



Photo: Krisanapona Detraphiphat

Levels and trends in imports of alcoholic drinks and interventions to control use in selected Pacific Island countries and territories

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¹Available at: <https://www.spc.int/updates/blog/2019/07/pacific-monitoring-alliance-for-ncd-action-mana-dashboard>

Abbreviations, definitions and notes

1. Abbreviations

AUD	Australian dollar
cif	cost, insurance and freight
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CPI	consumer price index
FJD	Fijian dollar
FP	French Polynesia
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
HS17	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017
MANA	Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action
na	not available
NCD	non-communicable disease
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NZD	New Zealand dollar
PHD	Public Health Division
PICTs	Pacific Island countries and territories
PNG	Papua New Guinea
SAT	Samoan tala
SBD	Solomon Islands dollar
SDD	Statistics for Development Division
SPC	Pacific Community
TOP	Tongan pa'anga
USD	United States dollar
WHO	World Health Organization
XPF	Pacific franc

2. Definitions

Ad valorem	Taxes are based on the assessed value of the item being taxed.
Imports	Goods and services purchased by residents of one country that were produced in another country. ²
Exports	Goods and services produced in one country ³ and purchased by residents of another country.

² Goods may have been produced in many countries due to global value chains, but the last country where they are assembled and exported from is the country of export.

³ The goods produced may contain imported contents.

3. Notes

The **valuation used** for imports is cost, insurance and freight (cif). The cif-type value includes the transaction value of the goods, the value of services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country, and the value of the services performed to deliver the goods from the border of the exporting country to the border of the importing country.⁴

STEPwise Approach to NCD Risk Factor Surveillance survey, known as STEPS, is a standardised method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data on key NCD risk factors in countries, such as tobacco use, alcohol use, physical inactivity, or unhealthy diet.

Data sources mostly include the countries' national authorities responsible for the compilation of international merchandise trade statistics. Data estimates and literature contributions were made by the Statistics for Development Division and the Public Health Division of the Pacific Community.

Data are subject to rounding errors.

Disclaimer: Some data will have undergone revision by the time this paper is published.

⁴ Lal N. (ed.) 2021. International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Pacific Compilation Guide 2021. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC. 36 pp.

A. Introduction

Alcohol consumption in social settings is common and acceptable in most societies. However, drinking in excess may create problems⁵ for the individual, family, society and government of the consumer. Like tobacco⁶, on which the authors released a paper earlier this year, consumption of alcoholic drinks is a risk factor that contributes to non-communicable diseases (NCDs).⁷

This paper looks at the levels and trends of imports of alcoholic drinks in the 13 Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs)⁸ that provided data, as well as interventions to control its use.

Countries were requested to provide data classified according to the *Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017* (HS17).⁹ HS headings covered in this report are listed in Table 1.¹⁰ Due to statistical/data confidentiality reasons, not all PICTs were able to provide the required data.

Table 1: HS headings of alcoholic drinks considered in the study

HS Heading	Description
2203	Beer made from malt
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of 20.09
2205	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances
2206	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead and saké); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included
2207	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages

This analysis has been conducted at current price values as reliable and comprehensive import quantities and constant price series for the data were not available for all the countries covered. Thus, the trends in the per capita value of imports of alcoholic drinks could be due to either changes in import taxes as a result of the interventions taken by PICTs to control the use of alcoholic drinks, and/or global alcoholic drink prices, rather than a change in the quantity actually imported. The decline in imports noted for countries in 2020 are due mostly to the downturn in trade because of disruptions caused by COVID-19.

The focus of this paper is on imports of alcoholic drinks and not consumption, which also includes local production. Nonetheless, the segment on interventions in the country analysis talks about the interventions taken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks. In addition, Appendix 3 contains a table on Sustainable Development Goal 03 – Good Health and Well-Being, which shows alcohol

⁵ Read about the health effects of alcohol at:

https://spccfpstore1.blob.core.windows.net/digitalibrary-docs/files/97/97c63c9da0b7d2a0eaf8bf1c704b2516.pdf?sv=2015-12-11&sr=b&sig=tRMa90U4wg0s1147x70MrIKK2hHuyaGuULq1bryVNBw%3D&se=2022-11-29T22%3A44%3A04Z&sp=r&rsc=public%2C%20max-age%3D864000%2C%20max-stale%3D86400&rsc=application%2Fpdf&rscd=inline%3B%20filename%3D%22Alcohol_factsheet.pdf%22

⁶ Available at: <https://sdd.spc.int/news/2022/07/07/tobacco-levels-and-trends-imports-control-use-PICTs>

⁷ Read about the NCDs Prevention and Control Programme of the Pacific Community (SPC) at: <https://phd.spc.int/programmes/non-communicable-diseases>.

⁸ **Melanesian countries:** Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Solomon Islands; **Polynesian countries:** French Polynesia, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna; **Micronesian countries:** Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati and Palau.

⁹ World Customs Organization's multipurpose international goods nomenclature.

¹⁰ Refer to Appendix 1 for the full classification of Chapter 22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar of which alcoholic drinks are a major component.

consumption per capita for persons aged 15 years and older within a calendar year by sex. Both of these reflect on imports as imports form a major part of consumption.

Section B provides individual country perspectives on the value of imports of alcoholic drinks and the variations from one year to the next for those countries that provided data using the HS headings shown in Table 1. For these PICTs, commodities that contributed significantly to the imports were identified. For PICTs where data on quantity were available, these have also been stated and their variations from one year to the next calculated and an estimated price also worked out.

Section B also contains information on interventions taken to control the consumption of alcohol. Refer to Appendix 5. In 2014, to strengthen multi-sectoral response to the Pacific NCD crisis, Pacific leaders agreed to implement the Pacific NCD Roadmap in line with global NCD 'best-buys'. Endorsed by the Pacific Health Ministers in 2017¹¹, the Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) Dashboard has been used to monitor progress on the implementation of the policy, legislation and programs identified in the Roadmap. Appendix 5 summarises and reports the progress on the implementation of alcohol control indicators across the region in 2019–2020 against the baseline status of 2018¹². Alcohol control indicators included cover national licensing regulations which all PICTs have in place to restrict the sale of alcohol, advertising, taxation measures and drink driving. The strength of actions for alcohol control indicators varies greatly among countries, and most countries have low strength of actions on advertising, taxation and drink driving.

Section C provides a regional perspective on the imports of alcoholic drinks.

Section D provides a summary of the findings discussed in the paper.

This paper also includes five appendices. Appendix 1 gives details of commodities included under Chapter 22 of the *Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017*. Appendix 2 details the population in the Pacific region, providing information on PICTs 2018 and 2020 mid-year population estimates, land area, population density and the average annual growth rates. Appendix 3 refers to the Sustainable Development Goal 03 – Good Health and Well-Being and presents data on alcohol consumption per capita within a calendar year. Appendix 4 shows PICTs' progress ratings for preventive policy indicators (2018 vs. 2019–2020). Appendix 5 shows data on imports of alcoholic drinks provided by each of the 13 PICTs, as well as exports, re-exports and production data as supplementary information for PICTs that provided these data.

B. Country analyses

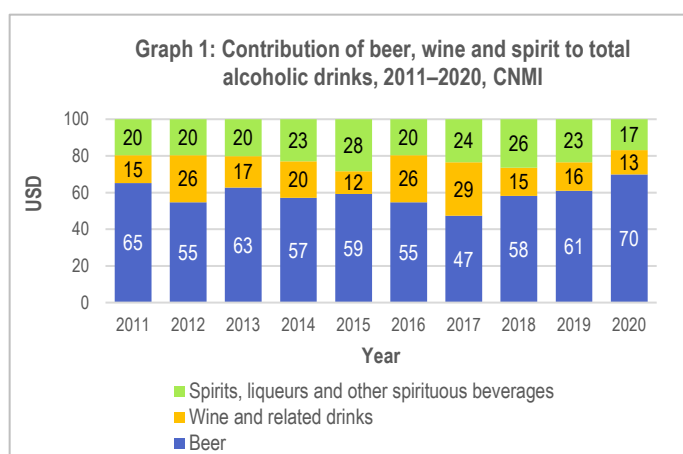
The country analyses highlight the contributions of beer, wine and spirit imports to total alcoholic drinks, the variations and trends for the period under review, the years with the highest and lowest import values, and the per capita imports of alcoholic drinks. Information given under interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks shows the measures countries are taking, for example through tax increases, to lower alcohol consumption.

As well as importing beer, many countries also produce beer. Some countries also produce wine and spirits. This paper does not contain analyses of these, but Appendix 4 contains data for those countries that made the information available.

¹¹ World Health Organization 2018. Twelfth Pacific Health Ministers Meeting: Outcome of the Twelfth Pacific Health Ministers Meeting, Rarotonga, 28–30 2017. Available at: http://www.wpro.who.int/southpacific/pic_meeting/2017/wpr-2018-dps-002-eng.pdf.

¹² The Pacific Monitoring Alliance for NCD Action (MANA) 2019. Status of non-communicable diseases policy and legislation in Pacific Island countries and territories, 2018. Noumea, New Caledonia: SPC.

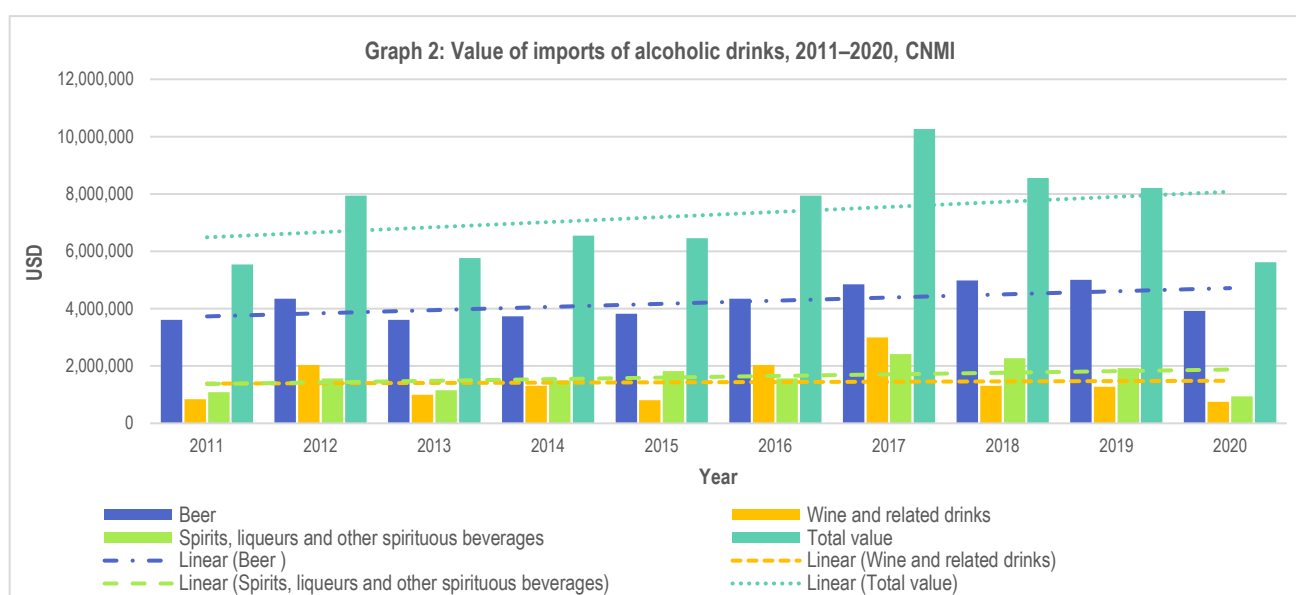
1. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)



Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in CNMI. Graph 1 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 59 per cent, spirits were 22 per cent and wine 19 per cent.

Variation in imports



Graph 2 shows the variation in imports. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from USD 5.5 million in 2011 to USD 8.2 million in 2019, an increase of 48 per cent. However, for the 10-year period 2011–2020, the increase was only 1 per cent as a result of a 32 per cent decline in imports of beer, wine and spirits in 2019–2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 2).

Table 2: Variations in the value of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	38	8	-22
Wine	53	-10	-41
Spirits	77	-13	-51
Total alcohol drinks	48	1	-32

For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show an upward trend, mostly influenced by increases in imports of all three commodities in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2017.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was around USD 10.3 million in 2017 and the lowest was USD 5.5 million in 2011.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at USD 183 in 2018 but only USD 99 in 2020 due to the impact of COVID-19.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in CNMI

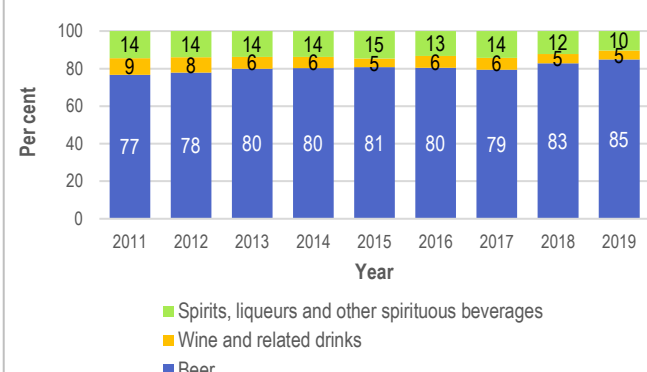
Current laws pertaining to alcohol beverage control in CNMI restrict the manufacture of alcoholic beverages to persons who have obtained the necessary license for the importation, production and sale of alcoholic beverages. The alcohol beverage control laws were intended for commercial establishments seeking profitable income; however, the laws did not exempt the personal manufacturing of alcoholic beverages for personal consumption. In February 2020, an amendment was made to include the regulation of non-commercially manufactured alcohol if the intention is to sell manufactured alcohol. The only exemption is locally-made alcoholic beverages for personal consumption in the Commonwealth.

Other interventions include sale restrictions to minors under 18 years of age, permitted hours of sale, the prohibition of drinking during elections, and drink driving legislation that sets a lower blood alcohol content for drivers under the age of 21 compared with older drivers. There is also an excise tax imposed on the sale of alcohol at 2 cents per fluid ounce or fractional equivalent for beer and malt beverage, 18 cents per fluid ounce or fractional equivalent for distilled alcoholic beverages, and 5 cents per fluid ounce or fractional equivalent for wine and sake.

Several amendments to alcohol legislation calling for stricter and harsher penalties around these areas of policy and interventions commenced in 2009. However, underage drinking remains high in CNMI, and existing penalties need to be strengthened to discourage minors from drinking alcohol and to deter persons from providing alcohol to minors. There is also concern at the increasing consumption trends in both youths and adults.

2. Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Graph 3: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to total alcoholic drinks, 2011–2019, FSM

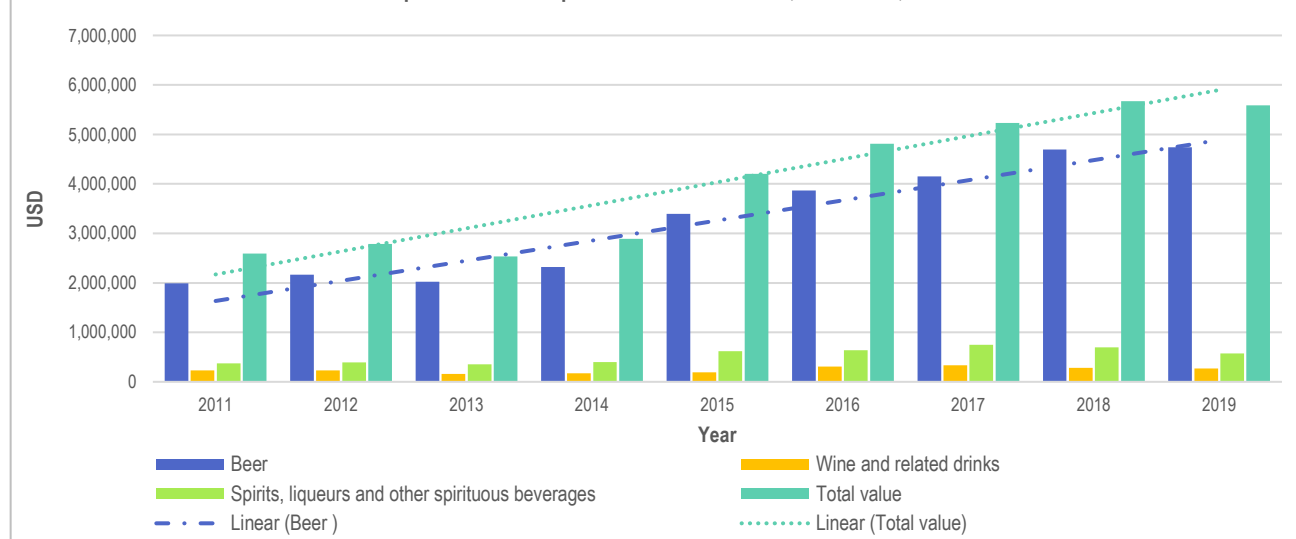


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in FSM. Graph 3 shows that over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the ratio of average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 80 per cent, spirits were 14 per cent and wine 6 per cent.

