

TOURISM SECTOR STUDY

COOK ISLANDS



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) ^a	14.6	14.0	14.8	13.9	14.0
Population Growth (%) ^a	(5.2)	(4.1)	5.7	(6.1)	^b
GDP (US\$mn) ^c	78.5	77.3	86.5		
GDP Growth (%) ^c	7.9	5.1	0.3	1.5	3.2
GDP/Capita (US\$) ^c	4,385	4,248	4,858		
Tourism Contribution to GDP (%)			47.0 ^d	54.0 ^e	
Balance of Visible Trade (NZ\$mn) ^a	(91.7)	(95.5)	(90.7)	(106.4)	
Inflation Rate (%)	1.7	9.4	3.9	3.4	3.4
Exchange Rate (US\$1 to NZ\$)	2.13	2.47	2.06	1.68	1.56

a – Quarterly Statistical Bulletin December 2003, Statistics Cook Islands, 2000-2003. Data relate to those “normally resident in the Cook Islands”. Pacific Islands Populations, SPC, 2004. b – different data series so 2003 & 2004 data cannot be directly compared. c – 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. d - SPTO Regional Tourism Strategy for the South and Central Pacific. e – Cook Islands Tourism Corporation estimate

1.2 Balance of Payments

The Cook Islands runs a large trade deficit. Its exports are predominantly pearls and fish whereas virtually all household and commercial-use are imported. The strengthening of the New Zealand (NZ) dollar (which the Cook Islands use as currency) led to a widening of the trade gap in recent years. The significant surplus on the services account – the bulk of service income coming from tourism – has helped the country achieve a positive current account balance since 2000. In 2003 the current account balance amounted to US\$6mn, representing 5.9% of GDP. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) anticipates a growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in financial year 2004 of 2.7% (with a rise of 2.9% the following year) based on a modest expansion of the tourism industry and in pearl and fishing exports.

1.3 Employment

As a self-governing country in free association with NZ, with the latter being responsible for the Cook Islands' external affairs and defence, Cook Islanders have the right of residency in NZ. Many thousand Cook Islanders choose to do while there is a substantial "floating" population who reside in the Cook Islands if the economy is prospering and in NZ if not. The most recent exodus was triggered by the 1996 Economic Reform Program, which saw a slimming down of public sector employment. On top of this spending a few years in New Zealand is regarded as a "rite of passage" by the 250 Cook Islanders who leave secondary education each year. More than 50,000 Cook Islanders reside in New Zealand and an estimated 15,000 in Australia.

The continuous out-migration of skilled personnel and the shortage of school-leaver entrants to the workforce creates problems both in the maintenance of basic health and education services on the outer islands and for junior-middle personnel in the tourism sector. This is somewhat offset by returning Cook Islanders with skills they have obtained while outside the country. In 1996 the labour force was estimated at 8,000 with 13% unemployment; but is currently lower than these levels. Tourism employment cannot be fully gauged but in 2003 623 were employed in hotels/motels (507 full-time, 116 part-time) as against 445 in 1999. A growing proportion of foreign workers are engaged in the tourism sector, as the industry's expansion cannot be met by locals.

1.4 Construction Costs

In view of the fact that most building materials are imported (and despite the general waiving of import duties on such materials and lower labour costs), overall construction costs in the Cook Islands are as high or higher than in NZ. The costs expressed as NZ\$ per m² across the range of a simple ecolodge at one extreme and a high quality overwater bungalow at the other would be as follow: budget \$750, standard \$950, deluxe \$1,200, superior \$1,600 (i.e. between US\$500 and 1,000 at present exchange rates).

1.5 Operating Costs

The minimum hourly wage was raised from NZ\$2.53 to NZ\$4.00 (over US\$2.50 at present rates of exchange) in July 2000. A public-private task force was appointed in March 2004 to consider a proposal to further raise it to NZ\$7.00 (US\$4.50) for adults and to NZ\$5.00 (US\$3.20) for under 18s. Hourly wage rates paid to junior level employees in the tourism sector presently range from NZ\$5 to 8 while front office personnel receive NZ\$10 to 15.

