiated the inception of a new programme, the Taiwan/ROC-PIFS Scholarship Scheme. This Scheme makes available SUS1.5 million over 2000 - 2002 for tertiary scholarships and other training. The division continues to successfully manage a number of small grant schemes (the Fellowship, the Short Term Advisory and the SIS Development schemes), for which demand is high and additional funding is being continually sought.

The monitoring of relations between Members and development partners largely involves support for Members, either multilaterally at meetings such as under the auspices of UNESCO and the ADB Governors meeting held in Hawaii on 9 - 11 May 2001, or at consultative meetings focusing on single Forum island Members.

In addition, the division convenes an annual meeting of Pacific Island Countries and Development Partners (known as PIC/Partners) at the fringes of the FEMM, with the objective of discussing how best development partners can assist in implementing the decisions of Ministers. This year this meeting was held in Rarotonga on 21 June, and the focus of discussion was on implementation of the decisions concerning land issues and improving the gathering of statistics in the region.
TRADE & INVESTMENT

The objective of the Division is to assist Members to improve their trade and investment performance by providing and arranging policy advice and technical assistance.

POLICY ADVICE, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN TRADE AND INVESTMENT ISSUES

The major priority for 2000 was to advance the work on the proposed Pacific Regional Trade Agreement (PARTA) and finalize the PARTA text for the Forum Leaders' consideration. Technical assistance was provided to FICs to assist them in this area. Trade Facilitation covering customs, quarantine and standards and conformance were given prominence, as were WTO activities including work related to intellectual property rights. In the area of Investment Policy Support, FICs have been assisted with advice on improving their investment policies and guidelines.

FREE TRADE AREA

The First Negotiating meeting for the Forum Free Trade Area (FTA) was held in Nadi, Fiji in August 2000. The Trade Officials negotiated the draft legal text of the FTA Agreement and also considered options that would provide for the application of the FTA arrangement to Australia and New Zealand through Umbrella Agreement architecture. A Working Party Meeting to discuss the Umbrella Agreement concept was held in Nadi, Fiji in February 2001.

The Second Negotiating Meeting on the FTA was held in Suva, Fiji in May. The Forum Trade Officials negotiated the revised draft legal text incorporating the outcomes of the First Negotiating Meetings including the Schedules of Tariff Liberalisation, the Rules of Origin and the modality for the elimination of products from the Negative Lists.

In preparation for the Trade Ministers Meeting, the Trade Officials held another negotiating meeting from 21-22 June on the FIC-FTA legal text to complete negotiations on the few remaining provisions of the Agreement. Trade Officials also met on 25 June to complete negotiations on the Umbrella Agreement.

The Forum Trade Ministers met from June 27-28 in Apia, Samoa and endorsed draft final texts of the Pacific Islands Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) and the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations (PACER).

TRADE FACILITATION

In the area of Trade Facilitation, studies on standards and conformance and customs and quarantine issues were undertaken. A Trade Facilitation Conference in collaboration with UNCTAD and the Oceania Customs Organisation was held in Nadi, Fiji in March 2001. The findings of these studies were endorsed by the Forum Trade Ministers Meeting.

MULTILATERAL TRADE ISSUES

The Forum representative office in Geneva was established in November 2000 with the appointment of Mr Peter Williams as Forum Representative. Mr Williams has been providing advice and briefings to the Forum Secretariat on WTO issues and developments in the WTO negotiations since his appointment.

Technical assistance was provided to Vanuatu, Samoa and Tonga in August and September 2000 in the preparation of their "offers" for their respective Working Party meetings as part of their WTO accession process. Further technical assistance was provided to Tonga and Samoa in April and May 2001 to finalise these "offers" and responses to questions from...
PACIFIC AGREEMENT on CLOSER ECONOMIC RELATIONS (PACER)

**Key Features of the PACER**

i. Provides for the future economic cooperation of the Forum region as a whole;

ii. Allows for the establishment of subsidiary agreements for free trade areas which includes the Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA);

iii. Allows for the commencement of negotiations of Forum-wide Free Trade Arrangements no later than 8 years after the PICTA enters into force;

iv. Provides for the opportunity to negotiate free trade arrangements between FICs and Australia and New Zealand if FICs enter into negotiations for free trade arrangements with developed, and certain other non-Forum countries, and for consultations with Australia and New Zealand at the conclusion of free trade agreement negotiations in the case of developing countries;

v. Provides for consultations towards improving market access for the FICs if Australia and New Zealand commence negotiations on free trade arrangements with non-Forum Countries;

vi. Provides an annex on cooperation in Trade Facilitation including the development of detailed work programmes;

vii. Provides for financial and technical assistance on trade facilitation and promotion, capacity building and structural adjustment including fiscal reform measures;

viii. Enters into force after seven countries have ratified.

PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES TRADE AGREEMENT (PICTA)

**Key Features of the PICTA**

i. Developing Forum Island Countries will liberalise towards other FICs within 8 years up to 2010 and the Small Island States and LDCs will do so within 10 years until 2012.

ii. Provides for the protection of sensitive industries through a negative list that will be maintained over a longer time period which will be eliminated by 2016. The negative lists for individual FICs will be finalised before the Forum meeting in August and will form part of the legal text.

iii. Alcohol and tobacco will be exempted from liberalisation for the first two years until the outcome of the study on the Integration of Alcohol and Tobacco into the PICTA. At that point a decision will be made on how and when to include these products.

iv. For fixed and specific tariffs, members have the option to convert them to ad valorem tariffs or to reduce them according to an alternative schedule.

v. The Rules of Origin will be based on 40% value added criteria but also provide for cumulation and derogation. A Rules of Origin Committee as provided for in Article 5 will administer the application of the Rules.

vi. The Pacific Island Countries Trade Agreement (PICTA) enters into force after six countries have ratified.

vii. Provides that the Compact Countries (Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands) in light of the circumstances of their relationship with the USA, will be given an additional period of 3 years to sign the Agreement.
PETROLEUM ADVISORY SERVICE (PAS)
The PAS has helped to lower fuel prices in selected FICs. Direct negotiations with oil companies in Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga have yielded collective savings worth millions of dollars annually.

In addition, work was completed on the evaluation of LPG pricing, regular monitoring and distribution of regional fuel prices, supply/demand data and responding to various FIC petroleum related issues.

A regional Petroleum Pricing Workshop was convened to provide training for FIC price regulators and facilitate sharing of FIC fuel cost data. The Petroleum Advisory Service is free to Members.

The Secretariat has assisted members in formalising their participation in the Trade Facilitation Investment Policy Support Programme (IPSP). Members were provided with assistance for their participation in the Forum Secretariat’s trade and investment policy work.

APEC ENGAGEMENT

The Secretariat participated in selected APEC meetings including the SME, Trade and Joint Ministerial Meetings. The outcomes of these meetings were circulated to FICs.

MARKETING SUPPORT FUND

In 2000/2001, 20 FIC private sector companies and businesses were provided assistance for their participation in trade fairs, production of promotional brochures, and undertaking market exploration visits. Under the Niche Product Market Development, assistance was provided for analysing the nutritional content of a wide range of root crops in several FICs. The findings of that study have been published and widely distributed.

ADVISORY SERVICES AND TRAINING IN IMPORT MANAGEMENT

This ongoing project saw the introduction of the joint purchasing concept and the establishment of the purchasing association, PALMA – Fiji. A regional training workshop on the development of Joint Purchasing in Nadi, Fiji was attended by representatives from Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The workshop covered the International Trade Centre’s educational materials on joint

WTO, FTA RELATED AND TRADE FACILITATION STUDIES

The following studies were undertaken:

- Extension of the FTA to the Services Sector
- Trade Facilitation Capacities of Customs and Quarantine Services in the FIC
- Trade Facilitation Capacities of Standards and Conformance Services in the FIC
- Services Sector Liberalisation Study for Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands
- Rules of Origin Study
- Social Impact Study of FIC FTA
October 2000. An evaluation report on the benefits, costs, and impacts of the FICs' participation at the Exposition by an independent consultant, was also completed and circulated to the participating FICs.

**INFORMATION DISSEMINATION**

Information on Trade and Investment opportunities and related developments in the region were disseminated through the bi-monthly Trade Forum Newsletter and the biannually produced "Foreign Investment Climate in Forum Island Countries". The Investment Guide, which was updated in June 2001, was posted on the Secretariat and on the APEC homepages. The Newsletter is now available on the Secretariat website.

In late 2000, the Secretariat completed its database design and development as well as the commissioning of its new website. Planning had also started on establishing the website for trade data received from nine of the 14 FICs. This Trade and Investment Database Project would improve the availability of more accurate and timely merchandise trade and investment statistics.