Variation in imports

Graph 4: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2019, FSM



Graph 4 shows the variation in imports. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from USD 2.6 million in 2011 to USD 5.6 million in 2019, an increase of 115 per cent. This increase was led by a rise in imports of beer by 139 per cent. Over the 9-year period, imports of alcoholic drinks showed a steady upward trend, which aligns to the trend shown by beer.

The highest value of alcohol drinks imported was around USD 5.7 million in 2018 and the lowest was USD 2.5 million in 2013.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at USD 54 in 2018. Data on the value of imports of alcohol for 2020 were not available and therefore the per capita imports for 2020 could not be calculated.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in FSM

All four states in FSM – Pohnpei, Yap, Chuuk and Kosrae – are included in a national alcohol programme. The four states have separate state codes covering the drinking age, places where alcohol can be consumed, licensure, taxation, importation and sales of alcohol beverages, and prohibition of drinking

during elections. The extent of coverage and rigor of alcohol legislation differ by state jurisdiction. Alcohol consumption rates also vary widely from state to state.

Throughout FSM, alcohol has become popular at traditional functions and celebrations instead of the customary coconut or other traditional drinks. Yap, one of the least populous states, has always shown a much higher average consumption than any other part of FSM, despite the fact that almost 40 per cent of its people live in the remote outer islands where imported alcohol is largely unavailable.

Given the current prevalence of alcohol use in youths and the prevalence of binge drinking in adults, FSM is supporting diversion programs and activities that can effectively reduce alcohol consumption among underage drinkers (21 and under). Increased advocacy and awareness in community-based programs and the integration of alcohol counselling in all public health clinics have also been identified as intervention strategies for the period 2019–2024.

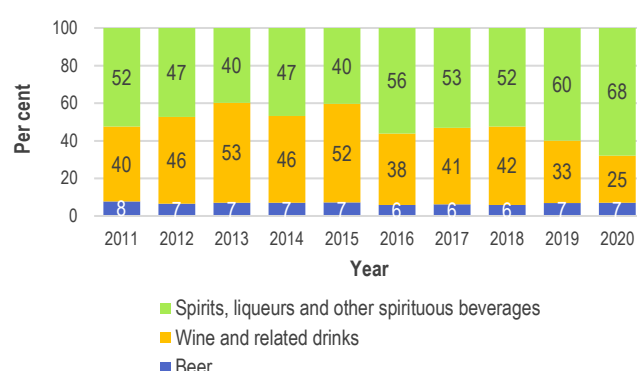
In terms of taxation, a new law was signed to change taxes on alcoholic beverages in December 2004 and implementation commenced on January 1 2005. Since its implementation, there have been two tiers of tax in place, including an import tax at national level and a sales tax at state level. At the national level, an import tax is based on beverage type as follows:

- Beer and malt beverages changed from the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem to USD 0.25 per 12 fluid ounces.
- Distilled alcoholic beverages changed from the rate of USD 10 per gallon to USD 12 per gallon.
- Wine changed from the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent ad valorem.

There have been no changes to these taxes since 2005, and this may be a contributing factor to the upward trend of alcohol imports and sales depicted in Graph 4. However, there are plans in the current *2019–2024 National Strategic Plan of Action for the Prevention of NCDs in the FSM* to increase the alcohol excise tax by 100 per cent. A proposal has also been included under the new *NCD Prevention and Control Bill* (2019) to apply a levy and rates adjusted for inflation. This Bill is currently awaiting endorsement and implementation.

3. Fiji

Graph 5: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to the total value of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Fiji



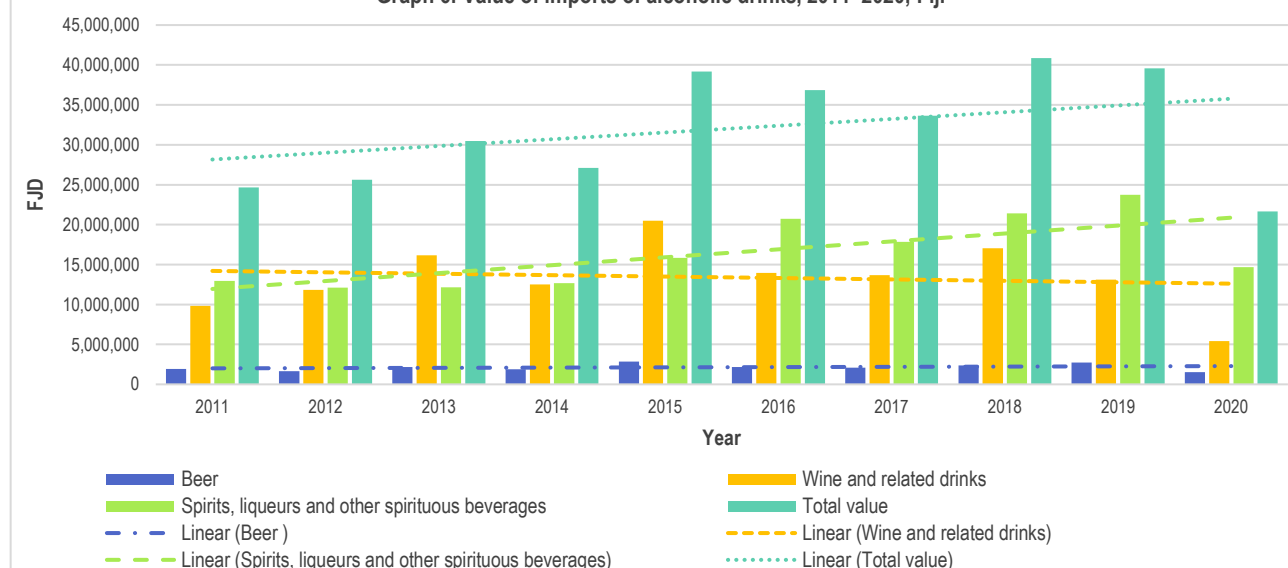
Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Graph 5 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average spirit imports to total alcoholic drinks was 52 per cent, wine was 41 per cent and beer 7 per cent. Despite spirits being the largest import overall, in 2013 and 2015 imports of wine surpassed imports of spirits and in 2014 they were almost the same as spirits. Other than importing beer, wine and spirits, Fiji also produces and exports all three commodities.

Locally made beer is very popular and is the reason why the contribution of beer to total imports of alcoholic drinks is so low. Data on local production can be found in Appendix 3.

Variation in imports

Graph 6: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Fiji



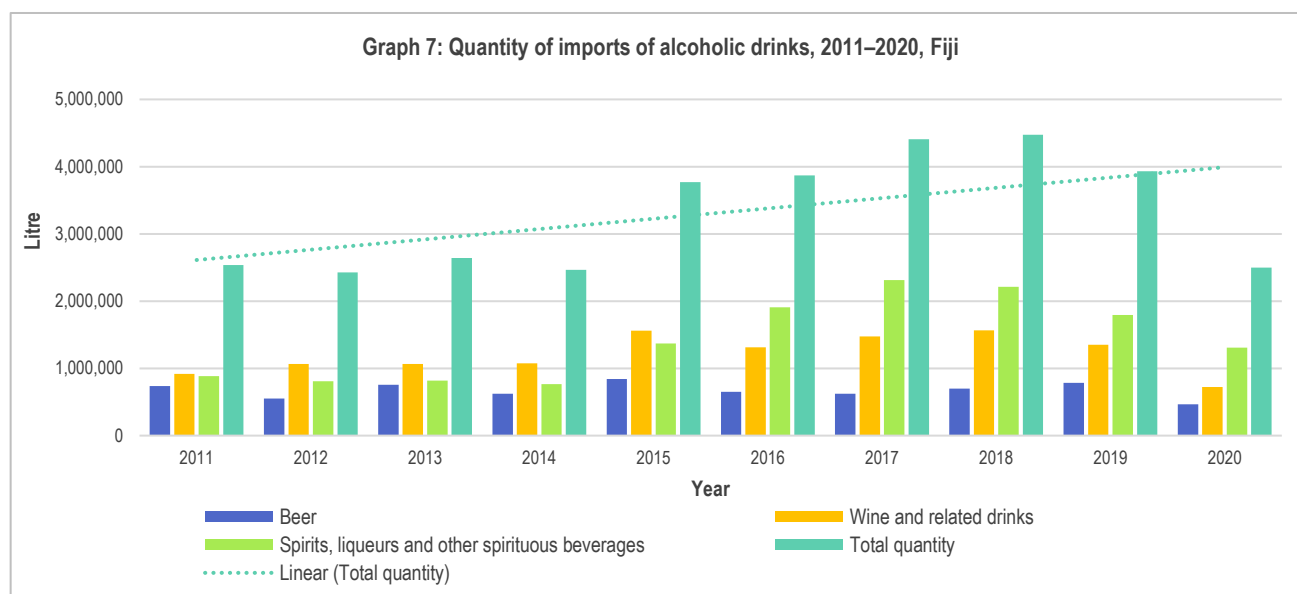
Graph 6 shows the variation in imports. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from FJD 24.7 million in 2011 to FJD 39.6 million in 2019, an increase of 60 per cent. However, for the 10-year period 2011–2020, imports showed a decline of 12 per cent as a result of a 45 per cent decline in beer, wine and spirit imports in 2019–2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 3).

Table 3: Variations in the value of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	43	-20	-44
Wine	34	-45	-59
Spirits	83	14	-38
Total alcohol drinks	60	-12	-45

Even with the sharp decline in import values between 2019 and 2020, the 10-year period from 2011 to 2020 still shows an upward trend in the value of alcoholic drink imports, reflecting the increase in spirit imports.

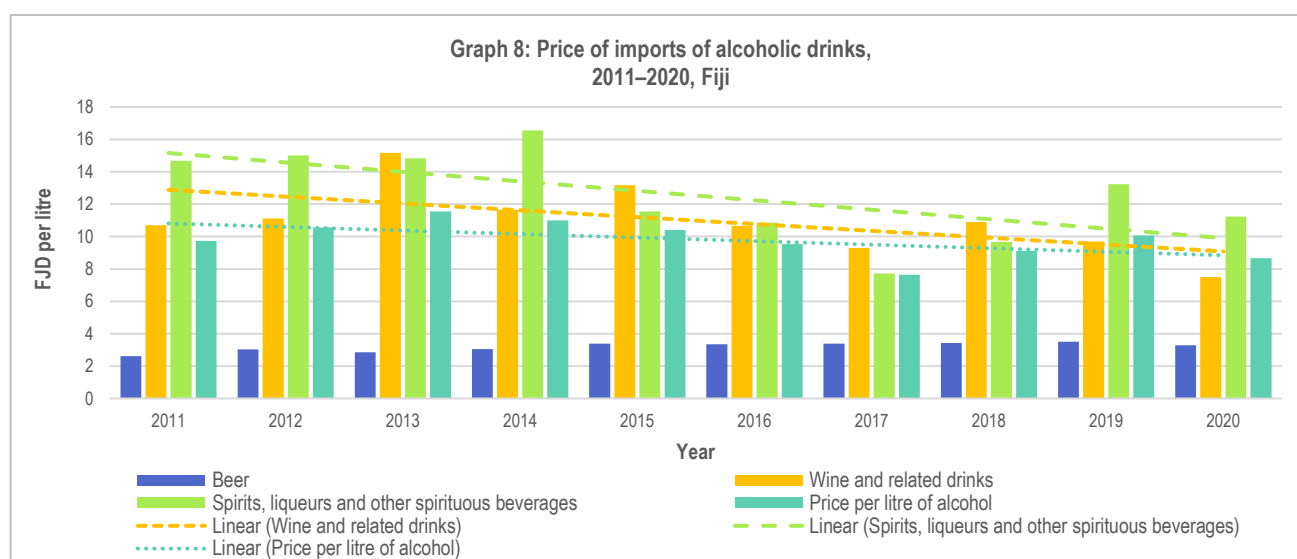
The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported over the period 2011–2020 was around FJD 40.8 million in 2018 and the lowest was FJD 21.6 million in 2011.



Graph 7 shows the variation in the quantity of imports of alcohol drinks. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the quantity of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from 2.5 million litres in 2011 to 3.9 million litres in 2019, an increase of 55 per cent. However, for the 10-year period 2011–2020, the quantity of imports showed a decline of 1 per cent as a result of a 36 per cent decline in beer, wine and spirit imports in 2019–2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 4).

Table 4: Variations in the quantity of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	7	-37	-40
Wine	48	-21	-47
Spirits	103	48	-27
Total alcohol drinks	55	-1	-36



Graph 8 shows the import price of alcoholic drinks calculated from the value and quantity data submitted by Fiji. Over the period 2011–2020, the price of beer remained somewhat constant, while the price of wine registered a 30 per cent decline and spirits decreased 23 per cent for the same period.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

The value of per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at FJD 46 in 2018 and FJD 24 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Fiji

Fiji's *Liquor Act 2006* and *Liquor Act (amendment) Decree 2009* mandate a licensing system on retail sales of beer, wine and spirits; existing restrictions for on- and off-premises sales of beer wine and spirits and permitted hours and locations; a minimum age of 18 years to purchase or be served alcohol; and that all alcohol producers, importers and wholesalers must hold a license.

Under the *Liquor Amendment Bill 2022*, businesses that sell liquor, including hotels, bars and taverns, can now extend the maximum term of the renewal of their liquor license from three to five years. The amendment also allows for the exemption of payments of the prescribed fees for businesses that did not operate as outlined in their license due to the difficulties faced during the COVID-19 restrictions.

With the cost of alcohol-attributable death and disability on the rise, Fiji implemented alcohol tax increments in successive years between 2011 and 2018. In 2011, the price of alcohol increased as fiscal duty had been increased by 3 per cent. In addition, the local excise tax rates for alcohol were also increased by another 3 per cent and the local excise rates for alcohol were as follows. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 57.12 per cent or less had an increase of FJD 1.34 per litre from FJD 44.56 to FJD 45.90 per litre. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 57.12 per cent by volume, an increase by FJD 2.34 from FJD 78.03 to FJD 80.37 per litre of alcohol was levied. For beer, there was an increase from FJD 2.84 to FJD 2.93 per litre, sparkling wine from FJD 4.44 to FJD 4.57 per litre and still wine from FJD 3.93 to FJD 4.05 per litre. In 2012, Fiji successfully increased the excise duty on alcohol by 10 per cent.

In the 2016–2017 Budget Address, the *Excise (Budget Amendment) Bill Act 2016* was tabled in Parliament to amend the *Fiji Excise Act 1986* (the Principal Act), and the physical and import excise tax on alcohol was increased by 15 per cent effective from 23 June 2016. The Minister of Finance, while tabling the Bill in Parliament, stated, "...alcohol and tobacco are major factors in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in Fiji, as is the over consumption of sugar-sweetened drinks which can be linked directly to obesity and diabetes. In order to reduce consumption of these products and help improve the health of Fijians, Government is increasing the physical and import excise tax on alcohol and tobacco products by 15 per cent. I believe that we can stick to this rate for the next three years..."

In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 57.12 per cent or less had an increase of FJD 11.17 per litre from FJD 45.90 in 2012 to FJD 57.07 per litre in 2016. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 57.12 per cent by volume, an increase by FJD 19.57 from FJD 80.37 to FJD 99.94 per litre of alcohol was levied. For beer, there was an increase from FJD 2.93 to FJD 3.02 per litre, sparkling wine from FJD 4.57 to FJD 4.59 per litre and still wine from FJD 4.03 to FJD 4.05 per litre.

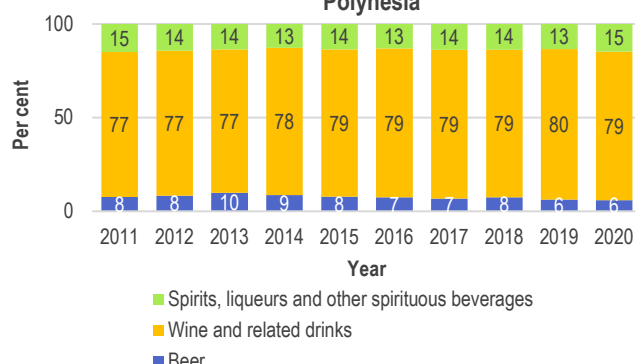
In 2018, local excise and import excise duty on alcohol increased by 15 per cent. The local excise rates for alcohol were as follows. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 57.12 per cent or less had an increase of FJD 18.40 per litre from FJD 57.07 per litre in 2016 to FJD 75.47 per litre in 2018. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 57.12 per cent by volume, an increase by FJD 32.23 from FJD 99.94 per litre to FJD 132.17 per litre of alcohol was levied. For beer, there was an increase from FJD 3.02 per litre to FJD 3.99 per litre, sparkling wine from FJD 4.59 to FJD 6.07 per litre and still wine from FJD 4.05 to FJD 5.32 per litre.