Monthly salaries for supervisory staff range from NZ\$2,200 to 3,000 while for managers of tourism enterprises the range is NZ\$6,000 to 8,000.

Fuel prices are substantially above the South Pacific regional average at US\$0.94 for motor gasoline and US\$0.91 for diesel (end 2003 prices), reflecting the high costs of importation.

1.6 Local Skills Base

The majority of the Cook Islands tourism private sector comprises owner-operated enterprises – many being New Zealanders married to a Cook islander. As small ventures it is difficult for this type of venture to provide a career structure for their employees. Even the two larger resort operations have a poor track record of promoting Cook islanders to managerial positions. School leavers see little prospect of advancement in the tourism sector and so head off to New Zealand. The skills base in tourism among Cook Islanders is thus not strong. It is one of four key areas being focused on in the Cook Islands Tourism Master Plan review, the report of which is due in August 2004.

The country has a Teachers Training College, a Trade Training Centre, a Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre (HTTC) and a Nursing School. The Fiji-based University of the South Pacific maintains an extension centre in Avarua, Rarotonga and provides vocational, foundation and degree courses, some using video links with the Fiji centre. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted in the establishment of the HTTC and 420 managers and in-service personnel were trained in the period of its assistance. Since the end of the UNDP project, the HTTC is self-sustaining, running short courses in hospitality areas in response to demand.

1.7 Infrastructure and Services

Air and Sea Access

The Cook Islands have one paved airport – Rarotonga International Airport – and 8 airports with unpaved runways. International air services are operated only to Rarotonga International Airport, which has a runway of 2,328 metres. It receives both medium and large aircraft such as Boeing 767 though northbound operations cannot take off with sufficient fuel to fly nonstop to Los Angeles, instead having to land for refuelling at Papeete, French Polynesia.

International air services are provided by Air New Zealand, offering flights between Rarotonga and Auckland (New Zealand), Fiji, Tahiti and Los Angeles (USA). The airline has daily flights to/from the Cook Islands.

In December 2002 Aloha Airlines launched a Boeing 737 service between Hawaii and Rarotonga. This operates twice a week during the northern hemisphere winter and once a week the rest of the year. The service links with flights from Vancouver, Canada and a number of airports on the West Coast of the USA.

Domestic air services offering passenger and cargo services are operated by Air Rarotonga on six days a week to the outer islands. The airline runs three or four flights a day to/from Aitutaki and on an at least every other day basis to the four other Southern Group islands of Atiu, Mangaia, Mauke and Mitiaro. Services to the Northern Group operate twice a week.

Avarua port receives two international shipping services to/from Auckland, Samoa, Tonga and Niue. A smaller service operates between the outer islands and New Zealand. Another

shipping company offers regular service between the outer islands and Rarotonga. The occasional cruise ship calling at Rarotonga anchors off and passengers are ferried ashore.

Telecommunications and Information Technology

Telecom Cook Islands (TCI) offers International Direct Dialling (IDD) services as well as internet, email, fax, telex and telegram facilities. Some of these services are also offered on the outer islands, which also have local television broadcast facilities based around a satellite package marketed by TCI.

Utilities

The infrastructure for the Cook Islands' utilities is in need of upgrading and expansion.

Electricity is 240 volts AC Hz/50 cycle. Production - which totalled 29.1mn Kwh in 2003 - is totally from imported fuel. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is to make a loan in 2005 for a power generation project on Rarotonga to meet increased demand for electricity using a least-cost approach.

Water is an increasing problem for the expanding tourism sector – both in respect of quantity and quality. Supply is cut off on occasion on Aitutaki. Rainfall is collected in open catchment with little protection. A project to improve the disposal of solid waste is in progress.

Roads

A Chinese Government grant is in place to improve the outer road around Rarotonga. Of the country's total road network of 320km only this road is paved (i.e. 33km).

