

## KEY FACTS

**Official name:** Federated States of Micronesia

**Head of State:** President Immanuel Manny Mori (from 11 May 2007)

**Head of government:** President Manny Mori

**Ruling party:** All parliamentary members sit as independents

**Area:** 607 Volcanic islands and coral atolls with land area of just over 700 square km

**Population:** 103,000 (2012)\* (102,624; 2010, census figure)

**Capital:** Palikir (in Pohnpei state)

**Official language:** English (nationwide); each state has its own official language including Pohnpeian, Ulithian, Woleaian, Yapese, Kosraean and Chuukese.

**Currency:** US dollar (US\$) = 100 cents

**Exchange rate:** US\$1.00 per US\$ (fixed)

**GDP per capita:** US\$3,185 (2012)\*

**GDP real growth:** 1.42% (2012)\*

**GDP:** US\$327.00 million (2012)\*

**Inflation:** 5.60% (2012)\*

**Balance of trade:** -US\$133.00 million (2012)\*

**Foreign debt:** US\$87.00 million (2012)

\* estimated figure

# Federated States of Micronesia

## COUNTRY PROFILE

### Historical profile

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) comprises four island states – the capital state of Pohnpei (formerly Ponape), Chuuk (known until 1990 as Truk), Yap and Kosrae. These were formerly Japanese League of Nations mandated islands.

1947 The islands became part of the UN's Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), administered by the US under a UN mandate.

1978 The FSM gained sovereignty following a constitutional convention and referendum.

1979 On implementing the FSM constitution, former districts became States of the Federation.

1982 FSM signed a 15-year Compact of Free Association (CFA, referred to as the Contract) with the US, which would retain responsibility for foreign affairs and defence.

1986 The Contract was implemented.

1990 The US Trusteeship was ended by the UN Security Council.

1991 FSM joined the UN.

1999 Talks on the relationship between the US and FSM following the ending of the Contract began.

2001 The Contract was extended for a further two years

2002 The super-typhoon Chata'an devastated the island of Chuuk, killing 37 people and destroying homes and crops. US federal funds were provided to help recovery and rebuilding.

2003 In FSM congressional elections, Joseph J Urusemal was elected. A US\$3.5 billion, 15-year, Contract was signed with the US.

2004 The super-typhoon Sudel devastated the island of Yap destroying 1,500 homes and utility facilities.

2006 China pledged around US\$3.0 million in grant assistance to FSM. The first project to be undertaken with the funds is the Pohnpei State Administration building.

2007 FSM and the US Peace Corps celebrated 40 years of partnership in regional development. Parliamentary elections were held and congress elected Manny Mori as president.

2008 The Australian conman, Peter Foster, was jailed in Brisbane, Australia for

money laundering and defrauding the Bank of FSM of around US\$580,000. 2009 Foreign donations provided a photovoltaic (solar)-powered groundwater supply system and desalination units. 2010 FSM mourned the loss of two eminent persons: Chief Justice Andon L Amaraich, a founding father of the nation and an influential negotiator for the Compact of Free Association with the US, and Mau Pailug, a native navigator who taught how to navigate the vast Pacific Ocean using traditional knowledge and naturally occurring elements, such as tides, winds, stars, bird migrations and the position of the moon. The Chinese government granted FSM a concessional loan of US\$22 million, for use in refurbishing the main ports and adding facilities to include fish processing plants. 2011 In parliamentary elections held in March, 14 non-partisan candidates were elected.

Parliament re-elected Manny Mori unopposed as president in May. A grant from the European Union began construction of the Pohnpei State Emergency Operations Centre on 2 May. Legislation allowing for a controversial hotel and casino resort to be built on Pohnpei was passed in May.

2012 The government commissioned a survey of migration of FSM nationals (undertaken between February and July). It showed that more FSM citizens were leaving Guam and Hawaii for better economic prospects on the US mainland. From 2007–12 Guam received 375 new immigrants per year and Hawaii 450 migrants from FSM; in the same period, the US mainland received 1,200 FSM migrants per year, of which one third were arriving from Guam and Hawaii (these figures do not include births to FSM nationals in Guam, Hawaii and the US mainland).

2013 The FSM Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management published the Compact Trust Fund Committee's report on fiscal year 2012 in April. It was sent to President Manny Mori and FSM Congress Speaker Isaac Figir on 6 May. The report showed a 30 per cent increase in net asset value to US\$257.3 million, largely as a result of

strong performances in US and international public equity markets.

