K12 ACADEMICS — WORLD EDUCATION SERIES

Education Systems of Oceania

How school works across 14 countries — structure, exams, higher education & more, in plain English.



K12 ACADEMICS

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2026 EDITION

ABOUT THIS VOLUME

Education around the world.

This volume covers the education systems of **Oceania** — a two-page profile of each country, with structure, compulsory years, curriculum, exams, higher education and more. From K12 Academics, reaching 185 countries every month.

HOW EACH PROFILE WORKS

The left page introduces the system and its structure; the right page covers schools, curriculum, exams and higher education, with the key facts at a glance. Systems evolve, so each links to its full, updated guide online.



OCEANIA — 01 OF 14

Australia

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

Australia offers a globally recognized, English-language education system and is one of the world's leading destinations for international students — behind only the US and UK by enrolments in most years. Schooling is a shared responsibility: the national government sets overarching frameworks (the Australian Curriculum, the Australian...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Early years** — Non-compulsory (Foundation/Prep/Kindy — names vary by state); participation is very high
- **Primary (Foundation to Year 6)** — Ages ~5–12
- **Secondary (Years 7–10)** — A common academic core; Year 10 marks the end of compulsory schooling in most states
- **Senior secondary (Years 11–12)** — Leads to a state Senior Secondary Certificate of Education and, for university applicants, the ATAR

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

- **School year** — Runs late January/February to December (Southern Hemisphere), in four terms
- **Language** — English (bilingual and language programs exist)
- **To reach university** — Students complete Year 12 for their certificate and ATAR
- **Sectors** — Government, Catholic, and independent schools all follow the national curriculum framework

AT A GLANCE

Language	English
Compulsory	Ages 6–17
Structure	Primary + Sec.
School year	Jan/Feb – Dec
University entry	ATAR
Currency	Dollar (AUD)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most Australian students attend government (public) schools , run by each state or territory and free or low-cost for citizens and permanent residents (though "voluntary contributions" and costs for materials are common). Government schools educate the majority of students, and all schools — government or non-government — must deliver...

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Australia has an unusually large non-government sector : Catholic systemic schools and independent (private) schools , many receiving some government funding. A significant number offer the International Baccalaureate (IB) as an alternative to the state Year 12 certificate. Independent, faith-based, and international schools are common...

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Fiji

EDUCATION IN FIJI

Fiji, a Pacific island nation, runs a British-influenced education system with English as the main medium of instruction, alongside iTaukei (Fijian) and Fiji Hindi . Literacy is high, education has been made tuition-free through secondary school, and Fiji is the regional hub for higher education in the South Pacific.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary (Years 1–8)** — Ages ~6–13
- **Secondary (Years 9–13)** — Leading to national examinations and university entry

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Basic education is compulsory and free — the government provides tuition-free schooling through to Year 13 — beginning around age 6. The school year runs roughly January to December .

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most students attend government and government-aided schools (many run by community, religious, or cultural organizations with state support), with instruction in English. Fiji has worked to expand access across its many islands.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Fiji has a private and faith-based school sector , concentrated around Suva and Nadi, offering alternatives to the public system.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	English · iTaukei · Fiji Hindi
Compulsory	Basic education
Structure	8 + 5
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	Univ. of the South Pacific
Currency	Dollar (FJD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , taught in English, with iTaukei and Hindi also part of schooling, reflecting Fiji's multicultural society.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

National examinations mark the secondary path, including the Fiji Year 12 Certificate and the Fiji Year 13 Examination , which govern progression and university entry.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Fiji is the headquarters of the University of the South Pacific (USP) — one of only a few regional universities in the world , jointly owned by twelve Pacific Island nations and serving the whole region from its main campus in Suva. Fiji also hosts the Fiji National University (FNU) and the University of Fiji, making it the education...

