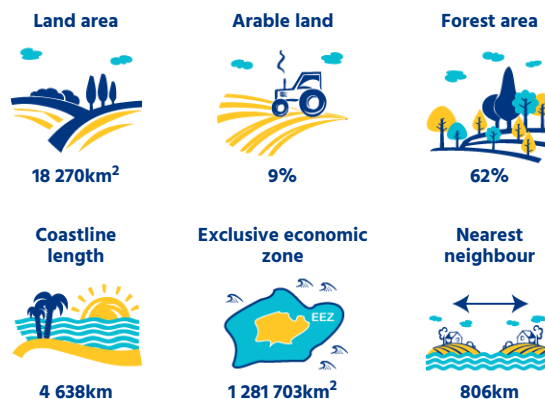




Fiji

- > **Capital:** Suva (18°10' S 178°27' E)
- > **International airport(s):** Nadi International Airport, Nadi
- > **Official language(s):** Fijian, English, Fiji Hindi
- > **Currency:** Fijian dollar (FJD)
- > **Time:** UTC +12/+13
- > **Region:** Pacific



GEOGRAPHY

Volcanic in origin, the Fiji archipelago is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1 800 km north of New Zealand. Of Fiji's more than 800 islands and islets, a little more than 100 are permanently inhabited. The biggest island is Viti Levu, followed by Vanua Levu. Both islands are mountainous, the highest peak (Mount Tomanivi, in Viti Levu) rising to 1 324 m above the sea level.

CLIMATE

Fiji has a tropical climate. Average monthly temperatures vary between 22 and 26 °C (World Bank, 2020). A hot, rainy season lasts from December to April. The dryer and cooler season lasts from June to October, although the southeastern slopes of the main islands remain relatively humid year-round. The southeastern parts of Viti Levu get up to 2 900 mm of rain per year, while in the northwestern corner of the same island the figure is around 2 000 mm. The average temperatures are also a bit higher in the northwest. Fiji can be affected by tropical cyclones, usually between November and mid-May.

ECONOMY

The economy of Fiji is based primarily on tourism and agriculture, and it is one of the most developed among the Pacific island economies. Sugar production has traditionally been an important economic activity, while the garment industry has also grown in importance over the years. The main trading partners are the United States of America, Australia and Japan. Around two thirds of Fiji's GDP is generated by services, while industry accounts for almost one fifth. (UNCTAD, 2021) According to the items attribute is mandatory, service sector jobs account for half of total employment in Fiji, while one third is employed in agriculture. The majority of Fiji's international trade in services consists of tourism-related transport and travel services. From 2016 to 2019, tourist arrivals to Fiji have been close to one million per year, and their expenditure equalled to 24 per cent over GDP in 2019 (UNWTO, 2021). Fiji is quite rich in natural resources, with exports consisting of minerals such as copper and gold, oil, fish and wood.

CULTURE

Features of traditional Fijian culture are still part of important ceremonies and festivities in the country today. Traditional handicrafts, music and dancing also contribute to tourism.

Root vegetables and coconut are important ingredients in Fijian cuisine and daily nutrition. Fiji is also famous for its seafood. However, Indian curries and Chinese dishes are also very popular in Fiji. The national beverage is yaqona, more widely known as kava or grog - described as a mildly narcotic drink.

Fijian sport activities include canoeing, wrestling and a local form of shuffleboard. Nowadays, rugby is also very popular, and many Fijian players play in the top leagues around the world. Fiji won the men's rugby sevens Olympic gold medal at the 2016 Summer Games. It was the first ever Olympic medal for Fiji, who has participated in the Olympic Summer Games since 1956. This special occasion was celebrated by announcing a public holiday. Fiji has participated in several Olympic Winter Games as well.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