**Political structure**

**Constitution**

The constitution was promulgated in 1979, it guarantees fundamental human rights and established a separation of powers. Each state has a constitutional government with an elected governor and lieutenant governor. The US is responsible for defence and security issues.

Each state has its own constitution with a elected legislature, governor and power for implementing its own budget.

**Form of state**

A Federation of four states – Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae and Yap; a self-governing territory in free association with the US.

**The executive**

The president and vice president are elected from a group of four senators, one nominated from each state, for a four-year term. The president is Head of State and head of government but does not exercise executive power, which is retained by the congress.

The president appoints a cabinet of supporters and technocrats.

**National legislature**

The unicameral congress has 14 non-partisan members; 10 members are elected in single seats constituencies for two-year terms (five from Chuuk, three from Pohnpei, one from Yap and one from Kosrae), four members are elected by proportional representation, one from each state, for four-year terms – these members provide the pool from which a president and vice president are chosen by congress members.

The congress exercises executive and legislative power.

**Last elections**

8 March 2011 (parliamentary); 11 May 2011 (presidential, in congress).

**Results:** Parliamentary: 14 non-partisan candidates were elected.

Presidential: Immanuel ‘Manny’ Mori was elected by parliament unopposed.

**Next elections**

2015 (parliamentary and presidential, in congress).

**Political parties**

There are no political parties; political allegiances follow family and island-related dynamics.

**Ruling party**

All parliamentary members sit as independents

**Political situation**

In an effort to find other revenue streams and reduce the reliance of FSM on the funding by the Compact of Free Association (with the US), President Mori set up a National Trade Facilitation Committee (NTFC) in 2008. One of the committee’s

first objectives was to formulate a comprehensive trade police to be used when FSM participates in international trade negotiations. Mori is also targeting FSM’s need for foreign direct investment and China is rapidly become the country’s high-profile donor. Self sustaining development would also include the world’s most productive tuna resources and tourism. Construction of an extension to the airport runway in Pohnpei, should boost tourist numbers as larger jet aircraft, particularly from Japan, are able to land.

The project for an underwater, telecommunications optic cable had, by early 2008, secured the US\$15 million necessary for phase one of the project. At the same time Mori has his eye on making FSM the agricultural centre of the region, not only to feed the growing domestic population but also the US military bases in Guam. The plans include investment in infrastructure and education with the re-opening of an abandoned agricultural and technical college on Pohnpei.

**Population**

102,624 (2010; census figure)

There is a high emigration rate, 21 per 1,000 population.

**Last census:** 4 April 2010: 102,624

**Population density:** 154 inhabitants per square km (2010). Urban population 23 per cent (2010 Unicef).

**Annual growth rate:** 0.7 per cent, 1990–2010 (Unicef).

**Ethnic make-up**

The population is composed of nine Micronesian and Polynesian groups.

**Religions**

Roman Catholic (50 per cent), Protestant (47 per cent).

**Education**

The education system is modelled after the US educational system. Over 30 per cent of the population attend secondary schools. Private elementary and secondary schools also exist, sponsored by religious groups. Although the College of Micronesia-FSM provides two- and three-year programmes, most students prefer to enrol in US tertiary educational institutions.

The Micronesia Maritime and Fisheries Academy in the State of Yap was set up to provide effective training in maritime and fisheries technologies, to cater for the growing demand for trained personnel in the expanding fishing industry.

**Compulsory years:** 6 to 14.

**Enrolment rate:** 142 per cent gross primary enrolment, of relevant age groups (including repeaters) (World Bank 2003).

**Health**

There are inadequate primary health care facilities, with little secondary and

tertiary-level treatment facilities. In some states there are shortages of essential medical supplies including contraceptives. As a result patients have little choice but to travel to health facilities overseas. Government funds are channelled towards curative services rather than preventative and primary health care. The Asian Development Bank has granted loans for training health workers, improving medical supplies and extending a limited health insurance scheme to provide broader and universal coverage.

The number of cases of leprosy has increased; 124 new cases were reported in 2008.

**Life expectancy:** 70 years, 2004 (WHO 2006)

**Fertility rate/Maternal mortality rate:** 3.5 births per woman, 2010 (Unicef)

**Birth rate/Death rate:** 25.1 births per 1,000 population; 4.9 deaths per 1,000 population (2005).

**Child (under 5 years) mortality rate (per 1,000):** 39 per 1,000 live births (WHO 2012)

**Welfare**

Although the FSM does not produce a poverty profile as such, recent household income and expenditure surveys suggest that around 40 per cent of households could be considered as low income. Despite some remittances from overseas migrants, the number of low income households is still high. The lowest income households are on the outer islands where opportunities for formal sector employment and commercial activities are few.