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Kiribati

EDUCATION IN KIRIBATI

Kiribati, a Pacific nation of low-lying atolls, runs a British-influenced education system with English as an official language and Gilbertese (te taetae ni Kiribati) as the everyday language and medium of early instruction. The system is shaped by the country's small size and dispersed geography, and higher education is provided largely...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — The foundation stage, taught initially in Gilbertese
- **Junior and senior secondary** — With English increasingly the medium of instruction

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Primary education is compulsory and free , and the government has worked to expand access across the islands. The school year runs roughly January to December .

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public and church-run schools . Delivering education across widely scattered atolls is a central challenge, and Gilbertese is used in early grades before a shift toward English.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church organizations run a share of schools in Kiribati, alongside government provision; the private sector is otherwise small.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	English · Gilbertese
Compulsory	Primary
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	USP · KIT
Currency	Australian $ (AUD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers English, Gilbertese, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with early instruction in Gilbertese moving toward English in later grades.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Secondary examinations are linked to regional (Pacific) qualifications , and higher study typically continues through the regional university system.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Kiribati does not have a full national university; higher education is provided mainly through a University of the South Pacific (USP) campus in Tarawa, alongside the Kiribati Institute of Technology and teacher training. Many students continue their studies in Fiji, Australia, or New Zealand.

HOMESCHOOLING

Homeschooling is not an established route ; education is school-based.

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OCEANIA — 04 OF 14

Marshall Islands

EDUCATION IN MARSHALL ISLANDS

The Marshall Islands, a Pacific nation of atolls in free association with the United States, runs a US-influenced education system using Marshallese and English . Its close ties to the US — through the Compact of Free Association — shape both schooling and the paths students take afterward, since Marshallese citizens can live, study, and...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Elementary** — The primary stage, taught with Marshallese and increasing English
- **Secondary** — US-style high school, leading toward college

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 14 , and public schooling is free. The school year runs roughly August to June , on a US-style calendar.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public schools , with Marshallese used in early grades and English increasingly the medium higher up. Delivering education across scattered atolls is a central challenge.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church-run and private schools operate alongside public schools, particularly on the main atolls.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	**Marshallese · English**
Compulsory	**Ages 6–14**
Structure	**US-influenced**
School year	**Aug – June**
Higher ed	**College of the Marshall Islands**
Currency	**US Dollar (USD)**

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum, influenced by US models, covers Marshallese, English, mathematics, the sciences, and social studies , with a bilingual approach in early grades.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Assessment follows US-influenced and local approaches; students aiming for college often continue their studies in the US.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on the College of the Marshall Islands (CMI) , along with a University of the South Pacific presence. Because of the Compact of Free Association , many Marshallese students continue their education in the United States (with sizable communities in Hawaii and Arkansas).

HOMESCHOOLING

Homeschooling is not an established route ; education is school-based.

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OCEANIA — 05 OF 14

Micronesia

EDUCATION IN MICRONESIA

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) — a Pacific nation of four states across many islands, in free association with the United States — runs a US-influenced education system using English alongside local languages (such as Chuukese and Pohnpeian). Its ties to the US shape schooling and the paths students take afterward, since FSM...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Elementary** — The primary stage, taught with local languages and English
- **Secondary** — US-style high school, leading toward college

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 14 , and public schooling is free. The school year runs roughly August to June , on a US-style calendar.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public schools , with local languages used in early grades and English higher up. Delivering education across FSM's four states and scattered islands is a central challenge.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church-run and private schools operate alongside public schools on the main islands.

AT A GLANCE	
Languages	English + local
Compulsory	Ages 6–14
Structure	US-influenced
School year	Aug – June
Higher ed	College of Micronesia
Currency	US Dollar (USD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum, influenced by US models, covers English, local languages, mathematics, the sciences, and social studies , with a bilingual approach in early grades.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Assessment follows US-influenced and local approaches; students aiming for further study often continue in the US or at regional colleges.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on the College of Micronesia-FSM (COM-FSM) , with campuses across the states. Because of the Compact of Free Association , many FSM students continue their education in the United States (including Guam and Hawaii).

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is limited , delivered through a small number of programs with government and US-supported resources.

