

Reasons to Invest in Solomon Islands



Invest Solomons - Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration



Solid and resilient economy

3rd largest in the Pacific, with steady growth, rapid forecast expansion, low unemployment and a controlled inflation, outperforming Pacific regional averages

Strategic export platform

Preferential access to over 2.9 billion consumers across 62 countries, combined with one of the world's largest Exclusive Economic Zones

Strong policies, growing stability and clear investment opportunities

With notable improvements in peace and stability, Solomon Islands is backed by a robust legal framework and ranks among the Pacific's top policy performers. It also offers 60+ investable sites and attractive tax incentives

Competitive operational costs

2rd most competitive salaries, combined with moderate utility costs and a standard tax regime, positions it as an attractive business destination

Young, vibrant, and educated workforce

3rd largest labor force, with the region's highest youth share (64% under 30), supported by rapid population growth and strong education spending, surpassing global and East Asia & Pacific averages

Top performer in environmental sustainability

Hosting a UNESCO World Heritage conservation site, 90% forest cover, and ranking among the world's lowest per capita CO₂ emitters

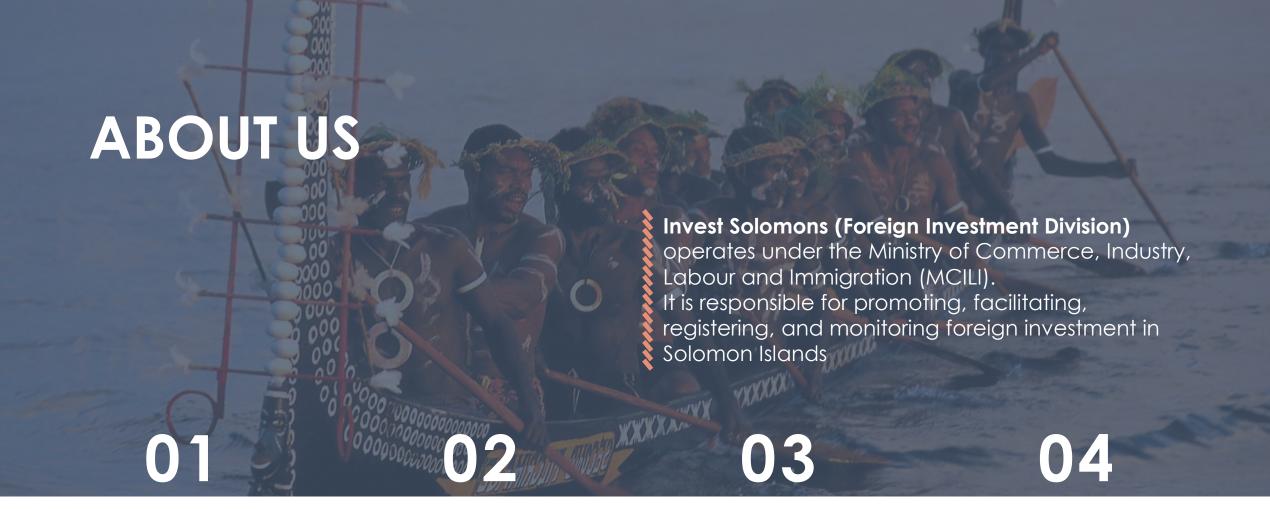












Tailor-made information & market intelligence

We provide up-to-date and customized data on Solomon Islands' economy, sectors, and regulations to support informed investment decisions

Site visits and local linkages

We organize site visits and link investors with government agencies, suppliers, and service providers

Investor aftercare & policy advocacy

We help investors to address issues, expand, and stay engaged, while advocating for a better business environment

Foreign Investment Registration

We assist with investment registration, application reviews, and coordination to ensure smooth setup and access to incentives

Priority sectors with investment opportunities

Tourism development

- Accommodation / resorts
- Adventure services

Fisheries

- Aquiculture (ocean & land based / prawns & crustaceans)
- Offshore tuna capture
- Processing (loining, filleting & packing for export)

Agribusiness & forestry*

- Coconut (copra), cocoa, coffee, vegetables and spices (farming, processing & packing for export)
- Cattle, pigs, and chicken (farming & processing)
- Timber milling, carbon trading (sustainable revenue & conservation), and plantations

Manufacturing

- Food processing
 - Garment
- Wooden toys (local market & exports), and furniture (export)
 - Cosmetics (local market & export)

Energy

- Renewable energies (solar and hydropower)
 - Mining: Mineral prospecting and extraction



Solomon Islands at a glance





Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarchy (Commonwealth realm)



Island state in the Pacific with 27,986 Km² of territory, 5,313 Km of coastline and 1.58 million Km² of exclusive economic zone water



819,200 inhabitants



Solomon Islands Dollar as currency (US\$1 = SBD\$8.2avg.)



English and Solomon Pidjin as official languages



Christian dominant religion (mainly protestant)



Tropical climate (hot & humid) all year. Warm season (November to March) and cool season (April to October)





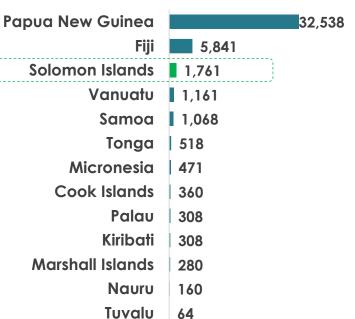
Emerging and dynamic economy



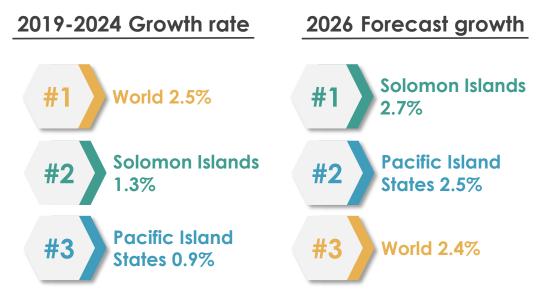
Large and resilient economy

- Large economy: With a GDP of US\$1,761 million, Solomon Islands stands out as the 3rd largest economy among the Pacific Island States.
- **Steady performance:** During the last 5 years (2019-2024), Solomon achieved a yearly average growth rate of 1.3%, outperforming Pacific Island States (0.9%) average.
- Rapid projected growth: 2.7% GDP forecast for 2026, outpacing the average for Pacific Island States (2.5%) and the World (2.4%).