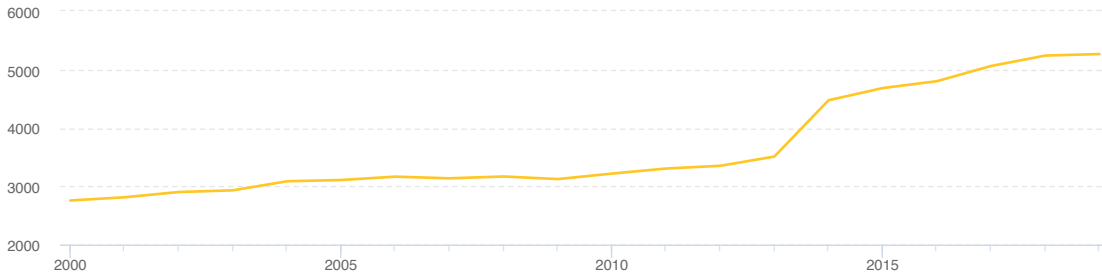
Gross domestic product

US dollars at constant prices (2015) in millions

**GDP per capita
2019**



US\$6 185



**Productive Capacity Index
2018**



31.7

**Economic and environmental vulnerability index
2019**



39

**Consumer Price Index growth
2019**



2.9%

**Unemployment rate
2016**



**Total 4.3%
Female 5.5%, Male 3.7%**

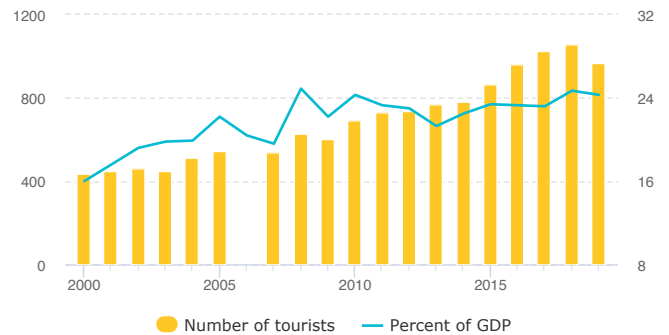
Main economic sectors, 2019
Percentage of GDP



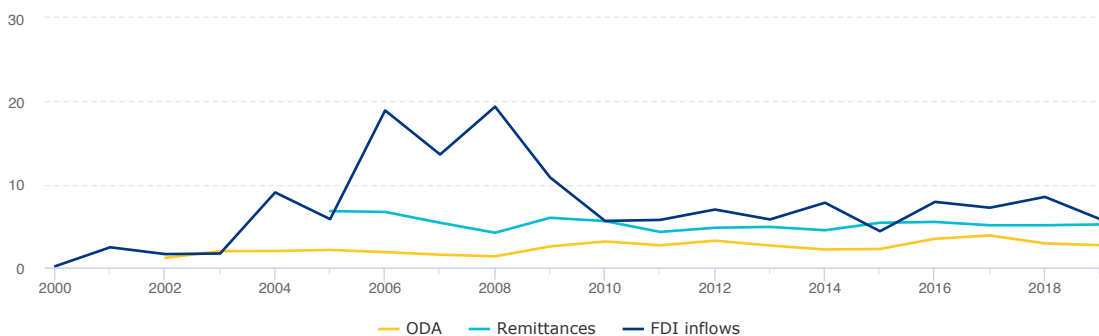
- Services
- Industry
- Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing

Tourist arrivals

Thousands of tourists, percentage of GDP



External financial resources
Percentage of GDP



**Public debt as %
of GDP
2018**



63.5%

MARITIME TRANSPORT

Fleet size

Number of ships

Ship type	2011	2019
Total fleet	1 407	1 407
Oil tankers	264	266
Bulk carriers	311	333
General cargo	161	77
Container ships	52	49
Other types of ships	619	682

Port performance

Ranked by 2019 data within SIDS group

Indicators	2019	SIDS Ranking
Number of port calls	2 342	8
Median time in port (days)	1	8
Average age of vessels	26	4
Average size (GT) of vessels	10 285	24

