

TOURISM SECTOR STUDY

VANUATU



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	191.7	196.9	202.2	207.7	215.8
Population Growth (%) ^a	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	
GDP (US\$mn) ^b	230.0	219.0	228.0	236.0	247.0
Real GDP Growth(%) ^b	2.5	(2.1)	(2.8)	1.0	2.2
GDP/Capita (US\$) ^b	1,200	1,114	1,127	1,137	1,161
Tourism Contribution to GDP (%) ^c			16.6		
Balance of Visible Trade () ^d	(8,693)	(9,639)	(9,640)	(9,455)	
Inflation Rate (%) ^b	2.5	3.7	2.0	4.0	3.2
Exchange Rate (US\$1 to Vt - vatu) ^d	137.6	145.3	139.2	122.2	112.0

a – Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2000-2003; Pacific Island Populations, SPC, 2004 - estimate.
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 – SPTO Regional Tourism Strategy for the South and Central Pacific
d – Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2000-2003; 2004 – market exchange rate as of mid-October.

1.2 Balance of Payments

The economy of Vanuatu is based primarily on small-scale agriculture, which provides the country's principal exports. Vanuatu has minimal mineral deposits and no known petroleum deposits. It runs a substantial deficit on its trade account but a smaller current account deficit thanks to income from offshore financial services and tourism. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined in 2001 and 2002 due to a contraction in agricultural, and fishing and forestry exports, as well as a softening of the tourism sector.

1.3 Employment

No official data exist on the size of the ni-Vanuatu (the indigenous ethnic group) labour force but two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture for their living. The 1995 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/ World Tourism Organisation (WTO) Vanuatu Tourism Development Master Plan estimated full time direct jobs equivalent in the tourism sector at 1,400, with over half of the jobs being in the accommodation sector. However, the numbers of ni-Vanuatu people gaining all – or a portion - of their income from tourism is considerably greater than this figure. Taking account of part-time/occasional, indirect and induced employment attributable in large measure to tourism, the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) estimates that the sector may account for 12 percent of the ni-Vanuatu workforce – almost half of the employment in the services sector.

1.4 Construction Costs

Construction costs are relatively high with a high quality beach bungalow development costing from US\$135,000 per room. While lesser grades would not be so expensive to develop, costs would still be somewhat higher than in neighbouring countries because of the higher minimum wage levels in Vanuatu than in many other Pacific countries.

1.5 Operating Costs

The statutory minimum hourly wage is vatu91 (close to US\$0.81). The monthly salary for hotel management and supervisory personnel are relatively high ranging between vatu180,000 to 300,000 (US\$1,600 to 2,680). There is no preferential rate for electricity for hotels, with a mid-size hotel incurring monthly costs for electricity and water respectively of vatu2mn (US\$18,000) and vatu650,000 (US\$5,800).

1.6 Local Skills Base

Commercial, trades & professional services are all available to a good standard in Vanuatu, principally because of the lack of restriction on foreign nationals to establish operations in the country. Many tourism businesses - particularly in the accommodation sector – are owned and operated by foreign interests. There are a number of training initiatives designed to increase the flow of ni-Vanuatu supervisory and management personnel, including the recently commenced European Union (EU) project to establish a Tourism Education and Training Institute. There remains, however, a considerable need for on-site training to translate theory into practice.

1.7 Infrastructure and Services

Air and Sea Access

Bauerfield International Airport on Efate Island close to the capital Port Vila is the port of entry into Vanuatu. It can handle aircraft up to Boeing 767, with a runway of 2,600 metres. There are restrictions on further development of the airport. The development of an international airport at Santo on Espiritu Santo is being undertaken which will enable it also to handle Boeing 767 aircraft.

Bauerfield is served on scheduled international flights principally by Air Vanuatu, in many cases code sharing with other carriers such as:

- Air Pacific to and from Fiji,
- Solomon Airlines to and from the Solomon Islands, and
- Qantas on flights between Australia and Vanuatu.