In 2019, there were no changes to excise duty on alcohol. In 2020, the local excise rate on alcohol was reduced by 50 per cent given the COVID-19 pandemic and the rationale of helping to keep the economy afloat and allowing hotels, resorts, bars and restaurants to pass on those savings directly to consumers. As such, the new local excise rates for alcohol included the following: alcoholic beverages with an alcoholic strength by volume of 57.12 per cent or less decreased from FJD 75.47 per litre to FJD 37.74 per litre. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 57.12 per cent by volume, a decrease from FJD 132.17 per litre to FJD 66.09 per litre was levied. For beer, there was a decrease from FJD 3.99 per litre to FJD 2.00 per litre, sparkling wine from FJD 6.07 per litre to FJD 3.04 per litre and still wine from FJD 5.32 per litre to FJD 2.66 per litre.

In the absence of alcohol control regulation, alcohol continues to be freely advertised and aggressively marketed in Fiji. There is a great need for law enforcement and intervention programs to create an environment that promotes responsible drinking. Legislative control on the consumption and sale of alcohol to minors has not been widely or effectively implemented. While minors are legally barred from consuming alcohol, the sale of alcohol beverages to under-age drinkers is common throughout the country.

4. French Polynesia

Graph 9: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to the total value of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, French Polynesia

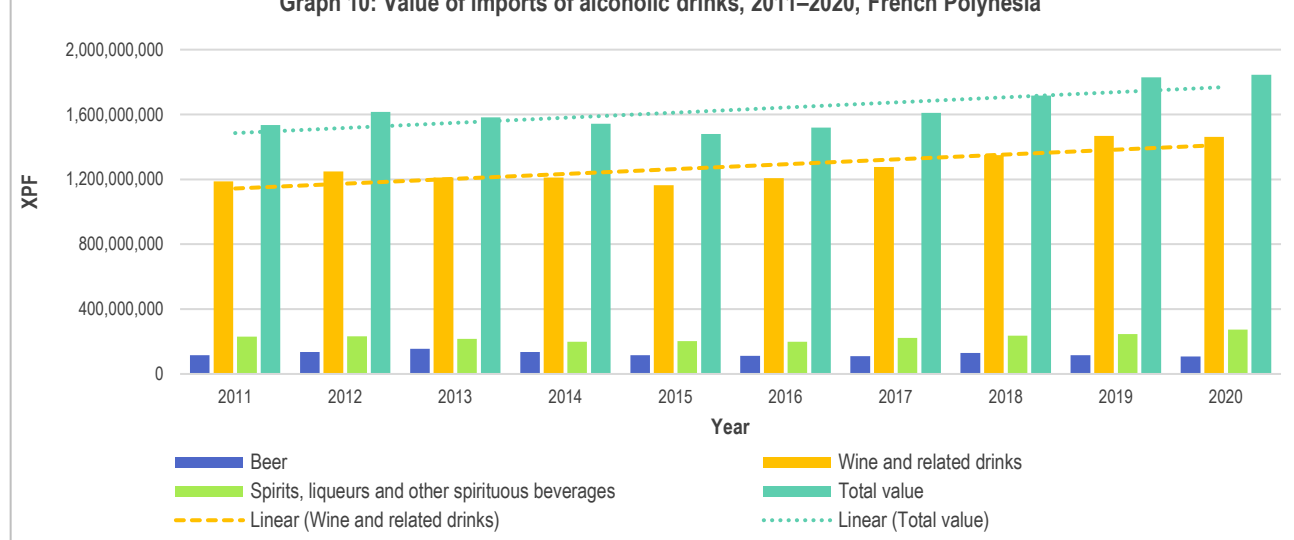


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Wine leads imports of alcoholic drinks in French Polynesia. Graph 9 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average wine imports to total alcoholic drinks was 78 per cent, spirits were 14 per cent and beer 8 per cent. The contributions have remained fairly constant throughout the period.

Variation in imports

Graph 10: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, French Polynesia



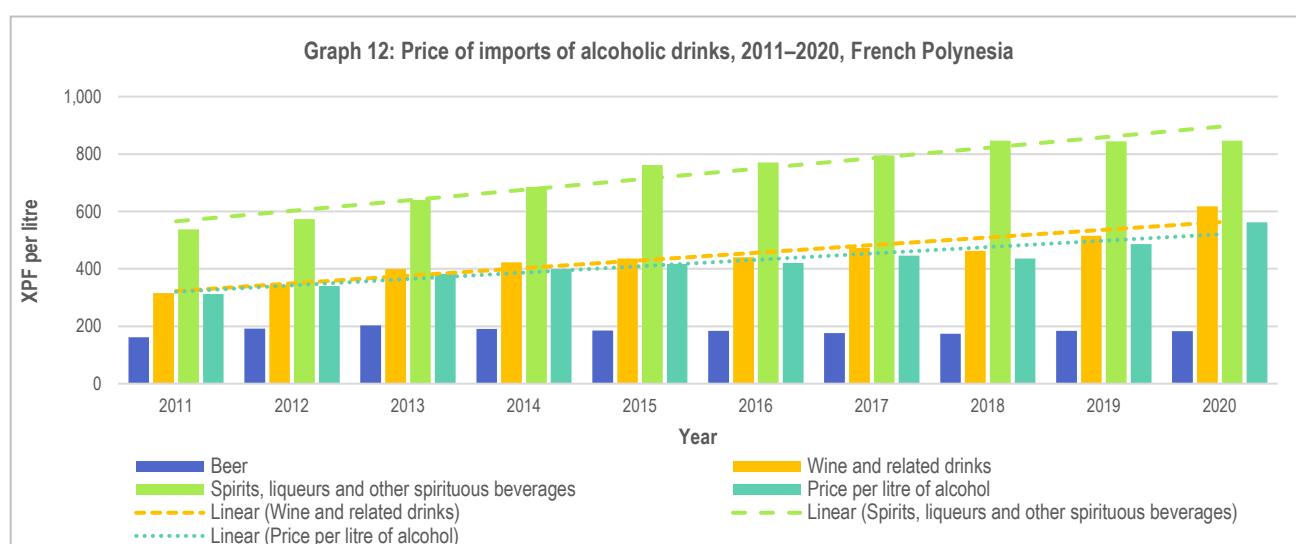
Graph 10 shows that for the period 2011–2020, the value of alcoholic drink imports increased from XPF 1,534.2 million in 2011 to XPF 1,844.1 million in 2020, an increase of around 20 per cent. This increase, it appears, was driven by a decline in the quantity imported (Graph 11) and as a consequence, higher import prices paid for wine in 2019 and 2020 (Graph 12).

Over the 10-year period, a steady upward trend was noted, which is similar to the trend shown by wine imports.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported over the period 2011–2020 was around XPF 1,844 million in 2020 and the lowest was XPF 1,480 million in 2015.



Graph 11 shows that over the period 2011–2020, the quantity of alcoholic drink imports fell by 33 per cent from 4.9 million litres to 3.3 million litres. Except for 2018, this decline was mostly steady throughout the period but notably stronger in 2019 for beer (16 per cent) and in 2020 for wine (17 per cent).



Graph 12 shows the import price of alcoholic drinks calculated from the value and quantity data submitted by French Polynesia. Over the period 2011–2020, except for the occasional decline, the price of alcoholic drinks was on the increase.

French Polynesia also produces alcoholic drinks and engages in exports, including re-exports. Data on exports by value and quantity can be found in Appendix 3.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at XPF 6,197 in 2018 and XPF 6,612 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in French Polynesia

To combat alcoholism in French Polynesia, efforts to reduce the harmful use of alcohol include the following measures: introducing a licensing system on wholesale and retail sales; regulating the number and location of on-premise and off-premise alcohol outlets; regulating the days and hours of retail sales (no sale of alcohol from 8 am to 6 pm on weekdays and from 8 am to 12 pm on weekends and public holidays); regulating retail sales in certain places (no alcohol sales within a 50 or 100 m radius of churches, schools, health centres, sporting facilities or prisons); enforcing an upper limit for blood alcohol concentration of 0.05 g per 100 ml; and establishing a minimum age of 16 years for the purchase and

consumption of alcoholic beverages. As of 2022, the government also banned the sale of refrigerated alcoholic beverages throughout the territory with the rationale of shifting the consumption of alcohol away from nearby shops to avoid causing problems for customers.

Below are details of current local taxes which are based on the type of beverage and import duties. We do not have information on when these were brought in and what was there previously.

Tax on local alcoholic beverage manufacturing:

Specific duty on locally brewed beer (XPF 10/litre)

Inland duty on locally produced alcohol consumption (XPF 32/litre of beer, XPF 1,365/litre of pure alcohol for wines and XPF 395/litre of pure alcohol for spirits)

Sport development tax (XPF 25/litre of locally brewed beer)

Solidarity tax on alcohol (XPF 315/litre of pure alcohol < 10 per cent volume and XPF 945/litre of pure alcohol > 10 per cent volume)

Prevention tax on beer (XPF 21/litre)

Alcohol import duties:

Specific duty on imported beer (XPF 10/litre)

Specific duty on imported wine drinks (XPF 80/litre)

Solidarity tax on imported wine drinks (10 per cent CIF)

Countervailing charge on alcohol (20 per cent CIF on strong alcohol)

Miscellaneous alcoholic beverage tax (XPF 120/litre)

Solidarity tax on alcohol (XPF 315 to 1035/litre alcohol)

Youth and sport development tax (XPF 25/litre imported beer)

5. Kiribati

Graph 13: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to the total value of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Kiribati

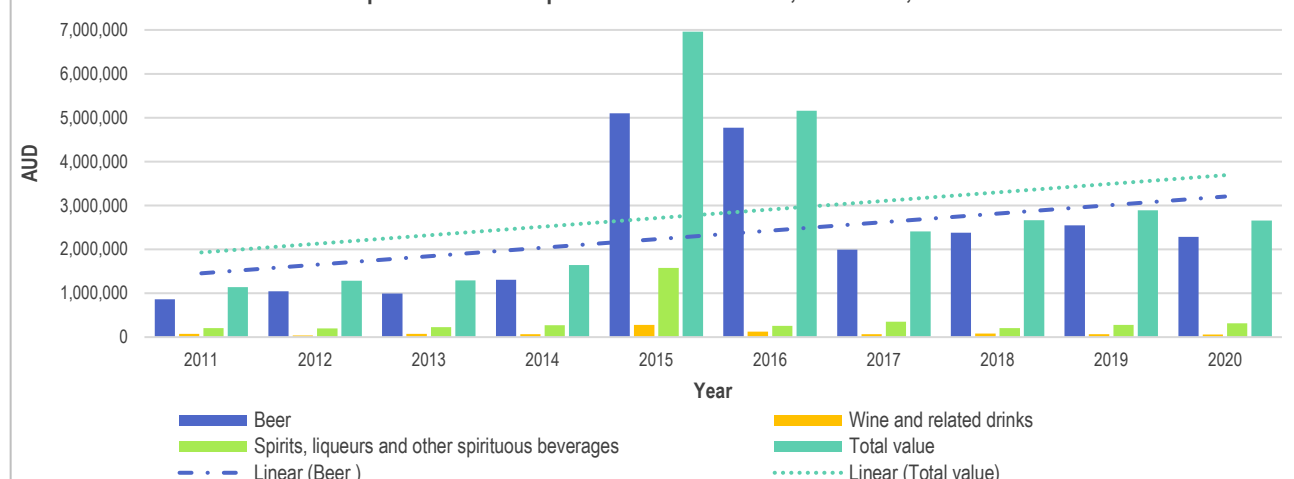


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in Kiribati. Graph 13 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 82 per cent, spirits were 14 per cent and wine 4 per cent.

Variation in imports

Graph 14: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Kiribati



Graph 14 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, the total value of alcoholic drink imports rose from AUD 1.1 million in 2011 to AUD 2.7 million in 2020, an increase of around 133 per cent, largely due to a 166 per cent increase in beer imports and a 50 per cent increase in imports of spirits. Imports of wine registered a decline of around 23 per cent. For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show an upward trend which is influenced by beer imports. The reasons for the spike in beer imports in 2015 and 2016 were not available.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was around AUD 7 million in 2015 and the lowest was AUD 1.1 million in 2011.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at AUD 23 in 2018 and AUD 22 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Kiribati

Alcohol consumption is perceived as a common social problem, especially among youth in Kiribati. In some communities, alcohol use begins around the age of 11 and continues into adulthood. In an effort to prevent and reduce the harmful use of alcohol, Kiribati has a Liquor Ordinance containing regulatory schemes for alcohol. In the Liquor Ordinance, a license is required for the retail and wholesale of alcohol and the manufacture of sour toddy. However, a license is not required for importation of alcohol and the

manufacture of other alcoholic drinks. The number and location of on-premise and off-premise alcohol outlets are regulated as well as the days and hours of retail sales (no sale of alcohol from 8 am to 6 pm on weekdays and on Sundays and public holidays). The Ordinance also prohibits the sale or consumption of liquor to minors below the age of 21. Through its *Traffic Act 2002*, driving under the influence of alcohol is prohibited and the national maximum legal blood alcohol concentration when driving a vehicle is 0.08 g per 100 ml. While there are some community advocacy and awareness efforts in place around alcohol misuse, its risks and harmful impacts, these need to be strengthened.

In terms of taxation, an alcohol excise taxation system is in place and is based on beverage type. Although taxation is stated explicitly as an important public health tool to reduce alcohol consumption and harm, alcohol excise tax is not reviewed annually or adjusted for inflation annually for all beverage types.

6. New Caledonia

Graph 15: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to the total value of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, New Caledonie

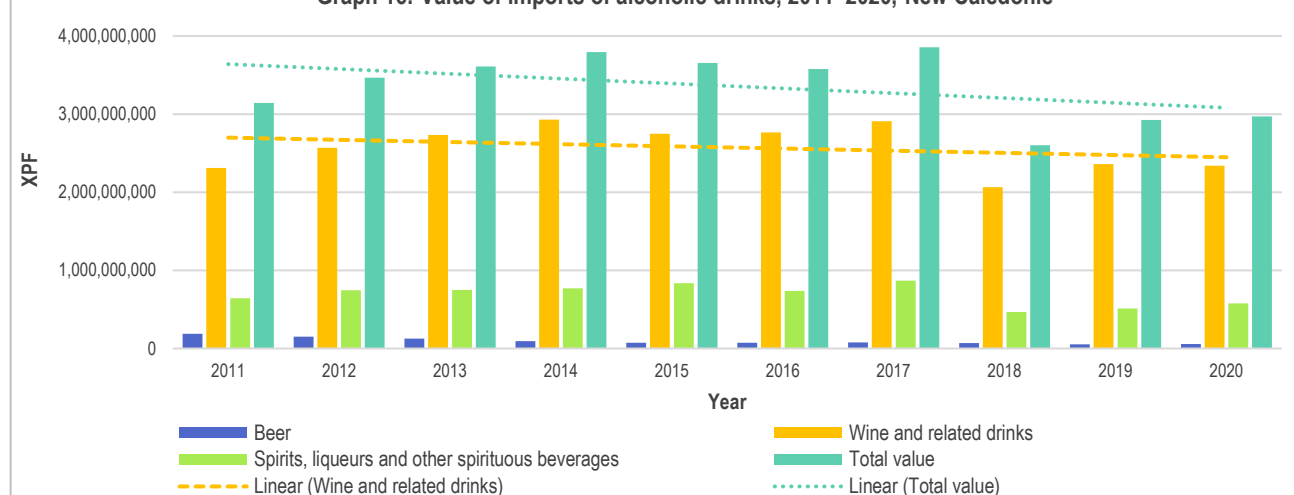


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Wine leads imports of alcoholic drinks in New Caledonia. Graph 15 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average wine imports to total alcoholic drinks was 77 per cent, spirits were 20 per cent and beer 3 per cent.

Variation in imports

Graph 16: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, New Caledonie



Graph 16 shows that for the period 2011–2020, the value of alcoholic drink imports decreased from XPF 3,143.2 million in 2011 to XPF 2,972.1 million in 2020, a decline of around 5 per cent. While beer imports had been steadily declining for some time, a significant decline of 33 per cent in imports of alcoholic drinks occurred in 2018, of which 12 per cent was from beer, 29 per cent from wine and 46 per cent from spirits. These declines over the 10-year period have led to a steady downward trend in imports of alcoholic drinks, particularly wine.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported over the period 2011–2020 was around XPF 3,856 million in 2017 and the lowest was XPF 2,602 million in 2018.