READ THE FULL MICRONESIA GUIDE
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OCEANIA — 06 OF 14

Nauru

EDUCATION IN NAURU

Nauru — the world's smallest island republic — runs an Australian-influenced education system using Nauruan and English . The system is shaped by the country's tiny size, and higher education is provided through regional and overseas institutions.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — The foundation stage, in Nauruan and English
- **Secondary** — Following an Australian-influenced model

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 16 and free. The school year runs roughly January to December , on an Australian-style calendar.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Nauru's children attend a small number of government schools , with Nauruan used in early grades and English higher up. The country's size means the whole system is compact and centrally run.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Given the size, there is little private-school provision; education is overwhelmingly public.

AT A GLANCE	
Languages	Nauruan · English
Compulsory	Ages 6–16
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	USP · abroad
Currency	Australian $ (AUD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum, influenced by Australia, covers English, Nauruan, mathematics, sciences, and social studies .

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Assessment follows Australian-influenced approaches; students continuing to higher education typically study through regional institutions or abroad.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Nauru does not have its own university; higher education is provided through a University of the South Pacific (USP) presence and by studying abroad, particularly in Australia and Fiji.

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is very limited , delivered through a small number of programs with regional support.

READ THE FULL NAURU GUIDE
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New Zealand

EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand runs a well-regarded, English-language education system — with a strong and growing place for te reo Māori (the Māori language) and Māori-medium schooling, reflecting the country's bicultural foundation. Its distinctive senior-school qualification is the flexible, standards-based NCEA , its universities rank well...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary & intermediate (Years 1–8)** — Ages ~5–12
- **Secondary (Years 9–13)** — Ages ~13–18, with the NCEA taken in the senior years (11–13)

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from age 6 to 16 (most children start at 5). Public schooling is free for citizens and residents, and the school year runs roughly late January/February to December (Southern Hemisphere), in four terms.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most students attend free state schools , alongside state-integrated schools (often faith-based, publicly funded) and private schools. Schools have considerable autonomy under locally elected boards, within a national curriculum framework.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	English · Māori
Compulsory	Ages 6–16
Structure	Yrs 1–8 + 9–13
School year	Jan/Feb – Dec
University entry	NCEA
Currency	Dollar (NZD)

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

New Zealand has private (independent) schools and international schools, some offering Cambridge or IB qualifications as alternatives to NCEA, concentrated in the main cities.

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The New Zealand Curriculum (and Te Marautanga o Aotearoa for Māori-medium schools) covers English, mathematics, science, social sciences, the arts, languages, and health/physical education , with an emphasis on key competencies and, increasingly, New Zealand history and te reo Māori.

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

New Zealand supports inclusive education , integrating students with additional needs into mainstream schools with learning support, alongside specialist services and schools.

READ THE FULL NEW ZEALAND GUIDE
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Palau

EDUCATION IN PALAU

Palau, a Pacific island nation in free association with the United States, runs a US-influenced education system using Palauan and English . Its close ties to the US shape schooling and the options students have afterward, since Palauan citizens can live, study, and work in the US.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Elementary** — The primary stage, in Palauan and English
- **Secondary** — US-style high school, leading toward college

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 17 , and public schooling is free. The school year runs roughly August to June , on a US-style calendar.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public schools , with Palauan used in early grades and English higher up.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church-run and private schools operate alongside public schools.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	Palauan · English
Compulsory	Ages 6–17
Structure	US-influenced
School year	Aug – June
Higher ed	Palau Community College
Currency	US Dollar (USD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum, influenced by US models, covers English, Palauan, mathematics, the sciences, and social studies , with a bilingual approach in early grades.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Assessment follows US-influenced and local approaches; students continuing to higher education often study at Palau Community College or in the US.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on Palau Community College (PCC) . Because of the Compact of Free Association , many Palauan students continue their education in the United States (including Guam and Hawaii).

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is limited , delivered through a small number of programs with US-supported resources.

