In the paper an attempt was made to analyze fundamental factors which exert influence on political processes in Oceania. The following levels of geographical causality of political processes are offered: 1. vertical - position and quality of an element is determined by the quality of elements, situated in the same point. 2. horizontal - position and quality of an element is determined by its relations with other elements, i.e. its position in the element system. 3. mediate - elements which have spatial characteristic determine the quality of the element which lacks this characteristic. A detailed analysis of factors of vertical causality: geological, hydrological, atmospheric (climatic), political, economic, demographic, cultural etc. is provided in the paper. The impact of these factors on the states and territories of the region was asymmetric. The area of the region is regarded as a group of elements of three types: barriers, transmissive channels, and centers. The location of the center vs. barriers and transmissive channels is explained by the following regularities. The importance of the center rises in the following geographical configurations: 1. The center is located at the intersection of transmissive channels; 2. The center is located at the point of maximum convergence of transmissive channels; 3. The center is located at the point of channel direction change; 4. The center is located in line with two barriers between them; 5. The center is located in line with a barrier in close proximity to it; 6. The center is located on the border of two areas with different geographical characteristics. Centers are characterized by gravitation and its vectors, moreover there is a constant of gravitation between centers in the region, that is why the reinforcement of one center inevitably results in weakening of the other. So, the location of one center vs. the other centers is determined by balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces, influencing the center. In the conclusion it is stated that the political structure of Oceania is determined by geographical factors to a greater extent compared to other world regions, and it is proved by multiple examples provided.