Graph 17 shows that over the period 2011–2020, the quantity of imports of alcoholic drinks fell by 35 per cent from 9.8 million litres to 6.3 million litres. The decline was mostly steady throughout the period, except when increases were registered in 2014 (4 per cent), 2015 (7 per cent) and 2017 (9 per cent).

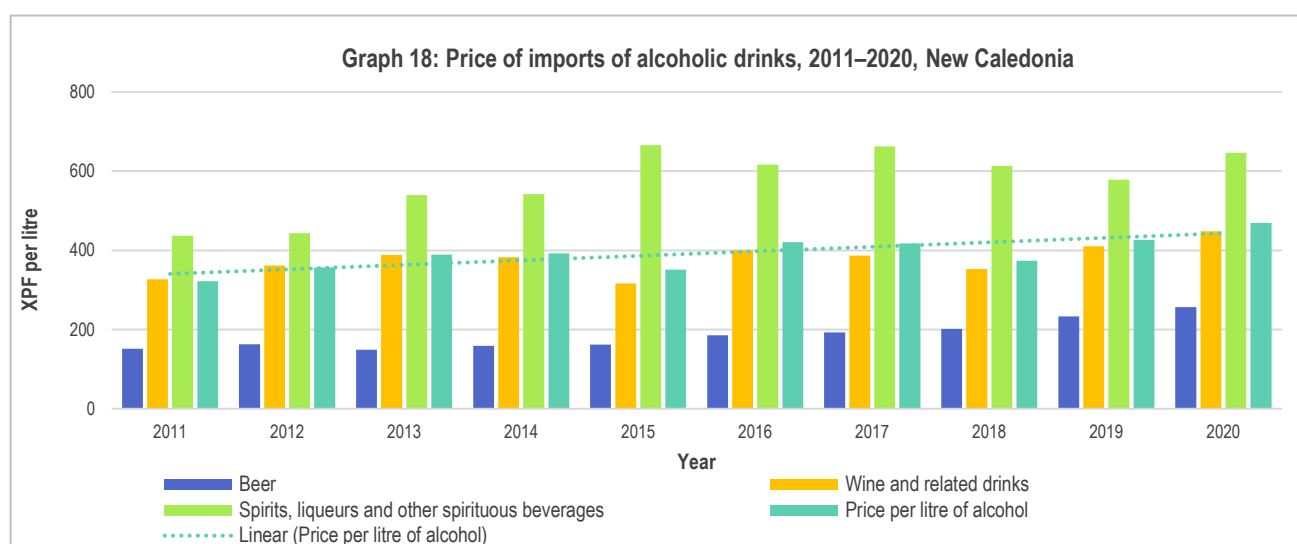


Figure 18 shows the import price of alcoholic drinks calculated from the value and quantity data submitted by New Caledonia. Over the period 2011–2020, the price of alcoholic drinks showed a slightly upward trend.

New Caledonia also produces alcoholic drinks and engages in exports, including re-exports. Data on exports by value and quantity can be found in Appendix 5.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at XPF 9,576 in 2018 and XPF 10,887 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in New Caledonia

Alcohol abuse remains a main source of delinquency, particularly among youths in New Caledonia. In a move to curb alcohol-related crime and drink driving, the government of New Caledonia has experimented with bans on alcohol sales in Noumea and other parts of the island since 2008. There are laws forbidding the sale of alcohol on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays between 12 noon and 9 pm. There are no sales of alcohol on public holidays throughout New Caledonia. In some communes, it is also prohibited to sell alcohol on the day before a public holiday from 12 noon. These rules do not apply to

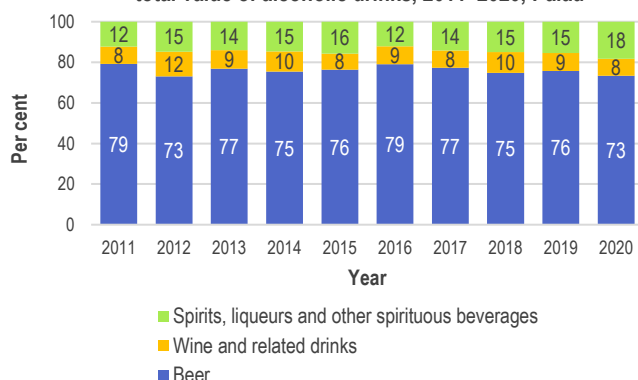
hotels and restaurants. Wine merchants are also exempt from these regulations but only for wine and wine products.

In 2012, the Wednesday ban was announced with the rationale of reducing the sale of alcohol to minors who do not attend school on Wednesday afternoons. While it is already illegal to sell alcohol to minors in New Caledonia, enforcement, including heavy sanctions on stores and inspections, among others, requires strengthening to stop sales to minors. In 2018, New Caledonia banned the sale of alcoholic beverages in shops for the first weekend of November as voters went to the polls in a referendum on independence from France. In 2020, new rules for the sale of alcohol came into force in New Caledonia's Southern Province, allowing supermarkets to sell alcohol every day, including holidays. The change was decided in part because of the emergence of a weekend black market, which offered home deliveries during shop closures.

To tackle the youth drinking problem and drink driving, there are ongoing efforts to ramp up awareness-raising campaigns and emotional media campaigns in schools, homes and communities with the goal of impressing upon youth the risks and dangers involved in drinking and driving. There are increasing targeted efforts involving youths in advocacy and awareness programs, engaging them in identifying and implementing ideas to curb alcohol consumption, and encouraging/engaging them to be more involved in gainful work, sports, music and arts programmes and apprenticeship/mentoring programmes.

7. Palau

Graph 19: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to the total value of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Palau

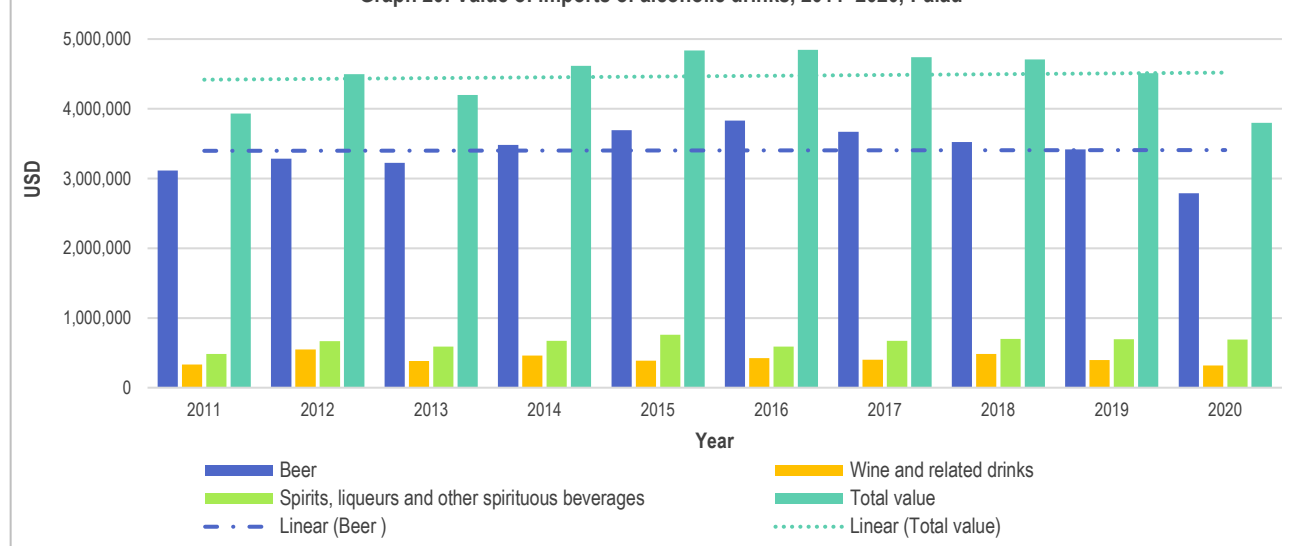


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in Palau. Graph 19 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 76 per cent, spirits were 15 per cent and wine 9 per cent.

Variation in imports

Graph 20: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Palau



Graph 20 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, the total value of alcoholic drink imports declined from USD 3.9 million in 2011 to USD 3.8 million in 2020, a decline of around 3 per cent, largely due to an 11 per cent decline in imports of beer.

For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show a flattish trend, mainly due to the influence of beer imports.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was around USD 4.8 million in 2015 and 2016 and the lowest was USD 3.8 million in 2020.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at USD 264 in 2018 and USD 212 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Palau

Alcohol use in Palau is very high and remains problematic among youth. There are also significant challenges with chronic/heavy drinking, binge drinking, and drinking and driving. In an effort to reduce consumption and the consequences related to alcohol use and abuse, Palau's *Alcohol Beverage Control*

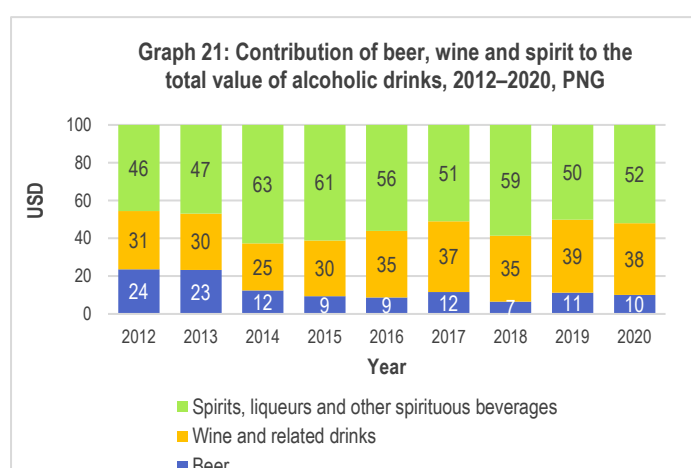
Act mandates a licensing system on retail sales of beer, wine and spirits; existing restrictions for on- and off-premise sales of beer wine and spirits and permitted hours and locations; a minimum age of 21 years to purchase or be served alcohol; and all alcohol producers, importers and wholesalers must hold a license. It is illegal to drink alcohol in public, except on licensed premises. Strategies to reduce harm associated with drink driving include a national maximum legal blood alcohol concentration when driving a vehicle of 0.10 g per 100 ml and zero tolerance for young drivers. In 2018, a bill was developed proposing the ban of alcohol advertisements and sponsorships at events. This bill has been passed and regulations are now being developed to ban alcohol advertisements.

Alcoholic beverages are subject to excise tax in Palau. In 2012–2013, the tax for beer was USD 1.04 per litre and USD 10.143 for liquor. In 2014, a bill was introduced proposing an import tax increase of USD 3 per litre on all alcohol products except for wine to address the health and safety issues brought about by alcohol consumption. However, this was not passed. Since 2018, Palau's policy on alcohol import duty has been based on beverage type and not ethanol content, and rates are not adjusted for inflation. The alcohol excise tax rates include: USD 0.03 per ounce for beer; USD 0.30 per ounce for liquor; USD 0.20 per fluid ounce or metric equivalent for grape or other fruit-based wine; USD 0.05 per fluid ounce or metric equivalent for wine coolers or cooking wines with a recognised alcohol content; and USD 0.30 per fluid ounce or metric equivalent for all other alcoholic beverage products, including liquors, sake and alcoholic products that are not grape or fruit-based.

In 2015, Palau became the first country in the Pacific to earmark and allocate tax revenues for healthcare-related costs. For alcohol, it was legislated that 10 per cent of the revenues from the import tax on alcoholic beverages each year would be allocated to pay healthcare coverage subscription costs for citizens who are not working and are at least 60 years of age or disabled. An additional 10 per cent of the annual revenues derived from alcohol import taxes would be allocated to the National Coordinating Mechanism for Non-Communicable Disease Fund to use on their health promotion programs. It is unclear if these funds are being disbursed to the Health Care Funds and NCD Funds.

While interventions are being progressed to prevent the onset and reduce the progression of alcohol abuse across Palau, there is a lack of effective and consistent enforcement of current laws as well as intensifying consequences for non-compliance, and this requires strengthening.

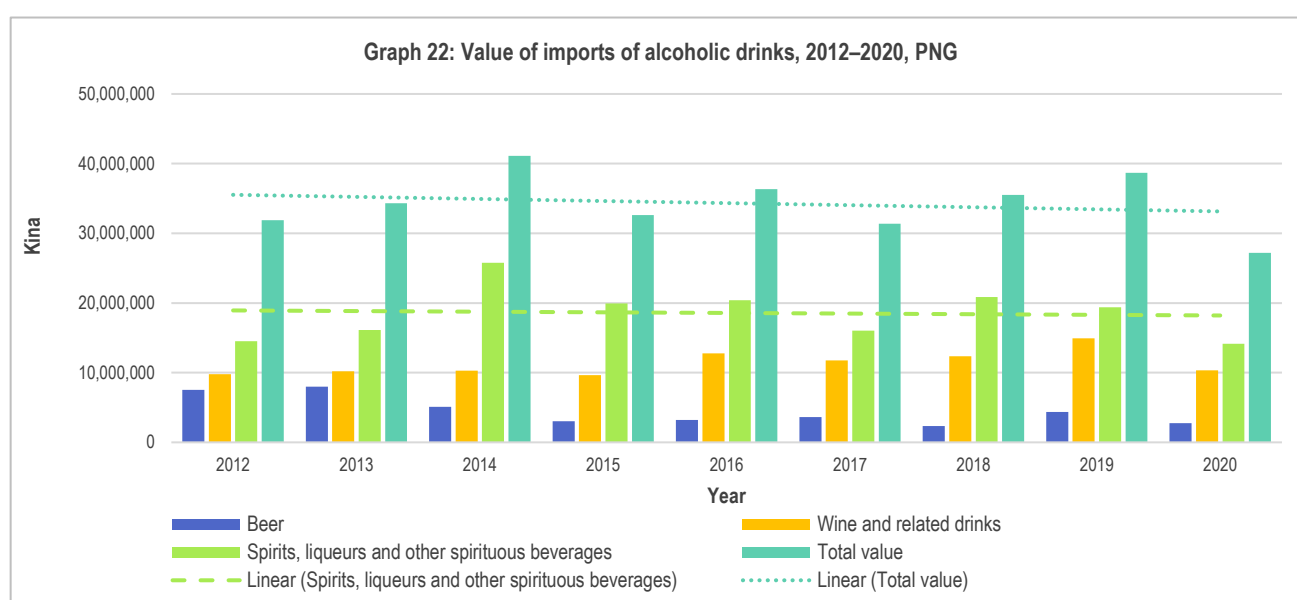
8. Papua New Guinea (PNG)



Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Spirits lead imports of alcoholic drinks in Papua New Guinea. Graph 21 shows that over the 9-year period 2012–2020, average spirit imports to total alcoholic drinks was 54 per cent, wine was 33 per cent and beer 13 per cent.

Variation in imports



Graph 22 shows the variation in imports. Over the eight-year period 2012–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from Kina 31.9 million in 2012 to Kina 38.7 million in 2019, an increase of 21 per cent. However, for the 9-year period 2012–2020, imports showed a decline of 15 per cent as a result of a 30 per cent decline in imports of beer, wine and spirits in 2019–2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 5).

Table 5: Variations in the value of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2012–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	-42	-64	-37
Wine	52	6	-31
Spirits	34	-3	-27
Total alcohol drinks	21	-15	-30

For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show a very slight declining trend. This trend has been largely influenced by the decline in imports of spirits, wine and beer in 2019–2020.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was Kina 41.1 million in 2014 and the lowest was Kina 27.2 million in 2020.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at Kina 4 in 2018 and Kina 3 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in PNG

Under PNG's *Liquor Licensing Act 1963*, which is currently under review, the following are subject to regulation: licensing of retail sales of beer, wine and spirits; existing restrictions for on- and off-premise sales of beer, wine and spirits and permitted hours and locations; restrictions on the sale or consumption of liquor for persons under the age of 18; and mandates that all alcohol producers, importers and wholesalers must hold a license. While drink driving regulations are in place, they do not set a maximum blood/breath alcohol content and breath testing of alcohol is not available yet. Like many other PICTs, PNG also has no alcohol advertising regulations in place.

Alcohol is taxed and the duty rate for alcohol products is adjusted at 6 monthly intervals, on 31 May and 30 November each year. Generally, beverages with high alcohol content are taxed at a higher level per unit of alcohol. Beer is taxed more lightly per unit of alcohol than spirits and wine.

