

General Information

Geography

Niue is a single up-thrust coral atoll which, over many thousands of years has emerged in stages from the ocean as a result of tectonic activity. It is well known to be the highest atoll in the world – the highest point is 60 metres on the upper terrace and 30 metres on the lower terrace above sea level.

Niue is situated in Polynesia in the southwest Pacific Ocean at latitude 19' south and longitude 169' west. It is approximately 480 km east of Tonga, 930 km west of Rarotonga and 660 km south-east of Samoa.

Niue is made up of one island, which has a total land area of 100 square miles, equivalent to 259 square kilometres. Niue also has two reef atolls called Antiope to the north, and Beveridge to the east which are only visible above sea level at low tide.

History

Niue's first ancestors came into Niue as early as 700 AD from Samoa. According to some versions of Niue's history, subsequent arrivals came from Pukapuka and Tonga.

The voyage of the MV Endeavor on 20 June 1774 enabled Captain James Cook to explore Niue. Captain Cook called Niue "Savage Island" after meeting with a reception from Niuean warriors who had coloured their teeth with the red substance from the leaves of the plantain banana (**futi hulahula**). Cook thought the red teeth were an indication of cannibalism, as a result he named Niue "Savage Island".

Christianity was brought to Niue by the Reverend John Williams in 1830, a Niuean, Nukai Peniamina, in 1846 and Paulo a Samoan in 1849. The dissemination of the word of God eventually brought peace and harmony to the Niuean people, thus ending warfare amongst Niueans.

Niue became a British Protectorate in 1900 and was annexed to New Zealand in 1901 due to difficulties in the administration of policies from afar. A referendum regarding Niue's Constitutional future was held on 19 October 1974. The results supported the change to internal self-government in free association with New Zealand. The Niuean translation of Self Government is Pule Fakamotu, meaning for Niueans to lead, make decisions and do their own thing. Under the constitution New Zealand is responsible for Niue's defence, external affairs and for providing administrative assistance.

In August 1993 the New Zealand Representative Office was enhanced to full diplomatic status and became the New Zealand High Commission.

Climate

There are two distinct seasons in Niue, the hot, wet season from November to April, and the cool, dry season from May to October. The hot season is also the hurricane season. Most of the rainfall occurs during the hot season, often in torrential downpours. At this time, the temperature and humidity are high, the average temperature is 27° Celsius and the average rainfall is 240 millimetres. In contrast the cool the season is characterised by warm sunny days and cool nights, with a mean temperature of 24° Celsius and much lower rainfall of 100 millimetres. The average annual rainfall for Niue is 2000 millimetres of rainfall and the average annual temperature is 26° Celsius.

Population

The total population of Niue as at September 2001 - Census of Population and Housing - was 1788, with 897 males and 891 females. Total population consists of household population, institution population, moving population and overseas population.

Institution population includes those who were in hotels, motels and guest houses.

“Moving population” includes those who have no permanent dwellings and live on moving vehicles such as yachts.

Household population was 1736 with 867 males and 869 females. Institution population was 22 with 16 males and 6 females, consists of persons in hotels and guest houses. “Moving population” especially persons in yacht was 30 with 14 males and 16 females. Overseas population was 78 with 37 males and 41 females who were temporary overseas at the time of census. Average household size (ie: Number of persons per household) is 3.4.

- **Sex ratio** is 101 males per 100 females.
- **population density** of 6.9 persons per kilo meter square.
- The percentage of:
 - **young population** (ie: persons aged 0-14 years) is 30 percent.
 - **working age population** (ie: persons aged 15-59 years) is 56 percent
 - **older people** (ie: persons aged 60 years and above) is 14 percent.
- **Dependency ratio** (ie: the ratio of persons aged 0-14years & 60 years and above to persons age 15-59 years) is 78.9.
- **Median age** of Niue is 29 Years.
- **Crude birth rate** (CBR) is 18.5 per 1000 population.
- **Crude death rate** (CDR) is 7.8 per 1000 population.