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**EXPO 2000 HANOVER**

Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, PNG, Tuvalu and Vanuatu attended this five-month world exhibition which concluded in October 2000. An evaluation report on the benefits, costs, and impacts of the FICs' participation at the Exposition by an independent consultant, was also completed and circulated to the participating FICs.

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**South Pacific Trade Commission, Sydney**

The Commission coordinated participation at the Fine Food Fair that was held in Melbourne in 2001. The Fair featured four FIC exhibitors that included Vanilla (Vanuatu), FTIB (Fiji), Flour Mills of Fiji, and the Pacific Fishing Co (Fiji).

Collectively, the range of products they exhibited were canned tuna, biscuits & cookies, vanilla beans, spices, bottled spring water, alcoholic beverages, pasta and noodles, savouries & snacks.

The Commission continued to provide marketing assistance to selected FIC Exporters to enable them to directly source markets in Australia. One of the biggest achievements for the Commission, was the development and endorsement of a 5-year Strategic Plan (2001-2005). The Plan, which is a three-pronged targeted approach for a total realignment of the Commission, resulted from a review of the Trade Commission in 1998.

It comprises three detailed program strategies, a Business Export Australia Program (BEAP), a Pacific Investment Program (PIP) and a Public Relations and Information Program (PRIP). The Plan also provided for a restructure through a skill and resource realignment to enable improved program and operational management efficiency.

A national export development study was initiated by the Commission in both Auckland and Sydney, to assist the Vanuatu Department of Trade Industry and Investment. As a result, a National Export Strategy document is near finalisation. The Commission’s assistance has saved the Vanuatu Government huge costs that would have been incurred if external consultants were hired.

Throughout 2000/2001, the Commission’s staff visited FICs including Vanuatu, PNG, Cook Islands, Samoa, and Fiji. In conjunction with the Tourism Authorities in the FICs, the Commission also maintained its support for the promotion of tourism flows between FICs and the Australian market.

**Pacific Islands Centre, Tokyo**

PIC continued to broaden its activities to promote trade, investment and tourism flows between FICs and Japan. To facilitate Japanese awareness on FIC products and services, the Centre participated in Fairs and Exhibitions during which seminars on trade, investment and tourism opportunities in FICs were also organised.

These Seminars were addressed by the Heads of FIC Embassies and Consulates based in Tokyo. To further advance the promotion of tourism, the Centre published a range of coloured travel guidebooks depicting world-class dive spots in the Micronesian sub-region.

In early 2001, the Centre moved to a new location, which offered bigger floor space, thus enabling the Centre to raise its profile to meet the growing demand for information from FICs.

The Centre has re-vamped its website, offering viewers more information on the Japanese import market for the benefit of FIC producers, and also details on FIC business opportunities for the information of Japan’s private sector.

As a result of the review of the Centre efforts are being made to implement the recommendation with a view to provide more focus to the requirements and needs of the Forum Island Countries.
The Division’s primary objective is the promotion of Forum interests and positions in international fora and the provision of policy advice and technical assistance to members on international relations, law enforcement cooperation, political, legal and security issues.

SUPPORT FOR THE INTERESTS OF THE FORUM

The first strategy of the Division focuses on the advocacy and implementation of Forum decisions and this has been pursued through policy advice and technical assistance to members, country visits and regional meetings.

Internationally, this has been pursued through international meetings and the Post Forum Dialogue mechanism.

In close collaboration with other members of the Council of Regional Organisations (CROP), the Secretariat devoted substantial resources to the region’s participation at key international meetings/negotiations including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sixth Session of the Conference of Parties (COP6), the 5th Asia Pacific Round Table on Confidence Building and Conflict Resolution, the UN Summit on Small Arms, and the 4th High Level Meeting between the United Nations and Regional Organisations. This has resulted in many Forum concerns and objectives being reflected in international processes and decisions, particularly in relation to the new focus on security issues.

With the admission of Indonesia, which joins the Post-Forum Dialogue meetings for the first time in 2001, there are now eleven Partners to the Forum. The Post-Forum Dialogue between the Forum and its development partners (Canada, People’s Republic of China, European Union, France, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) remain a key high level mechanism for promoting regional concerns with extra-regional states and entities.

The number of Post Forum Dialogue Partners reflects the recognition that the Forum now has internationally as the preeminent political body in the region.

The Secretariat also promotes the views and activities of the Pacific Islands Forum through print and broadcast media, the Secretariat’s website, media briefings, public addresses and a variety of promotional materials. This has contributed to wider recognition and support for the Forum and its work.