2. TOURISM STATUS AND TRENDS

2.1 The Tourism Offer

The Cook Islands offer all the **coastal, marine and scenic attractions** associated with tropical islands with the added components of a **vibrant culture** (manifested through island nights at which traditional dancing is performed) and **good dining and entertainment facilities**. **Rarotonga** is dominated by high peaks with rain forests on the slopes and is circled by a reef harbouring a lagoon. This combination permits not only diving, snorkelling, windsurfing, fishing, kayaking, sailing and boat rides BUT also safari tours, walks and climbs. **Aitutaki** – less than an hour's flight from Rarotonga - is partly volcanic and partly of atoll origin. Its lagoon has a circumference of 45kms. **Atiu** - around 40 minutes flying time from Rarotonga - is a small island surrounded by a close reef and shallow lagoon, with numerous sandy coves and beaches, with rainforest on its raised volcanic centre. **Mauke** is the "garden" island and is also 40 minutes flying time from Rarotonga. **Mangaia** has a rugged coastline with a lush green interior. Its makatea (fossilized coral) contains a network of caves. **Mitiaro** has two large freshwater lakes in its interior. **The Northern Group Islands** have small resident populations and attract the adventurous traveller wishing to experience remote island existence.

Accommodation

The South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) records the 2002 tourist accommodation stock of the Cook Islands as 56 operations with an average of 23.5 rooms per operation producing a total volume of rooms of 1,316. The Cook Islands Tourism Corporation 2004 Fact Sheet lists over 100 tourist accommodation establishments but the great majority of these have less than 10 rooms. Total room stock from the CITC list is around 1,170. All of the accommodation, tour operators, retail shops and restaurants displayed on the Cook Islands Tourism Corporation's website are Tourism Accredited. This scheme is designed to assure visitors of minimum standards of facilities, services and hospitality.

There are two long-established resorts on Rarotonga – the Rarotongan Beach Resort & Spa (156 rooms) and the Edgewater Resort (208 rooms). All the remaining hotels/resorts and many of the self-catering operations are relatively small, high quality operations, fitted out to a good specification and majoring on personalised and efficient service e.g. Manuia Beach Boutique Hotel (20 rooms), Takitumu Villas (10 villas).

2.2 Market Trends

The Cook Islands reached its record level of international arrivals in 2003 at 78,328. The previous highest year was 2001 when although, like other destinations, it was negatively affected by the cutback in international travel after the September terrorist attacks in the USA, the performance in the first eight months of the year was so strong that the year as a whole still produced a rise on the previous year's record level of arrivals. Tourism has expanded steadily in recent years, the volume of arrivals passing 90,000 for the first time in 2003, more than double the level of a decade earlier.

NZ has re-established its main market position in recent years having been overtaken in the late 1990s by Europeans. The consequences of global terrorism fears have reduced the volumes of long haul travellers while this same factor along with the SARS epidemic in Asia in 2003 and disruption of the tourism industry in Fiji following attempted May 2001 coup have combined to encourage more New Zealanders to visit the Cook Islands.

TABLE ONE	Cook Islands International Visitor Arrivals, by Year and Source Market, 1999 & 2003			
	1999		2003	
<i>Source</i>	<i>000 arrivals</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>000 arrivals</i>	<i>% of total</i>
New Zealand	17.1	30.8	30.9	39.5
Australia	6.9	12.5	11.5	14.6
USA	5.9	10.5	7.6	9.7
Canada	5.2	9.4	3.8	4.8
Europe	18.4	33.1	21.6	27.5
Asia	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
French Polynesia	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.4
Other countries	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.7
TOTAL	55.6	100.0	78.3	100.0

NB Columns may not aggregate to given totals owing to rounding

Holiday/vacation visits are predominant accounting for over 85 % of all visits in 2003. The VFR (visits to friends and relatives) segment is the second largest (7.6% in 2003) with business, conference and employment reasons accounting for most of the remainder.