Air Vanuatu operates flights on six and four days a week respectively to/from Sydney and Brisbane; three times a week to/from both Auckland and neighbouring New Caledonia; and once a week to/from Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Air Calin also operates three times a week between Port Vila and Noumea. Virgin's Pacific Blue commenced low cost airline operations at the end of September 2004 to Vanuatu from Melbourne and Brisbane (one flight a week from each centre). It is anticipated that the launch of Pacific Blue's services will serve to boost visitor arrivals significantly with fares reduced by close to a quarter over previous levels. Tourism operators in the country have greeted this development with much enthusiasm.

Domestic services are operated by Vanair to a large network of mainly unpaved domestic airfields. Access to the islands is restricted to Twin Otter aircraft; often a deterrent for some travellers and, apart from Santo and Tanna is not on a daily basis. It is further restricted by the fact that island visits are difficult to arrange from overseas except through a recognised inbound operator or as part of a package.

Vanuatu has two international shipping ports, Port Vila and Luganville on Espiritu Santo. Cruise ships call at both these ports and at Mystery Island, where supplies are brought in for the cruise ship passengers to enjoy a beach and bathing experience in a remote setting.

Telecommunications and Information Technology

Telecommunications are of a good standard with a modern telephone system to most parts of the country. There is also a cellular phone network and an internet service. Telecommunications are operated by Telecom Vanuatu, a private company owned in equal shares by the Government of Vanuatu, the France Telecom Group and Cable & Wireless.

Utilities

Electricity is 220-240 volt AC generated by fossil fuel. Electricity is produced and supplied in the main centres of Port Vila and Luganville by UNELCO – Union Electrique du Vanuatu – a private company. It also holds the concession for the distribution of water in Port Vila. Outside the 15 kilometre area and on the other islands anyone can produce and supply their own electricity.

Roads

Only the capital city of Port Vila and the town of Luganville have paved roads. In all other areas roads are unpaved or dirt tracks.

2. TOURISM STATUS AND TRENDS

2.1 The Tourism Offer

Vanuatu stretches from the Banks and Torres islands in the north to the islands of Tanna and Aneityum in the south. Most tourist facilities are on the capital island Efate but tourist activity also occurs on Tanna (location of the active Yasur volcano), Espiritu Santo and Pentecost (renowned for the ritual of N'gol where young people jump from a tree with vine leaves around their ankles in a traditional forerunner of bungee jumping).

Resort tourism based on **beach and water activities** (specifically swimming, snorkelling, kayaking, game fishing, sailing, windsurfing and water-skiing) predominates but business tourism (including conferences and incentives) accounts for a fifth of tourist arrivals. **Birdlife** is prolific and varied (particularly in the southern islands during the breeding season). **Sporting facilities** are extensive e.g. horse riding, golf, tennis, rainforest hiking. There are significant segments in **cruise tourism** – mainly to Efate but also to Luganville (on Santo), Tanna and Mystery Island – and **diving** – largely focused on Santo, the site for wreck diving on the President Coolidge. Vanuatu's culture is diverse and retains its traditional **kastom**. There are extensive taboos associated with it but nonetheless it represents a resource of substantial interest for tourist markets. The tradition of **land diving** is one such attraction. The aim is for the diver's hair to brush across the earth in order to fertilise it and ensure a successful yam harvest.

There is a sharp difference between:

- the beach/leisure experience in, and near, Port Vila,
- the well-managed dive operations of Santo and Efate, and
- the remote island experiences of the outer islands.

The ni-Vanuatu pride themselves on their **musical instruments** – the *tamtam* (or slit drum), *panpipes*, *conch shells* and *three-holed flute* being leading examples.

Accommodation

Accommodation in Vanuatu comprises a wide variety of facilities, ranging from international-standard resorts to standard hotels, adventure lodges, smaller resorts, self-contained studio apartments, bungalows, guesthouses and lodges. There are 120 tourist accommodation operations providing a total room stock of over 1,300 rooms, with 945 on Efate, 189 on Espiritu Santo and over 200 spread around the outer islands. Resorts, hotels and motels account for over 1,000 rooms, all on either Efate or Espiritu Santo. The major hotels in Vanuatu are all located within the Port Vila urban area, outside the city centre. There is also an emerging group of small quality boutique hotels in the urban area. Outside of Efate, Vanuatu actively promotes the cultural and environmental experience with Island Safaris, with its network of small lodges and guesthouses as the primary provider.