**Main cities**

Palikir (capital, in Pohnpei State, estimated population 7,747 in 2012), Weno (on Chuuk) (12,935), Kitti (7,743), Nett (6,375), Madolenihmw (6,293), Tol (on Chuuk) (5,654), Kolonia (4,396), Fefen (4,024), Tonoas (3,762).

**Languages spoken**

English is the *lingua franca* of the country. Yap has four languages: Yapese, Ulithian, Woleaian, and Satawalese; Pohnpei languages are Pohnpeian, Nukuoroan and Kapingamarangian, Chuukese in Chuuk and Kosraean in Kosrae. Other spoken languages include: Pingelapese, Ngatikese, Mokilese, Puluwatase and Mokilese.

**Official language/s**

English (nationwide); each state has its own official language including Pohnpeian, Ulithian, Woleaian, Yapese, Kosraean and Chuukese.

**Media**

**Press**

There are no daily newspapers but various weeklies, the *Pohnpei Business News*, *The Island Tribune* and *Micronesia Weekly*

cover a range of subjects. The federal government publishes *The National Union*, with information bulletins, every fortnight, while state governments produce their own newsletters.

### Broadcasting

**Radio:** There is a radio stations in each state, operated by both the government and a religious organisation through FSM Telecommunications ([www.fm/radio.htm](http://www.fm/radio.htm)). Broadcasts are transmitted in English and the main local dialects.

**Television:** The government runs the only TV coverage on the islands KPON TV (on Pohnpei), TTKK TV (on Chuuk) and WAAB TV (on Colonia).

**Other news agencies:** ABC Pacific Beat: [www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacbeat](http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacbeat)  
Pacific Magazine: [www.pacificmagazine.net](http://www.pacificmagazine.net)  
Pacific Islands New Association (Pina): [www.pina.com.fj](http://www.pina.com.fj)

### Economy

Fishing and subsistence farming are the main economic activities. Marine products generate almost all export revenues. Tourism is being developed, but the remoteness of the islands and the lack of air access hinder development.

The economy is dependent on US financial support, provided through the Compact of Free Association (CFA), which provided FSM with US\$1.3 billion between 1986–2001. This was modified in 2003 under a new agreement whereby both the US and FSM governments contribute to a trust fund annually until 2023. All earnings from the trust fund will remain untouched until 2023 and thereafter will provide for FSM through pay-outs from the trust fund. However, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has advised that if FSM were to avoid a large revenue gap from 2024 then the government must increase its savings substantially, as well as the contributions to the trust fund. These payments should be achieved through tax reforms, expenditure cuts and improved governance and structural reforms to support the private sector.

The economy had been in recession in 2007–08, but improved in 2009 with GDP growth of 0.4 per cent. The progress continued in 2010 with GDP growth of 3.1 per cent; however the economy slowed down in 2011 to an estimated 1.4 per cent, which reflected the IMF's warning that activity in the private sector remained weak with the economy dependent on public sector infrastructure projects for growth. The IMF was also concerned that emigration in the near to medium-term could cause future contraction in the economy as active members of the community are lost. Capital investment in people, the infrastructure and

telecommunications and IT were suggested as a means for FSM to provide long-term prosperity.

In 2011, the UN Human Development Index (HDI) ranked FSM 116 (out of 187) for national development in health, education and income. Since 2005, FSM's progress has grown but has not matched the improvement of other East Asia and Pacific countries. In 2010, 31.2 per cent of the population lived on less than the equivalent of US\$1.25 per day. Economic growth is predicted to slow in the near term, as private sector activities are yet to offset a decline in public sector investments, caused by the scheduled reduction in financing from the Compact of Free Associations. While the fisheries sector is expected to continue its healthy expansion, limited wholesale and retail activities pose a challenge to continued private sector growth. Despite this, the up-grading of the US military base in Guam and an accelerated release of Compact infrastructure grants present export opportunities.

### External trade

The FSM is a member of the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (Sparteca) along with 12 other regional nations, which allows products duty free access by Pacific Island Forum members to Australian and New Zealand markets (subject to the country of origin restrictions).