Occupancy and Seasonality

Room occupancy rates for hotels/motels (i.e. excluding many though not all of the self-catering and budget operations) was recorded at 60.5% in 2003, the continuation of a downward trend (i.e. 2000 – 76.3%, 2001 – 71.1%, 2002 – 63.1%). Smaller operations did worst in 2003:

- between 1 and 8 rooms: 38.3%
- between 9 and 19 rooms: 63.3%
- 20 rooms and over: 61.7%

The declining occupancy levels occurred over a period when arrivals rose by 9%, so is explained by increasing capacity i.e. roomnights available in hotels/motels grew by 18% between 2000 and 2004. This expansion is creating pressure on the land area and environment, labour, water and electricity supply. The need to consider how far the industry can expand is the driving reason behind the Review of the Tourism Master Plan currently being carried out.

Seasonality remains a distinct feature of Cook Islands tourism – with peaks reflecting main market winter school holiday periods in New Zealand and end-of-year seasonal VFR arrivals.

Estimates of Expenditure

The average expenditure of tourist in the Cook Islands is estimated by the CITC at NZ\$135 a day which for an average stay of 10 days produces income for the country of NZ\$1,350 per tourist and an overall figure for receipts of over NZ\$10.5 mn.

3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM

Tourism has been the economic backbone of the Cook Islands since the near collapse of the general economy in 1996. The importance of the sector is fully recognised by government but the ADB points out only modest growth can be expected. It states: "...further expansion of tourism capacity will depend on investment to maintain and expand infrastructure, especially power, sewage and water facilities". The ongoing review of the country's Tourism Master Plan (being provided through the NZ aid programme) is focusing on four areas: labour/human resources; standards/regulation; environment; and infrastructure.

It is likely that tourism will be subject to more regulation than in the past, this being a prime means through which standards can be raised and poor quality operations monitored and obliged to improve. This is in line with the strategic goal of making the Cook Islands a higher quality, more exclusive destination.

The principal opportunity areas fall into the categories of resort development, transport, cultural attractions and service support.

Resort Development

There are a stream of new resort developments and upgradings planned for Rarotonga, Aitutaki and Mauke. Some have commenced but most are in the planning stage, seeking

funding to move into implementation. The most ambitious project - to develop a network of resorts in the Polynesian islands - would certainly involve a joint venture operation. However most ideas relate to boutique resorts or eco-oriented lodges. The proponents of these typically have family land and though needing finance would be reluctant to cede sovereignty over the development. There is, however, interest in trading/management partnerships.

Transport

Though the Cook Islands has the best domestic air transport operation in the South Pacific, the scale of tourism has reached a level where other forms of inter-island transport may prove viable – one based on speed and individuality (i.e. a 4-seat helicopter, which could also provide an air-sea rescue service), the other evoking memories of sea travel of the past through a motor-sail Polynesian-style vessel carrying a mix of passengers and cargo. As the base for the Polynesian Voyaging Society dedicated to recreating the epic ocean journeys of their Polynesian ancestors, the Cook islands has a number of projects to utilize the traditional canoe – the vaka – for combined educational and tourist purposes.

Cultural Attractions

Resort island nights and the Cultural Village apart, there remains the opportunity to develop a major culturally-based tourist attraction, operating both day and evening and through the week, perhaps located away from the coast and in the hills.

Service Support

The need for an international-standard, privately owned or trust-managed accident and emergency centre to provide services to visitors through their travel insurance policies – and to residents through an insurance scheme to be created – has been recognized by a group of industry leaders. Rarotonga's medical facilities are inadequate to cope with the flow of visitors it presently attracts. Furthermore, the hazards of travel on the island's roads for motor cyclists – a highly popular way for tourist to travel round the island – are high there being no requirement to wear a crash helmet and a large number of loose dogs on or close to the road.

4. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT FOR TOURISM INVESTMENT

4.1 Investment Framework

The primary aim of the Cook Islands Government policy is to encourage optimum local investment. The extent to which Cook Islanders are able to participate in development investments depends on factors such as technical expertise, managerial skills and/or investment capital. The Government therefore also recognizes that foreign investment can make major contributions to the country's economic and social advancement and encourages proposals that are beneficial.