Pacific Island States GDP Size, 2024 (US\$ Million)



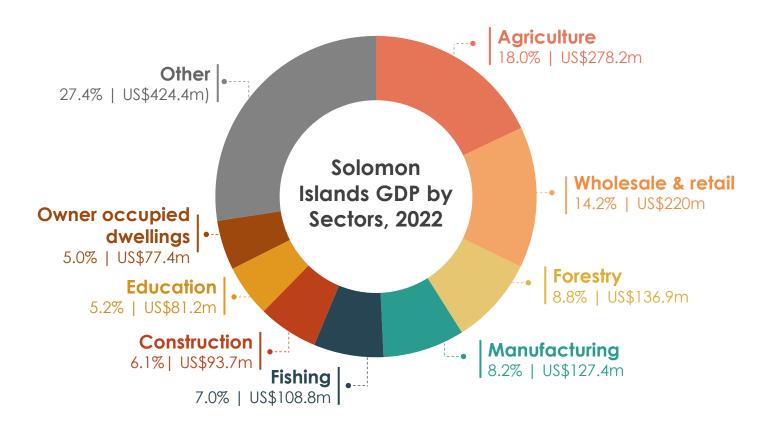
GDP Growth %







- Diversified economy: Agriculture, Wholesale & retail, and Forestry collectively contribute to over 40% of the GDP.
- **Service oriented economy:** Services is the leading macro-sector accounting for 47.3% of the GDP, followed by Agriculture, fisheries & forestry with 33.8% and Industry with 18.7%.



Other: Transport & storage 4.0%, Health 2.6%, Electricity & water 2.5%, Communications 2.3%, Hotel & restaurants 1.9%, Mining 1.9%, Other 5.4%. **Note**: The estimated sectoral contributions to GDP may contain some inaccuracies due to the high level of informality in the economy and the fact that some payments are received as remittances.

Source: Central Bank of Solomon Islands (GDP at current prices) (https://www.cbsi.com.sb/domestic-economy/)



Emerging and dynamic economy

Other outstanding macro economical indicators

US\$2,149 GDP per capita 2024
Considering it a lower-middle-income economy***

4.2% Inflation 2024
Lower than Pacific Island

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Pacific island states (58.3%), the

(35.7%) averages

World (46.5%) and East Asia & Pacific

Note: GDP per capita at current USD prices. Inflation average consumer prices.

States (5.5%) average**

Source: The World Bank Database (https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#); Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (https://statistics.gov.sb/category/statistics/economic-statistics/consumer-price-index/)



^{*} Despite having one of the lowest unemployment rates in the region, informality in the labor market remains high, reaching about 57% in 2024 (ILO)
**Estimated by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

^{***}GDP per capita between US\$1,136 - \$4,495.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Solomon Islands

- **Steady growth with fluctuations**: Over the last 6 years, FDI flows in Solomon Islands has expanded on an average annual rate of 4.7%, peaking in 2023 at US\$ 78.9 million despite fluctuations linked to external shocks like Covid19.
- Leading investors: China, Australia and Malaysia stand out as top 3 source of investment in the country, accounting
 over 60% of the certified projects.
- **Diversified sectors:** Retail & wholesaler, Professional services, and Construction emerged as the top 3 sectors receiving FDI in Solomon Islands, accounting for nearly half (49%) of the certified projects.



FDI by Country (by FIC¹), 2018-2024



FDI by Sector (by FIC1), 2018-2024



Mining

8.8% (43)

Retail & wholesaler Prof. Services 30.5% (149) 9.8% (48)



Entertainment & catering 5.1% (25)



9.0% (44)



Others 34.6% (169)

Source: World Bank Data base - Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration



¹ FIC: Number of Foreign Investment Certificates issued by the Foreign Investment Division of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration.

² CAGR: Compound annual growth rate

Some successful investment stories



GPPOL

- Papua New Guinea Agribusiness • US\$79.6 million | 1,500 jobs
- Palm oil project in Eastern Guadalcanal covering 6,900+ hectares, in partnership with small local landowners. It includes plantations, crude oil extraction and kernel processing.



SOLTUNA

- Singapore Fisheries
- US\$36.5 million | 1,822 jobs
- Tuna processing and preservation facility producing frozen loins, canned tuna, and fishmeal for regional and international markets.

SOLTUNA



Heritage Park Hotel

- Papua New Guinea Tourism
 - •US\$18.2 million | 165 jobs
- 4-star hotel offering accommodation, dining, event catering, and entertainment services.



CCECC South Pacific Ltd

- China Construction
- US\$1.2 million | 159 jobs
- Building and civil construction with engineering services, producing gravel, ready-mix concrete, sand, and bricks, plus wholesale trade of construction materials.



Solomon Isl. Commodities Private

- Singapore Agrobusiness
- US\$2,4 million | 60 jobs
- Manufacturer and exporter of crude coconut oil and processed copra meal for domestic use and international markets.



BNBM Homecenter

- Papua New Guinea Wholesale & retail • US\$1,2 million | 36 jobs
- A one-stop shop combining wholesale and retail supermarket with a home center, plus wholesale distribution of construction materials.



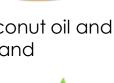


Note: Investment amounts and job creation figures are estimates provided by companies in their Foreign Investment Registration Certificates (FIRC).

Source: Invest Solomon (Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labour and Immigration)





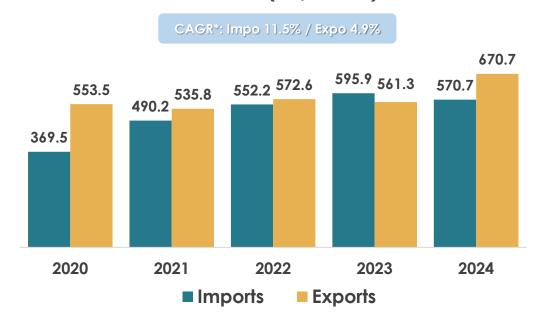




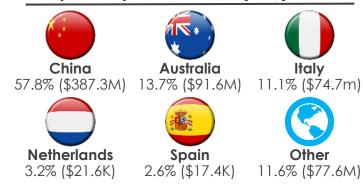
Solomon Island's international trade

- Rising trade balance: During the last 4 years, imports grew steadily on an average annual rate of 11.5%, while exports did it on 4.9%, reflecting rising domestic demand and economic activity.
- Trade balance surplus: Solomon Islands remains one of 3 Pacific countries with a trade balance surplus, alongside PNG and Micronesia.
- **Top export destinations:** China, Australia and Italy stand out as top 3 destinations for Solomon Islands' exports, accounting over 82% of the flows.
- **Leading import providers:** China, Singapore and Australia emerge as the top 3 sources of Solomon Islands' imports, accounting for over 68% of the flows.