Container port throuput

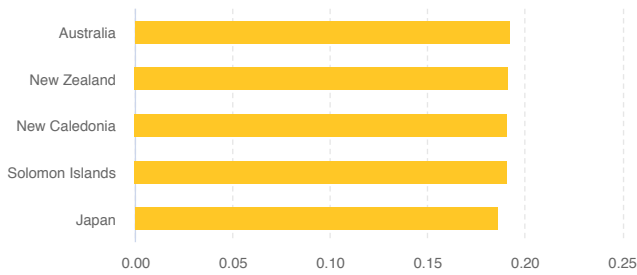
2019



145 782 TEU

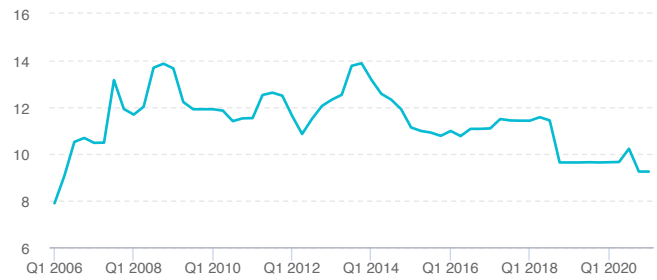
Bilateral connectivity index, 2019

Top 5 partners



Liner shipping connectivity index

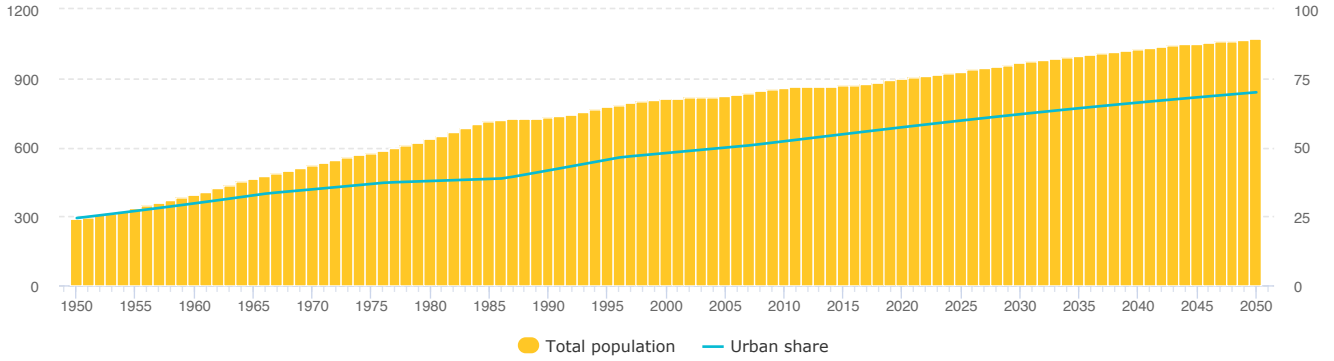
Maximum China Q1 2006=100



POPULATION

Total population

Thousands of people, share of urban population



Population development indicators

Indicators	Period	Value
Poverty headcount (% of population)	2013	0.5
Human development index	2018	0.7
Human assets index	2020	94
Adult literacy rate (15+ years, both sexes %)	2017	99.7
Gender inequality index	2019	0.4

