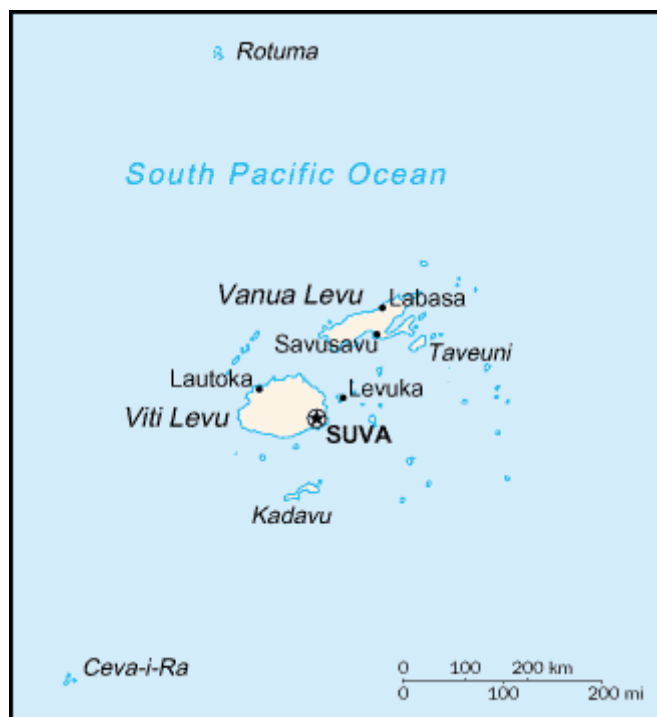


# TOURISM SECTOR STUDY

## FIJI



### 1. ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TOURISM

#### 1.1 Key Economic Indicators

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Population ('000) <sup>a</sup>	810.4	815.6	826.3	832.4	836.0
Population Growth (%) <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.4
GDP (US\$bn) <sup>b</sup>	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Real GDP Growth(%) <sup>b</sup>	(2.8)	3.7	4.5	5.2	3.2
GDP/Capita (US\$) <sup>b</sup>	2,033	2,055	2,202	2,151	
Tourism Contribution to GDP (%) <sup>c</sup>	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	
Balance of Visible Trade (US\$ mn) <sup>d</sup>	(178.2)	(177.7)	(287.3)	(343.1)	
Inflation Rate (%) <sup>d</sup>	3.0	2.3	1.6	4.2	
Exchange Rate (US\$1 to Fiji\$1) <sup>d</sup>	2.19	2.31	2.06	1.72	1.71

a – Bureau of Statistics, Fiji; 2004 population figure estimate; Pacific Island Populations, SPC, 2004.  
b – Market Information & Analysis Section, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade, using data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and various international sources; 2003 subject to revision; 2004 IMF forecast.  
c – Fiji Government Budget Address 2004: proxy including hotels, restaurants etc only. Actual contribution higher. SPTO Regional Tourism Strategy for the South and Central Pacific indicates 12.8% for 2002.  
d – Reserve Bank of Fiji Quarterly Review March 2004; 2004 rate as at end September.

The Fiji economy has bounced back strongly following the political turmoil of 2000. It has enjoyed sustained growth in the last three years and is on target to achieve growth of nearly 5% in 2004. The favourable performance has been broad based across most sectors of the economy.

Tourism has played a key role in this growth performance particularly in shoring foreign earnings to finance the rise in imports, which the growth has caused. Tourism drives activities in the restaurant and hotel sector and also contributes to the wholesale and retail sector. The two sectors combined, registered strong growth averaging nearly 6% in the last three years reflecting growth in tourism. The average growth in the hotel sector specifically was a high at 11%. The construction sector also rebounded partly as a result of the construction of some major tourism projects.

The growth impetus has come from expansionary policy by government and the implementation of policies targeted at increasing public and private sector investments in key growth industries like tourism.

### **1.2 Balance of Payments**

The balance of payments has come under pressure as a result of the rise in imports - due to increased economic activity - and falling exports. This is reflected in the rising balance of trade deficit. Inflows particularly in the form of tourism earnings - which reached a record of US\$352.6mn in 2003 - have offset these outflows to a large extent, resulting in a relatively stable balance of payments situation. Nonetheless deficits were recorded in the past two years as against surpluses in previous years i.e. deficit of US\$18.8mn in 2003, as against a surplus of almost US\$46mn in 2000.

### **1.3 Employment**

The good growth achieved by the economy has generated new employment opportunities, reducing unemployment and absorbing new entrants into the workforce. With the expansion in tourism, more and more jobs have been created in the industry. It is estimated that for every \$1mn in tourism receipts, 96 new jobs are created.