Solomon Islands' Trade Balance of Goods. 2020-2024 (US\$ Million)



Exports by destination (US\$), 2024



Imports by origin (US\$), 2024

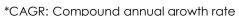


Indonesia

4.0% (\$22.9M)

Malaysia

4.3% (\$24.3M)



Source: www.TradeMap.com (Based on mirror statistics due to the absence of up-to-date official data)

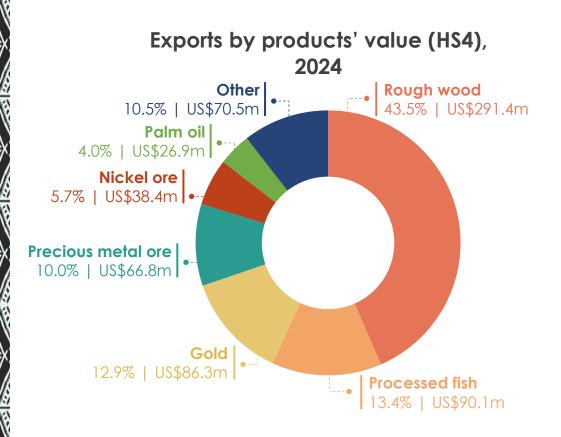


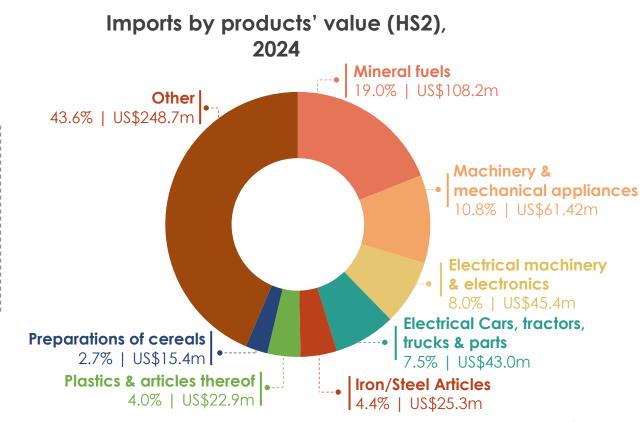


23.4% (\$133.4M)

Solomon islands' international traded goods

- Concentrated export mix: Rough wood is the top exported product, accounting for 43.5% of export flows, followed far behind by Processed fish (13.4%) and Gold (13.4%). Together the top 3 products represent 70% of total exports.
- **Diverse import portfolio**: Wide range of products, with Mineral fuels, Machinery & mechanical appliances, and Electrical machinery & electronics standout as the top 3, accounting for over 37% of the import flows.





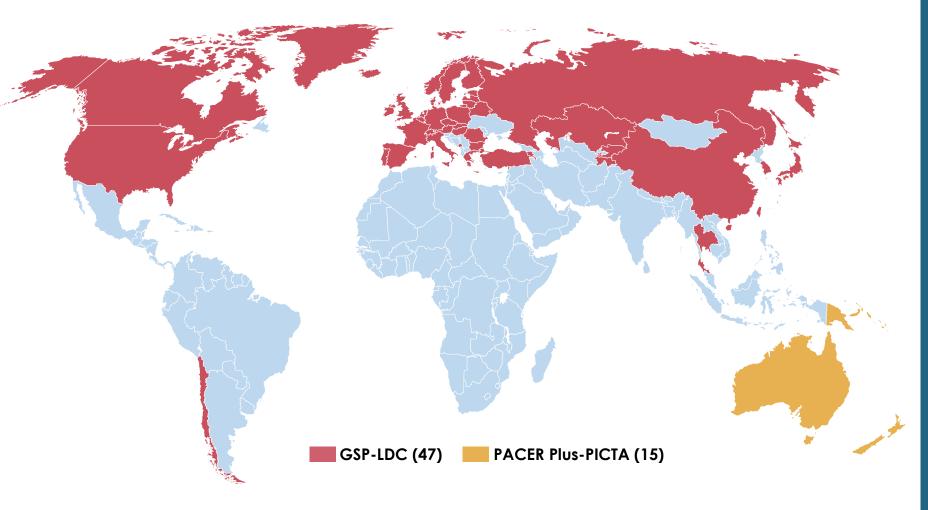


Strategic connectivity with preferential solomons market access



Strategic export platform

Preferential market access to 2.9+ billion consumer in 62 countries



GSP – LDC countries: Armenia, Belarus, Canada, Chile, China, European Union, Iceland, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Taipei, Turkey, United Kingdom and USA*.

PACER Plus-PICTA countries: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

Source: MacMap.org

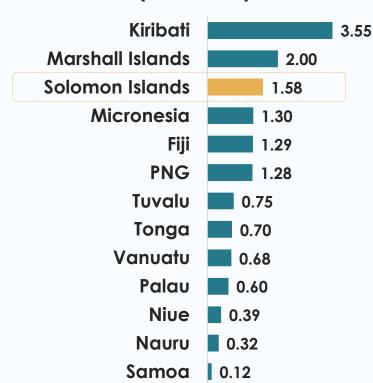
- Preferential access to key global markets through GSP-LDC: Dutyfree and quota-free access to major economies in 4 continents through the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for Least Developed Countries (LDC), enhancing export competitiveness.
- Regional trade advantage in the Pacific: Access 15 Pacific Island countries, including Australia and New Zealand, under PACER Plus and PICTA free trade agreements, strengthening regional market integration.
- Globally connected as a WTO
 member: World Trade
 Organization member since 1996,
 ensuring integration into the
 global trading system and
 fostering transparent, rules-based
 trade that builds investor
 confidence.

Solomon Islands' Exclusive Economic Zone

Vast opportunity in blue economy

• 3rd largest exclusive economic zone in the Pacific region and 23rd in the world, covering 1.58 million km² of marine territory, creating opportunities for fisheries, aquaculture, and ocean-based industries, positioning the country as a leading blue economy destination.

EEZ Area Pacific Island States (Million km²)





Solomon Islands connectivity by air



Accessible by air: With over 15 direct weekly flights to 4 international destinations, the Solomon Islands ensures reliable connectivity within the South Pacific region.



Main international entry point: Honiara International Airport (HIR) in Guadalcanal Province serves as the Solomon Islands' primary gateway and only fully operational international airport. Munda International Airport is designated international but currently serves only domestic flights.



Domestic connectivity: Over 20 additional domestic airports and airfields facilitate travel between the islands of Solomon Islands, with flights operated mainly by Solomon Airlines.



Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea





Solomon Islands' maritime connectivity



The Solomon Islands Ports Authority (SIPA) manages the ports of Honiara and Noro, the 2 primary entry points for international shipping in the country.



Honiara Port: Solomon Islands' main trade gateway. It features container, bulk cargo, and oil terminals, a deep-water wharf and passenger jetty. Through its Green Port program, it targets carbon neutrality by 2030.

The port offers storage for up to 1,000 containers and has 2 berths capable of handling vessels up to 150 m in length with 11.5 m depth.



Shipping network: 3 international shipping lines provide direct overseas connections to 6 countries across the region.



Inbound direct connections to Honiara Port





Hong Kong, Port Moresby, China Lae & Rabaul, PNG



Suva & Port Lautoka, Fiji Outbound direct connections from Honiara Port



Port Klang, Malaysia



Santo, Vanuatu



Sydney, Australia



Suva, Fiji

Lae, PNG



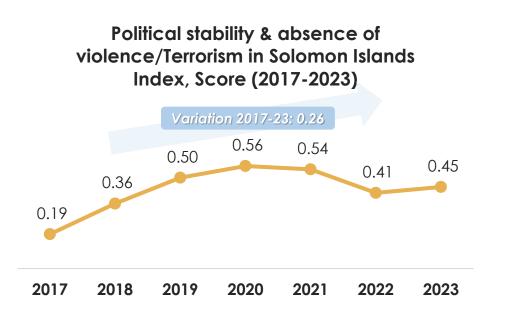
Business environment and tax incentives



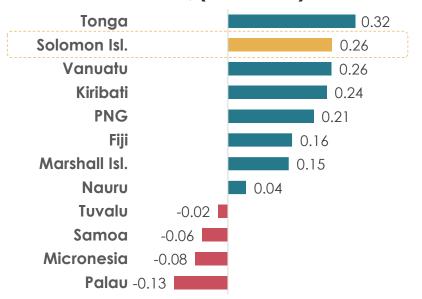
A country committed to peace and stability

Rapid improvement positioning it as a top reformer

- **Growing stability**: Despite its low ranking*, Solomon Islands has nearly double it's Political stability & absence of violence score, rising from 0.19 in 2017 to 0.45 in 2023, creating a safer and more predictable environment for investors.
- **Regional progress leader**: With a 0.26-points gain, Solomon Islands ranks as the 2nd fastest-improving country in the Pacific region, showcasing its strong commitment to reform and stability.



Political stability & absence of violence/Terrorism Score Variation, (2017-2023)



Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism: Perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

* By 2023 Solomon ranked 12th among the 13 Pacific countries.

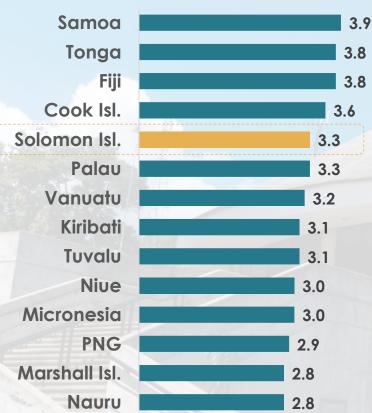
Source: The World Bank Database (https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#)



Among the Pacific's top policy performers (1/2)

ADB's Country Performance Assessment (CPA)







Solid regional position: Solomon Islands ranks 5th among 14 Pacific Island states in ADB's Policy Performance Index, reflecting solid policy foundations and regional competitiveness.



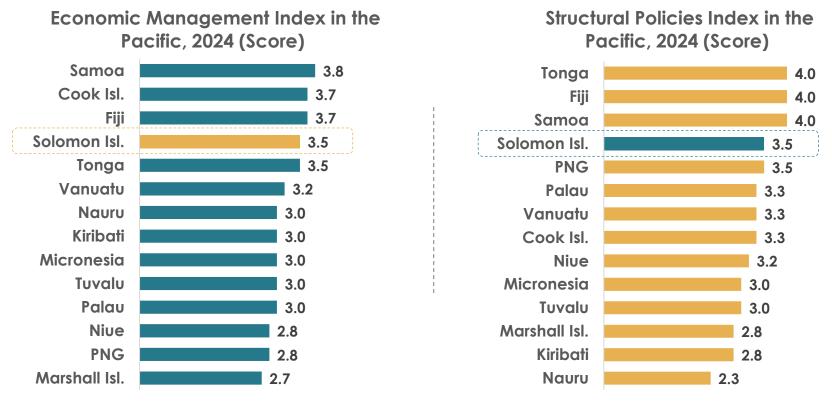
Investor confidence: With strong frameworks in economic management, structural reforms, and governance, Solomon Islands create a stable environment to strength investor trust.



Among the Pacific's top policy performers (2/2)

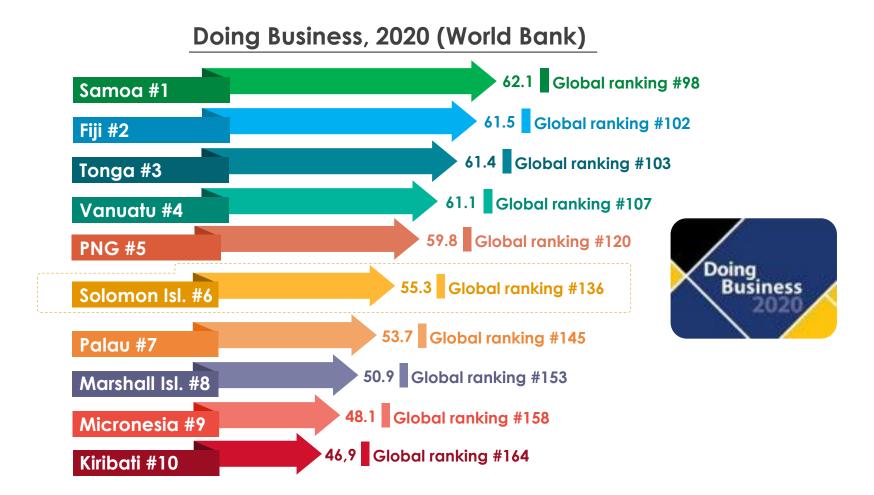
ADB's Country Performance Assessment (CPA)

- **Strong and reliable Economic Management:** It ranks 4th in the Pacific, reflecting disciplined fiscal policies and resilient macroeconomic framework. It also holds #1 in Debt Policy and Management¹ and #1 Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies² subindicators.
- **Strong Structural Policy Foundations**: Ranked 4th in the Pacific and leads in Financial Sector Development (#1) and performs well in Business Regulatory Environment (#4) subindicators, reinforcing a supportive financial system and proinvestment regulations.





