

MARSHALL ISLANDS 1996 ECONOMIC REPORT (PACIFIC STUDIES SERIES) pdf

1: Mark Merlin | Botany Department | University of Hawaii at Manoa

The Pacific Studies Series aims to provide the governments of the Asian Development Bank's Pacific developing member countries with analyses of economic and other issues. The studies are also expected to shed light on the problems facing governments and people in the Pacific islands, and to suggest.

Passports a ticket to corruption in the Pacific Islands 13 October Author: Anthony van Fossen, Griffith University Since the early s, Pacific island countries have sold passports to foreigners. Vanuatu is the most prominent supplier today. In their heydays, passport sales schemes in Tonga , the Marshall Islands , and Nauru were generating between 6. Each of these ventures rose and fell in chaotic environments and were followed by similar, but smaller, schemes. This has restricted the sophistication of Pacific island passport sales activities. They have often provided erratic, one-off and poorly organised services, with governments doing little effective monitoring of sales and proceeds. Programs have generally been characterised by poor governance, lack of transparency, improper accounting, and even theft, fraud and corruption. Those benefitting illicitly from passport sales often avoid prosecution, especially if they are linked to the local elite. Most buyers of Pacific island passports have been ethnic Chinese seeking instrumental advantages, such as visa-free entry to particular countries, lower taxes and escape routes. In Tonga and the Marshall Islands, promoters of passport sales wrongly contended that purchasers would not want to settle in the issuing country. In both countries Chinese passport buyers quickly rose to prominence in local businesses especially retail trade marginalising indigenous people. Pacific island passport programs attract some shadowy purchasers. US immigration authorities often refuse to accept Marshall Islands passports as valid identity documents. A passport sales scheme damages the credibility of all passports issued by that country. Foreign governments often act or threaten to restrict entry of all passport holders, even innocent citizens by birth. International organisations fighting money laundering and terrorism are not favourably impressed. Overseas banks worried about their reputations are less likely to form or maintain correspondent relationships with local banks, making international transactions more difficult and expensive. Scandals and domestic political opposition often lead Pacific island countries to curtail passport sales. Before this happens, new and supposedly improved versions of the passport sales arrangement are often announced and put in place only to be plagued, in turn, by irregularities, scandals, conflicts between retailers and new rounds of public opposition. Hit with accusations of malfeasance, it was supplemented by another authorised passport sales venture, the Vanuatu Economic Rehabilitation Program VERP , after the damage caused by Cyclone Pam in March created a rationale for more revenue raising. Although this statement was refuted by the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu, Bond remains very popular with many members of the local political elite and prominent politicians support him. Claiming to terminate a particular program has frequently been a way of removing associated scandals from the political agenda and protecting well-connected participants from investigations and media attention. Nevertheless, eventually a point is reached when notoriety and pressures on the arrangements become so intense that passport sales almost cease. Over time, the stigma attached to any particular scheme diminishes. This reopens opportunities for a new series of passport sales, at least until they attract too much unfavourable public attention as well. If the same organisational approach is used in the new Pacific island venture , it too will very likely create the same kinds of instability and crises.

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2: North Pacific Women's Action Program | East-West Center | www.enganchecubano.com