### **1.4 Local Skills Base**

Because of the sustained development of the tourism industry in the last 3 decades the supply of skills, particularly from middle management down, is plentiful. Fiji has a School of Hotel and Catering, which trains people in basic hospitality industry skills. Programmes to develop management skills have been introduced locally and are available from tertiary institutions like the Fiji-based University of the South Pacific (USP). Soon a new specialized School of Hospitality and Tourism Studies will be built in Nadi by the Fiji Institute of Technology.

### **1.5 Infrastructure and Services**

Fiji has developed over decades as the hub of the South Pacific and has a well-developed infrastructure to support increased growth through the development of industries like tourism.

### Air Access

Over the years, the local aviation industry has grown substantially to the extent that Fiji now plays a central role in the air transport system of the South Pacific. The international airport at Nadi handles all types of aircraft from the Twin Otter to the stretch jumbo.

Air Pacific, Fiji's international airline and partly owned by Qantas, carries more than 50% of visitor arrivals. It operates a modern fleet made up of B737, B767 and B747 and flies to more than 12 cities including Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Auckland, Los Angeles, Honolulu, and Tokyo. It operates seat share arrangement with a number of major carriers like Qantas and American Airlines.

Other carriers servicing Fiji include Qantas, Air New Zealand, Korean Airlines, etc.

The recent entry of budget carriers like the New Zealand (NZ) based Freedom Air and Virgin-owned Pacific Blue, is expected to further improve air access and increase visitor arrivals to Fiji.

Air services to outlying islands are limited and expensive and act as a constraint in the development of tourism in the islands. Where services are available they are limited only to islands, which have airports. And only 9 of the more than 300 islands in Fiji have airports. Domestic air services are provided by two long established private airlines, Air Fiji and Sunair. Seaplane and helicopter services are available to islands without airports. Domestic airline aircraft fleets are ageing and increasingly inadequate to service the growing tourist volumes.

### Roads and Road Transportation

Fiji has nearly 5,000 km of roads, the main section of which are tar sealed linking Suva, Lautoka, Nadi, Sigatoka and Ba, the major cities and towns in Viti Levu the biggest island in Fiji. Continuing road works will result in the sealing of the main road around Viti Levu, which should boost tourism development in the northern part of the island.

Roads in Vanua Levu, the second main island, are also well developed and a large portion of them is sealed.

### Sea Transport

Fiji has a well-developed ports system with four main ports of entry: Suva, Lautoka, Labasa, and Levuka. The main port of Suva is undergoing a major redevelopment to improve shore facilities, introduce modern plant and equipment in order to improve its efficiency.

Access provided by sea transport assists in improving accessibility to outer islands for tourism development. For example many tourism plants in Yasawa and Mamanuca are serviced by sea transport of a good standard that leave regularly from Lautoka or Nadi. However, the problem of accessibility be it by sea, air or road, limit to a great extent tourism development in many outlying islands. A scheduled Asian Development Bank programme of technical assistance will assess the needs for infrastructure development of the outer islands with facilitation of tourism access a key component.

### Telecommunication

The telecommunication system in Fiji is among the most modern in the South Pacific. Telecom Fiji a privatised company is the sole national carrier, with over 72,000 telephone customers. A fully digitised telecommunications network serves the urban centres, while a modern wireless system serves the rural area. Telecom provides a wide variety of telecommunication services including telephone, fax, telecard, paging, internet, etc.

International calls to most overseas countries could be made through international direct dialling (IDD) or through directory assistance.

Fiji International Telecommunication Limited (FINTEL), the international telecommunication carrier, is a joint venture between the Fiji Government and Cable & Wireless. FINTEL provides international leased circuits, packet switching, video conferencing and internet hub service.

### Water

The Government's Public Works Department is responsible for the nation's water supply. An estimated 70 percent of Fiji's population has access to clean piped water. There are 32 major regional water supply schemes. Fiji's water rates are relatively cheap by international standards.

Increased development in the main centres - especially tourism development in the Sigatoka-Nadi-Lautoka corridor - is taxing the water supply system to the limit in these centres forcing government to expand water supply to meet ever growing demand.

### Electricity

Electricity to the main centres is supplied by the Fiji Electricity Authority (FEA) at 240 volts and 50 cycles AC. The largest source of power in the main island of Viti Levu is a 78 mgw hydro dam in Monasavu. It is being supplemented with diesel-generated power, which is also the main source of power in the major centres outside Viti Levu.