Improving the business climate trough better regulation



- #6 in Doing Business ranking:
 Solomon Islands is positioned midrange among Pacific Island states in the World Bank's Doing Business Index 2020, reflecting steady progress in improving the regulatory environment and support for private sector activity.
- #4 in Protecting investors &
 Starting a business: It ranks 4th on both subindicators, reflecting stronger shareholder protections, improved governance safeguards, and a streamlined business registration process that enhance investor confidence and ease market entry.
- #1 in Paying taxes: It ranks 1st in the Pacific and #41 globally for Easy of Paying Taxes. This highlights a streamlined, costefficient system that reduces business burdens and strengthens investor confidence.

Notes: Higher score implies better position in the ranking. Doing Business 2020 was the last version created by the Word Bank. The new report called Business Ready (B-Ready 2024) only includes Vanuatu and Samoa from the Pacific Islands States.

Source: The World Bank Database Doing Business Report 2020 https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings?region=east-asig-and-pacific

Financial ecosystem in Solomon Islands

Key players



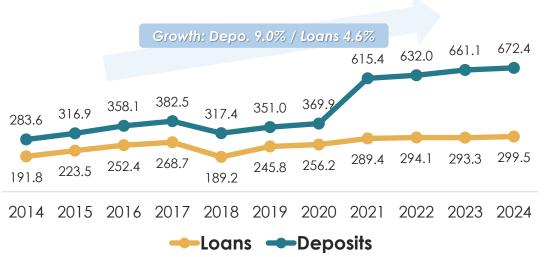


Banking growth and financial inclusion

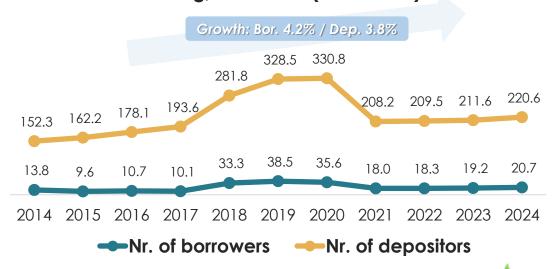
Expanding credit, deposits and access

- **Steady banking growth:** During the last decade (2014-2024) commercial banking system expanded consistently, with average annual growth of 9% in deposits reaching US\$672 million and 4.6% in loans (US\$299 million).
- **Expanding financial inclusion**: Despite COVID-19 impact, the number of borrowers grew at 4.2% average annually, surpassing 20,700 by 2024, while depositors increased by 3.8% annually reaching over 220,600.
- Rapid digital expansion: Mobile and internet banking transactions grew at an average annual rate of 21% over the last 5 years (2018-2024), surpassing US\$156 million, with 11,297 transactions per 1,000 adults in 2024.
- Opportunity for increasing access: By 2024, access reached 42.6 borrowers per 1,000 adults and 453 depositors per 1,000 adults, reflecting opportunities for broader participation in the banking system*.

Amount of deposits and loans in commercial banking, 2014-2024 (US\$ Million)



Number of depositors & borrowers in commercial banking, 2014-2024 (Thousands)



Growth: CAGR (compound annual growth rate)



 $^{^{}st}$ Before Covid19 there were 91.9 borrowers and 784 depositors per 1,000 adults.

Attractive tax incentives (1/4)

13 incentive packages to promote country growth



Manufacturing and Export-oriented goods

3–6 years income tax holiday with >25% local value added



\$10 million (US\$1.2 million)

5–10 years income tax holiday



Export and agriculture

 3–6 years income tax holiday + 150% deduction for promotion of agricultural, manufactured, or seafood exports.

 5–10 years income tax holiday for agriculture, livestock, reforestation, fisheries, and deep-sea operations.



Factory space

Write-offs for new or expanded factory space (40% first year, 5% thereafter)

Note: In addition to the incentives listed above, the Government of Solomon Islands also grant case-by-case tax incentives based on the sector, investment size, and expected contribution to national development.

Source: Foreign Investment Division



Attractive tax incentives (2/4)

13 incentive packages to promote country growth



Other income tax deductions

- 150% for inter-province transport of raw materials.
- 200% for professional training in higher education (local or overseas).



Depreciation allowances

- 5% Buildings, fixtures, bridges, wharves, boilers, and oil tanks.
- 25% Vessels, aircraft and plants.
- 100% Assets and cost of planting for coconut, cocoa and oil palm; livestock facilities; erosion control; and R&D expenses.
- 20% Annual capital expenditure in mining.
- 100% Special development assets benefiting the national interest (as approved by the Minister).



Loss Carry-Forward

- Business losses can be offset against future profits.
- No time limit, provided shareholding remains substantially the same.



Tourism projects

- 5-year income tax holiday
 + 2-year write-off on depreciable assets
 - 150% deduction for approved overseas promotion.

Note: In addition to the incentives listed above, the Government of Solomon Islands also grant case-by-case tax incentives based on the sector, investment size, and expected contribution to national development.

Source: Foreign Investment Division



Attractive tax incentives (3/4)

13 incentive packages to promote country growth



New Tourism Investments (#1) U\$\$2.4 million (\$BD\$20m)

- Tax free period: up to 10 years tax holiday for capital investment
- Trading loss tax offset: up to 5 years with ownership continuity
- Import duty exemption: 100% on all capital goods not available locally and renewable energy equipment.
- Accelerated depreciation: 20% deductible in any 5 of 7 years (excluding land).
- Self-generation & sale: hotels can generate their own electricity and sell excess to the grid.



New tourism investments (#2) US\$120,000 (SBD\$1m)

- Investment tax allowance: 55% of capital expenditure deductible against tourism income. Applies to renovations, refurbishments, and extensions.
- Trading loss tax offset: up to 5 years with ownership continuity.
- Import duty and good & service tax exemption: 100% on building materials, furnishings, equipment, and room amenities not made locally. 5% duty on water sports equipment and heavy machinery (with reexport conditions).
- Accelerated depreciation: 20% allowance (excluding land) claimable in any 5 of 7 years.
- Electricity generation incentive: businesses can generate electricity and sell excess power to the grid.



Tourism joint venture incentives US\$1.8m (SBD\$15m)

• Extended Tax Incentive: Additional 5year income tax exemption for hotel developers or any Tourism-related Business with at least 25% local equity partnership.

Note1: In addition to the incentives listed above, the Government of Solomon Islands also grant case-by-case tax incentives based on the sector, investment size, and expected contribution to national development.