The largest establishments are all foreign-owned and/or operated, including:

- Le Lagon Resort – 140 rooms – Warwick Resorts (France)
- Le Meridien Resort – 155 rooms – international management group headquartered in the UK
- Iririki Resort – 70 rooms – Australia
- The Melanesian – 79 rooms – Japanese
- Chantilly's on the Bay – 20 rooms – British

A full listing of accommodation providers is presented in Appendix One.

After relatively poor years for the tourism sector in 2001 and 2002, there is increased development interest on Efate in response to an upturn in 2003 and a more favourable demand outlook with the advent of low cost air services. Iririki, located on an island in Port Vila Harbour, has begun a significant expansion with the development of condominiums and supporting infrastructure; the Whitesands Country Club is being upgraded and expanded; Le Meridien Resort is due for refurbishment; and a 75-room hotel has been developed in central Port Vila. Real estate values have increased rapidly in the past year in response to growing demand for residences and timeshares.

2.2 Market Trends

International tourist arrivals in Vanuatu peaked in 2000 but then suffered two weak years affected by global tourist market conditions. Good recovery occurred in 2003 and is continuing in 2004 – with leading hoteliers expecting growth of the order of 7-8% in 2004 and beyond. They point to the beneficial effect of the low cost carrier service and the publicity associated with the United States (US) television programme "Survivors 9: Island Of Fire Vanuatu". This series was filmed in Vanuatu. It is being broadcast over several weeks and attracts an audience of 20 million in the US and a similar number in other countries in which it is shown.

Tourism to Vanuatu remains dominated by Australians, although their share fell from 63% to 58.5% in 2003. New Zealand is the second largest source market. The European and North American markets are relatively small.

TABLE ONE VISITOR ARRIVALS 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Visitor arrivals	57,591	53,300	49,462	50,400

TABLE TWO ARRIVALS BY MAIN SOURCE MARKETS

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Australia	36,805	33,667	29,730	29,492
New Zealand	8,024	7,512	7,263	7,729
New Caledonia	4,124	4,039	4,704	5,050
Other Pacific	2,039	2,182	1,828	2,034
Europe	3,401	2,683	2,948	3,003
North America	1,547	1,413	1,436	1,625
Japan	831	936	803	881

2003 marked a recovery after two years of decline, but the growth was limited to the New Zealand and New Caledonian markets. Vanuatu is a popular family destination for New Caledonia, offering lower cost holidays within a French-speaking environment. Vanuatu is not an established destination for the North Asian markets.

The proportion of holiday visitors has remained relatively constant at around 78%; the business and conference market has grown steadily, with Vanuatu a popular incentive destination from Australia and New Zealand.

TABLE THREE ARRIVALS BY PURPOSE OF VISIT

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Holiday	44,992	41,612	38,740	38,924
Visiting Friends & relatives	3,486	3,691	3,563	3,887
Business & Conference	5,857	6,286	6,544	6,746
Other	3,256	1,711	615	843
Total	57,591	53,300	49,462	50,400

Holiday visitors are primarily motivated by "sun and sand". Vanuatu is also an important honeymoon destination and a conference location. There is a significant dive market, which is largely focussed on Santo, where the wreck of the President Coolidge is one of the world's most accessible wreck dives.

There is a significant cruise visitor market, visitor numbers ranging from 45,000 to 52,000 a year.

Occupancy and Seasonality

Occupancy rate statistics are not collected. While the larger hotels may achieve 70 – 80% occupancy, many smaller operations report annual utilisation levels of below 40 - 60%. Seasonality remains a distinct feature of the tourism industry – with significantly higher flows in the second half of the year.

Estimates of Expenditure

In the World Bank's Pacific Islands Regional Economic Report (Tables 1.2 and 1.3, pp10/11) the tourism GDP for Vanuatu in 2000 is given at 16.6% of total GDP of US\$230mn (i.e. around US\$38mn; while tourism receipts account for 33.1% of the value of exports (i.e. US\$28.5mn out of total exports of US\$86.23mn).

3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM

The Government of Vanuatu recognizes tourism as a viable means of accelerating the economic growth and development of the nation and supports the sector through policies that encourage investment through open, efficient and transparent procedures.