The FEA is investing in the expansion of power supply to keep pace with ever increasing demand. It has entered into joint ventures with some foreign companies for the construction of mini hydro-dams and the development of wind power. Although FEA has a monopoly on the supply of power, large hotels may set up its own power supply if desired.

## **2. TOURISM STATUS & TRENDS**

### **2.1 The Tourism Offer**

Fiji is the most developed tourism destination of the Pacific Islands attracting 40% of the 1 million visitor arrivals to the region in 2003.

### Accommodation

There are no less than 220 visitor accommodations of various size and type in Fiji with more than 5,000 hotel rooms. Although there is no hotel classification system in Fiji, the country has many up-market and exclusive resorts like the Sheraton Fiji, Sheraton Royal, Shangri-la's Fijian Resort, Outrigger Reef, Warwick, to name a few.

More hotels are being constructed, including a Sofitel in Denarau Island in Nadi, a Marriot Hotel in Momi Bay close to Nadi, and a Hilton Beach Resort on Denarau.

- ❖ The construction of the 5 star 300-room Sofitel Fiji Resort and Spa is well advanced and is expected to be ready by September, 2005. It is being developed jointly by Air Pacific, Fiji's national airline, and Colonial Fiji Life, part of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and a major institutional investor in Fiji. Total investment is expected to exceed US\$35m.
- ❖ A 250 room Marriot Hotel is the first of a number of hotels to be developed in Momi Bay. It is being developed by a consortium of Australian investors; a number of local

institutional investors are expected to invest in the hotel once it is completed in early 2006.

- ❖ The first stage of the Hilton Beach Resort involves the construction of 138 villas, which are expected to provide more than 200 rooms. The development is being undertaken by a NZ company and is expected to be completed in late 2005.

These new hotels are expected to partly meet the shortfall in room inventories needed to meet the growing demand for accommodation. It is estimated that rooms need to increase by no less than 1,000 in the next 3 years if Fiji is to keep pace with the projected increase in visitor arrivals.

## 2.2 Market Trends

Fiji experienced a very significant increase of 8.3% in arrivals in 2003 over 2002. This followed a 14.3% increase in 2002 over 2001, which was part of the upturn following the May 2000 coup.

The number of visitors to Fiji reached 430,795, a level well in excess of the record pre-coup levels of 409,924 visitors. When placed in the context of market events in recent years, this performance is nothing short of spectacular. At the time of preparing this report, it would appear the 2003 levels would be exceeded in the current year.

MARKET AREA RESIDENCE	2003		2002		% DIFF	2001		% DIFF
	#	%	#	%		#	%	
Australia	141,873	32.9	123,606	31.1	14.8	98,213	28.2	25.8
New Zealand	75,016	17.4	68,293	17.2	9.8	66,472	19.1	2.7
United States	58,323	13.5	58,815	14.8	-0.8	57,711	16.6	1.9
Canada	10,985	2.6	9,802	2.5	12.0	10,752	3.1	-8.8
Japan	23,464	5.4	26,382	6.6	-	20,411	5.9	29.2
					11.1			
United Kingdom	49,794	11.7	43,393	10.9	14.7	30,508	8.8	42.2
Continental Europe	21,847	5.1	21,654	5.4	0.9	20,917	6.0	3.5
Other Pacific Islands	28,167	6.5	24,051	6.0	19.0	23,608	6.8	1.9
Other Areas	21,326	4.9	21,863	5.5	-2.5	19,422	5.6	12.6
Total Visitor Arrivals	430795	100	397,859	100	8.3	348,014	100	14.3

Others 2003: South Korea 8380, Rest of Asia 10283, Taiwan 870, Malaysia 268, All others 1525

Table 1 above shows the residence of visitors to Fiji, the main countries being Australia, NZ, United States of America (USA), and the United Kingdom (UK). The 2003 Fiji International Visitors Survey (IVS) observed that there has been little change over the last five years in relation to the residence of visitors to Fiji.

Overall, 50% of all visitors to Fiji come from either Australia or NZ. If the US is added to this then approximately two-thirds of visitors to Fiji originate in these three source markets.

In terms of purpose of visit, the IVS found that:

- rest and relaxation was by far the main reason for visiting Fiji (79%).
- honeymooning was the second most important reason for visiting Fiji (11%), while 3% of respondents visited Fiji for a wedding.

Other main reasons of lesser significance were:

- scuba diving (1%), and
- seeing the Fijian culture (1%).