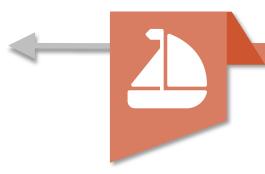
Note2: Investment amounts refer to minimum investment requirement (excluding land cost).

Source: Tourism Investment Package 2017



Attractive tax incentives (4/4)

13 incentive packages to promote country growth



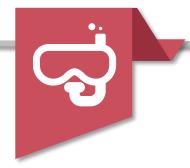
Marine & dive tourism investments U\$\$240,000 (SBD\$2 million)

- •Investment tax allowance: 55% of total capital expenditure deductible against tourism business income.
- •Tourism cruise vessel: 100% capital expenditure on vessel purchase deductible against future income; unused allowance after 3 years can offset income from other marine or tourism activities.
- Dive equipment exemption: 100% duty and good tax exemption on imported specialized dive equipment.



Aviation incentives Us\$605,000 (SBD\$5 million)

- •Import duty and goods & service tax exemption: 100% exemption on aviation fuel.
- Aircraft investment allowance: 55% of aircraft purchase cost deductible against future business income.



Existing tourism operators US\$2.4m (SBD\$20m)

- Income Tax Exemption: Up to 5 years tax holiday for facility upgrades, renovations, or expansion to meet Tourism Minimum Standards.
- Import Duty Exemption: Up to 100% on building materials and furniture for required upgrades.
- Renewable Energy Incentive: 100% duty exemption on renewable energy equipment for tourism facilities under the Upgrade Program.
- Marketing Deduction: 150% tax deduction on expenses for overseas marketing and promotion programs.

Note1: In addition to the incentives listed above, the Government of Solomon Islands also grant case-by-case tax incentives based on the sector, investment size, and expected contribution to national development.

Note2: Investment amounts refer to minimum investment requirement (excluding land cost).

Source: Tourism Investment Package 2017



Special Economic Zones (1/2)

Regime basic definitions



Definition

Designated area approved by the SEZ Authority to promote investment diversification, job creation, and sustainable provincial development in agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, technology, and tourism.

Economic activities

- Export-oriented production
- Storage & processing of inbound goods and distribution of outbound goods
- Support service businesses
- Tourism & recreational developments (excluding casinos and gaming)

Prerequisites

- Official designation: Area must be approved as a SEZ by the Authority and Cabinet.
- Financial capacity: Investors must demonstrate adequate funding and technical expertise.
- Minimum capital: Foreign investors required at least US\$ 5 million investment.
- **Compliance:** Projects must meet environmental, social, and labor standards.
- Policy alignment: The proposal must fit within the National SEZ Plan and contribute to exports, jobs, and economic growth.



Special Economic Zones (2/2)

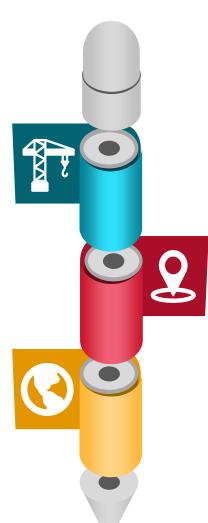
Incentives for 3 type of SEZ

Infrastructure development

- Duty- and tax-free imports of machinery, equipment, and construction materials.
 - Duty-free import of one admin vehicle, ambulances, firefighting equipment/vehicles, and up to 2 staff buses.
- 10-year corporate tax holiday, plus exemptions on rent and dividends and stamp duties on transactions and property transfers.
 - Automatic visas/work permits up to 5 foreign staff during start-up (4 years).
 - Sales tax exemption on utilities.

Producing for export markets

- Access to the export credit guarantee scheme.
- Duty- and tax-free imports of raw materials and capital goods.
 - 10-year corporate tax holiday, with exemptions on rent, dividends, and provincial levies.
- 10-year exemption from PAYE tax on foreign staff salaries and benefits.
 - Duty-free import of vehicles, ambulances, firefighting equipment, and staff buses.
- Business visa on arrival (up to 3 months), plus up to 5 automatic permits for start-up staff.
 - Remittance of proceeds upon sale or liquidation.



Production for customs territory

- Tax & duty relief on raw materials, capital goods, and equipment
- 10-year withholding exemptions on foreign loan interest, royalties, fees and dividends
- Duty-free import of one admin vehicle, one ambulance, firefighting equipment, and up to two staff buses.
- Business visas on arrival for key staff (up to 2 months), and up to 5 automatic work permits during start-up (4 years)
- Free repatriation of profits, dividends, loan repayments, and liquidation proceeds in foreign currency.
- 10-year exemption from PAYE tax on foreign staff salaries and benefits
- Access to reliable services within SEZs.



Portfolio of investable tourism sites

60+ legally-registered sites ready for investment in the Western Province



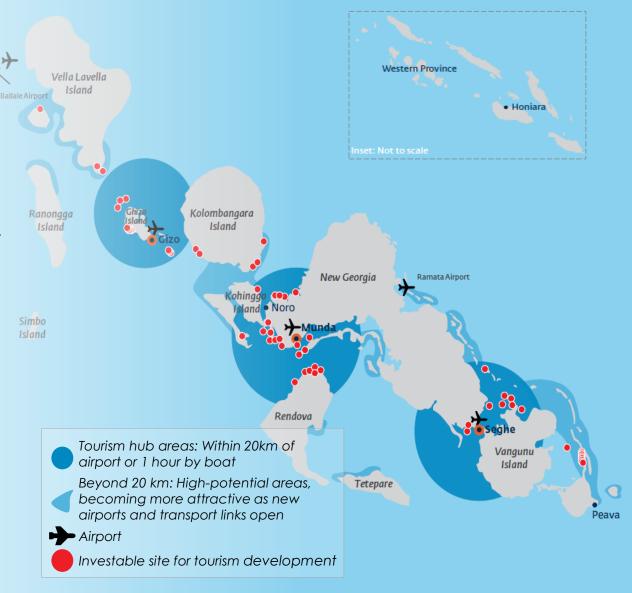
Ready-to-use land portfolio with clear titles and reliable detailed profiles (location, size, tenure, attractions, tourism potential, and challenges).



Accessible and pre-assessed sites within 20 km of airports or one hour by boat, evaluated for tenure clarity, tourism appeal, and environmental & social risks, giving investors early insight into opportunities and challenges.



3 strategic hubs anchor the portfolio: <u>Gizo</u> with world-class diving and WWII heritage sites, <u>Munda</u> with an international airport and lagoon attractions, and <u>Seghe</u> as the gateway to Marovo Lagoon and eco-tourism opportunities.