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I also study the human impact on native vegetation in tropical island ecosystems, both past and present, with a general interest in the natural history of Remote Oceania. My most important career object has been to contribute to and foster environmental education and preservation of traditional ecological and ethnobotanical knowledge. Selected Publications Lincoln, N. Grow Us Our Daily Bread: Drugs from a Deep Time Perspective. University Presses of Florida. Cannabis in ancient Central Asian burials. Ancient use of Ephedra in Eurasia and the Western Hemisphere. Critical Reviews in Plant Science 35 Ancient Cannabis burial shroud in a Central Eurasian Cemetery. Economic Botany 70 3: HerbalGram [Invited editorial paper]. HerbalEGram 13 4 April. Letter to the Editor: Botanical Review 81 3: Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press. Historical perspectives of commercial extraction in Remote Oceania. Proceeding of the International Sandalwood Symposium Identification of Cannabis fiber from the Astana Cemeteries, Xinjiang, China, with reference to its unique decorative utilization. Some aspects of the traditional use of Ephedra species in eastern Eurasia. Invited article for Silver Jubilee Volume of Journal. Encyclopedia of Modern Coral Reefs. Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences Series. Specialty Crops for Pacific Island Agroforestry. McNeill, J and C. The Environmental Impact and the Cold War. Selected papers from those presented at the conference on the same subject at the German Historical Institute, Washington D. Cambridge University Press, pp. Pacific Science 64 4: Federally funded resource book following field guide published in Merlin, M, Thomson, L. The Traditional Trees of Pacific Islands: Their Culture, Environment, and Use. Traditional use of turmeric *Curcuma longa* L. Plants and Environments of the Marshall Islands. Pacific Ocean Islands, Coastal Ecology. Encyclopedia of Coastal Science. Encyclopedia of the Earth Sciences Series. Springer, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, pp. Species Profiles for Pacific Island Agroforestry. Traditional Uses of Plants for Fishing in Micronesia. Secretariat for Pacific Community: Women in Fisheries, Information Bulletin. Volume 11, November, pp. Inner Traditions, Rochester, VT. Oxford University Press, Chapter 12, pages Montane Cloud Forest in the Tropical Pacific: Tropical Montane Cloud Forests. Springer-Verlag, New York, pp. Economic Botany, 57 3: A History of Ethnobotany in Remote Oceania. Journal of Ethnopharmacology, Hawaiian Coastal Plants 4th edition. Hawaiian Forest Plants 5th edition. Keinikkan Im Melan Aelon Kein: Plants and Environments of The Marshall Islands. Plants, People and Ecology in Yap State. Ira me Neeniier non Chuuk: Plants and their Environments in Chuuk. Plants and Environments of Kosrae. Management and Research, C. Merlin, M and D. Journal of Vegetation Science, 3 1: Pacific Science, 39 1: On the Trail of the Ancient Opium Poppy: Natural and Early Cultural History of *Papaver somniferum*.

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3: Introduction to Researching South Pacific Law - GlobalLex

Comparative economic forecasts for Pacific countries. The latest available economic data for the Marshall Islands compared to countries in the Pacific.

Introduction The focus of this guide will be on providing a context and resource guide for researching the following small island states of the South Pacific: The islands of the South Pacific consist of thousands of scattered islands spread across hundreds of thousands of square miles of Ocean. The islands and people of the Pacific Islands can be divided into three distinct groupings: Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. Fiji is considered part of Melanesia because of its location. However its culture is much more like that of Polynesia. The Melanesian islands lie south of the equator. These islands lie north of Melanesia and most of them also lie north of the equator. More than islands make up Micronesia. Most of them are low-lying coral islands. The focus of this research guide will be on the islands of Polynesia and Melanesia. Sources of law An understanding of the recent colonial and post-independence history of the islands is essential in identifying, accessing and understanding the relevant laws as they apply in each of the countries of the Pacific – in particular, which laws of England, New Zealand, Australia, France and the United States of America USA still have application in the Pacific. Through all these changes of rule, the Pacific islanders themselves had little or no voice in the government. British Fiji and Tonga gained their independence from the United Kingdom in ; the Solomon Islands in ; the Ellice Islands, renamed Tuvalu , also in ; the Gilbert Islands, which then became Kiribati , in ; and the New Hebrides, which Britain had administered jointly with France , in Australia, Britain and New Zealand governed Nauru as a trust territory until when it too became independent. New Zealand administered Western Samoa now Samoa until when it gained independence. The Cook Islands became self-governing in free association with New Zealand in and Niue followed in The Tokelau Islands were made a British protectorate in They were transferred to New Zealand administration in A referendum for independence was held in February but failed to reach the two thirds majority necessary for Tokelau to become self governing and as such Tokelau continues to be administered by New Zealand. PNG gained full independence in To make provision for independence or full internal self-government, in all countries of the region a written constitution was enacted for each one which was stated to be the supreme law. However, at the time of Independence, none of the countries of the region actually rejected existing laws outright. Law that was saved included: Legislation is in place currently in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru, Kiribati and Tuvalu that customary law be part of the law applied by all courts. Furthermore all countries, with the exception only of Tonga, have express provisions for customs or customary law to be used as the basis for determining rights to customary land. Much of what constitutes customary law is however not recorded in a written form but is passed on orally by the Chiefs. To summarize, all countries in the region have several different kinds of laws deriving from several different sources: Constitutions All the countries of the region have a written constitution, except Tokelau, and all of these written constitutions are stated to be the supreme law in their respective countries. The written constitution of most countries in the region is to be found in the first volume of the revised laws of the country. Usually it appears as the first law in the first volume. In the revised laws of Samoa however the written constitution appears in the first volume but in strict alphabetical order under the letter "C"; and the constitution of Nauru is to be found in the collection of laws, , amongst the laws enacted for , about halfway through the volume. Constitutions of the following 12 countries: Systems of Government The systems of government adopted by the island states of the south pacific largely resemble the forms of government in place within the former colonial powers in the Pacific. Countries formerly associated with Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand now possess parliamentary systems. Kiribati elects from parliament a head of the executive who is also the head of state. Some former Commonwealth countries retained the British monarch as head of state, represented by a governor-general appointed by the Queen on the advice of the executive. Pacific Island legislatures are based on universal suffrage, however in Samoa only