ASSIST AND ADVISE FORUM COUNTRIES AND CROP ORGANISATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ISSUES:

A key strategy for ensuring appropriate coverage of issues in the international arena is to monitor international developments relevant to Forum concerns and advise Members of any implications.

The main areas of the Division’s focus during the 2000/2001 period include climate change, with increasing emphasis on adaptation mechanisms and strategies; nuclear issues, with particular attention paid to high level waste and MOX fuel shipments, liability and compensation in relation to those shipments; a regional oceans policy; legal matters, especially the implementation of the legislative priorities of the Honiara Declaration; combating transnational crimes and legislative responses to such crimes; and the monitoring of political developments in member countries. Advice was provided to members on these issues through circulars, meeting papers and briefs, and these have no doubt contributed to a better understanding of these issues and the effectiveness of participation in regional and international policy-making processes by Members.

In the area of regional security, the adoption of the Biketawa Declaration by the 2000 Pacific Islands Forum represented a landmark decision for the region. The region now has in place

The Delegation from the Philippines engage in their inaugural Post Forum Dialogue with the Forum in October 2000. The Philippines became the tenth Dialogue Partner - joining Canada, People’s Republic of China, European Union, France, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, United Kingdom and the United States - since the Dialogues were established in 1989. The PFD meetings are the main vehicle for multilateral consultation between the Forum and key development partners.
a set of principles which Members have committed their Governments to as well as a guide to regional action in the event of a crisis in member countries.

This has added a new dimension to the Division's work on security issues and the Secretariat has developed an implementation strategy for the Declaration working in close collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations.

In response to the Forum's call for deeper understanding of the root causes of instability, the Secretariat commissioned national studies for four of its member countries [Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu] in 2001, the results of which were tabled at the 2001 Forum Regional Security Committee (FRSC) Meeting. Peace building programmes have been incorporated into the Secretariat's 2001 Work Programme including a Preventive Diplomacy/Conciliation Project. Close collaboration during 2001 with international organisations with comparative advantage on security issues including the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the Council for Asia Pacific Security Cooperation (CSCAP) have also been given priority. The Secretariat continues to monitor regional issues of concern to its members, including developments in New Caledonia and French Polynesia. Consultations with authorities in France, New Caledonia and French Polynesia has led to the postponement of the visit of Forum Ministerial Committee on New Caledonia made up of Ministers from Fiji, Nauru and Solomon Islands and the Forum Officials Committee Sub-Committee on French Polynesia to 2002.

Contribute to the objectives of the Honiara Declaration on Law Enforcement Cooperation

The Secretariat continues to promote a stable security environment in the region. The adoption of the Aitutaki Declaration by Leaders at the Rarotonga Forum in 1997 widened the Forum's interest from law enforcement to include broader security concerns such as natural disasters, environmental damage and unlawful challenges to national integrity and independence. Substantial work has been done in the development of regional mechanisms for preventive diplomacy and this has become an area of increased importance in the Secretariat's Work Programme.

The Secretariat continues to focus on capacity building in the law enforcement area. This includes assistance in implementing the legislative priorities of the Honiara Declaration, establishing a framework for cooperation and exchange of information, and equipping key operational officers with the skills required to detect, investigate and successfully prosecute criminals operating in the region.

Substantial work was put into the establishment of a "project office" to assist with the establishment of national Financial Intelligence Units in member countries and scoping work for the establishment of a Regional Financial Intelligence Unit. The Secretariat, in collaboration with regional specialist law enforcement agencies, has put much work into the development of a draft model bill on Weapons Control which will shortly be submitted to members and on illicit drug control which is now with a legal drafter.

Assistance was also provided for law enforcement officials of Member countries to attend a number of international meetings and training sessions. Cooperation and coordination among law enforcement agencies continue to be enhanced, particularly with the introduction of the Combined Law Agency Groups (CLAGs) concept and as the Secretariat works closely with specialist regional agencies.

Success in these law enforcement efforts will also strengthen the region’s responses to criminal activities and enhance peace and security in the region.

ASSIST WITH LEGAL AND DRAFTING MATTERS AND ACT AS DEPOSITORY FOR REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Secretariat assists Members to build capacity in legal and drafting matters and provides advice on relevant regional and international legal issues.

Legal drafting assistance has been provided in accordance with the 1998 Forum Regional Security Committee Action Plan. This assists members to implement the commitments made under the 1992 Honiara Declaration on Law Enforcement Cooperation and meet the commitment made by Leaders to have a regional legislative framework to combat transnational crime in place by 2000. Progress in this area of work has been disappointingly slow and the issue will be addressed at the upcoming Forum meeting.

