

ANALYSIS OF TAXES AND SUBSIDIES RELEVANT TO PACIFIC OCEAN HEALTH

ABOUT THE REPORT

This report examines how Pacific governments can use taxes and subsidies as a financial lever to support the health of the Pacific Ocean. It surveys taxes and subsidies that are aligned with, or pose a risk to, ocean health in the Pacific.

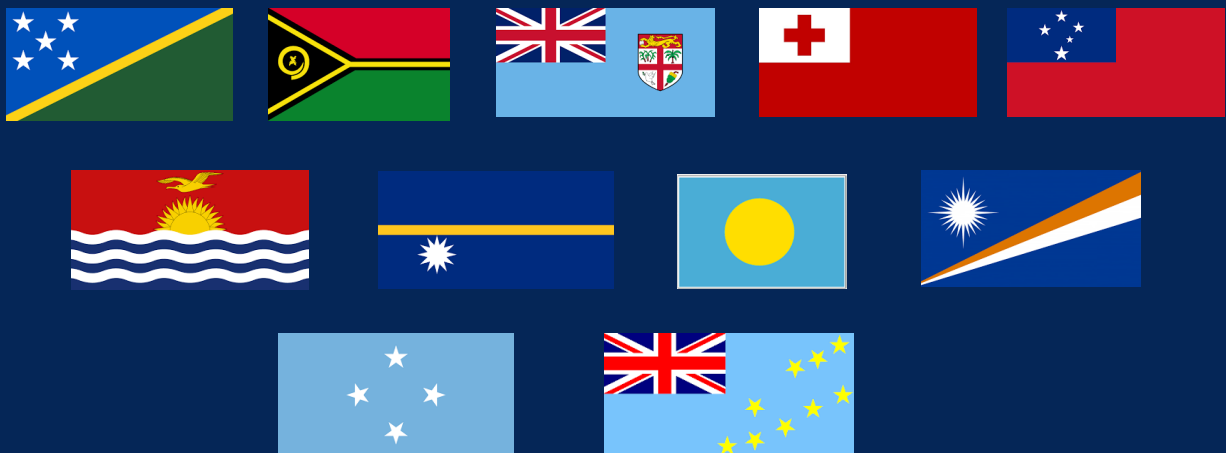
The research describes:

- the links between taxation, subsidies and economic decisions related to the Pacific Ocean,
- a framework for analysing these taxes and subsidies and determining their potential impact on environment,
- the main taxes and subsidies that can have an impact if implemented by Pacific governments, given the constraints they face.

This report concludes with recommendations to Pacific Governments on how best to align taxes and subsidies with long term ocean health.

11 PACIFIC COUNTRIES

The research encompasses 11 Pacific countries that are participating in the Pacific Ocean Finance Program (POFP). The countries are Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands (RMI), Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and Tuvalu (collectively, the POFP11).



OCEAN HEALTH

Ocean health requires sustained management of inshore and offshore fisheries, sustained management of coastal tourism and development, management and prevention of marine debris and plastic pollution, management and prevention of oil spills and ship pollution, sustained management of coastal agriculture and biodiversity preservation.

(Walsh, 2018) concludes that ocean finance is critical for achieving ocean health through sustained management. Ocean finance is needed to generate capital, invest it strategically, effectively and efficiently against ocean policies and frameworks, align public incentives with ocean health and account for how the ocean is used.

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