From 1 June 2011 to 31 December 2011, the excise rates for alcohol were as follows. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less had an increase of K 1.90 per litre from K 74.34 to K 76.20. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase by K 1.99 per litre from K 79.76 to K 81.75 was levied. For beer, there was an increase of K 1.02 per litre from K 40.99 to K 42.01 for beer not more than 3 per cent by volume, an increase of K 1.32 per litre from K 52.89 to K 54.21 for beer more than 3 per cent and not more than 5 per cent by volume, an increase of K 1.75 per litre from K 69.98 to K 71.73 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 1.51 per litre from K 60.27 to K 61.78 for beer more than 5 per cent by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 1.86 from K 74.34 to K 76.20 per litre.

From 1 January 2012 to 30 November 2016, the local excise tax rates for alcohol had increased. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less had an increase of K 11.43 per litre from K 76.20 to K 87.63. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase by K 12.27 per litre from K 81.75 to K 94.02 was levied. For beer, there was an increase of K 6.31 per litre from K 42.01 to K 48.32 for beer not more than 3 per cent by volume, an increase of K 8.13 per litre from K 54.21 to K 62.34 for beer more than 3 per cent and not more than 5 per cent by volume, an increase of K 10.76 per litre from K 71.73 to K 82.49 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 9.26 per litre from K 61.78 to K 71.04 for beer more than 5 per cent by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 11.43 from K 76.20 to K 87.63 per litre.

From 1 December 2016 to 30 November 2018, the duty rates for alcohol products were increased again. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less had an increase of K 22.10 per litre from K 87.63 to K 109.73. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase by K 23.28 per litre from K 94.02 to K 117.30 was levied. For beer, there was an increase to K 60.34 for beer not more than 2.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase to K 77.88 for beer more than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase to K 88.73 for beer more than 3.5 per cent and not more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 20.57 per litre from K 82.49 to K 103.06 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 21.83 from K 87.63 to K 109.46 per litre.

From 1 December 2018 to 31 May 2020, there was an amendment to suspend the 5 per cent six-monthly indexations applied to alcohol base rates. The suspension was for the duration of this 18-month period. Prices of alcohol products increased as follows. From 1 December 2018 to 5 December 2019, for alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less had an increase of K16.82 per litre from K109.73 to K126.55. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase by K 18.47 per litre from K 117.30 to K 135.77 was levied. For beer, there was an increase by K 9.35 from K 60.34 to K 69.69 for beer not more than 2.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 12.27 from K 77.88 to K 90.15 for beer more than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 13.99 from K 88.73 to K 102.72 for beer more than 3.5 per cent and not more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 16.23 per litre from K 103.06 to K 119.29 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 17.25 from K 109.46 to K 126.71 per litre.

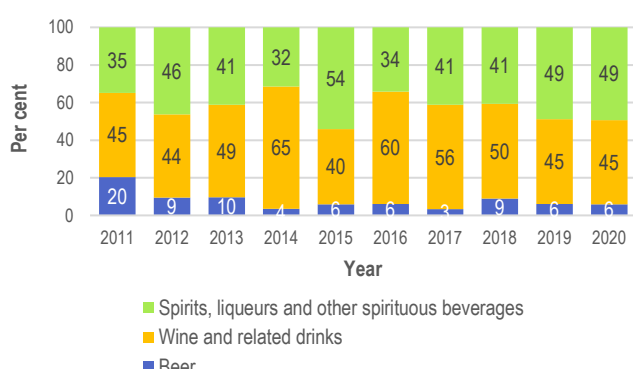
From 6 December 2019 to 31 May 2020, for alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less increased from K 126.55 to K 189.83 per litre. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase from 135.77 to K203.66 was levied. For beer, there was an increase by K 7.16 from K 69.69 to K 76.85 for beer not more than 2.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 9.02 from K 90.15 to K 99.17 for beer more than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 10.27 from K 102.72 to K 112.99 for beer more than 3.5 per cent and not more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 11.92 per litre from K 119.29 to K 131.21 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 25.34 from K 126.71 to K 152.05 per litre.

From 1 June 2020 to 6 September 2021, the excise indexation rate for alcohol was reduced to 2.5 per cent every six months. This amendment was intended to minimise the impact of indexation policy on the alcohol excise base rates. For alcoholic preparations used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 50 per cent or less increased from K 189.83 to K 199.32 per litre. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 50 per cent but less than 80 per cent, an increase from K 203.66 to K 213.84 was levied. For beer, there was an increase by K 3.84 from K 76.85 to K 80.69 for beer not more than 2.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 4.95 from K 99.17 to K 104.12 for beer more than 2.5 per cent and not more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase by K 5.65 from K 112.99 to K 118.64 for beer more than 3.5 per cent and not more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase of K 6.57 per litre from K 131.21 to K 137.78 for beer containing more than 4.5 per cent alcohol by volume. For sparkling and still wine, there was an increase of K 17.60 from K 152.05 to K 169.65 per litre. For beers containing more than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, sparkling and still wines, a one-off increase of 20 per cent was applied starting on 1 December 2019 until 31 May 2020, and 5 per cent was applied bi-annually thereon. For beers containing less than 3.5 per cent alcohol by volume, duty rates were fixed at 5 per cent for this same period. For spirits, a one-off increase of 50 per cent was applied starting on 1 December 2019 until 31 May 2020 and 5 per cent was applied bi-annually thereon.

While increased prices have made alcohol and liquor harder to access in PNG, there is reportedly a large black market for illegally brewed alcohol known as ‘steam’ as a product substitute and a significant challenge with unregulated activities, including illicit trade (illegal imports and sales of cigarettes, alcohol and other goods).

9. Samoa

Graph 23: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to total alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Samoa

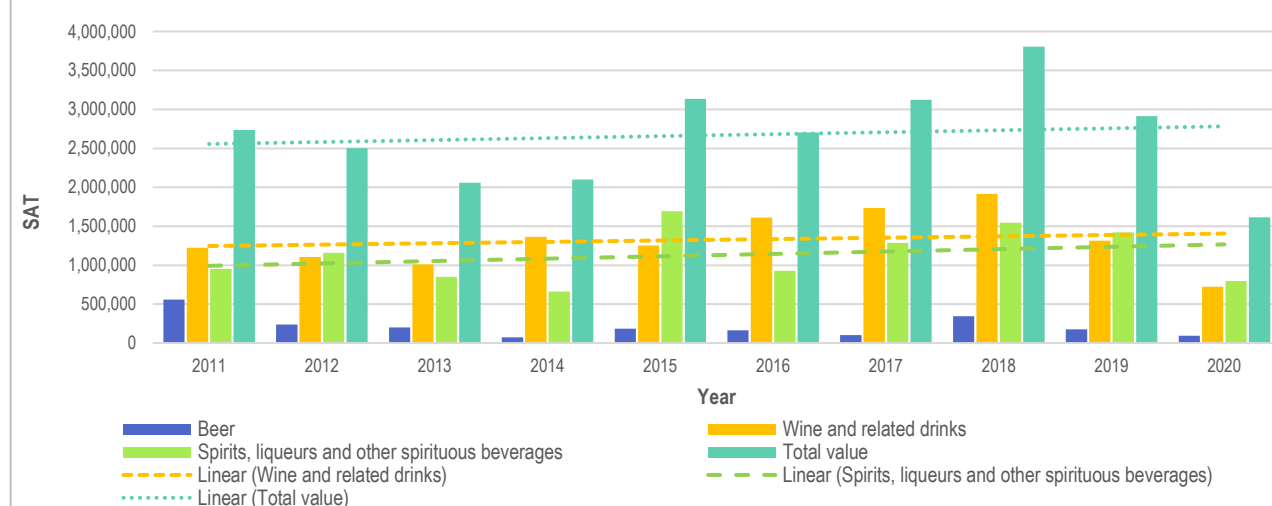


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Except for 2012, 2015, 2019 and 2020, more wine was imported by Samoa than any other alcoholic drink. Graph 23 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average wine imports to total alcoholic drinks was 50 per cent, spirits were 42 per cent and beer 8 per cent.

Variation in imports

Graph 24: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Samoa



Graph 24 shows the variation in imports. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from SAT 2.7 million in 2011 to SAT 2.9 million in 2019, an increase of 6 per cent. However, for the 10-year period 2011–2020, imports showed a decline of 41 per cent as a result of a 44 per cent decline in imports of beer, wine and spirits in 2019–2020 due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 6).

Table 6: Variations in the value of beer, wine and spirit imports in pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	-68	-83	-46
Wine	7	-41	-45
Spirits	49	-16	-44
Total alcohol drinks	6	-41	-44

For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show a slight upward trend influenced by the imports of both wine and spirits. On the other hand, imports of beer have been on the decline, likely due to local beer being more popular. Data on exports can be found in Appendix 3.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was SAT 3.8 million in 2018 and the lowest was SAT 1.6 million in 2020.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at SAT 19 in 2018 and SAT 8 in 2020. The low per capita rate of imports of alcoholic drinks in 2020 is due to the decline in the value of imports from SAT 3.8 million in 2018 to SAT 1.6 million in 2020 as a result of COVID-19.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Samoa

In March 2013, the Samoa Law Reform Commission reviewed laws relating to the sale and consumption of alcohol with the objective of reducing the harm caused by alcohol in Samoa and to make recommendations for reform. The review dealt with a number of issues, including adequacy of Samoa's alcohol licensing system and its enforcement, the availability of cheap alcohol, alcohol taxation and pricing, controlling alcohol content in alcohol, age at which alcohol can be purchased, advertising and promotion of alcohol, and responsibilities of parents, village council and churches with respect to adolescent drinking. Through the review, greater regulation on the alcohol industry was recommended coupled with the implementation of alcohol education and awareness programs and policy measures as well as the strengthening of existing programs.

Recommendations from the review have been adopted through the development and endorsement of Samoa's *National Alcohol Control Policy 2016–2021*. Samoa has made improvements to its alcohol licensing system through tighter controls over the issuance of new and renewed licenses, clearer criteria for more improved decision-making, increased involvement of the village council and community in the licence approval processes, improvements to the classification for the sale and supply of alcohol distinguished on the basis of consumption on-site and off-site, trading days and default trading hours for on-site licensees and off-site licensees clearly articulated in the legislation, the continued Sunday prohibition on the sale and supply of alcohol, improved criteria for a license to manufacture alcohol, including the verification of the safety of the formula or brewing methods, and retaining the current legal age to purchase alcohol at 21 years with clear requirements for responsible supervision by parents or legal guardians, as well as further obligations on the licensee or manager of the licensed premises. Further to these, the policy also acknowledges the need for regulation of advertisement and promotions of alcohol, particularly in relation to the content of advertising, youth exposure to advertising, sponsorship messages and inappropriate sales promotions. However, no legally binding regulations on alcohol advertisement have been developed yet. The alcohol limits for driving are provided for under Samoa's *Road Traffic Ordinance 1960*. A person commits an offence if he or she drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle with a proportion of alcohol in the breath exceeding 40 mg alcohol per 100 ml of breath, or a proportion of alcohol in the blood exceeding 80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood.

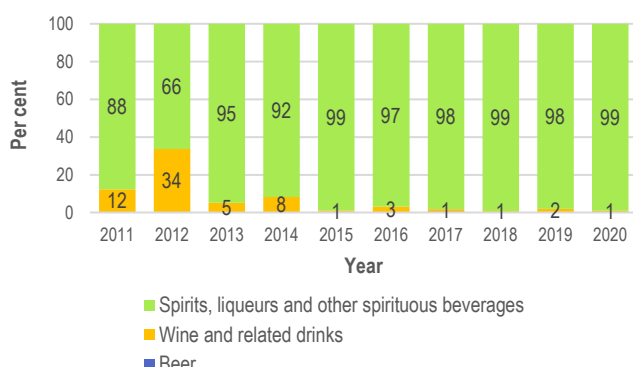
The alcohol taxation system in Samoa is based on 3 main types of taxes imposed and collected for imported and locally manufactured goods. These include a) value added goods and services tax (VAGST) of 15 per cent, which is applied on most goods supplied in Samoa by a registered business; b) import duty, which is imposed on all products imported in Samoa, including imported alcohol products; and c) excise tax, which is imposed on excisable goods, including all alcohol products as well as imported and locally manufactured alcohol. However, it is unclear whether excise rates are adjusted for inflation. Since 2012, excise tax on alcohol has been revised as have excise tax brackets to ensure that the percentage of increase of excise tax of a bracket corresponds with the percentage increase of the content of alcohol. Recent increases to excise tax rates for alcohol products in 2015 increased the excise tax rate for all alcohol products by 6.5 per cent from 2012. In terms of alcoholic preparation used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, an alcoholic strength by volume of 30 per cent or less increased from SAT 11.00 to SAT 11.72 per litre. For beverages with alcoholic strength exceeding 30 per cent but less than 57.12 per cent, an increase from SAT 17.60 to SAT 18.74 was levied. For spirits exceeding 57.12 alcohol by volume,

an increase from SAT 35.20 per litre to SAT 37.49 was levied. For beer, there was an increase from SAT 2.64 to SAT 2.81 per litre for beer not more than 3 per cent alcohol by volume, an increase from SAT 2.64 to SAT 2.81 for beer more than 3 per cent alcohol by volume, and an increase from SAT 44.00 to SAT 46.86 per litre for other fermented beverages with 15 per cent or less alcohol by volume. In 2017, excise tax rates had increased by approximately 3 per cent and an additional 3 per cent increase was levied in 2018. Samoa also took on the radical measure of imposing a massive 100 per cent excise tax on locally manufactured liquor.

There are plans for customised interventions aligned to the cultural context of Samoa and increased community involvement in intervention programs to bring about behavioural change.

10. Solomon Islands

Graph 25: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to total alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Solomon Islands

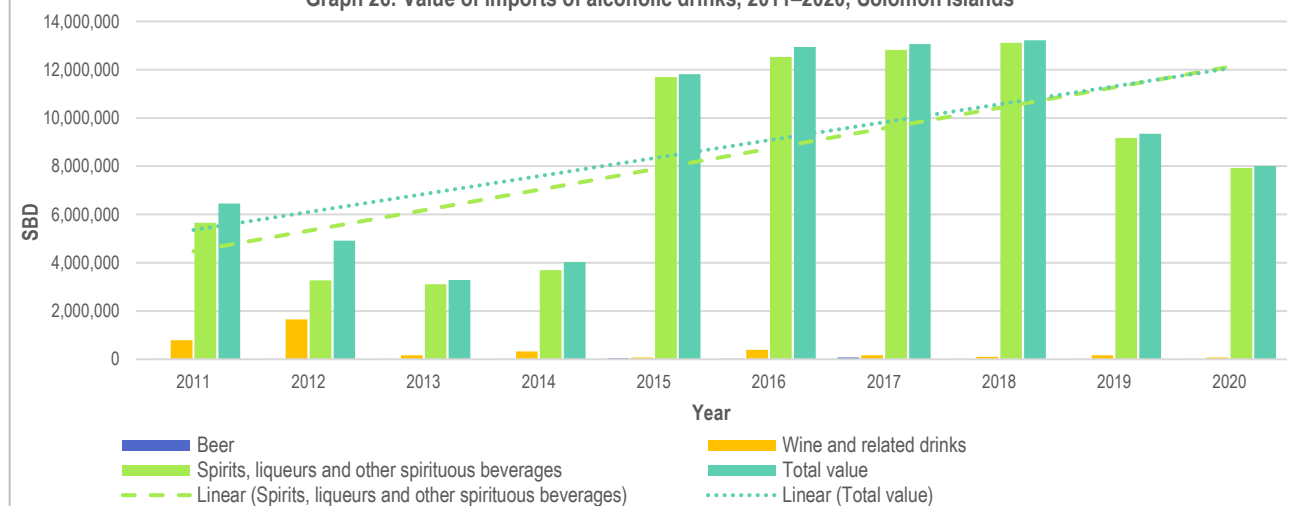


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Spirits lead imports of alcoholic drinks in Solomon Islands. Graph 25 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average imports of spirits to total alcoholic drinks was 93 per cent and wine was 7 per cent. Imports of beer were negligible.

Variation in imports

Graph 26: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Solomon Islands



Graph 26 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, the total value of alcoholic drink imports increased from SBD 6.4 million in 2011 to SBD 8.0 million in 2020, an increase of 24 per cent driven by imports of spirits.