Strong and reliable legal framework for investors



- National Development Strategy 2016-35
- Investment Foreign Investment Act 2005/2006 and amendment 2009
- regulation Foreign Investment Regulation 2005 and amendment 2016
 - Investment Policy and Promotion Strategy 2023-2043



- ACP EU Samoa Agreement (2023)1
- PACER Plus (2017)²
- investment Cotonou Agreement (2000)1
- agreements SPARTECA (1980)²
 - IFD Agreement³



- **No expropriation**, except for public purpose with fair compensation.
- Equal treatment for all foreign investors.
- Free and prompt transfer of funds related to the investment, in freely convertible currency.



¹ ACP - EU Samoa Agreement: African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (77 states) - European Union (28 states). Status "signed". It includes same states from Coconut agreement which status is "in forced".

² Pacer Plus: Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus (14 Pacific states). Status "in forced". It includes same states from SPARTECA which status is "in forced".

³ IFD: Investment Facilitation for Development Agreement (World Trade Organization Joint Statement Initiative with 127 states). Status "in negotiation". Source: UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub (https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/country-navigator/199/solomon-islands)

Constrained economic activities for foreign investors

Reserved List: Only for Solomon Islands citizens

Security services

Static guarding for offices/homes (< 20 employees)





Agriculture & natural resources

- Crop cultivation, livestock farming, and gathering wild forest products for the domestic market
- Small timber milling (≤2,500 m³/year)

Personal & domestic services

Laundry (non-hotel), domestic help, office/lawn cleaning (not associated with hotels)



Domestic-oriented and small-scale activities



Retail & trade

- Retail of household goods (premises < 200 m²)
- Market vending and roadside stalls

Transport & logistics

- Bus, taxi, and hire-car operations
 - Customs clearing agent





Tourism & handicrafts

- Handcrafts and cultural artifacts
- Small restaurants/cafés (< 25 m², non-specialty)



7 Steps to set up a foreign investment business

Foreign Investment Registration Certificate (FIRC)

- Register online via Business Registry¹ (create an account), under MCILI.
- Complete online project application.
- Pay registration fee at Ministry of Finance
 Treasury (MFT) SBD\$2,400 US\$290.
- •5 working days to process.

Obtain Tax Identification Number (TIN)

- Fill-in and submit the application via email or in person at the Inland Revenue Division².
- •No fee.
- •Up to 3 working days.

Residence (stay) permit

- Applies for any foreign staying over 90 days.
- •Complete the form at the Immigration Division⁴ under the MCILI.
- •Fee SBD\$1,500-2,000 (US\$180-240)
- •Up to 4 weeks.

Sectoral business license

Sectoral licenses apply for projects on: Fisheries, mining, liquor, transport tourism, environmental, etc.



Incorporate the enterprise with "Company Haus"

- •Incorporate the company online via Solomon Islands Business Registry¹
- Complete online company application.
- Pay registration fee at Government Treasury (SBD\$1,500 - US\$180).
- •5 working days to process.

Work permits

- Applies for any foreign employee.
- •Complete the form at the Commissioner of Labour³, under MCILI.
- •Fee between SBD\$355-1,300 (US\$43-158) depending on position duration.
- •2-4 weeks process.

Provincial business license

- Obtain from any provincial councils where the business will operate (e.g. Honiara City Council)
- Fee varies by province, scale & type of business SBD\$500-5,000 (US\$60-600)
- Valid for 1 year calendar.



Sources/links: 1 https://www.solomonbusinessregistry.gov.sb/ - 2 http://www.ird.gov.sb/Article.aspx?ID=609 - 3 https://www.labour.gov.sb/work-permt/ - 4 http://www.commerce.gov.sb/MCILI: Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Labor and Immigration.

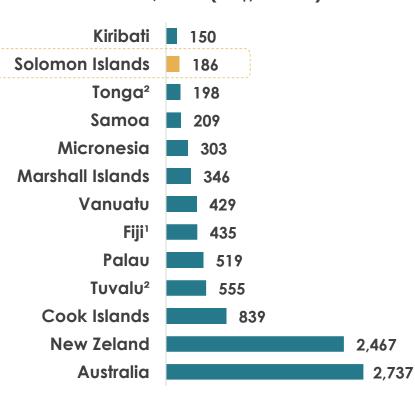
5 Competitive operational costs



2nd most competitive salaries in the Pacific

Investor-friendly and flexible labor laws

Monthly Minimum Wage in the Pacific, 2025 (US\$/Month)





US\$186 Monthly minimum wage

(SBD\$1,560/month)

- US\$0.86 (SBD\$7.2) per hour for workers in fishing and agriculture
- US\$0.95 (SBD\$8) per hour for workers in any other sector
- 12 salaries per year: No obligation for bonusses & allowances



12.5% for Social security

For National Provident Fund (SINPF), with 7.5% paid by the employer and 5% by the employee.

- Employers must withhold income tax under the PAYE system, based on taxable income and rates (0–35%).
- No separate payroll tax applies beyond PAYE and SINPF contributions.



45 hours per week working schedule

Commonly spread over five and a half or six days

- Overtime: 1.5x weekdays after standard hours, 2.0x Sundays & 2.0x Public holidays.
- Annual leave: 15 working days of paid annual leave after 1 year of continuous employment, 22 days of sick leave, and 12 weeks of maternity leave. Paid leave on national public holidays is mandatory.

Note 1: Average monthly salary corresponds 40 hours per week. Fiji and Solomon Islands are the exception with 45 hours per week.

Note2: Values only for reference. These may change according to exchange rate fluctuations or legislation updates. Salaries do not include mandatory social benefits.

¹ Minimum wages are set according to province, industry and skill level.

² There is no statutory minimum wage. Lowest average salary is used in stead.

Source: https://wageindicator.org/salary/minimum-wage/minimum-wages-per-country - https://www.salaryexplorer.com/#browsesalaries - https://www.rivermate.com/guides-https://www.globalexpansion.com/countrypedia



Utility costs overview

Understanding the costs of essential services



Electricity: US\$ 0.69 kW/h (avg.)

- Cheapest US\$0.30 kW/h Most expensive US\$0.81 kW/h.
- 81.3% of the population has electricity access (Pacific Islands average 91.6%).
- Over 9.7% of generation is renewable, mainly from solar source.

Average utility tariffs



Mobile data: US\$ 6.96 GB (avg).