FSM has an exclusive economic zone of almost 3 million square km of the Pacific Ocean and fish exports account for 80 per cent of export trade, mainly to Japan; it also has a bilateral trade agreement with the European Union regarding tuna fisheries.

### Imports

Principal imports are petroleum, food, manufactured goods, machinery, equipment and beverages. Imports are approximately three times larger than exports.

**Main sources:** US (typically 40 per cent of total), Japan (10 per cent), Australia (4 per cent).

### Exports

Principal exports are fish, garments, bananas and black pepper. Some beef, fruit and vegetables are also exported.

Copra was formerly Yap's principal export, but this has been overtaken by betel nut and pepper leaf, traditionally, used in chewing. A 'chew' consists of a betel nut wrapped in pepper leaf with a touch of lime powder made from burned coral; the combination stains teeth red and betel nut is described as mildly narcotic.

**Main destinations:** Japan, US, Guam  
The agricultural sector contributes approximately 17 per cent to GDP. Subsistence farming is the main occupation and

provides most of the food consumed in the territory.

### Agriculture

Fishing is the mainstay of the economy and generates most of the country's export revenues. International fishing fleets pay to fish in FSM's rich territorial waters, including one of the world's best tuna grounds. However, the sector is dominated by foreign owned companies operating offshore and so employs few local people.

The Pohnpei State government expanded its local fishing industry, using vessels which had been donated by the government of the Republic of Korea.

Fishing provides a primary source of protein for the local population.

FSM also typically harvests 150,000 pearls annually.

In April 2010 the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) (eight island states including FSM) collectively agreed to close to *purse seine* fishing in 4.55 million square kilometres of high seas in their area, from 1 January 2011, to vessels licensed to fish in their waters. The area involved stretches from Palau and Papua New Guinea in the west to Kiribati in the east, from the Marshall Islands in the north to Tuvalu in the south; it holds an estimated 25 per cent of the world's tuna supply.

On 12 April 2011, a summit of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) concluded its strategy for a policy of sustainable fishing in the Pacific. The PNA treaty, which was established in 1989 and expires in 2012, is seen as in need of an overhaul. As a collective region (FSM, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, PNG, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu) control around 25–30 per cent of world stocks of tuna. Only 5 per cent of sales revenue is returned to the PNA and ministers called for specific changes, including an increased share of profits, PNA crews on-board *purse seine* vessels (minimum 10 per cent), conservation and management measures including a limit to fish trapping (fish aggregating devices (FADs)), net mesh rules and the establishment of an observer agency and fisheries information management system.

### Industry and manufacturing

Small-scale industries include handicrafts, fish processing, bottling, copra processing, bakeries and boat building. The Pohnpei Agricultural and Trade School runs a small coconut products plant, which makes 'Oil of Ponape' toiletries. Most private sector activity is in retail and wholesale trade which are dependent on demand generated by government spending.

**Tourism**

FSM is particularly attractive to divers as the region's most spectacular scenery is underwater. The island of Chuuk has an underwater-wreck-museum where more than 60 Japanese ships, as well as planes, that were sunk during the Second World War are open to divers to view. The latest government statistics, published for 1997–2006, showed that tourist numbers had grown from a peak high of 15,560 visitors in 2000 (when visitors arrived to celebrate the new millennium as one of the first countries to greet the new dawn) to 19,136 in 2006. Of these, the majority of visitors came from the US, followed by Japan, then the Philippines. Most tourists arrived to visit family and friends. In 2007, there were 21,146 visitors in total.

Tourism could provide a greater component of GDP, but the remoteness of the islands and the lack of direct flights limits the potential for growth.

**Environment**

In May 2011, the Federated State of Micronesia (FSM) challenged Czech Republic government plans to expand its coal-fired Prunerov Two power plant, Europe's second-largest. Low-lying FSM is threatened by submersion as global warming adds to rising sea levels. It feels this expansion, and its resulting increase in carbon dioxide output could exacerbate its problems. FSM will use a legal instrument of the UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (known as the EIA convention) in Czech Republic courts and if successful will challenge similar projects in other signatory countries where the EIA convention applies.

**Mining**

Small mineral deposits exist, but there are doubts about the economic viability of commercial exploitation, which would be hampered by a shortage of land to accommodate any displaced population. The FSM, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea will submit a joint proposal to the United Nations in 2009 to develop the Ontong Java Plateau, which is part of their extended continental shelf, for mineral prospecting.

**Hydrocarbons**

There are no known hydrocarbon reserves; all petroleum products are imported to meet domestic needs.