Life expectancy at birth

2019



67 years

Population density

2019



49 persons per km²

Dependency ratio

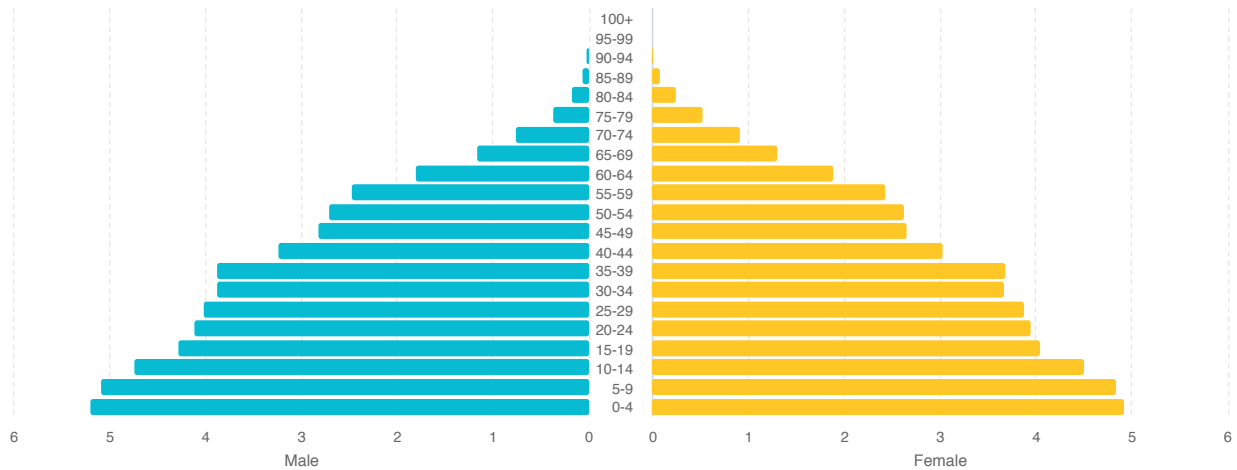
2019



Child: 45
Old-age: 8.6

Age structure by gender, 2019

Percentage of total population



INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Merchandise and services trade

US dollars in millions

Indicators	2005	2010	2015	2019	2019 (% of GDP)
Merchandise exports	701	841	895	1033	18.8
Merchandise imports	1 607	1 808	2 081	2 734	49.7
Services exports	930	987	1 312	1 613	29.3
Services imports	530	448	568	793	14.4

**Trade openness
Goods and services**

2019



52% of GDP

Export concentration index

2019



0.19

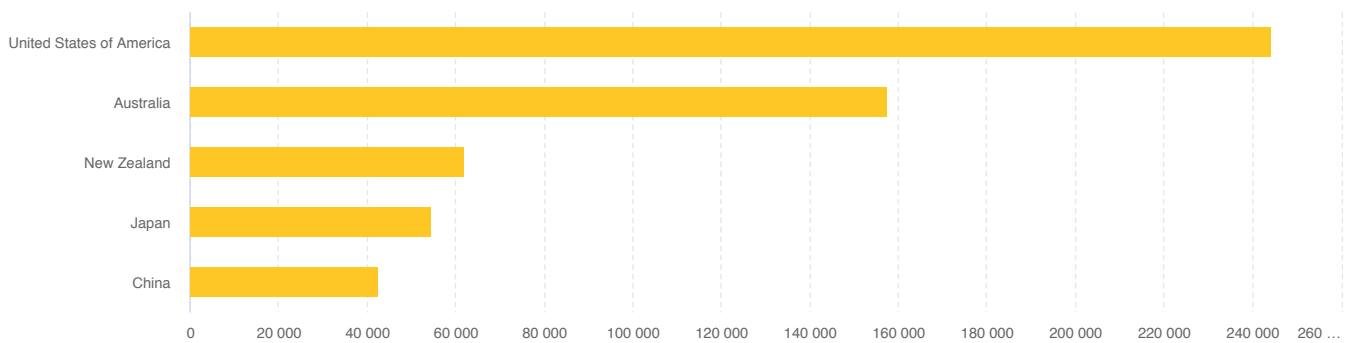
**Food import dependency
Average 2015-2019**