For the period under review, imports of alcoholic drinks show an increasing trend influenced by the huge increase in the imports of spirits from 2015 to 2018. Although imports of spirits showed a decline from 2019, they were still much higher than pre-2015.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was around SBD 13.2 million in 2018 and the lowest was SBD 3.3 million in 2013.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at SBD 19 in 2018 and SBD 11 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Solomon Islands

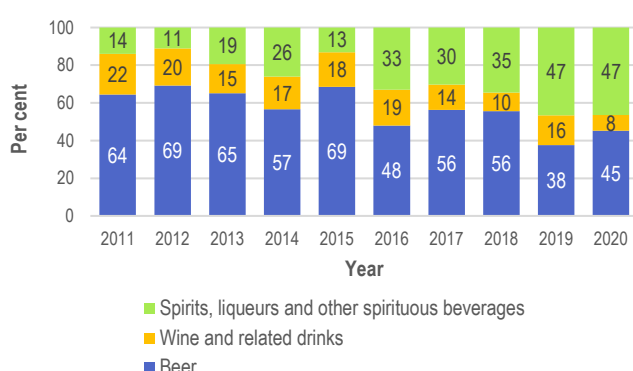
Preventive measures targeting the use of alcohol in the Solomon Islands include the use of legislation and taxation. The *Solomon Islands Liquor Act 1996* examines the following offences under the Act: restriction on making liquor (brewing or distilling alcohol requires ministerial approval), resisting or obstructing police officers, illegal sale of liquor, liquor for sale without a license (wholesale and retail sales of alcohol

require a license), allowing unlicensed sale (there is no licensing of alcohol importers, however, alcohol importation is overseen by Customs and subject to Customs restrictions and taxation), consumption of liquor in certain public places, consumption of liquor in vehicles, children and young persons (the minimum age to purchase or be served alcohol is 21), and right of entry. Solomon Islands has a maximum blood alcohol content at 0.05 g or less per 100 ml (or breath alcohol equivalent). This is across the board for both young drivers and older drivers. Random breath alcohol testing is done regularly. Blood alcohol tests can be done at the offender's request, but the offender needs to cover the cost for laboratory testing.

In terms of tax, both excise tax and import tax apply to alcohol and both are based on ethanol content. Currently, tax is banded and for beverages with alcohol content equivalent to 0–3.5 per cent, a 3 per cent excise duty and 8 per cent import duty is applied. For beverages with alcohol content equivalent to 3.6–6.7 per cent, an excise duty of 7 per cent and import duty of 17 per cent is applied. For beverages with alcohol content between 7.1 per cent and 14 per cent, an excise duty of 8 per cent and import duty of 22 per cent is applied. For beverages with alcohol content exceeding 14 per cent, an import duty of 136 per cent is applied. Taxation is not adjusted for inflation, but it is increased at regular intervals.

11. Tonga

Graph 27: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to total alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Tonga

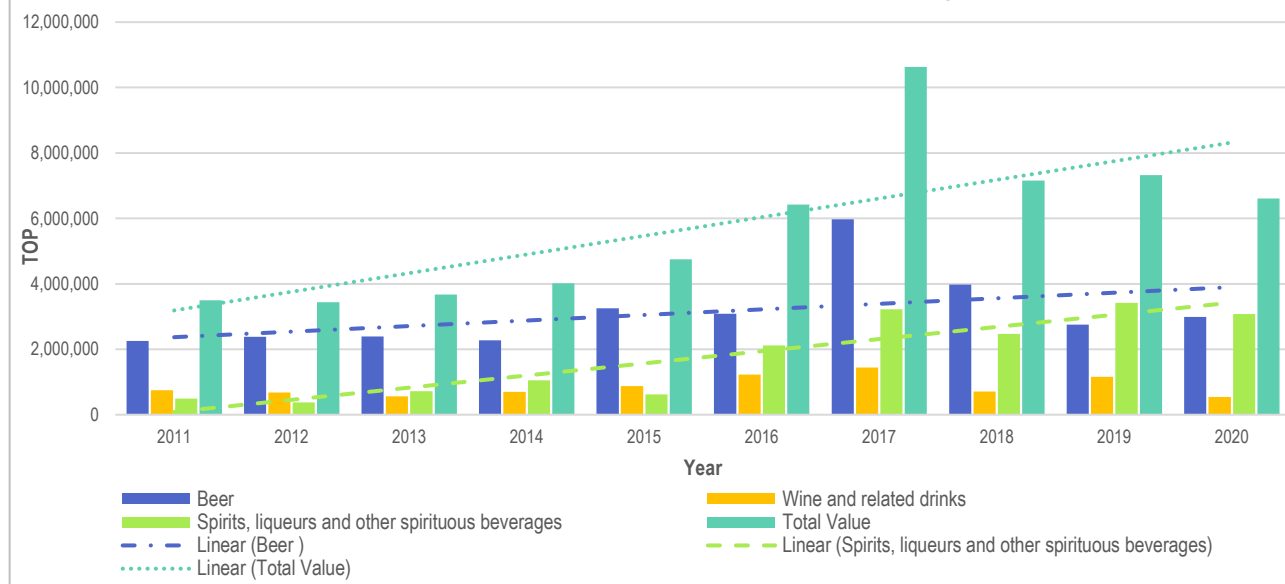


Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in Tonga. Graph 27 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 57 per cent, spirits were 27 per cent and wine 16 per cent. However, when looking at annual contributions to total alcoholic drinks, from 2019, imports of spirits have taken the lead over beer.

Variation in imports

Graph 26: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Tonga



Graph 28 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, the total value of alcoholic drink imports increased from TOP 3.5 million in 2011 to TOP 6.6 million in 2020, an increase of around 89 per cent. Although there were significant dips in the value of imports of alcoholic drinks in a number of years, over the period 2011–2020, an increasing trend influenced by rising value of imports of both beer and spirits can be seen, with spirits showing a steeper increasing trend.

The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported was TOP 10.6 million in 2017 and the lowest was TOP 3.4 million in 2012.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at TOP 71 in 2018 and TOP 66 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Tonga

To reduce the supply of alcohol, under the *Liquor Amendment Act 2010*, Tonga has an alcohol licensing system with specific categories of licences for wholesalers, retail bottle stores, clubs, special events, bars, restaurants and night clubs. Trading days and hours of sale have also been amended under the Act and

include 17 hours of sale by retailers (between the hours of 8 am and 9 pm on Mondays to Saturdays) or wholesalers (between the hours of 8 am and 6 pm on Mondays to Saturdays). In 2014, Tonga's parliament also passed a law to raise the minimum drinking age from 18 to 21 years. The alcohol limits for driving are provided for under Tonga's *Traffic Amendment Act 2010*. A person commits an offence if he or she drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle with a proportion of alcohol in the breath exceeding 150 mg of alcohol per litre of breath, or blood alcohol content exceeding 0.03.

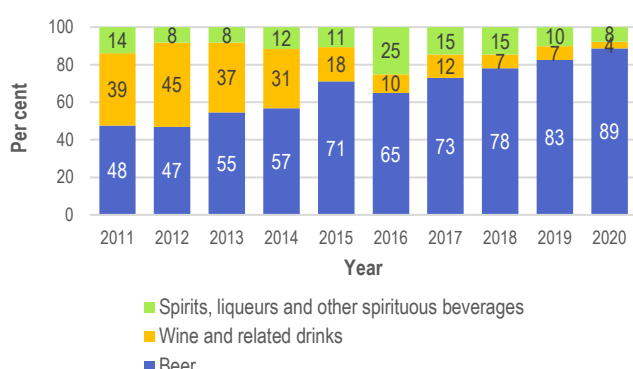
Tonga has also been progressing targeted efforts in key areas. From 2015 to 2020, other targeted efforts have included community mobilisation to support alcohol-free environments and limit the sale of liquor to minors, raising public awareness about alcohol harm, banning or restricting discounting, and strengthening cessation services. There are also efforts to strengthen community collaboration with police to improve reporting of violations. In addition, plans are underway to limit alcohol advertising and sponsorship.

With its goal to reduce the demand for alcohol, Tonga committed to lowering the rate of alcohol consumption in 2016 as part of a range of policies designed to promote healthy lifestyles. Over the course of three years, it increased excise tax rates on beer by about 25 per cent. The result was direct and immediate. The consumption of beer dropped by 30 per cent overall and halved among those who had been consuming beer between four and six times a week. Similarly, the government increased the levy on locally produced spirits by about 40 per cent and imported spirits by more than 55 per cent. Government revenues from taxes on hard liquor doubled. At the same time, the heaviest drinkers of spirits fell from 2.9 per cent of the population to 0.4 per cent of the population.¹³

¹³ World Bank 2019. *Using Taxation to Address Noncommunicable Diseases: Lessons from Tonga*. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32063>

12. Tuvalu

Graph 29: Contribution of beer, wine and spirit to total alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Tuvalu



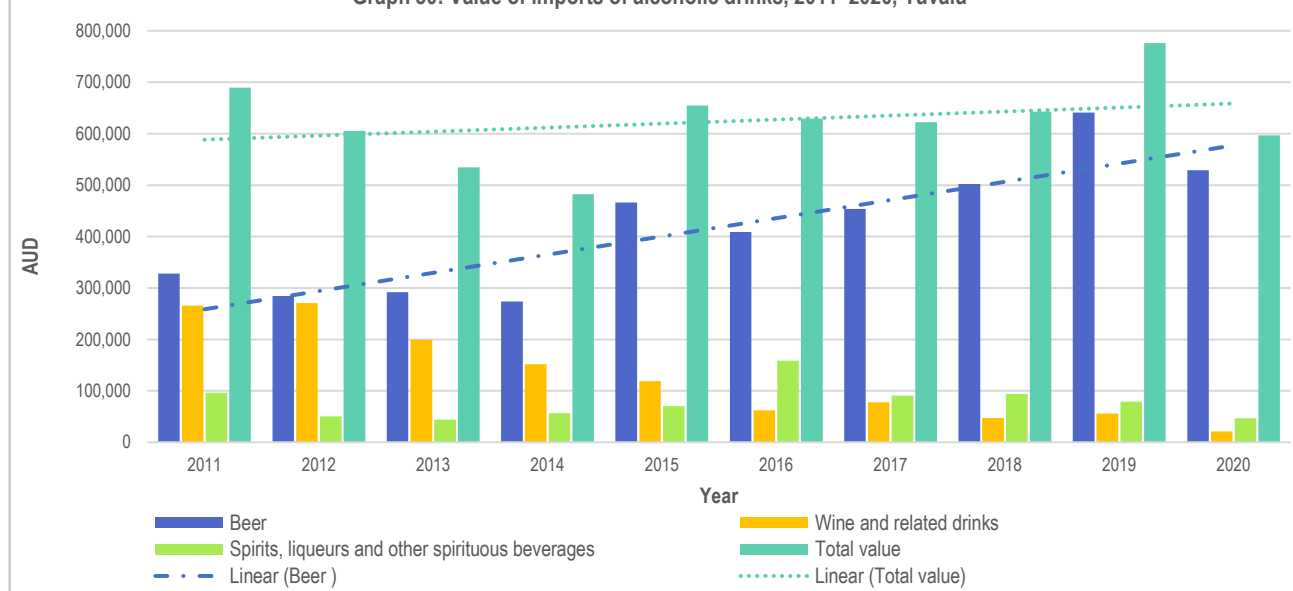
Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in Tuvalu. Graph 29 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 66 per cent, wine was 21 per cent and spirits 13 per cent. Although beer has contributed more to total alcoholic drink imports annually, the increase in its contribution from 2011 to 2020 was substantial, from 48 per cent in 2011 to 89 per cent in 2020, due to a

decline in the value of imports of wine from 39 per cent in 2011 to 4 per cent in 2020.

Variation in imports

Graph 30: Value of imports of alcoholic drinks, 2011–2020, Tuvalu



Graph 30 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, the total value of alcoholic drink imports decreased from AUD 690,000 in 2011 to AUD 597,000 in 2020, a decline of around 14 per cent. Despite significant dips in the value of imports of alcoholic drinks in a number of years, over the period 2011–2020, there has been an increasing trend influenced by the high value of beer imported since 2015.

The highest value of alcohol imported was AUD 776,000 in 2019 and the lowest was AUD 483,000 in 2014.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

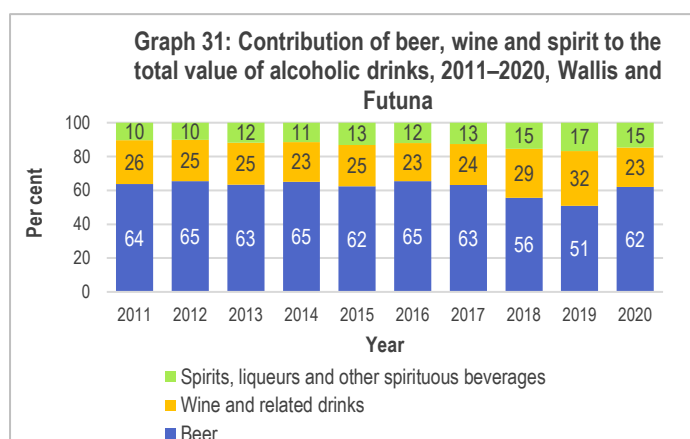
Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at AUD 62 in 2018 and AUD 56 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Tuvalu

Under the *Alcoholic Drink Act 2008*, Tuvalu has an alcohol licensing system with classes of licences for off-licenses (authorising the sale of alcoholic drinks in unopened containers by the licensee), hotelkeepers, publicans, clubs, restaurants, ships, aircrafts, occasional licences (for events), and sour toddy producers. Trading days and hours of sale are also included in the Act and a minimum drinking age of 18 years. The

alcohol limits for driving are provided for under the *Tuvalu Traffic Act*. A person commits an offence if he or she drives or attempts to drive a motor vehicle with blood alcohol concentration exceeding 0.08 per cent. Other measures being progressed include the enforcement of bans on sale of alcohol to minors using certified identification at all liquor outlets, increased awareness through radio and print media on the harmful use and impacts of alcohol, incorporation of alcohol awareness discussions in school curricula, and plans to establish counselling services for alcoholics.

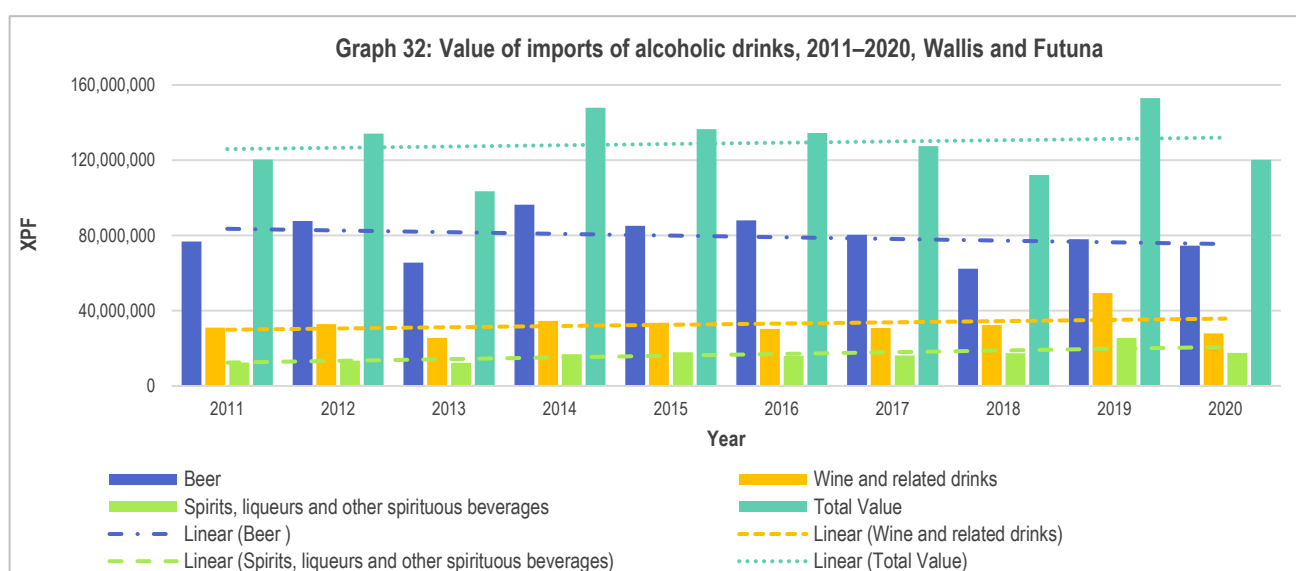
13. Wallis and Futuna



Contribution of beer, wine and spirits to total alcoholic drinks

Beer leads imports of alcoholic drinks in Wallis and Futuna. Graph 31 shows that over the 10-year period 2011–2020, average beer imports to total alcoholic drinks was 62 per cent, wine was 25 per cent and spirits 13 per cent.

Variation in imports



Graph 32 shows the variation in imports. Over the 9-year period 2011–2019, the total value of imports of alcoholic drinks rose from XPF 120.4 million in 2011 to XPF 153.0 million in 2019, an increase of 27 per cent. However, for the 10-year period 2011–2020, imports showed a decline of 0.1 per cent as a result of a 21 per cent decline in imports of beer, wine and spirits due to the impact of COVID-19 (Table 7).