In fulfilling its mandate in the legal area, the Secretariat works closely with key regional and international organisation such as the Pacific Islands Law Officers Meeting (PILOM), the Commonwealth Secretariat and the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP).

The Secretariat also acts as depository for several regional agreements such as the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region and related Protocols, the Waigani Convention, the Rarotonga Treaty and SPARTECA.
CORPORATE SERVICES

The Division’s objective continues to be to provide comprehensive and cost effective human resources, financial, information and other support services to the Forum and its Secretariat, and to maintain the Forum buildings, grounds and other assets to the required standards.

BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS

Asset, Budget and Work Programme management remain at the core of the Division’s responsibilities. The Regular Budget is funded entirely from member subscriptions and covers the essential policy and advisory and physical infrastructure elements of the Secretariat and the wages of almost all technical support staff. Member reluctance to have contributions keep pace with cost increases and the declining purchasing power of the Fiji dollar are the central issues in this area.

Pressure on the Regular Budget has been substantially reduced in 2000/2001 by keeping funded posts vacant, further tightening cost controls, and increasing income from other sources, including windfall gains from foreign exchange transactions, and the Secretariat ended 2000 with a surplus in the RB. Some of this surplus was devoted to completing gateworks, installing a standby power source and the upgrading of computer equipment.

A core concern remains the prohibitive cost of Internet access in Fiji, which despite our best endeavours and with the assistance of other CROP agencies, continues to cost between 2 and 10 times more than comparable developing countries for equivalent services. A consultant has been commissioned in June to identify options to obtain a more cost effective service, with every likelihood that access will have to be obtained overseas and Fiji communication sources bypassed.

Within the Extra Budget, or XB, donors continue to contribute generously. Insufficient co-ordination in reporting to some donors has however thrown up problems in this area. These problems seem readily resolvable and from early 2001/2002 responsibility for co-ordinating donor reporting will be transferred to the Finance Section. This section will also take de facto responsibility for IT matters following a decision to keep the Information Services Manager position unfilled indefinitely. Responsibility for the Library and Registry have been transferred to the renamed Manager Administration.

The development of a new remuneration policy has taken a great deal of effort over the past three years, including assistance from several FOC members. The new system was introduced from January 2001 and has already shown benefits by improving career prospects for both classifications of staff, reducing turnover and improving recruitment, both adversely affected by the disputes in Fiji during the period, linking performance clearly to pay and bringing CROP organisations’ conditions into closer alignment. All staff are now employed on three year term contracts.

MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The core of effective management control is an up to date and effective Corporate or Strategic Plan. The Secretariat Plan was last reviewed in 1998 and significant effort was put into organising a further internal review in 2000, only to be disrupted by Fiji’s internal crisis. A further internal review is scheduled for July 2001.

The major management control effort over 1999/2000 was put into developing an outcomes-outputs related Work Programme that pre-specified performance indicators for each project and will report against those indicators for subsequent years. The new Work Programme has been generally well received by donors and Members alike and a special effort has been commenced in 2001 to further refine performance indicators, with the assistance of a consultant funded by AusAID.

Although the audit of the Secretariat’s accounts by the Auditor General of Fiji was again disrupted by Fiji’s internal crisis, we expect a clean audit report for 2000. Tenders have been sought for the 2001 audit with a recommendation to be considered by the 2001 Budget FOC.

FEEDBACK

The Division stresses the need to maintain communication with all its clients, including both internal and external customers. Internally, the Division meets as a group every three months and more regularly at section level. The Secretariat website at www.forumsec.org.fj has significantly improved services available to members and external access to information on the Forum, although bandwidth limitations have restricted access to a greater extent than we would like. The Strategic Planning workshop held in early July will provide further useful feedback from internal customers.

COMMITMENT

The Division’s training programme has been maintained in 1999 with 20 staff, primarily support staff, attending 7 courses. Courses were significantly disrupted in 2000 however. The upper stories of Building 17 and 18 were provided with adjustable ventilation in 2000 with some improvement in working conditions and this has now been extended to Buildings 2, 15 and 16.

MAXIMISING RETURNS

Although Conference Centre bookings slumped last year a refurbishment program and further promotion of the facility has seen bookings build up again, with feedback from users consistently positive and supportive. The greatest user, of course, remains the Secretariat. House and office rentals remain at almost 100% occupancy, despite some turnover in both office and housing tenants. Investment and foreign exchange earnings are currently within budget but are not at the windfall levels experienced in 1998.