- **Average annual number of births** (1997-2001) is 29.
- **Average annual number of deaths** (1997-2001) is 16 persons.
- **Total fertility rate** (TFR) is 3.04.
- **Life expectancy** at birth for both sexes, males and females are 70.1 years, 68.8 years and 71.2 years respectively.
- **Infant mortality rate** (IMR) is 29.4 per 1000 infant (infant means children under one year old).

Citizenship

Over eighty seven (87.2) percent of household population are New Zealand Niueans citizen, 4.3 percent are New Zealand Non-Niueans citizen, 3.2 percent are Tonga citizen, 1.5 percent are Tuvalu citizen, 1.4 percent are Fiji citizen and 2.4 percent are other citizens.

Decent/Ethnicity

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) Niuean (80.6 %) | (4) Half Niuean Half Pacific Islander (2.4 %) |
| (2) Pacific Islander (10.5 %) | (5) Half Niuean half Caucasian (1.6 %) and |
| (3) Caucasian (4.7 %) | (6) Asian (0.2 %) |

Religion

Niue is a predominantly Christian country and has many denominations. From the 2001 Census Ekalesia Niue is the main denomination with 62.96 percent of the population, then the Latter Day Saints with 9.10 percent before other denominations.

Marital Status

Among household population 15 years and above, about 53 percent are married people, 32 percent are never married, and less than 10 percent are widowed, divorced, separated and de facto.

Among male population, the percentages of never married in the age groups 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years are 100 percent, 78.2 and 41.7 percent respectively. Among females these percentages are 91.9 percent, 60 percent and 40.4 percent respectively.

Singulate Means Age at Marriage for both sexes, males and females are 26.5 years, 28.4 years and 24.5 years respectively .

Smoker/Drinker

Among household population 15 years and above, 74.5 percent are non-smoker, about 15 percent are casual smoker and about 10.5 percent are heavy smoker. Among male population these percentages are 65.9, 17.5 and 16.6 respectively. Among females these percentages are 82.8, 12.6 and 4.6 respectively.

Among household population 15 years and above, 52.6 percent are non-drinker, 43.4 percent are casual drinker and 4 percent are heavy drinker. Among males these percentages are 38.4, 53.9 and 7.7 respectively. Among females these percentages are 66.5, 33.2 and 0.3 respectively.

Economically active and not active

Among household population 15 years and above, about 62 percent are economically active and 38 percent are economically not active. Among males population these percentages are 75 and 25 respectively. Among females these percentages are 49 and 51 respectively.

Labour Force Participation

Among household population 15 years and above about 79 percent are in labour force and 21 percent are not in labour force. Among males these percentages are 81 and 19 respectively. Among females these percentages are 77 and 23 respectively .

Employed and Unemployed

Among household population 15 years and above, employment population ratio is 54.9 and Unemployment rate is 2.8. Among males, employment population ratio is 54.9 and unemployment rate is 2.5. Among females, employment population ratio is 45.1 and unemployment rate is 3.4

Occupation

Among household population 15 years and above, elementary occupation constitute the highest percentages with 35 percent. Among males this percentage is 36 percent and among females this percentage 33 percent.

Industry

Among household population 15 years and above, public administration constitute the highest percentage with 14.5 percent followed by whole sale/retail and Health social welfare with 10.9 percent. Among male population construction constitute the highest percentage with 17.3 percent followed by public administration with 14 percent. Among female population education constitute the highest percentage with 15.9 percent followed by public administration with 15.2 percent.

Employment Status

Among household population 15 years and above, Government constitute the highest percentage with 60 percent followed by self-employed 18 percent and then by private sector 17 percent. Among males these percentages are 61, 19 and 16 respectively. Among females these percentages are 59, 18 and 19 respectively .

Annual Income

A little over 53 percent of Niue population earned between 0-4999 New Zealand Dollars annually. This is followed by about 10 percent of the population earning between NZ\$5000-19999, while less than 4 percent of the population earned over NZ\$25000. In general the earnings of men were higher than those for women.