READ THE FULL PALAU GUIDE
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Papua New Guinea

EDUCATION IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea (PNG) — the most linguistically diverse country in the world, with over 800 languages — runs an education system with English as the official medium, alongside Tok Pisin and Hiri Motu as national lingua francas. The system is shaped by PNG's rugged geography and diversity, and the government has pursued free-education...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Elementary / early primary** — Often in a local language or Tok Pisin
- **Primary** — Shifting toward English
- **Secondary** — Lower and upper secondary, with national examinations at key grades

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Primary education is the focus of compulsory schooling , and the government has introduced free-education (fee-subsidy) policies to boost enrollment. The school year runs roughly January to December . Access is uneven given the country's terrain and dispersed population.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public and church-run schools (churches are major education providers in PNG), with early grades often in a local language and English becoming the medium higher up.

HOMESCHOOLING

Homeschooling is not an established route ; education is school-based.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	English · Tok Pisin
Compulsory	Primary
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	Univ. of PNG
Currency	Kina (PGK)

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

PNG has a private and international-school sector , concentrated in Port Moresby and larger centers.

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with a shift from local languages/Tok Pisin in early grades to English.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students sit national examinations at key grades (such as Grades 8, 10, and 12), which govern progression and university admission.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on the University of Papua New Guinea (UPNG) in Port Moresby and the PNG University of Technology in Lae, along with teacher and technical colleges. Many students also study in Australia.

READ THE FULL PAPUA NEW GUINEA GUIDE
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OCEANIA — 10 OF 14

Samoa

EDUCATION IN SAMOA

Samoa, a Pacific island nation, runs a British/New-Zealand-influenced education system using Samoan and English . Literacy is high, and education is provided through government, mission (church), and private schools, with higher education offered locally and through the regional university.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — Taught in Samoan and English
- **Secondary** — Leading to national and regional examinations

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 5 to 14 and free at the primary level. The school year runs roughly January to December .

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend government and mission (church-run) schools , with Samoan used in early grades and English increasingly the medium of instruction.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church organizations run many schools in Samoa, alongside government and a smaller number of private schools.

AT A GLANCE	
Languages	Samoan · English
Compulsory	Ages 5–14
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	National Univ. of Samoa
Currency	Tala (WST)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers Samoan, English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with early instruction in Samoan moving toward English.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students take national and regional (Pacific) examinations in secondary school, which govern progression and higher study.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on the National University of Samoa , along with a University of the South Pacific (USP) presence and teacher/technical colleges. Many students also study in New Zealand and Australia.

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is limited , delivered through a small number of programs with church and NGO involvement.

READ THE FULL SAMOA GUIDE
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Solomon Islands

EDUCATION IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Solomon Islands, a Melanesian nation in the Pacific with dozens of local languages, runs a British-influenced education system with English as the official medium and Pijin as the common lingua franca. The system is shaped by the country's scattered geography, and the government has pursued free-education policies to widen access.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — Taught with local languages/Pijin and increasing English
- **Secondary** — Junior and senior secondary, with national and regional examinations

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Primary education is the focus of compulsory schooling , and the government has introduced fee-subsidy policies to expand access. The school year runs roughly January to December . Access is uneven across the islands.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend public and church-run schools (churches are major education providers), with early grades often in Pijin or a local language and English becoming the medium higher up.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

The private-school sector is small; church organizations run many schools alongside government provision.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	English · Pijin
Compulsory	Primary
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	SINU · USP
Currency	Dollar (SBD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with a shift from local languages/Pijin to English.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students sit national and regional (Pacific) examinations in secondary school, which govern progression and higher study.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education centers on the Solomon Islands National University (SINU) , along with a University of the South Pacific (USP) presence and teacher/technical colleges. Many students also study in the region and abroad.

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is very limited , delivered through a small number of programs with church and NGO involvement.

READ THE FULL SOLOMON ISLANDS GUIDE
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Tonga

EDUCATION IN TONGA

Tonga, a Pacific island kingdom, runs a British/New-Zealand-influenced education system using Tongan and English . Tonga has an exceptionally strong education tradition — with very high literacy — and churches play a major role in schooling. Higher education is provided regionally and abroad.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — Taught in Tongan and English
- **Secondary** — Much of it church-run, leading to national and regional examinations

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 14 and free at the primary level. The school year runs roughly January to December .