At the same time, Vanuatu's former status as a British-French condominium, which started in 1906 when France and the United Kingdom agreed to administer the islands jointly, has led to an interesting blend of French, British and Pacific cultures. This unique history can be an attraction for visitors and possibly investors too.

After originally discouraging tourism beyond Efate in an effort to preserve island cultures, the benefits of spreading tourism's economic benefits more widely among the population has led in recent years to the encouragement by government of village and rural-based tourism. The current objectives for the tourism sector are stated in the August 2004 Statement of National Investment Policy are:

- to promote the industry as a means of conserving Vanuatu's unique cultural patterns, archaeological and historical sites, and the natural environment;
- to develop tourism so that it attracts the range and quality of tourists who appreciate the culture and environment of the country;
- to expand and ensure an effective government organization with adequate resources for tourism planning, development and marketing, essential for the continued development of the industry in Vanuatu; and
- to allow sufficient flexibility of foreign investment where large amounts of capital are needed or when specialized operations or skills are necessary in order to offer variety in tourism attractions that currently do not exist. Examples might include theme parks, dolphin parks, dolphin therapy (for health), sea world etc.

Vanuatu's marketing efforts are focused on reducing dependence on regional markets. Increased marketing is being directed at the North American market (building on the momentum created by the Survivors television series) and Europe. Web-based marketing will be used to reach long haul markets. Vanuatu was granted approved destination status by the Government of China in October 2004 and efforts are being made to attract groups of Chinese tourists.

Investment and partnership opportunities exist in the following sub sectors:

- Accommodation upgrading, extension and development – mainly for small boutique or eco resorts;
- Marketing and technology partnerships – through marketing representation, website development and facility/infrastructure design;
- Inter-island cruising;
- Marine and diving operations.

4. OPERATING ENVIRONMENT FOR TOURISM INVESTMENT

4.1 Investment Framework

Vanuatu encourages and welcomes foreign investment. In order to facilitate foreign investment the Government passed a Foreign Investment Act in 1998 to create a favourable environment for private sector operations. The “open regime” policy gives foreigners the same rights and subjects them to the same obligations as a national engaged in similar activity. Government requires all businesses operating in Vanuatu to hold a business licence. All foreign investments are licensed through the Vanuatu Foreign Investment Promotion Board. The issue of an approval certificate entitles the recipient to a minimum of two residence permits and two work permits. Additional work permits for foreign personnel may be granted - subject to the payment of application and work permit taxes - where appropriately-qualified and –experienced ni-Vanuatu personnel are not available.

Small tourism enterprises – usually where **minimum levels apply for investment** (i.e. vatu50mn for tour operations, vatu10mn for hotels and motels) **or gross turnover** (i.e. vatu20mn for local tour agents, guesthouses and hotels and motels, and vatu30mn for tourist bungalows) – are reserved for ni-Vanuatu operators, as are commercial cultural feasts. As there are no exchange controls in Vanuatu, foreign companies are free to repatriate profits and any income earned.

There are no personal or company taxes levied in Vanuatu. However, hotels and licensed premises pay 10% of gross turnover, while there is a valued added tax of 12.5%.

4.2 Incentives Regime

The National Tourism Development Office assists investors with product planning, development & training. It also makes recommendations on trades tax concessions for approved tourism projects. Items covered include building materials, fuel to operate generators in rural areas, machinery other than vehicles and white goods for a new resort.

Under the 1980 Constitution, all land in Vanuatu belongs to ni-Vanuatu and non-citizens cannot purchase land. Government policy allows investors, however, to lease land for up to 75 years for commercial purposes, with lease conditions subject to regular review (usually every 5 years).