Table 7: Variations in the value of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	2	-3	-4
Wine	59	-10	-43
Spirits	106	41	-31
Total alcohol drinks	27	0	-21

Over the 10-year period, a slight upward trend was noted in imports of alcoholic drinks. The slight declining trend in imports of beer was offset by small upward trends in wine and spirits.

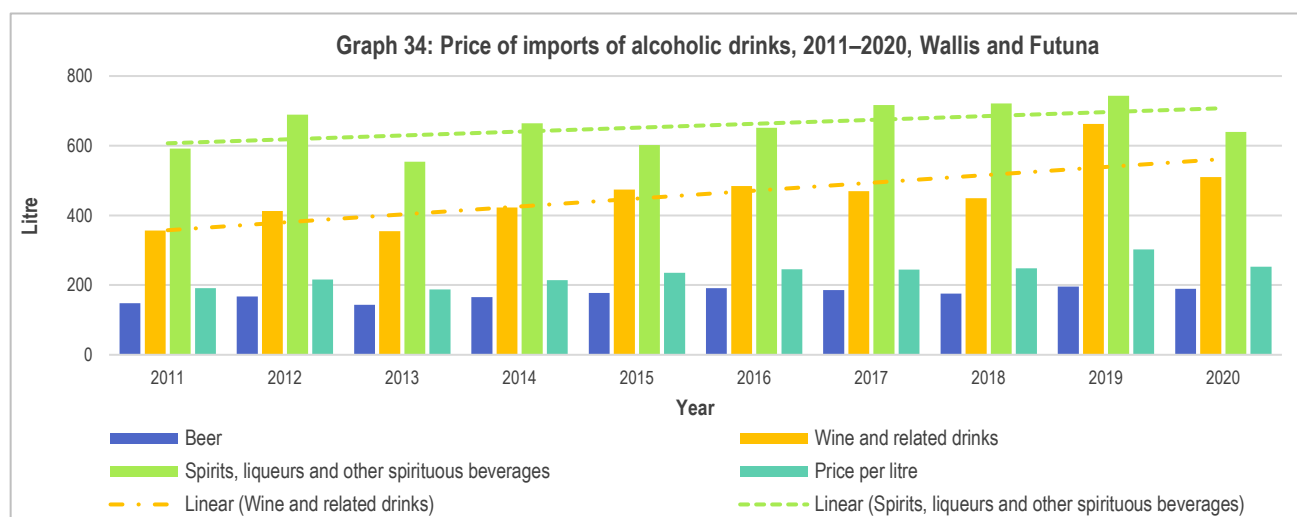
The highest value of alcoholic drinks imported over the period 2011–2020 was around XPF 153.0 million in 2019 and the lowest was XPF 103.5 million in 2013.



Graph 33 shows that over the period 2011–2020, the quantity of alcoholic drink imports fell by 24 per cent from 628,200 litres in 2011 to 476,300 litres in 2020, higher than the decline for the period 2011–2019 (Table 8).

Table 8: Variations in the quantity of beer, wine and spirit imports pre and post COVID-19.

Commodity	2011–2019	2011–2020	2019–2020
Variation in value in per cent			
Beer	-24	-24	-1
Wine	-14	-37	-26
Spirits	64	31	-20
Total alcohol drinks	-19	-24	-6



Graph 34 shows the import price of alcoholic drinks calculated from the value and quantity data submitted by French Polynesia. Over the period 2011–2020, the prices of all the three commodities show increasing trends, with wine showing a steeper increasing trend than beer and spirits.

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks

Per capita imports of alcoholic drinks stood at XPF 9,704 in 2018 and XPF 10,545 in 2020.

Interventions undertaken to control the consumption of alcoholic drinks in Wallis and Futuna

Wallis and Futuna currently have legislation Order no. 91-040 regulating the supply and sale of alcohol through licensing of drinking establishments. The sale of alcohol for takeaway purposes or transport is

prohibited and no alcoholic or fermented beverage can be sold before 7 am or after 8 pm on weekdays, nor between 8 pm on Saturdays and 7 am on Mondays. The legislation prohibits the sale of alcohol within a 100 m radius of churches, hospitals, schools, police or fire stations, and community halls. The legislation also includes a minimum age of 18 years to purchase or be served alcohol. The alcohol limits for driving are provided for under the *Wallis and Futuna Highway Code*, which sets a lower blood alcohol content for young drivers. The maximum blood alcohol contents are 0.02 g per 100 ml for younger drivers and 0.05 g per 100 ml for adult drivers. A blood alcohol content over 0.08 g per 100 ml attracts a prison sentence, fine and suspended licence.

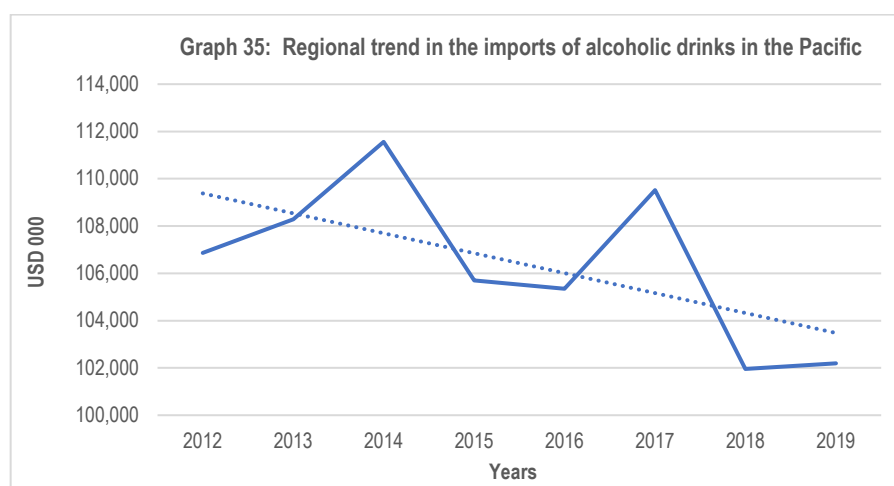
C. Regional analysis

The PICTs included in this study cover 95 per cent of the Pacific¹⁴ region's population. The data are therefore considered to provide a reasonable regional overview of import trends of alcoholic drinks (Table 9).

Table 9: Population of PICTs that responded as a percentage of total population of PICTs

	Melanesia	Polynesia	Micronesia	Total population
2020 population disaggregation by subregions	11,109,300	674,550	541,700	12,325,550
Subregion population as a percentage of total PICT population	90.1	5.5	4.4	100.0
Population of PICTs covered in the study as a percentage of their total sub-regional population	97.3	88.8	55.1	95.0

This study looked at the trends and levels of imports of alcoholic drinks for the 10-year period 2011–2020. Unfortunately, not all of the 13 PICTs covered in the study had data for every year. However, all 13 PICTs had data for the period 2012–2019 (covering 94 per cent of the population), so trend from the period 2012–2019 were looked into.



Graph 35 depicts a steady declining regional trend in imports of alcoholic drinks from 2012 to 2019. Except for annual rates showing negative growth in 2015 and 2018 and negligible growth in 2016, all the other years show increases, with spikes in 2014 and 2017. The annual rate of increase averaged 1 per cent for the period 2013–2019.

¹⁴ Excluding Australia and New Zealand.

D. Summary of findings and conclusion

Data on imports of alcoholic drinks for selected individual PICTs and the region showed the following:

- Of the 13 PICTs, 10 (CNMI, FSM, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna) depicted an upward trend in imports of alcoholic drinks, two PICTs (New Caledonia and PNG) depicted a downward trend, and one PICT (Palau) depicted a somewhat flat trend.
- The region as a whole for 2013–2019 showed a downward trend.
- Of the PICTs that reported their data by HS headings:
 - Beer was the chief import for CNMI, FSM, Kiribati, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna.
 - Wine was the chief import for Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Samoa.
 - Spirits were the chief import for PNG and Solomon Islands.

Alcohol has become embedded into the cultural, economic, and social fabric of Pacific Island countries and territories, and it continues to be a neglected health issue for many PICTs. Increasing efforts have been made by the governments of all PICTs to reduce alcohol consumption. Interventions include:

- Establishing, operating and enforcing an appropriate system to regulate production, wholesaling and serving of alcoholic beverages that places reasonable limitations on the distribution of alcohol and the operation of alcohol outlets by:
 - introducing, where appropriate, a licensing system on retail sales
 - regulating the number and location of on-premise and off-premise alcohol outlets
 - regulating days and hours of retail sales
 - regulating modes of retail sales of alcohol
 - regulating retail sales in certain places or during special events
 - establishing an appropriate minimum age for purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages and other policies in order to raise barriers against sales to, and consumption of alcoholic beverages by, adolescents
 - adopting policies to prevent sales to intoxicated persons and those below the legal age, and considering the introduction of mechanisms for placing liability on sellers and servers in accordance with national legislation
 - setting policies regarding drinking in public places or at official public agency activities and functions
- Ensuring broad access to information and effective education and public awareness programmes among all levels of society about the full range of alcohol-related harm experienced in PICTs and the need for, and existence of, effective preventive measures.
- Provision of culturally sensitive health and social services as appropriate.
- Mobilising communities to prevent the selling of alcohol to, and consumption of alcohol by, under-age drinkers, and to develop and support alcohol-free environments, especially for youth and other at-risk groups.
- Drink driving policies including:
 - introducing and enforcing an upper limit for blood alcohol concentration, with a reduced limit for professional drivers and young drivers
 - promoting random breath-testing
 - administrative suspension of driving licences

- Pricing policies including:
 - establishing a system for specific domestic taxation on alcohol taking into account the alcoholic content of the beverage
 - attempts at regularly reviewing prices in relation to level of inflation and income

While most countries have national licensing regulations in place to restrict the sale of alcohol and legislations to control drink driving, the strength of enforcement systems remain very weak.

In light of the *2010 Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol*, Pacific countries and territories have developed national alcohol policies and action plans and have endorsed legislation to give effect to these policies. Alcohol interventions across the region indicate that countries have similar legislation and options for implementation; however, these play out differently among countries due to differences in local circumstances, cultures and regulatory frameworks. Systems of operation and enforcement of alcohol licensing, taxation and marketing involve responsibilities and practices by different agencies at the local and national level and many times require a 'bedding in' period after which it is appropriate to review how well the system is operating and what changes or adjustments can be made to improve its operation. However, this remains weak and requires strengthening and updating across the region.

While most countries have national licensing regulations in place to restrict the sale of alcohol and legislation to control drink driving, the strength of implementation across the region varies greatly and enforcement systems remain very weak. Effective alcohol policy requires not only good legislation, but also effective implementation and enforcement. To assist countries in the enforcement of effective legislation and policy strategies, periodic reviews are needed of national alcohol policy documents, including legislation, to assess countries' current institutional structures and available fiscal and human resources, as well as the suitability or otherwise of various legislative options and interventions being advocated and implemented. This, coupled with growing regional consumption trends, urgently necessitates that public health-oriented alcohol strategies be reviewed periodically and taken up at national and regional levels.

Appendix 1

Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2017, Chapter 22

Table 10: Beverages, spirits and vinegar

HS HEADING	HS SUB-HEADING	REGIONAL SUB-HEADING	DESCRIPTION
2201			Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter nor flavoured; ice and snow
	2201.10	2201.10.00	- Mineral waters and aerated waters
	2201.90	2201.90.00	- Other:
2202			Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of 20.09
	2202.10	2202.10.00	- Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured
			- Other:
	2202.91	2202.91.00	-- Non-alcoholic beer
	2202.99	2202.99.00	-- Other
2203	2203.00	2203.00.00	Beer made from malt
2204			Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of 20.09
	2204.10	2204.10.00	- Sparkling wine
			- Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol:
	2204.21	2204.21.00	-- In containers holding 2 l or less
	2204.22	2204.22.00	-- In containers holding more than 2 l but not more than 10 l
	2204.29	2204.29.00	-- Other
	2204.30	2204.30.00	- Other grape must
2205			Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances
	2205.10	2205.10.00	- In containers holding 2 l or less
	2205.90	2205.90.00	- Other
2206	2206.00		Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead and saké); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic¹⁵ beverages, not elsewhere specified or included
		2206.00.10	--- Ginger beer and herb beer
		2206.00.20	--- Other fermented beverages, sparkling
		2206.00.30	--- Other fermented beverages, still
		2206.00.90	--- Other
2207			Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher; ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength
	2207.10	2207.10.00	- Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol. or higher
	2207.20	2207.20.00	- Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength
2208			Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages
	2208.20	2208.20.00	- Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc
	2208.30	2208.30.00	- Whiskies
	2208.40	2208.40.00	- Rum and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar-cane products
	2208.50	2208.50.00	- Gin and Geneva
	2208.60	2208.60.00	- Vodka
	2208.70		- Liqueurs and cordials
		2208.70.10	--- Liqueurs
		2208.70.20	--- Cordials
		2208.70.90	--- Others
	2208.90	2208.90.00	- Other
2209	2209.00	2209.00.00	Vinegar and substitutes for vinegar obtained from acetic acid

¹⁵ Non-alcoholic beverages were negligible.

Appendix 2

Population in the Pacific¹⁶ region

Table 11: 2018 and 2020 mid-year population estimates

Country or territory	Land area	2018			2020		
		Mid-year population estimate	Population density	Average annual growth rate	Mid-year population estimate	Population density	Average annual growth rate
American Samoa	199	56,556	284	0.2	56,800	285	0.3
Cook Islands	237	15,153	64	0.5	15,300	65	0.4
Federated States of Micronesia	700	104,945	150	0.3	105,500	151	0.3
Fiji	18,333	887,394	48	0.5	895,000	49	0.4
French Polynesia	3,521	276,908	79	0.4	278,900	79	0.4
Guam	5,401	173,339	32	1	176,700	33	0.9
Kiribati	811	114,807	142	1.7	118,700	146	1.7
Marshall Islands (Republic of the)	180	54,645	304	0	54,600	303	−0.1
Nauru	21	11,400	543	1.5	11,700	557	1.6
New Caledonia	18,576	271,772	15	0.2	273,000	15	0.3
Niue	259	1,606	6	−1.1	1,600	6	−1.2
Northern Mariana Islands	457	56,178	123	0.4	56,600	124	0.4
Palau	444	17,861	40	0.2	17,900	40	0.2
Papua New Guinea	462,840	8,558,701	18	2.2	8,934,500	19	2.1
Pitcairn Islands	47	51	1	0	50	1	na
Samoa	2,834	196,379	69	0.6	198,600	70	0.6
Solomon Islands	28,230	681,184	24	2.3	712,100	25	2.2
Tokelau	12	1,507	126	0.3	1,500	125	0
Tonga	749	100,404	134	−0.4	99,800	133	−0.3
Tuvalu	26	10,422	401	0.6	10,600	408	0.8
Vanuatu	12,281	281,669	23	2.3	294,700	24	2.2
Wallis and Futuna	142	11,559	81	−1.1	11,400	80	−0.5

na – not available.

Source: SPC.

¹⁶ Excludes Australia and New Zealand.

Appendix 3

Sustainable Development Goal 03 – Good Health and Well-Being

Table 12: Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (litres of pure alcohol)

Pacific Island country and territory	Sex	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019
Cook Islands	Total	2.13	5.97	8.31	10.94	10.94
Cook Islands	Female	0.80	2.28	3.29	4.46	4.36
Cook Islands	Male	3.42	9.58	13.45	17.75	17.95
Fiji	Total	3.30	3.09	3.25	3.59	3.68
Fiji	Female	1.14	1.06	1.10	1.21	1.23
Fiji	Male	5.42	5.06	5.34	5.92	6.08
Kiribati	Total	2.82	3.34	2.86	2.01	2.32
Kiribati	Female	0.98	1.17	1.00	0.70	0.80
Kiribati	Male	4.83	5.70	4.87	3.44	3.97
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Total	3.84	2.78	2.81	2.41	2.51
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Female	1.33	0.97	0.95	0.81	0.85
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Male	6.36	4.58	4.64	3.97	4.14
Nauru	Total	5.76	3.58	6.04	4.18	4.18
Nauru	Female	2.04	1.24	2.10	1.46	1.46
Nauru	Male	9.66	6.05	10.21	7.06	7.07
Niue	Total	7.90	7.37	6.79	9.58	9.93
Niue	Female	2.82	2.70	2.56	3.62	3.77
Niue	Male	12.82	11.85	10.83	15.43	16.04
Papua New Guinea	Total	1.63	1.51	1.58	2.42	2.12
Papua New Guinea	Female	0.55	0.51	0.53	0.82	0.72
Papua New Guinea	Male	2.69	2.50	2.61	3.98	3.49
Samoa	Total	4.04	4.21	2.93	2.70	2.82
Samoa	Female	1.34	1.40	0.97	0.89	0.93
Samoa	Male	6.55	6.85	4.77	4.39	4.58
Solomon Islands	Total	1.21	1.61	1.59	1.57	1.74
Solomon Islands	Female	0.41	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.59
Solomon Islands	Male	1.97	2.65	2.63	2.58	2.87
Tonga	Total	1.73	2.13	1.39	0.38	0.43
Tonga	Female	0.60	0.74	0.49	0.13	0.15
Tonga	Male	2.85	3.56	2.33	0.64	0.73
Tuvalu	Total	1.84	1.91	1.66	1.98	1.31
Tuvalu	Female	0.65	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.45
Tuvalu	Male	3.15	3.25	2.85	3.41	2.26
Vanuatu	Total	1.10	1.19	1.81	1.87	2.10
Vanuatu	Female	0.38	0.41	0.62	0.65	0.73
Vanuatu	Male	1.80	1.94	3.00	3.10	3.48

Data on PNG and Tuvalu show slight decreases in consumption in 2019 when compared to 2015. The other countries in the Pacific region show increases in the prevalence of alcohol intake.