Foreign enterprises (i.e. over one-third foreign-owned) must obtain approval through the 2003 Investment Code. Certain investment areas are reserved for Cook Islanders. The list includes many tourism and tourism-related activities i.e. visitor accommodation, motor vehicle rentals, diving operations, water-sports operations, tourist tours or transfers, eco-tourism, cultural attractions (including performances), restaurants, retail of traditional or cultural handicrafts, and taverns or public bars. There are, however, a number of key exceptions, which render this stipulation less foreboding for the prospective foreign investor.

Where an application is made for an activity reserved for Cook Islanders, an exception can be made if the project:

- would generate a demonstrable net economic contribution to the Cook islands.
- is a new business activity where there is demonstrable demand and no Cook Islander is currently carrying on business in that activity.
- is of a type where existing Cook Islands enterprises do not have the resources to carry it out.
- is a joint venture involving Cook Islanders – the Investment Code noting that the greater the ownership and participation by Cook Islanders, the more likely it is to obtain approval).
- involves a capital investment on the part of the foreign investor in cash of NZ\$1mn (in the case of Rarotonga, or NZ\$0.5mn for other islands).
- involves the development of a niche market or niche product.

The Leases Restrictions Act does not allow freehold ownership of land. Leases of a maximum of 60 years must be approved by a committee established under the Development Investment Act. Lease costs vary according to the size of plot and its location. Increasingly leases are being set with a proportion of the operation's turnover accruing to the lessor. A plot for a 10 unit beachfront resort development (say of 0.75 acre) on a 50-year lease can cost up to NZ\$500,000 as a goodwill cost for a long lease plus rent of NZ\$2,500 a year plus 1.5% of turnover. For an inland site of 0.25 acre the goodwill payment might be NZ\$60,000 and the annual rent NZ\$1,000.

Company tax is 20%. Value added tax of 12.5% is levied on all economic activity. Withholding tax is imposed on payments of interest and dividends for overseas investors. Personal tax ranges from 20 to 30%. Import duties on most items are 10%.

4.2 Incentives Regime

Tourism is one of the sectors identified in the Development Investment Act for exemption from customs duty and import levy. Building materials, fixtures, fittings, furniture and equipment needed for the operation are exempted. There are also tax concessions by way of accelerated depreciation, allowance for counterpart training and recruitment of Cook Islanders from overseas. On a development project 100% depreciation can be claimed in the first year so no company tax is paid until the ventures makes NZ\$1mn if the buildings and equipment cost that amount.

A business or employer on behalf of an expatriate employee may apply for a work permit. As a rule, a permit is issued for twelve months and is renewable on application by the employer. The work permit is tied to the applicant's employer and is not transferable to another employment.

4.3 Access to Finance

The banking system in the Cook Islands consists of the Cook Islands Development Bank and the three commercial banks – Westpac, ANZ Bank and the Bank of Cook Islands. Interest rates for loans range from 8.95% (business) to 16.5% (personal). The Cook Islands is also an offshore banking centre.

International Financial Institutions

The Cook Islands as a signatory to the Cotonou Agreement has access to the facilities of the European Investment Bank (EIB). 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 number of rooms/units given in parentheses

Hotels and Resorts – Rarotonga

- Club Raro Resort (55).
- Crown Beach Resort (22).
- Edgewater Resort (208).
- Manuia Beach Boutique Resort (20).
- Moana Sands Beachfront Resort (12).
- Pacific Resort Rarotonga (65).
- The Rarotongan Beach Resort & Spa (156).

Hotels and Resorts – Aitutaki

- Aitutaki Lagoon Resort & Spa (30).
- Are Tamanu Beach Hotel (12).
- Pacific Resort Aitutaki (30).