### **2.3 Occupancy**

Of the total room nights available in 2003 (2,204,379), 56.2% were occupied. This occupancy rate is higher compared to the preceding 3 years when it averaged 50.4%. Room occupancy varies widely from region to region with the resorts in the Mamanuca islands averaging 68% in 2003, as against 39% for hotels in Lautoka. Properties especially in Nadi, Coral Coast, and the Mamanuca's are usually full during the peak months of June to October.

The relatively high occupancy during the peak period and the prospect for future growth is stimulating the construction of more hotels.

### **2.4 Estimate of Expenditure**

Overall visitor expenditure in Fiji in 2003 was estimated to be \$F569 million which continues to show positive improvement (see chart below). The figure represents an increase of 8.9% over 2002, which is slightly better than the improvement in visitation of 8.3%.

An analysis of overseas visitor expenditure according to established broad categories of expenditure groups contained in the 2003 IVS compared to 2002 indicates the following:

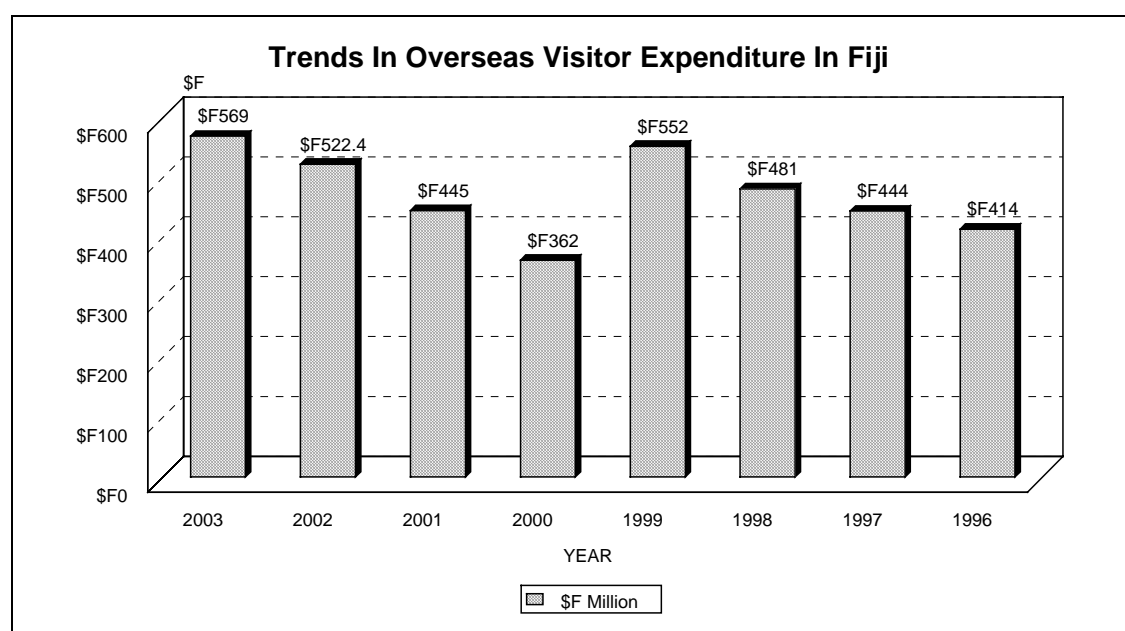
- Accommodation (70.3%) still accounts for the bulk of expenditure in Fiji.
- This is followed by:
  - shopping (13.8%)
  - miscellaneous expenditures (5.7%)
  - non-organised activities (3.8%), and
  - transfers (3.2%).

The IVS analysis of overseas visitor expenditure by area of residence of visitors revealed that Australia still remains the major contributor of tourist dollars to Fiji contributing \$F217.7 million i.e. 38.3% of all expenditure in Fiji. This represents a 13.7% increase over 2002.

After Australia came:

- NZ at \$F100.7 million, representing 17.7% of all expenditure in Fiji, an increase of 14.1% in 2003 over 2002;

- US at \$F85.4 million, representing 15.0% of all expenditure in Fiji, an increase of 7% between 2002 and 2003;
- UK at \$F40.7 million, representing 8.6% of all expenditure in Fiji - a decline of 5.9% in 2003 compared with 2002;
- Japan at \$F35.3 million, representing 6.2% of all expenditure in Fiji. The Japanese market showed a decline of 8.6% in 2003, a trend of some concern for the Fijian tourism sector;
- Continental Europe visitors contributed almost \$F23.0 million but this was 7.3% down on 2002;
- Visitors from other Pacific Islands spent \$F22.7 million in Fiji, registering a decline in expenditure of 9%;
- Canadians' contribution of \$F10.8 million (1.9% of all expenditure in Fiji), while relatively modest, represented an increase of 18.1%, albeit from a low base.