**Energy**

Each state has its own generating authority including the Chuuk Public Utility Corporation, Kosrae Utility Authority, Pohnpei Utility Corporation and the Yap State Public Service Corporation, which are responsible for electricity generation and supply.

In 2008, as the implementation of national electrification based on solar-photovoltaic systems, was about to begin FSM utilities participated in technical training workshops run by Pacific Power Association (PPA) and E8 (utility companies from G8 countries offering help and sponsorship in renewable energies).

**Banking and insurance**

There are three commercial banks which serve the four states: Bank of the Federated States of Micronesia, Bank of Guam and the Bank of Hawaii. A government chartered FSM Development Bank is the main financial institution used to foster the growth of new business ventures and private sector development.

**Central bank**

The FSM does not have a central bank.

**Time**

GMT plus 12 hours

**Geography**

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), together with Palau, form the archipelago of the Caroline Islands, about 800km east of the Philippines. It is a group of 608 small islands, only four large islands are inhabited, in an area over 2.5 million square kilometres of Pacific Ocean. Most of the islands are little more than sandy coral outcrops, while others are high rise volcanic peaks covered with forests, or mangroves along shorelines and lagoons.

**Hemisphere**

Northern

**Climate**

Warm and humid, temperatures 23–30 degrees Celsius with humidity around 80 per cent. Rainfall is variable, but the minimum is generally 250mm per annum. Hurricanes are possible.

**Entry requirements**

**Passports**

Required by all except US citizens with proof of citizenship. Passports must be valid for 120 days beyond date of entry.

**Visa**

Not required by US citizens with proof of adequate funds. Entry permits granted to all others with proof of return/onward passage and adequate funds for stays up to 30 days. Business visits need an entry permit, (see [www.visit-fsm.org/visitors/permit.pdf](http://www.visit-fsm.org/visitors/permit.pdf)).

**Currency advice/regulations**

No restrictions on import and export of local or foreign currency. Travellers cheques and credit/charge cards are accepted in visitor orientated businesses.

**Health (for visitors)**

**Mandatory precautions**

Vaccination certificates required for yellow fever if travelling from infected area.

**Advisable precautions**

Vaccinations for diphtheria, tuberculosis, hepatitis A and B, polio, TB, tetanus, typhoid and paratyphoid are advisable. Leprosy has been endemic for generations.

Water precautions are necessary. There is a cholera risk due to lack of access to safe water.

There is a rabies risk.

**Hotels**

Hotels tend to be low rise, resort style. There is no star ratings. There is a 6 per cent accommodation tax on Pohnpei and 10 per cent on Yap; Chuuk and Kosrae do not levy a tax.

**Credit cards**

Limited to certain businesses and hotels in the state centres.

**Public holidays (national)**

**Fixed dates**

1 Jan (New Year's Day), 10 May (FSM Constitution Day), 24 Oct (United Nations Day), 3 Nov (National Day), 25 Dec (Christmas Day).

**Variable dates**

Good Friday (Mar/Apr)

**Working hours**

**Banking**

Mon–Thurs: 0930–1430; Fri: 0930–1600.

**Business**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1700.

**Government**

Mon–Fri: 0800–1700.

**Shops**

Mon–Sat: 0800–2000; Sun 0900–1030.

**Telecommunications**

**Mobile/cell phones**

A GSM 900 service exists on the inhabited islands.

**Electricity supply**

110 volt and US type outlets are used.

**Social customs/useful tips**

Tips are neither expected nor encouraged.

**Getting there**

**Air**

**National airline:** None but the US owned Continental Micronesia Airlines operates throughout Micronesia with connections to Hawaii and Guam.

**International airport/s:** Pohnpei (PNI), 5km south of Kolonia Town.

**Other airport/s:** Chuuk (TKK), Yap (YAP), Kosrae (KSA).

**Airport tax:** Departure tax: Pohnpei US\$10, Chuuk US\$15, Kosrae US\$10, Yap none.

## Getting about

### National transport

A trip to the outer islands can be complicated and arrangements should be made at least several months in advance.

**Air:** Pacific Missionary Aviation (PMA) in Yap State and in Pohnpei State provide domestic air services. There are airstrips in the outer islands of Ulul and Ta in Chuuk State.

**Road:** The road network has been upgraded in many areas through a resurfacing programme begun in the late 1990s.

**Taxis:** Inexpensive and readily available in most centres.

**Water:** Passenger and freight services between the islands and atolls are provided by state-owned vessels. The frequency of inter-island services is governed by weather conditions; it is best to contact the FSM visitor's board for current information ([www.visit-fsm.org](http://www.visit-fsm.org)).