Self-Catering Accommodation – Rarotonga

- Aro's beachside Inn (11).
- Aroa Kainga Bungalows.
- Aroko Bungalows (11).
- Avana Marina Condominiums (6).
- Bella Beach (4).
- Castaway Beach Villas (9).
- Central Motel (14).
- Daydreamer (5).
- Kii Kii Motel & Cottages (24).
- Kura's Kabanas (4).
- Lagoon Lodges (21).
- Little Polynesian (9).
- Mama Ru's Beach Bungalows (2).
- Manea Beach (8).
- Manuae's Accommodation (3).
- Muri Beachcomber (22).
- Muri Beach Cottages (4).
- Muri Beach Hideaway (3).
- Napa Beach Bungalows (3).
- Oasis Village (4).
- Palm Grove (17).
- Paradise Inn (16).
- Pa's Bungalows (2).
- Puaikura Reef Lodge (12).
- Raina Beach Apartments (4).
- Raina Lagoon Villas (6).
- Rarotonga Beach Bungalows (5).
- Rarotonga Island Villas (2).
- Rarotonga Sunset Motel (19).
- Reefcomber Sunset Motel (12).
- Reflections on Rarotonga (2).
- Royal Palms (3).

- Sands Villas (3).
- Sea Change Villas (3).
- Seashells Apartments (4).
- Shangri-La Beach Cottages (6).
- Sokala Villas (7).
- Sunhaven Beach Bungalows (6).
- Sunrise Beach Motel (8).
- Taakoka Island Villas (2).
- Takitumu Villas (10).
- Tarani's Beach Bungalow (1).
- Tiana's Beach Homes (3).
- Whitesands Beach Villas (4).

Self-Catering Accommodation – Aitutaki

- Aitutaki Beach Villa (1).
- Aitutaki Lodges (6).
- Gina's Garden Lodges (4).
- Inano Beach Bungalows (6).
- Maina Sunset Motel (12).
- Paradise Cove (16).
- Ranganui's Retreat (6).
- Rino's Beach (10).
- Sunny Beach Lodge (5).

In addition the Cook Islands Tourism Corporation lists 21 further accommodation operations on Rarotonga (mainly in the form of rental houses, budget/hostels), and five more on Aitutaki. There are four small accommodation operations on Atiu (with a total of 10 rooms etc), two on Mangaia (offering 12 rooms) and one each on Mitiaro and Mauke (with two and five rooms respectively).

Restaurants, Bars etc

Apart from those in hotels & resorts there are 16 restaurants/bars etc on Rarotonga.

Tours, Activities etc

21 tours/activities are listed on Rarotonga, nine on Aitutaki and three on Atiu. The variety offered is considerable including microlight flights, rainforest nature reserve tours, game fishing, coffee plantation tours and cultural demonstrations.

Rental Vehicles

There are five rental vehicle operators on Rarotonga and one on Aitutaki.

APPENDIX TWO: INTERNET RESOURCES ON THE COOK ISLANDS

Cook Islands Tourism Corporation

Address: PO Box 14, Rarotonga, Cook Islands.

Tel: (682) 29435

Fax: (582) 21435

Email: tourist@cookislands.gov.ck

Website: www.cook-islands.com

Investment considerations

<http://www.cookislands-invest.com>

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

Economic policy & performance, Financial infrastructure & regulatory framework

http://dfat.gov.au/geo/cook_islands/cook_islands_brief.html

<http://www.ausaid.gov.au/country/country.cfm?CountryId=27>

<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/docs/IG/P4.htm>

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Annual_Report/2002/coo.asp

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2003/pdf/COO.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_A3.shtml

<http://www.cook-islands.com/openFrames.htm>

Key indicators of developing Asian and Pacific countries

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2004/pdf/COO.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/cw.html>

Project profiles

http://www.adb.org/documents/books/MDG_Pacific/mdg.pdf#page=10

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Profiles/ctry.asp?ctry=42>

General information, tourism profile, (March 2003)

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Business_Reference_Guides/BIG/coo.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/cw.html>

Communications Policy Statement & Facilities

<http://www.cook-islands.gov.ck>

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

Tourism attractions, tourism accommodation

<http://www.cook-islands.com/openFrames.htm>

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

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

General information

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

<http://www.planetware.com/national/COK/INFO.HTM>

<http://www.expedia.co.uk/daily/wg/P40652.asp>

<http://www.ciherald.co.ck>