### **3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM**

The development of tourism is being pursued vigorously in Fiji for the achievement of key growth objectives like employment creation and raising income levels particularly in rural areas.

The development of the industry is being driven by the private sector with government providing a supporting role through the provision of appropriate policies and financial support for marketing the country through the Fiji Visitors Bureau. Government is committed to supporting tourism because it has a very big multiplier effect on the economy.

A confluence of factors is contributing to the revival in tourism investments currently experienced in Fiji. They include:

- the return of political stability,
- the availability of supportive government policies including attractive incentives for tourism development,

- improvements in infrastructure,
- strong growth in tourism arrivals,
- increase in international service airline capacity, and
- strong liquidity in the financial system.

The construction of a few more hotels are expected to start soon including:

- the 340-room Inter Continental Hotel on Natadola beach. This is a joint venture between a major local institutional investor and a French-owned hotel development company;
- the 250-room Denarau Beach Resort, to be developed next to the Sheraton Fiji at Denarau, by Tabua Investments a wholly owned subsidiary of BIL International Limited, an international investment company headquartered in Singapore;
- the redevelopment of the Grand Pacific Hotel in Suva by the Fiji Investment Corporation in joint venture with a Chinese investment corporation; and
- the Taunovo Bay Resort development, close to Pacific Harbour, is expected to commence construction of 6 deluxe villa soon as part of a major resort development by a consortium of US investors to include a 60-room boutique hotel to be operated by Rosewood.

Existing plants and properties are also undergoing or will soon undergo extension and/or refurbishment including the Shangri-La's Fijian hotel, the Naviti and Warwick Resorts (both part of the Warwick International Hotels group), and the First Landing resort.

The Blue Lagoon Cruises is expected to take delivery of another luxury cruise ship soon to add to its fleet.

Foreign investment is welcome in the industry as it is a major source of capital required for the constructions of hotels & resorts. Foreigners may invest in almost all facets of the industry, either in their own right or in partnership with locals, including:

- ❖ Hotel & resort development
- ❖ Cruise operation
- ❖ Tour & transportation operation
- ❖ Distribution
- ❖ Shopping & trade
- ❖ Leisure & entertainment
- ❖ Ecotourism

There is a strong interest from landowners to make available their land for the development of tourism enterprises to provide them employment and income. Investors are taking advantage of this by forming joint ventures with landowners to develop tourism enterprises like small resorts and ecotourism projects. This is contributing to the dispersal of tourism development and the increasing participation by locals in the ownership of tourism enterprises.

#### 4. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The tourist industry is targeting to be a billion dollar industry by 2007, when tourism earnings are expected to increase by two-thirds from the F\$607.2 million achieved in 2003. Government is working in tandem with the industry to ensure this ambitious target is achieved by:

- increasing funding to the FVB,
- the extension of tourism incentives,
- the introduction of new policies and measures to support tourism development,
- the establishment of the Fiji Investment Corporation to provide equity capital in selected tourism projects, and
- regular consultation with the industry to address their concerns.

##### Fiji Visitors Bureau

The FVB plays a key role in the promotion of Fiji as a tourist destination. Its promotional funding has been increased by nearly 20% to enable it to step up its promotional activities especially in new markets. FVB works in close collaboration with Air Pacific, Fiji's international airline, to market Fiji as a prime tourist destination in the Pacific.

#### 4.1 Investment Framework

Fiji has a well developed framework for the promotion of investment. This includes:

- the government-funded investment promotion agency, Fiji Islands Trade Investment Bureau, which promotes and facilitates investments,
- the Foreign Investment Act, which regulates foreign investments in Fiji, and
- the Hotels Aid Act, which contains wide-ranging incentives for investments in tourism.

The orderly environment that such a framework promotes has encouraged considerable investments in tourism by both locals and foreigners. It should be observed that most of the large hotels in Fiji are foreign owned who receive a good return on their investments in spite of the political problems Fiji has been through.