BANDWIDTH CONSERVATION

The high cost of Internet access in Fiji (double that of Samoa or Vanuatu, for example, and 10 times higher than Indonesia) has restricted FORSEC to about 4.8kbps total. To maximise the value of this limited bandwidth we have

- Joined a consortium of other public interest users
- Installed sophisticated message queuing software
- Installed a mirror site offshore
- Limited message size to 800kb
- Installed file compression software
- Purchased a new high speed Internet server
- Sought a discount from the full commercial rate now charged
- Local caching of frequently used sites
## Financial Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Actual 2000</th>
<th>Approved 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REGULAR BUDGET</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Member Contributions</td>
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<td>3,472</td>
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<td>Other Sources</td>
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<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
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<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
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<td>Development &amp; Economic Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political &amp; International Affairs</td>
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<td>421</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade &amp; Investment</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>3,209</td>
<td>3,749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXTRA BUDGET** |             |               |
| **INCOME** |             |               |
| Balance Brought Forward | 1,645 | 1,262 |
| Contributions from | | |
| Australia | 2,587 | 2,405 |
| New Zealand | 726 | 624 |
| Japan | 2,723 | 843 |
| European Union, France, Portugal | 126 | 1,076 |
| UNDP/ESCAP | 158 | 521 |
| Canada | 370 | 570 |
| Taiwan | 447 | 560 |
| Great Britain | 382 | 676 |
| Other | 518 | 700 |
| **Total Income** | 9,682 | 9,237 |

| **EXPENDITURE** |             |               |
| Corporate Services | 3 | 100 |
| Development & Economic Policy | 1,624 | 2,869 |
| Political & International Affairs | 1,147 | 2,283 |
| Trade & Investment | 5,309 | 4,598 |
| Standing Funds | 475 | 548 |
| **Total Expenditure** | 8,558 | 10,398 |

| **TRADE COMMISSIONS** |             |               |
| Income | 3,096 | 3,131 |
| Expenditure | 3,215 | 2,925 |
### Forum Secretariat Staff

**EXECUTIVE**
- Noel Levi: Secretary General, Papua New Guinea
- Josefa Malava: Deputy Secretary General, Samoa
- Edwina Mitchell: Secretary to SG, Fiji
- Edwina Sautu: Personal Assistant to DSG, Fiji
- Jiti Bolla: Driver/Messenger, Fiji

**DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC POLICY DIVISION**
- Constantyn (Stan) Vandersyp: Director, New Zealand
- Dr Robert Guild: Economic Infrastructure Adviser, Australia
- John Low: Resources Adviser, Australia
- Emma Ferguson: Economic Adviser, New Zealand
- Patricia Sachs-Cornish: Development Cooperation Adviser, Fiji
- Alastair Wilkinson: Social Issues Adviser, New Zealand
- James Moffat Behulu: Project Officer, Solomon Islands
- Margaret Leniston: Gender Issues Adviser, New Zealand
- Fillmon Waqabac: Economic Policy Analyst, Fiji
- (Vacant): Development Cooperation Adviser

**REGIONAL COORDINATION ADVISER**
- Kenneth Mackay: Field Program Coordinator, Canada
- Malcolm Ponton: Senior Technical Assistant, Scotland
- George Beck: Technical Assistant, Solomon Islands
- Esaroma Ledua: Project Manager - Marine Ornamentals Certification, Fiji
- Margaret Wong: Divisional Assistant (Secretarial), Fiji
- Taiel Kwan: Divisional Assistant (EC), Fiji
- Alumina Masitabua: Divisional Assistant (EC), Fiji
- Millika Radrotini: Temporary Office Assistant, Fiji

**POLITICAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION**
- Makamiti Saaro: Director, I-Kiribati
- Andie Fong Toy: International Legal Adviser, New Zealand
- Adam Delaney: International Issues Adviser, Australia
- Ulafala Alavao: Media Adviser, Samoa
- Bernard Bata'ansia: Political Issues Adviser, Solomon Islands
- Shaun Evans: Law Enforcement Liaison Officer, New Zealand
- Beth-Ann Peterson: Divisional Assistant (Secretarial), Fiji
- Grace Tigarea: Divisional Assistant (Administration), Fiji

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*Note: The image contains a group photo of the staff members.*