chiefs may be elected to parliament. In parliamentary systems in the region, executive power is held by a cabinet, derived from and responsible to the legislature. Legislative elections are held throughout the Pacific Islands. A brief overview of the government and legislative structures for each of the countries of the region can be viewed online from the PacLII website. Court Systems During the colonial period, introduced laws were accompanied by introduced court systems. These systems have remained in place throughout the region. The regional model is hierarchical and typically consists of three levels: Outside of this formal hierarchy, customary tribunals and courts often exist at village level. These customary courts and tribunals commonly do not have any formal legal recognition but are based on respect of customary authority.

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4: BahĀ'Ā- Faith in the Marshall Islands - Wikipedia

A BOUT THIS ISSUE In an earlier issue of Pacific Islands Policy, Francis X. Hezel, SJ, examined the economic performance of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the.

By Richard Salvador T In French-Occupied Polynesia, tests were conducted for over 30 years beginning with atmospheric testing in the Tuamotus in Only sometime later did the testings move underground in the atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa; but unlike the Americans, in the case of documentation of test results and effects on environmental and human health, the French have always been and continue to be secretive about their own tests in Polynesia. Tahitians and Marshall Islanders who were exposed, including test site workers, have been dying slow, excruciating deaths. Often they are unable to receive proper medical treatment because French authorities continue to deny officially that the nuclear tests did in fact cause any significant environmental or human damage. In January , the US Naval Military Government selected the Bikini Atoll in the Marshall Islands chain for the first series of nuclear testsâ€™ known as Operation Crossroadsâ€™ which were intended to demonstrate the destructive capacity of the atomic bombs on a fleet of wartime ships Robie , p. Immediately after the war, eleven territories were under UN supervision. In Belau Palau , where I come from, we were spared the harrowing experiences of the atomic testings. Kwajalein, Bikini and Enewetak in the Marshall Islands, however, were chosen for a supply base and a smaller command center, respectively, and which were used for the bomb testings. The Marshall Islands suffered the most from these military occupations and tests. Kwajalein also became a vital link in the supply route for American forces during the Korean War as well as a base for missile tests later. On Saipan, the main island of what is now the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Central Intelligence set up a camp which operated a secret training for Chinese nationalist guerillas who were part of an unsuccessful plan to invade the Chinese mainland Robie p. Micronesia, therefore, was where the beginnings of important aspects of these US military activities took place. These integral aspects of US military strategy in the western Pacific were the beginnings of a strategic concept at work in U. Six islands were vaporised by nuclear weapons and hundreds of people were irradiated. Today, more than 40 years later, many islands are still uninhabited. Many Bikinians and Rongelapese who were downwind of the bomb explosions remain exiled peoples. In the book, Blood on their Banner: Nationalist Struggles in the South Pacific, David Robie writes, â€™the more than islands of Micronesia have played a vital role in modern strategic history. And it was from Tinian Island in western Micronesia that the Enola Gay took off with its deadly weapons for the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which ended the war and ushered in the nuclear age. The islands of Micronesia have been used by Washington ever since as pawns to enhance its strategic posture Robie, ibid, p. It emerged as well from a rational calculation of the use of deadly power. Cold War strategy, Alexander observed: While the political assessment was made in the context of East-West rivalry, the military assessment required taking note of both the strengths and weaknesses of the new weapon. Two of these weaknesses, the scarcity of bombs and the limited range of the only available delivery vehicle, the B bomber, served to govern US strategy in the first years after World War II, and prompted an all-out effort for research and development, including an ambitious testing program. At the same time, US confidence in its ability to maintain its nuclear lead was bolstered by a new-found strength, the efficacy of which had been demonstrated by the Manhattan Project Alexander, ibid, p. A comprehensive program of nuclear research appeared necessary; however, there had been concerns within the US Congress about safety issues. After considerations, the US Atomic Energy Commission told Congress in that tests should be held overseas until it can be established more definitely that continental detonations would not endanger the public health and safety Weisgall , p. Micronesia, which was captured from the Japanese, seemed, to the AEC, as the most natural place. Bikini was chosen as one of over 20 atolls scattered over close to , square miles of ocean which make up the Marshall Islands to carry Operation Crossroads, the first series of tests which were conducted near the surface of the atoll, in July These first tests consisted of two 23 kiloton detonations, one named Able