- Cheapest US\$0.71 GB Most expensive US\$7.89 GB.
- 42.5% of the population has internet access (Pacific Islands average 59%).
- Well connected country with 1 operational submarine cable and another under construction.

Water: US\$ 1.52 m³/month (flat rate)

- Competitive prices, ranking below the Pacific Islands average of US\$2,2 per month
- 67.4% of the population is using at least basic drinking water services (Pacific Islands average 86.7%).

Electricity: The Pacific region is the most expensive in the world, averaging US\$0.35 kWh, excluding developed economies and overseas territories (values for 2021). Source: https://www.cable.co.uk/energy/worldwide-pricing/ - IRENA renewable capacity statistics 2024 – World Bank Database 2023

Mobile data: The Pacific is one of the most expensive in the world, averaging US\$3.72 per 1GB per 30 days (values 2023). Source: https://www.cable.co.uk/mobiles/worldwide-data-pricing - https://www.submarinecablemap.com/country/solomon-islands

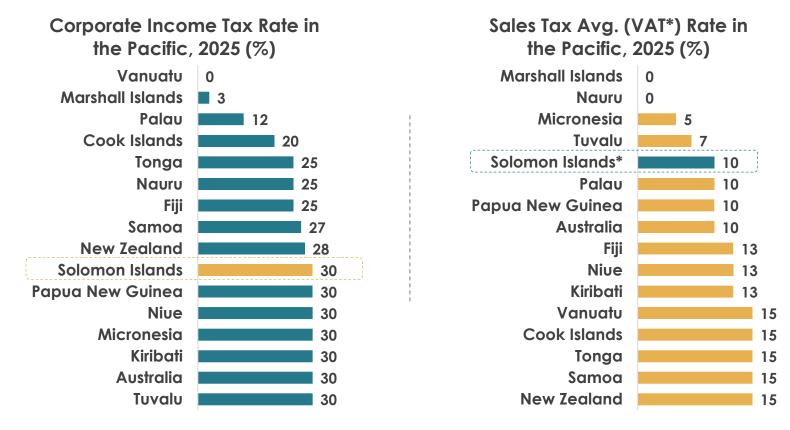
Water: Tariff based on a consumption of 15m3 per month. Average tariffs per country weighted by population served. Source: https://tariffs.ib-

net.org/sites/IBNET/VisualSearch/IndexCurrentUSD?RegionId=2&Weight=0&ServiceId=2&Yearid=0&perPage=50



Consistent and reliable tax framework

- Standard corporate tax rate of 30%, aligned to most of the Pacific states including Australia.
- Competitive Sales Tax* (VAT) rate of 10%, below the average rate in the region, ensuring a
 favorable tax environment.



(*) In Solomon Islands VAT it is called Goods Tax and it is 10% for locally produced goods and 15% for imported. Exempt: Education, medical, and exports.

Note1: Income tax by type of activity: Resident company 30%, non-resident company 35%, income from contracting 7.5%, outward income from ships/aircrafts 15%, insurance premium 7.5%, pole & line fishermen 10%, purse seiner fishermen 15%, lease of equipment 15%, and film rental 5%.

Note2: Other taxes: Dividend Withholding Tax (30% on dividends to non-residents and 20% on to residents. Dividends are deductible from company income); Services Tax (5% on professional services); Turnover Tax (0.5% of gross income if company reports no profit or loss. Final tax, not offset later. Exempt for companies with tax incentives); Withholding Tax (15% on interest and royalties paid to non-residents).

Note3: Rates for other countries are only for reference. They may vary according to company's sector, revenue, size, new legislation, etc.

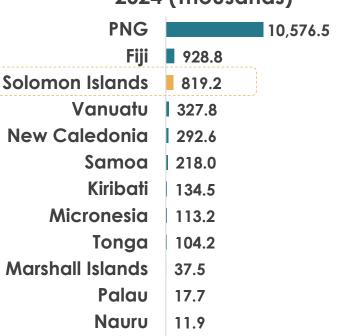
Source: Tax Foundation (https://taxfoundation.org/data/all/global/corporate-tax-rates-by-country-2024/) - VatCalc (https://www.vatcalc.com/vat-rates/)





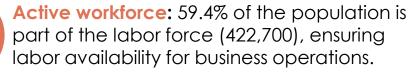
Dynamic and youthful workforce





9.6

Large population: 3rd largest in the Pacific region with over 819,200 people, providing a sizable domestic market and workforce.



Rapid growth: 2.38% annual average over the last 5 years, above Pacific Islands (1.17%), World (0.92%), and East Asia & Pacific (0.24%).

Young demographic: 64% of the population is under 30 (highest in the Pacific), offering a young, trainable workforce and a growing consumer base.

Labour force: population between 15-67 years old.

Tuvalu

Note: Solomon Islands, as most of the Pacific Island States, faces challenges in labor availability due to ongoing outward migration, as many locals take up employment opportunities overseas, particularly through seasonal worker schemes.

Source: The World Bank Database (https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#)



Educated and energized population



Significant education investment: Solomon Islands' government expenditure on education is 8.3% of GDP, exceeding the World 3.8%, East Asia & Pacific 3,4% averages (2023)



2 universities and 3 vocational training centers lead higher education in Solomon Islands



Solomon Islands National University (SINU)



Pacific's (USP)





Australia Pacific Training Coalition (APTC).







Regional leader in environmental preservation

Protecting nature, reducing emissions, and preserving heritage

UNESCO World Heritage Conservation Site

East Rennell is the world's largest raised coral atoll. It is renowned for its rich biodiversity and endemic species

Extensive forest coverage

90.1% of the country's land area is covered by forests, significantly higher than the Pacific island small states (68.7%), World (31.1%), and East Asia & Pacific (27.2%) averages for 2022

Strong environmental performance

Ranks #6 in the Pacific in the **Environmental Performance Index** (EPI 2024), with top performance ranking #2 in Climate change mitigation, and Air pollution control, after Vanuatu and Marshall Islands

Low green house gas emissions*

Solomon Islands emits only 0.9 t CO₂e per capita, far below the averages for Pacific island small states (2.7), World (6.4) and East Asia & Pacific (9.1) for 2023

Protected natural areas

2.4% of terrestrial and 0.1% of marine zones are designated as protected areas, supporting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience



Source: The World Bank Database

(https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators#) https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/ - https://epi.yale.edu/downloads/2024-epi-

report-20250106.pdf





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Mendana Avenue, P.O Box G26, Honiara -Solomon Islands



Facebook.com/sigMCILI/



ldawheyal@commerce.gov.sb
SiallyNgumi.Turanga@commerce.gov.sb



+(677) 20521