4.3 Access to Finance

Vanuatu has three commercial banks offering a variety of financial services:

- ANZ Bank
- National Bank of Vanuatu
- Westpac

There are also a number of other agencies that will provide assistance to prospective investors including:

- European Bank Ltd
- The Pacific Enterprise Development Facility (IFC)

International Financial Institutions

Vanuatu 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 TOURISM ACCOMMODATION ENTERPRISES

PORT VILA/EFATE	ROOM	BED	DESCRIPTION
Resorts/hotels			
Breakas Resort	15	15	All double beds with fan, beachside
Chantilly's on the Bay	20	20	All double beds with a/c
Le Lagon Resort	140	141	All double, bungalows with a/c & fan
Iririki Resort	70	70	Double & single beds, a/c & fan.
Le Meridien Resort	155	170	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
The Melanesian	79	154	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Pango Resort	8	27	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Poppy's	14	44	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Mango Resort	20	20	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Sunset Bungalows	10	12	Double/twin/triple, a/c, fan, water's edge
Trade Winds	6	12	6 queens & 6 singles, a/c & fan
Grande Casino	75		
Hotels/motels			
Ah Tong Motel	22	70	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Beach Com. Lodge	10	20	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Benjo Beach Club	4	4	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Coral Holiday Motel	10	25	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Erakor Resort	30	86	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Fatumaru Lodge	9	26	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Golden Dragon	8	14	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Harbour Villa	4	6	Double & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Hideaway Island Resort	23	68	Double, single, twin & bunk beds, fan
Holiday Motel	12	12	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Les Alzes	4	4	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Olympic Hotel	21	50	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Kaiviti Motel	37	90	35 doubles & 55 singles, a/c & fan
Nagar Bungalows	8	16	Double, single, twin & bunk beds, fan
Pacific Lagoon	11	44	Double, single & twin rooms, a/c & fan
Retreat Sea Side			
Tamanu Beach Club	5	5	All double, fan
Tranquillity Bunks	6	27	Twin, singles
Tree Tops Lodge	7	14	Double, single, twin & bunk beds, fan
Vila Chaumieres	6	9	Double & single, a/c & fan
Vila Hibiscus	11	35	Double, single & twin rooms, fan
Worawia Holiday	6	11	5 double & 6 single, fan
Whitesands Country Club	10	23	13 double & 10 single, fan
Whispering Coral	6	10	Double, single, & twin rooms, fan

**Lodges/
Guesthouses**

Eman Imalo	12	24	Double, single, & twin rooms, fan
Kalfabun Guesthouse	9	14	Double, single, & twin rooms, fan
Anamburu Lodge	7	12	7 doubles & 5 single, fan
Luron Backpackers	5	10	Double/twin, fan
Nakie Guesthouse (Nguna)	2	2	Twin & dormitory
Shefa Guesthouse	7	14	Single/twin, fan
Sunrise Guesthouse	7	18	Double/single, fan
Tafea Guesthouse	11	16	Double, single, & twin rooms, fan
Vat-vaka Bungalow	3	3	Double/twin

ESPIRITU SANTO**Resorts/hotels**

Aore Resort	16	54	Double & single rooms, fan
Bokissa Resort	16	48	Double & single rooms, a/c & fan
Beach Front Resort	6	16	Double, single, bunk beds, cots, fan.
Coral Quays	17	40	Single, twin & double, a/c & fan
Hotel Santo	30	62	Single, twin, double & family rooms, a/c & fan

**Motels/lodges/guest
houses**

Asia Motel	11	17	Single/twin/double, fan
Bamboo Garden	10	20	Single/twin/double, fan
Deco Stop Lodge	12	32	Single/twin/double, fan
Kalmer's Guesthouse	5	8	Single/twin/double, fan
Lonnoc Bungalows	5	12	Single/twin/double
Luron Guesthouse	4	8	Single/twin/double, fan
Miggoty Motel	6	18	Single/twin/double, fan
Natapoa Motel	7	24	Single/twin/double, fan
New Look Motel	9	12	Single/twin/double, a/c & fan
Oyster Island Resort	7	12	Single/twin/double
Riviere Motel	9	21	Single/twin/double, fan
Unity Park Motel	13	26	Single/double, fan
Vatthe Co. Lodge	6	12	Single/double

OUTER ISLANDS**Malakula -****Bungalows/guest houses**

Alo Lodge	4	7	Single/double
Banam Bay Bung	2	4	Single/double
MDC Guesthouse	12	24	Single, twin & double, a/c & fan
Lakatoro Guesthouse	6	16	Single/double
Malog Bungalows	3	3	2 double, 1 single
Rose Bay Bungalows	10	16	2 queen, 14 singles
Ngaim Orsel	2	4	Double/twin/single
Tam Tam Bungalows	3	6	Twin/double
LDC Lakatoro	11	13	Single/twin/double