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Tongan children attend government and church-run schools , with Tongan used in early grades and English increasingly the medium. Churches operate a large share of secondary schools.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church organizations run many of Tonga's schools, alongside government provision.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	**Tongan · English**
Compulsory	**Ages 6–14**
Structure	**Primary + Secondary**
School year	**Jan – Dec**
Higher ed	**USP · abroad**
Currency	**Pa'anga (TOP)**

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers Tongan, English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with early instruction in Tongan moving toward English.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students take national and regional (Pacific) examinations in secondary school, which govern progression and higher study.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Tonga does not have its own full university; higher education is provided through a University of the South Pacific (USP) presence, teacher and technical colleges, and by studying abroad — particularly in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji .

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is limited , delivered through a small number of programs with church and NGO involvement.

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OCEANIA — 13 OF 14

Tuvalu

EDUCATION IN TUVALU

Tuvalu, one of the world's smallest and lowest-lying island nations, runs a British/New-Zealand-influenced education system using Tuvaluan and English . The system is shaped by the country's tiny size, and higher education is provided regionally and overseas.

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — Taught in Tuvaluan and English
- **Secondary** — A small number of schools, leading to regional examinations

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Education is compulsory from about age 6 to 15 and free at the primary level. The school year runs roughly January to December .

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Tuvalu's children attend a small number of government and church schools , with Tuvaluan used in early grades and English higher up.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Given the size, there is little private provision; education is largely public and church-run.

AT A GLANCE	
Languages	Tuvaluan · English
Compulsory	Ages 6–15
Structure	Primary + Secondary
School year	Jan – Dec
Higher ed	USP · abroad
Currency	Australian $ (AUD)

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers Tuvaluan, English, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with early instruction in Tuvaluan moving toward English.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students take regional (Pacific) examinations in secondary school, which govern progression and higher study.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Tuvalu does not have its own university; higher education is provided through a University of the South Pacific (USP) presence and by studying abroad, particularly in Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia .

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is very limited , delivered through a small number of programs with regional support.

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OCEANIA — 14 OF 14

Vanuatu

EDUCATION IN VANUATU

Vanuatu, a Melanesian archipelago and one of the most linguistically diverse nations on earth, has three official languages — Bislama (a creole lingua franca), English , and French . Its most distinctive feature is a dual education system : schools teach in either English or French, a legacy of the country's joint British-French colonial...

STRUCTURE & STAGES

- **Primary** — Delivered in either English or French (with Bislama and local languages)
- **Secondary** — Junior and senior secondary, leading to national and regional examinations

COMPULSORY EDUCATION & ENROLMENT

Primary education is the focus of compulsory schooling , and the government has worked toward fee-free basic education. The school year runs roughly February to December . Access varies across the country's many islands.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most children attend government and church schools , in either the English-medium or French-medium stream . Unifying and coordinating the two systems has been a long-standing policy effort, with a shared national curriculum introduced in recent years.

PRIVATE & INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

Church organizations run many schools in Vanuatu, alongside government provision.

AT A GLANCE

Languages	**Bislama · English · French**
Compulsory	**Primary**
Structure	**Primary + Secondary**
School year	**Feb – Dec**
Higher ed	**USP · National Univ.**
Currency	**Vatu (VUV)**

CURRICULUM & LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

The curriculum covers English or French, mathematics, sciences, and social studies , with Bislama and local languages used, especially in early grades.

EXAMS & QUALIFICATIONS

Students take national and regional (Pacific) examinations in secondary school, which govern progression and higher study.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is provided through a University of the South Pacific (USP) campus, the newer National University of Vanuatu , and teacher/technical colleges. Many students also study abroad, especially in the region, Australia, New Zealand, and France.

SPECIAL EDUCATION & SUPPORT

Special-education provision is very limited , delivered through a small number of programs with church and NGO involvement.

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