

Pacific Islands

Papua New Guinea

- Capital:** Port Moresby
- Religion:** 66% Christian (Roman Catholic and Luthran), however many people also maintain traditional beliefs which are generally based on ancestor and spirit worship.
- Government:** Independent parliamentary democracy within the British Commonwealth.
- Ethnic Groups:** Nearly the entire population belongs to the diverse Papuan or Melanesian ethnic groups, which are closely related. There is a small minority of whites (mostly Australian) and Asians (mostly Chinese).
- Currency:** Kina. US\$1.05=1 Kina
- Language:** Pidgin, English, Hirimotu, and 770 Indigenous languages.

English	Pidgin	Phonetics
Hello	Gude	Pidgin is very phonetic
Good Morning	Moning	
Goodnight	Gut Nait	
Goodbye	Gut Bai	
Yes	Yes	
No	Nogat	
Please	Plis	
Thankyou	Tenkyu	
Your Welcome	No waris	
I don't understand	Me no save	



New Caledonia

Capital:	Noumea
Religion:	66% Catholic, also Protestant, Muslim from Indonesia, Mormon from Tahiti, Buddhist, Baha'is, Seventh Day Adventist and Jehovah's Witness.
Government:	Since 1988 has had autonomous status within the French Republic. A 54 member Territorial Congress elects a government that holds executive power.
Ethnic Groups:	Kanak 44%, European 34%, Wallisan 9%, Indonesian 3%, Tahitian 3%, Vietnamese 1% and other 6% (ni-Vanuatu, Indian, West Indian, Arab and other)
Currency:	Cour de Franc Pacifique. US\$1= 118 CFP
Language:	Kanak and French

English	French	Phonetics
Hello	Bonjour	Bon-ju
Good Morning	Bon matin	Bon-matan
Goodnight	Bon soir	Bon-swa
Goodbye	Au revoir	O-revwa
Yes	Oui	Wi
No	Non	No
Please	Per favore	Per-favaw
Thankyou	Merci	Mer-cy
Your Welcome	De rien	De-rien
I don't understand	Je ne comprende pas	Je-ne-comprend-pa

Tahiti (French Polynesia)

Capital:	Papeete
Religion:	50% Protestant Evangelical Church of Polynesia, 35% Catholic, 15% other (Mormon, Seventh Day Adventist, Sanitos, Jehovah's Witness and Jewish)
Government:	Territoire d'Outre Mer (TOM). Autonomous state within the French Republic.
Ethnic Groups:	66.5% Polynesians, 'demis' 16.3%(Polynesian – European, Polynesian-Chinese), 'popaa' 11.9% (European), 4.7% Chinese and French-Chinese.
Language:	Tahitian and French



Currency: Cour de Franc Pacifique. US\$1 = 118 CFP

Fiji

Capital: Suva

Population: 775, 077 (approx).

Religion: 53% Christian denominations, 38% Hindu, 8% Muslim, 0.7% Sikh, other 1%.

Government: Republic of Fiji – has a democratically elected government with a president and Great Council of Chiefs making decisions at a local level.

Ethnic Groups: 50% Indigenous Fijian, 45% Fijian Indian, 5% Other (Chinese and European).

Language: English, Fijian and Hindi

Currency: Fijian dollar. US\$1 = 0.51

Guam

Capital: Hagåtña

Religion: Roman Catholic

Government: An unincorporated territory of the U.S. with no national elections and one non-voting member in the US Congress. Has a 15 seat legislature.

Ethnic Groups: Chamorro 43%, Filipino 23%, Caucasian 15%

Language: English and Chamorro

Currency: US\$

Solomon Islands

Capital: Honaira (Guadalcanal)

Religion: 96% Christian

Government: Independent parliamentary democracy within the British Commonwealth.



Ethnic Groups:	95% Melanesian, 3.75 % Polynesian, 1.25% other
Language:	Solomon Islands Pijin, and over 90 indigenous languages
Currency:	Solomon Islands dollar. S\$1 = US\$0.20

- The Pacific Ocean covers one third of the world's surface 165 25 000 sq km (64 500 000 sq miles). The thousands of islands in the Pacific have a total land area of 1 300 000 sq km of which 1 100 000 sq km is the large islands of New Guinea, New Zealand and Hawaii.
- People first reached New Guinea in the Pacific Islands from SE Asia via Indonesia over 50 000 years ago. As people arrived from the west and technology and skills developed, by 200 BC all but the furthest Pacific Islands were inhabited.
- The Pacific Islands were first colonised by the Spanish, Dutch, English, French and later Germany and America. The Spanish were the first to arrive in the 16th century.
- The French explorer Durmont d'Urville divided the Pacific into three major subdivisions – Melanesia ('Black Islands'), Micronesia (Small Islands) and Polynesia (Many Islands).
- Most Pacific Islands gained Independence after WWII, except from some islands in Micronesia where the US continued to have a military presence. Between 1975 and 1990 most Micronesian states (not including Guam) achieved some level of independence.
- There is a huge diversity of cultures across the Pacific and many elements of tradition are still practised or adapted to accommodate the modern world.

Business and Social Etiquette

- Traditionally business was carried out the 'Pacific Way'. Methods of reaching a consensus on important issues were used, with time being a secondary concern. However with the faster pace of modern life, business decisions are now made in the same way as the rest of the world, just a little more slowly.
- Management and workers more often than not have a family relationship.
- Pacific Islanders often have far more free time than many other cultures and have a very casual approach to work due to the climate and lifestyle.
- Local knowledge is very important when doing business.
- Most Islanders dress is casual, wearing *sulus*, t-shirts and sandals or bare-feet.
- Few people have business cards as generally everyone knows each other and is usually related in some way.
- Meetings are not very formal, and are usually held in the executive's office or at a club or hotel.
- Offices range from luxurious to non-existent. Some large business enterprises are based in makeshift accommodation.
- Facsimile and telephone are the preferred form of correspondence.