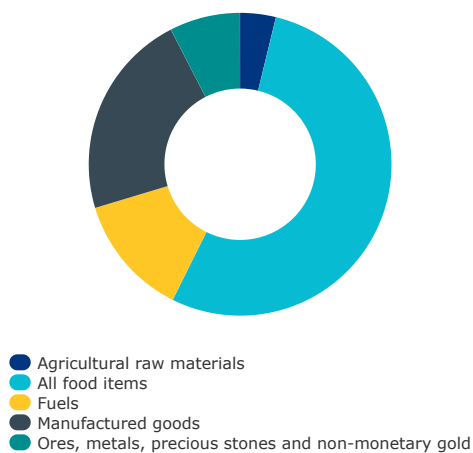
2.57

Top 5 partners in merchandise trade, 2019

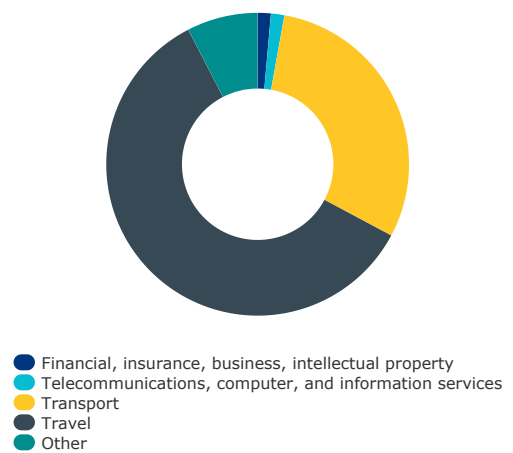
Exports in millions US dollars



Merchandise exports by product group, 2019

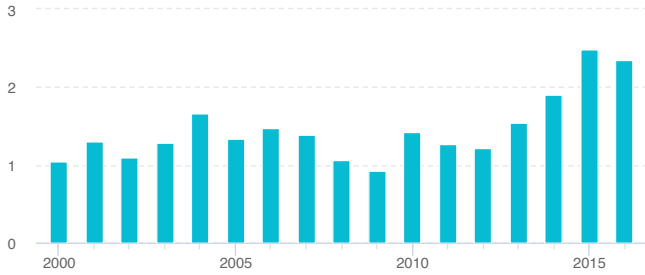


Services exports by category, 2019

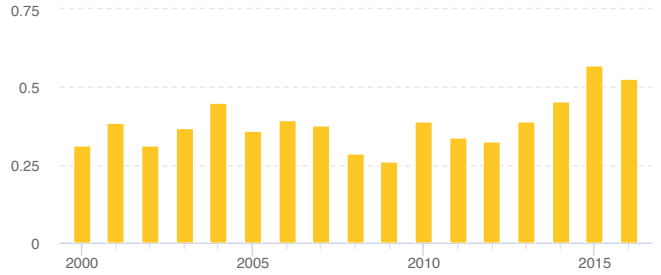


ENVIRONMENT

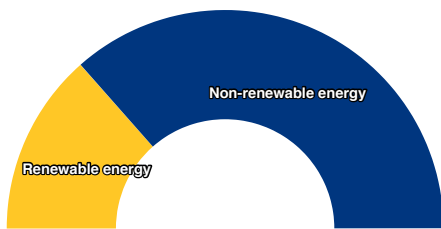
CO₂ emissions per capita
Kg per capita



CO₂ emissions per GDP
Kg per 2010 US\$ of GDP



Renewable energy share in total energy consumption, 2017
Percentage of total energy consumption



Material footprint per capita
2016



Terrestrial protected area
2018



Marine protected area
2018



Disasters indicators

Data not available

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Trade in ICT goods
2019



Exports: 5.9%
Imports: 4.9%

Trade in ICT services
2019



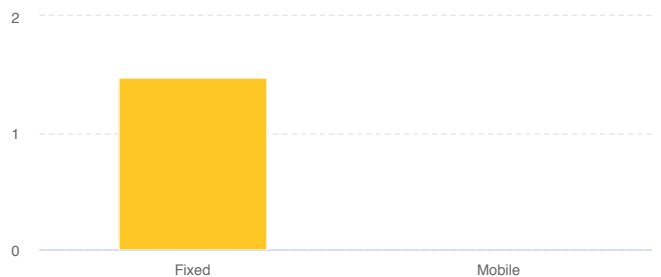
Exports: 1.4%
Imports: 4.5%

Share of internet users
2017



50%

Fixed broadband vs Mobile broadband subscriptions
Number of subscriptions per 100 people



Sources

Source of data: UNCTAD (2021) except indicators listed below.