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The addresses listed below are a selection only. While World of Information makes every endeavour to check these addresses, we cannot guarantee that changes have not been made, especially to telephone numbers and area codes. We would welcome any corrections.

### Telephone area codes

The international direct dialling (IDD) code for the FSM is +691, followed by area code and subscriber's number:

|        |     |         |     |
|--------|-----|---------|-----|
| Chuuk  | 330 | Pohnpei | 320 |
| Kosrae | 370 | Yap     | 350 |

### Useful telephone numbers

Pohnpei  
Police: 320-2221  
Fire: 320-2223  
Ambulance: 320-2213  
Chuuk  
Police: 330-2223  
Fire: 330-2222  
Ambulance: 330-2444  
Kosrae  
Police: 911

Fire: 370-3333  
Ambulance: 370-3012  
Yap  
Police: 911  
Fire: 350-2415  
Ambulance: 350-3446

### Chambers of Commerce

Chuuk Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 700, Weno, Chuuk 96942 (tel: 330-2318; fax: 330-2314).

Kosrae Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 1075, Tofol, Kosrae 96944 (tel: 370-2044; fax: 370-2066; e-mail: [kosraecci@mail.fm](mailto:kosraecci@mail.fm)).

Pohnpei Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 405, Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941 (tel: 320-2452; fax: 320-5277).

### Banking

Bank of the Federated States of Micronesia, PO Box BF, Tofol, Kosrae, 96944 (tel: 320-2850; fax: 370-3568; email: [bosfmhq@mail.fm](mailto:bosfmhq@mail.fm)).

FSM Development Bank, Box M, Kolonia, Pohnpei State, 96941 (tel: 320-2840; fax: 320-2842)

Bank of Guam, Chuuk Office (tel: 330-2567; fax: 330-2640).

Bank of Hawaii, Kosrae Office (tel: 370-3230; fax: 370-2027).

### Travel information

Chief of Immigration, Office of the Attorney General, Palikir, Pohnpei 96941 (tel: 320-5844; fax: 320-2234).

Pohnpei International Airport, PO Box 1150, Kolonia Town, Pohnpei 96941 (tel: 320-2682/2793/3999; fax: 320-2798).

### National tourist organisation offices

National Visitors Board, PO Box PS-12, Palikir, Pohnpei, 96941 (tel: 320-5133; fax: 320-3251; email: [fsminfo@visit-fsm.org](mailto:fsminfo@visit-fsm.org); internet: [www.visit-fsm.org](http://www.visit-fsm.org)).

### Ministries

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Pacific Islands Branch, R G Casey

Building, John McEwan Crescent, Barton ACT 0221, Australia (fax: (+62-2) 6261-2332).

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pohnpei (tel: 320-2641; fax: 320-2933).

Secretary for Economic Affairs, Pohnpei (tel: 320-2646; fax: 320-5854).

### Other useful addresses

British Embassy, PO Box No 61, Bairiki Tarawa (tel: 21-327; fax: 21-488).

Chuuk State Government, Weno, Chuuk State, 96942.

FSM Embassy (US), 1725 North Street, NW Washington 20036 (tel: (+1-202) 223-4383; fax: (+1-202) 223-4391; email: [fsmamb@aol.com](mailto:fsmamb@aol.com)).

FSM Public Information Office, FSM Government, Box P.S. 34, Palikir, Pohnpei, 96941.

Kosrae State Government, Tofol, Kosrae, 96944.

Office of the Governor, Yap State Government, PO Box 39, Colonia, Yap, 96943.

Pohnpei State Government, Kolonia, Pohnpei, 96941.

The Secretary of Finance, PO Box P.S. 158, Palikir, Pohnpei, 96941 (tel: 320-2640; fax: 320-2380).

**Other news agencies:** ABC Pacific Beat: [www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacbeat](http://www.radioaustralia.net.au/pacbeat)

Pacific Magazine: [www.pacificmagazine.net](http://www.pacificmagazine.net)

Pacific Islands New Association (Pina): [www.pina.com.fj](http://www.pina.com.fj)

### Internet sites

FSM Telecom: <http://www.telecom.fm>

Government website: <http://www.fm.org>

Tourist information: <http://www.visit-micronesia.fm>

US Office of Insular affairs: <http://www.doi.gov/oi>