#### 4.2 Investment Incentives

Apart from incentives that apply across the board (e.g. no withholding tax on dividends if tax has been paid corporate level), Fiji has industry-specific incentives. Tourism enjoys some of the most generous. They include:

- ❖ 55% investment allowance for hotel construction and expansion and
- ❖ 55% for investment in tourism vessels
- ❖ To encourage up-market and large scale hotel development the following incentives are available under the SLIP scheme:
  - No corporate tax on profits for 20 years if the capital investment is more than F\$40m;
  - No corporate tax on profits for 10 years if the capital investment is more than F\$20m but less than F\$40m;
  - Exemption from tax on hotel developer profit;
  - Duty free import of all capital equipment, machinery and plants, excluding motor vehicle;
  - Accelerated depreciation; and
  - Carried forward of losses for 6 years.

### 4.3 Access to Finance

Fiji has a “world class” banking system providing practically all services available in developed countries. There are five commercial banks in Fiji, of which three are Australian-based: Australia and New Zealand Bank (ANZ), Westpac Banking Corporation, and the Colonial National Bank, a subsidiary of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The others are the Indian-based Baroda Bank, and the Pakistan-based Habib Bank.

The services provided include:

- ❖ Fixed term loans;
- ❖ Trade finance;
- ❖ Export finance;
- ❖ Forward exchange cover;
- ❖ Bridging finance;
- ❖ Leasing;
- ❖ Factorising service; etc
- ❖ ATMs
- ❖ EFTPOS
- ❖ Internet banking
- ❖ Phone banking

There are also non-banking financial institutions providing financial facilities like lending for investments. They are the Fiji National Provident Fund, the Fiji Development Bank, the Housing Authority of Fiji, the Merchant Bank of Fiji, and the Credit Corporation.

There are several institutions that can be relied on for equity capital including the government-owned Fiji Investment Corporation.

Interest rates charged by the financial institutions are attractive by the standard of the region, including Australia and NZ.

Commercial banks and other lending institutions can lend to non-resident companies provided they meet the criteria stipulated by the RBF. Foreign companies may borrow up to F\$10mn without the approval of RBF and the amount they can borrow depends on depends on the equity of the business. Needless to say borrowings in excess of F\$10mn can be made with the approval of Reserve Bank of Fiji.

#### International Financial Institutions

Fiji as a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement has access to the facilities of the European Investment Bank. As a member of the World Bank, the facilities of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) would be available for projects in this country.

## **APPENDIX ONE: INVENTORY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**

*NB members of Fiji Hotel Association only; number of rooms/units given in parentheses*

### **Coral Coast Region**

Tambua Sands Beach Resort , Sigatoka (25)

General Manager: Mr. Richard Norby, Managing Director

Bedarra House, Sigatoka (21)

General Manager: Mr. David Keeble, Managing Director

Crusoe's Retreat, Korolevu (25)

General Manager: Mr. Graeme Duncan, General Manager

Hideaway Resort, Sigatoka (110)

General Manager: Mr. Robert Wade, General Manager

Outrigger Reef Fiji Resort, Sigatoka (254)

General Manager: Mr Paul Hughes, General Manager

Shangri-La's Fijian Resort, Nadi Airport (436)

General Manager: Mr John Rice, General Manager

The Crows Nest Resort, Sigatoka (18)

General Manager: Mr Satish Chand, Resort Manager

The Naviti Resort, Korolevu (140)

General Manager: Mr Jamal Serhan, General Manager

The Warwick Fiji, Korolevu (248)

General Manager: Mr Jamal Serhan, General Manager

Vatulele Is Resort, Nadi Airport (18)

General Manager: Mr Henry Crawford, Managing Director

### **Manamuca and Yasawa Region**

Beachcomber Island Resort, Lautoka (36)

General Manager: Mrs A. Dreunimisimisi, General Manager

Castaway Island Resort, Nadi Airport (66)

General Manager: Mr Garry Snodgrass, Resort Manager

Mana Island Resort, Lautoka (160)

General Manager: Mr Tatsuya Ishikawa, General Manager

Matamanoa Island Resort, Nadi Airport (33)

General Manager: Ms Jill Palise, Director of Sales & Marketing

Musket Cove Resort, Nadi Airport (72)

General Manager: Mr Dick Smith, Director

Malolo Island Resort, Nadi Airport (51)  
General Manager: Mr Steve McPharlin, General Manager

Namotu Island, Nadi (6)  
General Manager: Mr Scott O'Connor, Managing Director

Navini Island Resort, Nadi Airport (10)  
General Manager: Mr Arthur Reed, Managing Director

Octopus Resort, Lautoka (13)  
General Manager: Ms Maraia Brown, Resort Manager

Plantation Island Resort, Nadi Airport (138)  
General Manager: Mr Patrick Wong, General Manager

Tavarua Island Resort, Nadi (14)  
General Manager: Mr Jon Roseman, Managing Director