- Adult literacy rate: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021)
- Arable land: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS>
- CO₂ emissions per capita: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC>
- CO₂ emissions per GDP: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD>
- Distance to nearest neighbour: [NO_PRINTED_FORM] (Package “cshapes,” 2016) <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/cshapes/index.html>
- Economic losses due to disasters: United Nations (2021) https://www.sdg.org/datasets/e3adb2406c2e452b81c3654e276fc5ca_0
- Exclusive economic zone: Sea Around Us (2016) <http://www.seararoundus.org/>
- Fixed broadband/mobile subscriptions: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- Forest area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS>
- Gender inequality index: UNDP (2020). Gender inequality index (GII), <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii>
- Human assets index: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021) <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>
- Human development index: UNDP (2021) <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#>
- Life expectancy at birth: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>
- Marine protected area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS>
- Material footprint: UNEP (2021) https://environmentlive.unep.org/indicator/index/12_2_1
- Number of people affected by disasters: United Nations (2021) https://www.sdg.org/datasets/1beb260e9ca14674b391b815e4874990_0
- ODA: OECD (2021) <https://stats.oecd.org>
- Percentage of population in low elevated coastal zones: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.EL5M.ZS>
- Poverty headcount ratio: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY>
- Renewable energy share in total energy consumption: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD>
- Share of internet users: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- Terrestrial protected area: World Bank (2021) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.LND.PTLD.ZS>
- Tourism: UNWTO (2020) Compendium of Tourism Statistics dataset [Electronic], UNWTO, Madrid, data updated on 21/09/2020.
- Unemployment rate, total/female/male: ILO (2020) https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/?lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0852_SEX_AGE_RT_A
- World risk index: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (2020): <https://weltrisikobericht.de/download/1386/>

References

- Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (2020). Available at <https://weltrisikobericht.de/> (accessed 20 January 2021).
- ILO (2020). Unemployment rate. Available at https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf (accessed 15 June 2020).
- ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- OECD (2021). OECD Statistical Database. Available at <https://stats.oecd.org/> (accessed 6 June 2020).
- Package “cshapes” (2016). Available at <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/cshapes/cshapes.pdf> (accessed 1 November 2020).
- Sea Around Us (2016). Tools & Data. Available at <http://www.seararoundus.org/data/#/eez/> (accessed 8 November 2020).
- UNCTAD (2021). UNCTADStat. Available at <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/Index.html> (accessed 11 January 2021).
- UNDP (2020). Gender Inequality Index (GII). Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii> (accessed 17 January 2021).
- UNDP (2021). HDI database. Available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi> (accessed 9 February 2021).
- UNEP (2021). 12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP. Available at https://environmentlive.unep.org/indicator/index/12_2_1 (accessed 13 January 2021).
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021). Available at <http://uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 15 March 2021).
- United Nations (2021). Global SDG Indicators Database. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/> (accessed 2 April 2021).
- UNWTO (2020). *Compendium of Tourism Statistics, Data 2014-2018, 2020 Edition*. UNWTO. Madrid.
- UNWTO (2021). UNWTO database. Available at <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-statistics-data> (accessed 10 February 2021).
- World Bank (2020). Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Data based on observations for 1991-2016. Available at <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org> (accessed 13 November 2020).
- World Bank (2021). World Development Indicators. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 8 November 2020).