and the other, Baker. The explosions gouged out a crater feet deep and 6, feet across, melted huge quantities of coral, sucked them up and distributed them far and wide across the Pacific. The island of Rongelap miles away was buried in powdery particles of radioactive fallout to a depth of one and a half inches, and Utirik miles away was swathed in radioactive mist. Also in the path of the fallout was a Japanese fishing boat, Lucky Dragon No 5, and all 23 crew rapidly developed radiation sickness. These two tests were just two of the total 66 nuclear tests that the Department of Defense announced it conducted between and , 23 of them at Bikini Atoll and 43 at Enewetak, located in the northern Marshall Islands. Operation Sandstone was the name of the series of tests conducted at Enewetak Atoll between April and May As a result, the construction of a new laboratory, located nearby on South Mesa New Mexico , was authorized as a replacement for the wartime facilities which were still being used. Each successful explosion not only helped create the mystique of American nuclear preeminence, but also spoke to the possibility of the development of more and more powerful weapons, resulting in greater insecurity not only for the people involved in the tests, but for the entire world Alexander, *ibid.* Other series of tests, Operation Greenhouse, for example, were conducted at Enewetak in April and May On November 1, , Mike was exploded on the island of Elugelab. The island of Elugelab completely disappeared. The US Government listed the Mike explosion as the first detonation of an experimental thermonuclear device Wasserman and Solomon, pp. A total of six islands would simply vanish as a result of further tests of similar magnitude. The Mike bomb paved the way for the development of future hydrogen bombs. The operation included the following detonations: Bravo 15 megaton , Romeo 11 megaton , Union 6. Again, according to Alexander: The first shot, Bravo, the largest single nuclear explosion conducted by the United States, with a destructive capability more than one thousand times that of the Hiroshima bomb, was detonated on 1 March The explosion was so powerful it vaporized several small islands and parts of islands in Bikini Atoll and left a hole one-mile deep in diameter in the reef. Years later, some Bikinian leaders would return to Bikini and weep openly at the sight of the sandbars and open water, all that remained of the islands destroyed by the Bravo shot. To this day, peoples of Rongelap, Bikini, Enewetak, and many in the Marshall Islands continue to suffer from cancer, miscarriages, and tumors. Eighty-four percent of those who lived on Rongelap who below 10 years old at the times of the explosions have required surgery for thyroid tumors Alexander, *ibid.* Movement for a Nuclear-Free Belau Palau As someone who is intimately involved in anti-nuclear movements and know of the health consequences of radiation exposure, I grieve today for my Marshallese sisters and brothers. By a kind hand of fate perhaps, my island nation of Belau was spared the harrowing nightmare of nuclear testings. However, we were not spared the full brunt of what is described as nuclear colonialism. By the end of the s, over a decade after the official creation of a larger Micronesian effort to decolonize Congress of Micronesia , it was clear to us what the monstrous legacy of nuclearism had done just a few thousand miles to the east of us in the Marshall Islands. Subsequent nuclear catastrophes would contribute to strengthening the anti-nuclear movement. Marshall Islands, the French-Occupied Polynesia, and several places around the world that had been unkindly dealt by nuclearism impressed themselves strongly upon our minds, to say the least. In our movement to decolonize, we wrote a Nuclear-Free Constitution in April The increasing anti-base movement in the Philippines, where the US maintained its largest foreign military base operation, contributed to the tensions between Belau and America. Belau was always seen as a potential fallback area in the event the Philippine people did successfully evicted the US military. NSAM provided the political context in which Kennedy would, over a year later, send a mission to Micronesia to plot the contours of a colonial conspiracy which had been faithfully adhered to by subsequent US administrations. The Solomon Report, was the blueprint for US neocolonialism in the Pacific [and] provides disturbing reading on American political ambitions Aldridge and Myers , pp. Resisting this grand colonial scheme, we attempted to create a nation-state. The next 15 years proved to be a painful period of radical political and social transformations, as we struggled to preserve our nuclear-free Constitution amidst aggressive US Pentagon attempts to undermine it. It is impossible to describe a year movement here in a page or two. I will only refer the reader to the extensive report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Belau in November The crucial