Tokoriki Island Resort, Nadi Airport (29)  
General Manager: Mr Gyan Pillay, Resort Manager

Treasure Island Resort, Lautoka (67)  
General Manager: Mr Peter Jarmar, Director of Sales & Marketing

Turtle Island Resort, Nadi Airport (16)  
General Manager: Mr Richard Evanson, Owner/Director

Vomo Island Resort, Lautoka (30)  
General Manager: Justin Philips, General Manager

Wadgi Island, Nadi Airport (15)  
General Manager: Mr Ross Allen, Owner/MD

Yasawa Island Resort, Nadi Airport (16)  
General Manager: Mr Garth Downey, Managing Director

### **Nadi Region**

Aquarius Fiji, Nadi (30)  
General Manager: Louise P. Buckley, Managing Director

Beachside Resort, Nadi Airport (20)  
General Manager: Mr Philip Buckleton, General Manager

Fiji International Dominion Hotel, Nadi Airport (85)  
General Manager: Mr Rob Park, General Manager

First Landing Resort, Lautoka (26)  
General Manager: Ms Margaret Davon, Resort Manager

Fiji Mocambo Hotel, Nadi Airport (127)  
General Manager: Mr Craig Powell, General Manager

Raffles Gateway Hotel, Nadi Airport (92)

General Manager: Mr Sada Siwan, General Manager

Rosie Serviced Apartments, Nadi Airport (8)

General Manager: Mr Roy F. Whitton, Executive Director

Sandalwood Lodge, Nadi Airport (33)

General Manager: Mr John Birch, Owner/Manager

Seashell Surf & Dive Resort, Nadi Airport (32)

General Manager: Mrs Virginia Smith, Director

Sheraton Fiji Resort, Nadi Airport (300)

General Manager: Mr Charles Jack, Resort Manager

Sheraton Denarau Villas, Nadi Airport (164)

General Manager: Mr Robert Curnow, Director of Finance

Sheraton Royal Resort, Nadi Airport (274)

General Manager: Mr Mark McWhinnie, General Manager

Skylodge Hotel, Nadi Airport (53)

General Manager: Ms Leba Pareti, Manageress

Sonaisali Is Resort, Nadi (93)

General Manager: Mr Aaron McGrath, General Manager

Tanoa International Hotel, Nadi Airport (135)

General Manager: Mr Peter Kerr, General Manager

Tanoa Apartments, Nadi Airport (23)

General Manager: Ms Sereima Matasere, Operations Manager

Tokatoka Resort, Nadi Airport (95)

General Manager: Mr David Woodman, General Manager

The Melanesian Hotel, Nadi Airport (45)

General Manager: Mr Ahmad A. Khan, Manager

The West's Motor Inn, Nadi Airport (85)

General Manager: Mr Peter Beer/David Hunt, GM's

Worldmark at Denarau Island, Nadi Airport (138)

General Manager: Mr Tui Sikivou, Resort Manager

### **Northern Region**

Garden Island Resort, Waiyevo Taveuni (32)

General Manager: Ms Noreen Dziwulski, General Manager

Jean-Michel Cousteau Fiji Is Resort, Savusavu (25)

General Manager: Mr Steven Andrews, Resort Manager

Kaimbu Island Resort, Taveuni (3)

General Manager: Mr & Mrs Nigel & Carol Douglas, General Managers

Koro Sun Resort, Savusavu (17)

General Manager: Mr Jeff Miller, Managing Director

Maravu Plantation Resort, Suva (12)

General Manager: Mr Jochen Kiess, Managing Director

Namale Resort, Savusavu (13)

General Manager: Mr & Mrs Bo & Chris Loiselle, Managers

Nukubati Island Resort, Labasa (7)

General Manager: Mr Denis Meek, General Manager

Taveuni Island Resort, Taveuni (7)

General Manager: Mrs Dorothy Cammick, Owner/MD

Coconut Grove Beachfront Cottages, Taveuni (3)

General Manager: Ms Ronna Goldstein, Managing Director

Rainbow Reef Resort, Taveuni (3)

General Manager: Mr Richard Stiers, Managing Director

### **Suva Region**

Pacific Harbour Int'l Hotel, Pacific Harbour (84)

General Manager: Ms Ada Seeto, Front Office Manager

Holiday Inn Suva, Suva (130)

General Manager: Mr Daniel Bucher, General Manager

Homestay Suva, Suva (7)

General Manager: Mrs Lesley Phillips, Director/Manager

Dere Bay Resort, Suva (3)