Banks & Torres –**Bungalows/guest houses**

Dorren Bungalows	3	3	Single/twin
Edseho Bungalows	4	5	Single/twin
Harry Memorial	5	5	Single/twin/double
Home Care Lodge	2	4	Single/twin
Josedith Bungalow	1	2	Single/twin

Kamilisa Lodge	4	6	Single/double
Leumerous Bungalows	4	6	Single/twin/double
Lemua Guesthouse	2	4	Single/twin
Nerr Bungalows	4	5	Single/twin
Sasara F. Yacht Club	3	4	Single/twin
Titison Guesthouse	1	2	Single/twin/double
Wilkins Guesthouse	2	5	Single/twin/double
Wongrass Bungalows	2	6	Single/twin/double
Hina Bungalows	4	4	Single/twin
Pentecost/Maewo/ Ambae – Bungalows/guest houses			
Nangol Bungalows	3	6	Single/twin/double
Penama Provincial Guesthouse	2	3	Twin
Sanasom R. Guesthouse	2	5	Twin
Toa Guesthouse	2	4	Twin
Ambryn/Paama/Epi/Tong oa – Bungalows/guest houses			
Millee Sea Bungalows	3	6	Single/twin
Solomon Bungalows	5	10	Single/twin/double
Vat-Mar Bungalows	3	6	Single/twin
Craig Gove Guesthouse			Single/twin
Tavir Guesthouse	3	8	Single/twin
Council Guesthouse	1	4	Dormitory
Paradise Sunset Epi Island Beach Guesthouse	3	6	Single/twin/double
Ripito Guesthouse	3	6	Single/twin
Tanna/Erromango/ Aeityum/Futuna/ Aneiwa – Bungalows/guest houses			
Whitegrass Resort	12	38	Single/twin/double
Tanna Evergreen	6	12	Single/twin/double
Tanna Ocean View	10	10	Single/twin/double
Turtle Bay Inn	8	8	Twin/double
Jungle Oasis	4	8	Twin/double
Friendly Bungalows	10	10	Single/twin/double
Port Resolution	8	10	Single/twin/double
Lenakel Cove	7	14	Single/double
Uma Guesthouse	3	7	Single/twin/double
Yasur Adventure Lodge	5	17	Single/twin/double
Meteson's Guesthouse	2	4	Twin/double
Mystery Island Guesthouse	5	9	Single/twin/double

APPENDIX TWO: INTERNET RESOURCES ON VANUATU

National Tourism Office of Vanuatu

Address: PO Box 209, Ground floor, Pilioko House,
Lini Highway, Port Vila, Vanuatu
Tel: (678) 22685
Fax: (678) 23889
Email: tourism@vanuatu.com.vu
Web: www.vanuatutourism.com

Investment considerations

<http://www.InvestinVanuatu.com>
<http://www.tcsp.com/spto/cms/investment/indax.shtml>
<http://www.tcsp.com/spto/export/sites/SPTO/investment/vanuatu.shtml>

Economic policy & performance, Financial infrastructure & regulatory framework

http://dfat.gov.au/geo/vanuatu/vanuatu_brief.html
<http://www.usaid.gov.au/country/country.cfm?CountryId=17>
<http://www.forumsec.org.fj/docs/IG/P17.htm>
http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Annual_Report/2002/van.asp
http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2003/pdf/VAN.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.spc.int/prism/country/vu/stats/Tourism/Tourism_Sep04.PDF

Key indicators of developing Asian and Pacific countries

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2004/pdf/VAN.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/vu.html>

Project profiles

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Profiles/ctry.asp?ctry=44>

General information, tourism profile, (March 2003)

http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Business_Reference_Guides/BIG/van.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/nh.html>

Communications Policy Statement & Facilities

http://www.unescap.org/tid/special_prog/vanuatu_t&iprom.pdf
<http://www.vanuatugovernment.gov.vu/>

Tourism attractions, tourism accommodation

<http://www.vanuatutourism.com>

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

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

General information

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/nh.html>

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

http://www.pacificnavigator.com/vanuatu/information/visitor_info.html