Source: WHO Global Information System on Alcohol and Health (GISAH), accessed from Pacific Data Hub 2 June 2022.

Appendix 4

Table 13: PICT progress ratings for preventive policy indicators (2018 vs. 2019–2020)

	American Samoa		Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands		Cook Islands		Federated States of Micronesia		Fiji		French Polynesia		Guam		Kiribati		Nauru		Niue		New Caledonia		Palau		PNG		Republic of the Marshall Islands		Samoa		Solomon Islands		Tokelau		Tonga		Tuvalu		Vanuatu		Wallis and Futuna	
Preventive policies	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B	P		
Alcohol																																										
A1. Alcohol licencing to restrict sales	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	
A2. Alcohol advertising restrictions							★ ★ ★					★ ★ ★									★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★																				
A3. Alcohol taxation									★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★							★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★			★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★				★ ★		★ ★		★ ★		★ ★				★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★					
A4. Drink driving	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★		★			★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★	★ ★

B = Baseline 2018; P = Progress 2019–2020

Key for indicator ratings for the Pacific MANA Dashboard

Rating	Description
NA	Not applicable
	Not present
	Under development
	Present
Strength of action/implementation (star rating only assigned if 'present')	
★	Low
★ ★	Medium
★ ★ ★	High

Appendix 5

Data on imports of beer, wine and spirits by PICT

The data below are provided by the statistical offices or similar for each PICT.

According to HS17, beer refers to HS heading 2203; wine and related drinks to HS headings 2204, 2205 and 2206; and spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages to HS headings 2207 and 2208 (Table 1). Other than the data on the value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, some PICTs have also provided data on the quantity of imports of beer, wine and spirits and the value of exports and production.

1. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Table 14: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, CNMI

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in USD										
Beer	3,615,247	4,341,843	3,614,519	3,735,823	3,823,596	4,341,843	4,852,561	4,977,722	5,006,484	3,920,637
Wine and related drinks	836,425	2,037,658	993,417	1,308,755	804,994	2,037,658	2,996,592	1,309,886	1,280,555	749,514
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	1,087,904	1,563,459	1,157,992	1,498,063	1,825,662	1,563,459	2,411,512	2,265,041	1,925,167	945,179
Total value	5,539,576	7,942,961	5,765,928	6,542,642	6,454,253	7,942,961	10,260,665	8,552,648	8,212,206	5,615,330

2. Federated States of Micronesia

Table 15: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, FSM

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in USD										
Beer	1,987,676	2,166,759	2,025,769	2,318,782	3,391,478	3,868,411	4,149,724	4,694,359	4,741,146	na
Wine and related drinks	232,047	227,970	156,955	174,364	192,194	305,372	332,176	280,789	272,714	na
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	374,266	390,053	350,602	396,441	617,640	638,661	747,440	694,874	575,058	na
Total value	2,593,989	2,784,782	2,533,325	2,889,588	4,201,312	4,812,445	5,229,340	5,670,022	5,588,918	na

3. Fiji

Table 16: Quantity and value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Fiji

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	736,466	552,594	754,239	623,036	842,710	650,712	621,455	696,907	784,345	467,595
Wine and related drinks	916,273	1,064,735	1,066,012	1,075,933	1,558,480	1,311,234	1,473,021	1,564,870	1,351,630	722,518
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	882,343	808,833	820,068	765,489	1,370,075	1,907,553	2,313,678	2,214,765	1,794,346	1,307,960
Total quantity	2,535,082	2,426,162	2,640,319	2,464,458	3,771,265	3,869,499	4,408,153	4,476,541	3,930,321	2,498,073
Value in FJD										
Beer	1,922,380	1,668,885	2,153,425	1,904,313	2,856,077	2,179,671	2,104,013	2,385,437	2,742,751	1,538,953
Wine and related drinks	9,811,182	11,824,981	16,176,731	12,529,011	20,509,635	13,972,492	13,692,101	17,059,226	13,105,890	5,412,094
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	12,937,797	12,130,924	12,160,108	12,669,216	15,827,920	20,715,484	17,849,562	21,399,652	23,739,945	14,692,542
Total value	24,671,359	25,624,790	30,490,264	27,102,540	39,193,632	36,867,647	33,645,676	40,844,315	39,588,586	21,643,589

Table 17: Quantity and value of exports including re-exports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Fiji

Descriptor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	24,958	15,741	3,665	7,939	7,023	13,750	153,581	52,516	139,038	125,951
Wine and related drinks	163	3648	276	3,214	12,932	941	1,183	37	3,215	260
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	307,627	185,991	159,965	17,519	31,230	17,480	63,544	94,945	39,921	24,093
Total quantity	332,748	205,380	163,906	28,672	51,185	32,172	218,307	147,498	182,173	150,304
Value in FJD										
Beer	103,806	67,166	45,353	39,638	47,596	125,540	860,823	293,996	202,380	429,886
Wine and related drinks	6,213	30,143	4,004	14,647	138,382	6,790	49,040	2,953	15,470	10,739
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	1,819,150	896,314	832,477	170,368	175,825	177,357	609,897	993,800	776,621	455,388
Total value	1,929,169	993,623	881,834	224,653	361,803	309,687	1,519,760	1,290,749	994,471	896,013

Table 18: Quantity of production of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Fiji

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Megalitres¹⁷										
Beer	23	32	24	24	25	27	28	29	20	17
Wine and related drinks	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	na	na	na	835,531	912,000	196,708	219,362	210,193	1,037,242	903,251

¹⁷ 1,000,000 litres in a megalitre

4. French Polynesia

Table 19: Quantity and value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, French Polynesia

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	718,210	704,827	766,510	706,200	618,765	611,004	627,656	744,009	628,480	593,058
Wine and related drinks	3,766,797	3,634,483	3,030,720	2,868,813	2,667,309	2,741,071	2,698,317	2,914,508	2,846,968	2,366,401
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	427,616	404,204	337,558	288,471	264,724	258,515	280,542	280,060	292,115	323,799
Total quantity	4,912,623	4,743,514	4,134,788	3,863,484	3,550,798	3,610,590	3,606,515	3,938,577	3,767,563	3,283,258
Value in XPF										
Beer	116,046,691	135,437,404	155,201,779	134,803,351	114,814,269	112,586,280	110,458,341	129,246,665	115,466,756	108,453,106
Wine and related drinks	1,188,122,354	1,248,040,932	1,210,453,988	1,210,987,453	1,163,734,689	1,206,493,430	1,277,005,700	1,349,563,129	1,467,988,744	1,461,631,207
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	229,986,409	231,869,712	216,151,511	197,804,638	201,648,459	199,330,016	223,096,675	237,094,683	246,684,685	274,059,266
Total value	1,534,155,454	1,615,348,048	1,581,807,278	1,543,595,442	1,480,197,417	1,518,409,726	1,610,560,716	1,715,904,477	1,830,140,185	1,844,143,579

Table 20: Quantity and value of exports including re-exports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, French Polynesia

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	355,617	294,479	280,831	318,901	239,711	219,131	119,114	82,142	85,136	23,957
Wine and related drinks	4,984	8,932	65,985	7,507	12,796	6,181	13,412	19,118	7,137	3,292
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	3,537	5,045	6,946	3,860	7,307	5,078	17,402	11,765	17,906	8,728
Total quantity	364,138	308,456	353,762	330,268	259,814	230,390	149,928	113,025	110,179	35,977
Value in XPF										
Beer	62,426,089	58,040,855	55,892,710	65,723,676	58,341,234	53,387,956	23,459,695	20,172,987	22,071,224	5,562,535
Wine and related drinks	3,383,774	7,861,911	86,059,457	10,985,459	15,435,014	7,848,065	22,692,870	21,917,448	7,321,800	4,228,409
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	2,795,065	8,765,930	13,633,405	6,732,548	9,742,940	7,699,360	21,132,382	17,961,282	22,537,787	15,780,247
Total value	68,604,928	74,668,696	155,585,572	83,441,683	83,519,188	68,935,381	67,284,947	60,051,717	51,930,811	25,571,191

5. Kiribati

Table 21: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Kiribati

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in AUD										
Beer	858,451	1,041,614	990,868	1,309,005	5,102,809	4,772,113	1,994,746	2,381,583	2,546,282	2,287,471
Wine and related drinks	72,867	40,986	70,966	66,074	275,316	125,279	67,010	79,196	63,059	56,144
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	207,104	200,687	230,344	269,912	1,579,490	259,854	348,670	205,563	281,216	311,483
Total value	1,138,422	1,283,287	1,292,178	1,644,991	6,957,615	5,157,246	2,410,426	2,666,342	2,890,558	2,655,098

6. New Caledonia

Table 22: Quantity and value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, New Caledonia

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	1,227,710	928,674	861,297	595,908	446,094	402,857	405,498	340,486	234,591	223,799
Wine and related drinks	7,063,533	7,105,866	7,033,748	7,661,000	8,703,420	6,911,140	7,523,844	5,850,706	5,753,048	5,221,090
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	1,477,354	1,678,214	1,391,668	1,422,670	1,254,471	1,196,304	1,312,228	764,399	882,521	892,624
Total quantity	9,768,597	9,712,754	9,286,713	9,679,578	10,403,985	8,510,301	9,241,570	6,955,591	6,870,160	6,337,513
Value in XPF										
Beer	186,443,700	151,441,400	128,556,400	94,776,000	72,225,500	74,798,900	78,056,400	68,521,300	54,651,300	57,374,500
Wine and related drinks	2,311,961,700	2,570,352,500	2,731,471,700	2,930,691,500	2,750,396,400	2,767,456,000	2,909,764,800	2,065,326,300	2,361,949,300	2,337,739,800
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	644,838,200	743,481,900	750,525,600	770,524,400	834,609,600	736,877,400	868,932,600	468,589,600	510,113,700	576,989,400
Total value	3,143,243,600	3,465,275,800	3,610,553,700	3,795,991,900	3,657,231,500	3,579,132,300	3,856,753,800	2,602,437,200	2,926,714,300	2,972,103,700

Table 23: Value of exports including re-exports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, New Caledonia

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	20,790	25,721	70,193	60,644	224,457	412,735	225,351	192,052	220,796	180,814
Wine and related drinks	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Value in XPF										
Beer	5,099,900	6,336,600	15,578,700	12,856,600	37,303,900	63,181,300	37,236,100	30,147,100	37,154,500	28,535,300
Wine and related drinks	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

7. Palau

Table 24: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Palau

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in USD										
Beer	3,116,151	3,283,224	3,223,465	3,481,482	3,691,351	3,831,643	3,669,512	3,524,642	3,417,439	2,788,351
Wine and related drinks	330,657	548,127	384,693	460,293	385,638	425,155	401,116	483,633	397,784	318,552
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	483,212	665,927	588,333	673,974	760,757	588,053	670,456	701,447	696,574	690,484
Total value	3,930,020	4,497,279	4,196,492	4,615,749	4,837,746	4,844,850	4,741,083	4,709,722	4,511,797	3,797,387

8. Papua New Guinea

Table 25: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Papua New Guinea

DESCRIPTOR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in Kina									
Beer	7,546,571	7,996,763	5,080,292	3,046,793	3,191,712	3,610,417	2,326,909	4,362,639	2,732,716
Wine and related drinks	9,781,204	10,183,423	10,268,941	9,632,628	12,771,036	11,743,634	12,372,350	14,907,840	10,326,242
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	14,533,264	16,115,253	25,755,463	19,929,368	20,393,592	16,015,869	20,832,740	19,405,740	14,147,523
Total value	31,861,039	34,295,439	41,104,696	32,608,789	36,356,340	31,369,920	35,531,999	38,676,219	27,206,481

9. Samoa

Table 26: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Samoa

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in SAT										
Beer	559,132	237,348	198,937	73,721	186,486	164,935	102,520	342,813	176,392	94,845
Wine and related drinks	1,225,741	1,104,457	1,010,936	1,364,913	1,253,444	1,612,118	1,733,557	1,915,964	1,313,014	723,304
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	952,519	1,158,993	848,788	662,536	1,693,484	926,407	1,285,112	1,546,409	1,421,764	798,023
Total value	2,737,392	2,500,798	2,058,661	2,101,170	3,133,414	2,703,460	3,121,189	3,805,186	2,911,170	1,616,172

Table 27: Value of exports including re-exports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Samoa

Descriptor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in SAT										
Beer	4,419,400	5,979,329	5,321,603	5,819,613	5,913,604	3,694,255	4,873,192	6,900,715	4,671,950	4,960,893
Wine and related drinks	10,270	7,566	9,481	17,856	16,866	80,440	101,253	170,456	249,809	67,200
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	150,340	48,434	63,333	146,296	179,243	179,529	231,213	40,346	203,824	113,999
Total value	4,580,010	6,035,329	5,394,417	5,983,765	6,109,713	3,954,224	5,205,658	7,111,517	5,125,583	5,142,092

10. Solomon Islands

Table 28: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Solomon Islands

Descriptor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in SBD										
Beer	2,103	582	1,132	1,590	48,244	24,645	73,919	5,287	4,190	3,006
Wine and related drinks	795,500	1,655,885	170,875	331,238	73,811	386,890	161,771	100,199	170,931	68,778
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	5,652,268	3,263,808	3,116,820	3,691,340	11,694,586	12,524,421	12,820,061	13,115,701	9,168,826	7,929,980
Total value	6,449,872	4,920,276	3,288,827	4,024,168	11,816,641	12,935,956	13,055,751	13,221,187	9,343,947	8,001,764

11. Tonga

Table 29: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Tonga

Descriptor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in TOP										
Beer	2,253,712	2,381,170	2,395,371	2,276,003	3,256,418	3,083,721	5,977,077	3,980,471	2,750,769	2,986,787
Wine and related drinks	751,752	679,772	566,373	693,875	872,058	1,223,151	1,437,704	709,099	1,156,959	545,901
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	490,479	380,383	715,356	1,048,045	622,500	2,117,835	3,220,132	2,471,206	3,416,523	3,071,757
Total value	3,495,943	3,441,325	3,677,100	4,017,923	4,750,976	6,424,707	10,634,913	7,160,776	7,324,251	6,604,445

12. Tuvalu

Table 30: Value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Tuvalu

Descriptor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value in AUD										
Beer	327,834	284,484	291,870	274,058	466,092	408,673	453,938	502,284	640,833	529,194
Wine and related drinks	265,741	270,666	198,803	151,845	118,788	61,997	77,769	47,137	55,994	20,969
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	96,264	50,438	44,213	56,654	70,088	158,407	90,601	93,681	79,131	46,507
Total value	689,839	605,588	534,887	482,557	654,968	629,077	622,308	643,101	775,958	596,670

13. Wallis and Futuna

Table 31: Quantity and value of imports of beer, wine and spirits, 2011–2020, Wallis and Futuna

DESCRIPTOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Quantity in litres										
Beer	87,194	79,732	71,819	81,829	70,663	62,667	65,799	72,280	74,642	54,877
Wine and related drinks	20,987	19,613	22,225	25,546	29,726	24,787	22,554	24,071	34,404	27,487
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	628,244	621,880	551,143	690,575	579,946	547,943	520,572	452,289	506,733	476,333
Total quantity										
Value in XPF										
Beer	76,836,982	87,653,512	65,643,614	96,389,918	85,182,949	88,030,018	80,428,978	62,339,874	77,995,522	74,679,632
Wine and related drinks	31,105,327	32,901,481	25,508,739	34,557,609	33,507,205	30,362,599	30,882,791	32,461,093	49,451,351	27,963,568
Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages	12,419,949	13,516,446	12,313,470	16,981,153	17,899,918	16,141,456	16,160,790	17,364,694	25,560,519	17,572,337
Total value	120,362,258	134,071,439	103,465,823	147,928,680	136,590,072	134,534,073	127,472,559	112,165,661	153,007,392	120,215,537

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