General Manager: Mrs Elsa Miller, Director

Naigani Island Resort, Suva (16)

General Manager: Ms Carolyn Ah Koy, Director/Manager

Peninsula Int'l Hotel, Suva (88)

General Manager: Mr Rakesh Gokal, Managing Director

Raffles Tradewinds Hotel, Lami (110)

General Manager: Ms Lusiana Kenawai, General Manager

Suva Apartments, Suva (20)

General Manager: Ms Lorraine Mar, Manageress

Suva Motor Inn, Suva (45)

General Manager: Mr Arnold Ali, Resident Manager

Tropic Towers Apartments, Suva (60)

General Manager: Mr Ishwarlal Parmar, Managing Director

Toberua Island Resort, Suva (14)

General Manager: Mr Vern Heydon, Managing Director

The Wakaya Club, Suva

General Manager: Mr Robert Miller, Managing Director

### **Other Regions**

Ba Hotel, Ba (13)

General Manager: Mr Kishun Dayal, Sales/Marketing Manager

Nagigia Island Resort, Vunisea, Kadavu (7)

General Manager: Mr Harley Jones, Director

Nananu Beach Cottages, Rakiraki (6)

General Manager: Ms Maxine MacDonald, General Manager

Papageno Eco Resort, Suva (5)

General Manager: Mr Anthony Ho, Finance/Marketing Manager

RakiRaki Hotel, Rakiraki (36)

General Manager: Mr Sundar Lal, Manager

Wananavu Beach Resort, Rakiraki (18)

General Manager: Mr John D. Gray, Managing Director

Waterfront Hotel, Lautoka (46)

General Manager: Mr Nandu K. Naidu, Manager

Lalati Resort, Deuba (5)

General Manager: Ms Linda Kwasny, Managing Director

## APPENDIX TWO: INTERNET RESOURCES ON THE FIJI ISLANDS

### **Fiji Visitors Bureau**

*Address:* Suite 107, Colonial Plaza, Namaka, Nadi  
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### **Investment considerations**

<http://www.ftib.org.fj>

<http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/indax.shtml>

<http://www.tcsp.com/spto/export/sites/SPTO/investment/fiji.shtml>

### **Economic policy & performance, Financial infrastructure & regulatory framework**

[http://dfat.gov.au/geo/fiji/fiji\\_brief.html](http://dfat.gov.au/geo/fiji/fiji_brief.html)

<http://www.usaid.gov.au/country/country.cfm?CountryId=15>

<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/docs/IG/P6.htm>

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Annual\\_Report/2002/fij.asp](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Annual_Report/2002/fij.asp)

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key\\_Indicators/2003/pdf/FIJ.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2003/pdf/FIJ.pdf)

### **Law**

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/world/australasia.html>

### **Tourism statistics**

[http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/table\\_A2.shtml](http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/table_A2.shtml)

[http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/table\\_A3.shtml](http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/table_A3.shtml)

<http://www.bulafiji.com/InfoDesk.asp?lang=EN&sub=0147>

### **Key indicators of developing Asian and Pacific countries**

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key\\_Indicators/2004/pdf/FIJ.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2004/pdf/FIJ.pdf)

### **National Institutions, General Information, Political Information, Information from Encyclopaedias, Tourist Information, Information on Human Rights, Other Information (2001)**

<http://www.gksoft.com/govt/en/fj.html>

### **Project profiles**

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Profiles/ctry.asp?ctry=34>

### **General information, tourism profile, (March 2003)**

[http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Business\\_Reference\\_Guides/BIG/fij.pdf](http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Business_Reference_Guides/BIG/fij.pdf)

<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/docs/IG/Tourism%20Guide%20Sydney.pdf>

### **Geography, people, government, economy (December 2004)**

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/print/fj.html>

### **Communications Policy Statement & Facilities**

[http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/page\\_3514.shtml](http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/page_3514.shtml)

[http://www.itc.gov.fj/docs/Fiji\\_Govt\\_IT\\_Policy.pdf](http://www.itc.gov.fj/docs/Fiji_Govt_IT_Policy.pdf)

<http://www.pacificnavigator.com/fiji/information/communications.html>

**Tourism attractions, tourism accommodation**

<http://www.bulafiji.com/AboutFiji.asp?lang=EN>

<http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/destinations/fiji/index.shtml>

<http://www.spto.org/sitemap.shtml>

**General information**

<http://www.fiji-islands.com/facts.html>

<http://www.adminet.com/world/fj/>

<http://www.fjitime.com/>