issues to consider here, or in similar nation-building efforts, are those of democratic principles and military imperatives. Between and , Belau peoples exercised their democratic right to freely express their common wishes in founding a nuclear-free island nation. In all of these democratic exercises, we said No each time. Cultures of militarism and nuclearism are, by nature, cultures of secrecy. They erode openness and democracy and make indispensable a culture of death and terror which legitimizes militarism and production and use of weapons of mass destruction. The theory and practice of nuclear deterrence have been extremely hostile to democratic practice. In December of , Belau joined the United Nations. As a result, in the South Pacific Forum and within the United Nations, Belau will assume responsibilities for keeping the issue of nuclear disarmament alive. Regional peace, we must then conclude, will depend to a greater or lesser extent on the responsibilities of these two nations to decrease or de-escalate the potential for actual military conflict or violence. It is worth noting that for the basic international legal instrument mandating global nuclear disarmament is the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty NPT. Nuclear disarmament is premised on the good faith efforts by nuclear weapon states to take unilateral or multilateral initiatives to achieve disarmament. Highlighted in Article Six of the NPT, such a premise has been a controversial issue because of lack of action to pursue good faith initiatives to disarm. That premise of good faith, however, was reaffirmed by the International Court of Justice in and remains vital to the trust that must be built within on-going disarmament efforts. The nuclear disarmament challenge in Belau would be to compel a good faith compliance to US and Belau laws. In French-Occupied Polynesia, the French have conducted a total of nuclear weapons tests, in addition to those conducted in There is a lack of official information about the tests, so no comparison with how the Americans have done in Micronesia is done. The French nuclear test site workers face similar problems that all nuclear test site workers elsewhere face. Amidst the difficulties in Tahiti however, Hiti Tau has worked along with peoples from a university in Belgium to gather personal information and testimonies of previous nuclear test site workers, now published in the book *Moruroa and Us: Theirs* is a narrative of struggle as well as a triumph of collective grassroots action. It speaks as well to the role of networking within the international anti-nuclear information infrastructure, of which this gathering is part. Unfortunate as we Micronesians were for being the unwilling hosts to preparations, testings, and launchings of weapons of mass destruction against civilian populations, over the years within our demilitarization and nuclear-free struggles, we have been constantly reminded of our role within the world-wide struggle for demilitarization and denuclearization. While we grieve for the on-going legacy of human and environmental health resulting from nuclear testings, a greater portion of our nuclear-free Pacific struggles has been inspired by what Betty Burkes described in her talk at an Abolition conference in Northern California in , that we are constantly making inquiry into the culture of war and violence we inhabit, check out how we participate and are organized to acquiesce in our own exploitation Burkes At least we have tried to work along with Japanese, Native peoples, and other victims of the Nuclear Age in forging common struggles of resistance against nuclearization and militarization everywhere. We recognize the responsibility for tailoring our struggles in ways that inspire peoples in comparable sites of struggle. As far as we have been able, we have sought to wage our struggles non-violently. Being witnesses to the violence and brutality of nuclearism and the colonialism which legitimizes nuclear violations of our islands in the first place Pacific Islanders sensed early on that a struggle for genuine justice had to reject the adoption of violence as a means to end the violence we saw around us. Colonialism provided the ruthless infrastructure from which we yearned to be free from political oppression. It was owing partly to the nature of Pacific peoples to reject the principle of violence. Violence killed all in its path, and here we were struggling to survive. Instinctively, decisions were made for a nuclear-free Pacific movement to respond accordingly. Moreover, we need to constantly question the many justifications for militarism and its role in economic affairs. The most important sector in international trade is not oil or automobiles or airplanes.

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5: Foreign relations of the Marshall Islands - Wikipedia

In their heydays, passport sales schemes in Tonga (), the Marshall Islands (), and Nauru () were generating between per cent and 11 per cent of these nations' GDP.

Introduction The focus of this guide will be on providing a context and resource guide for researching the following small island states of the South Pacific: The islands of the South Pacific consist of thousands of scattered islands spread across hundreds of thousands of square miles of Ocean. The islands and people of the Pacific Islands can be divided into three distinct groupings: Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. Fiji is considered part of Melanesia because of its location; however its culture is much more like that of Polynesia. The Melanesian islands lie south of the equator. These islands lie north of Melanesia and most of them also lie north of the equator. More than islands make up Micronesia, most of which are low-lying coral islands. The focus of this research guide will be on the islands of Polynesia and Melanesia. Sources of Law An understanding of the recent colonial and post-independence history of the islands is essential for identifying, accessing and understanding the relevant laws as they apply in each of the countries of the Pacific – in particular, which laws of England, New Zealand, Australia, France and the United States of America USA still have application in the Pacific. Through all these changes of rule, the Pacific islanders themselves had little or no voice in the government. British Fiji and Tonga gained their independence from the United Kingdom in ; the Solomon Islands in ; the Ellice Islands, renamed Tuvalu , also in ; the Gilbert Islands, which then became Kiribati , in ; and the New Hebrides, which Britain had administered jointly with France, in Australia, Britain and New Zealand governed Nauru as a trust territory until , when it too became independent. New Zealand administered Western Samoa now Samoa until when it gained independence. The Cook Islands became self-governing in free association with New Zealand in and Niue followed in The Tokelau Islands were made a British protectorate in A referendum for independence was held in February but failed to reach the two thirds majority necessary for Tokelau to become self governing; as such, Tokelau continues to be administered by New Zealand. PNG gained full independence in In order to provide for independence or full internal self-government, a written constitution was enacted in each country of the region which was stated to be the supreme law. However, at the time of Independence, none of the countries of the region actually rejected their preexisting laws outright. Laws which remained included: Legislation is in place currently in Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Nauru, Kiribati and Tuvalu proposing that customary law be part of the law applied by all courts. Furthermore all countries, with the exception only of Tonga, have express provisions for customs or customary law to be used as the basis for determining rights to customary land. Much of what constitutes customary law is, however, not recorded in a written form but is passed on orally by Chiefs. To summarize, all countries in the region have several different kinds of laws deriving from several different sources: Constitutions All the countries of the region have a written constitution, except Tokelau, and all of these written constitutions are stated to be the supreme law in their respective countries. The written constitution of most countries in the region is to be found in the first volume of the revised laws of the country. Usually it appears as the first law in the first volume. The Constitutions of the following 12 countries: Systems of Government The systems of government adopted by the island states of the south pacific largely resemble the forms of government in place within the former colonial powers in the Pacific. Countries formerly associated with Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand now have parliamentary systems. Kiribati elects from parliament a head of the executive who is also the head of state. Some former Commonwealth countries retained the British monarch as head of state, represented by a governor-general appointed by the Queen on the advice of the executive. Pacific Island legislatures are based on universal suffrage, however in Samoa only chiefs may be elected to parliament. In parliamentary systems in the region, executive power is held by a cabinet, derived from and responsible to the legislature. Legislative elections are held throughout the Pacific Islands. Court Systems During the colonial period, court systems were introduced along with laws. These

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systems have remained in place throughout the region. The regional model is hierarchical and typically consists of three levels: Outside of this formal hierarchy, customary tribunals and courts often exist at the village level. These customary courts and tribunals commonly do not have any formal legal recognition but are based on respect of customary authority.

6: The Nuclear History of Micronesia and the Pacific

Get this from a library! Juumemmej: Republic of the Marshall Islands social and economic report a summary of key issues and findings.. [Asian Development Bank:].

7: Contemporary Issues and Problems in Micronesia (Kihleng,)

Annual Meetings Speeches: October 09, Statement by the Hon. Wilbur Heine, Governor of the World Bank Group for Republic of the Marshall Islands, on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Republic of Marshall Islands, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

8: Tax Havens - Anthony Van Fossen - Google Books

Application to the Pacific Islands Region. Master of Science Thesis, School of Forestry and Master of Science Thesis, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

9: Republic of the Marshall Islands and the IMF --

Pacific. The Marshall Islands' 29 atolls and 5 individual islands make up a total of 70 National Development Plan for to was the Public Sector Investment Program studies were.

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