Household Size

Average household size of Niue according to 2001 census of population and housing is about 3.4 persons per household. The percentages of one person and two persons household member are higher in 2001 census than 1997 census, but percentages of 3 persons and above household members are lower in 2001 census than 1997 census.



"The Governor General visiting at the (old) wharf"

Courtesy of OKAKOA

Houses - Dwelling Type and Tenure of living quarters

There are 508 households (occupied dwellings of all types) in Niue recorded in the 2001 Census. Majority of dwellings are house type with 93 percent. 5.3 percent are flat type and only 1.4 percent of dwellings are kitset houses. Sixty eight (68) percent of household are owned by occupants, 13 percent are on loan without payment, 7.1 percent are rent or lease, 6.5 percent are buying on mortgage, 3.9 percent are free with job and only 1.2 percent of household pay nominal rent.

Household Amenities

In order to uphold the healthy living of the Niue community the emphasis on proper household amenities was observed. The findings resulted with 82.1 percent of household had flush toilet, 27.4

percent of household had water seal toilet, and 4.5 percent had sewage long drop. These toilets were kept for emergency purposes only i.e to be used in times of power failures which results in no water. There is no public sewage system in Niue. Individual households provided their own systems with 20.9 percent had non concrete sewage , 71.5 percent had sewage concrete septic tank and the rest shared the use of toilet facilities.

Main mean of cooking

With the availability of electricity to almost all houses 25.6 percent of the household uses electric stove, 19.3 percent uses gas stove, 12.4 percent uses gas elements, 12 percent uses open fire.

Sources of water supply

Fresh water is available to 100 percent households in Niue. About 75.4 percent of the household had piped public to tap in house, 72.6 percent had piped public to tap outside house, 13.6 percent had piped public to water tank, 40.9 percent had water tank fed by rain water and only 1.6 percent had water well.

Main means of hot water

Not all households has hot water systems. For those that has the benefit of using hot water, 31.1 percent used electricity for hot water, 3.5 percent used gas, 10.4 percent used solar energy booster, 6.5 percent used solar energy no booster, 1.6 percent used wood stove and 3.5 percent used other fuel .

Fishing Vessels

In Niue owning a fishing vessel is predominantly for the villages of the west coastal side (on the lower terrace and away from the trade winds - SE) extending from Avatele to Hikutavake with a few exceptions from other villages located on the eastern side. Out of 508 households recorded from the census 2001, 117 households owns 156 canoes, 55 households owned 84 outboard motors, 57 households owned 69 aluminium dinghy, 13 households owned 14 boats and only 1 household owned 2 inflatable dinghies.



Overseas arrivals and departures.

During the past twenty years migration has continued to deplete Niue's population at an alarming rate. With frequent occurrences each year of a negative net migration (departures exceeding arrivals) Niue's population has suffered a steep decline. However after the 1986 census, which shows the fastest decline rate (mean annual) of 6.6%, figures from subsequent censuses show that the extent of declining has slowed down and is now close to population stability. As of October 2002 the Niue Government in partnership with the New Zealand Government and Polynesian Airlines agreed for Polynesian Airlines to operate a 737 – 800 aircraft to fly direct from Niue to and from Auckland New Zealand with the hope to bring more visitors including Niueans living abroad.

Tourism

Niue was plagued with airline difficulties and this had a domino effect to the Tourism Industry and everything else associated with it. Tourist accommodation were numbered to 11 extending from Avatele to Namukulu. This year 2002 only 7 of them struggling to keep afloat. Small bars and restaurants which relies very much on tourists has to compete tremendously with the hotels for the few dollars on offer.

In 2001 and 2002 there were 2588 and 3155 arrivals to have visited Niue shores.

In the two years saw a total of 3491 (1407-2001 and 2084-2002) visitors. The newly formed agreement with Polynesian Airline to date has seen some positive changes to the number of visitors to visit Niue. Earnings from Tourism is estimated at \$180.00 per head, hence there was an estimated total earning of \$253,260.00 and \$375,120.00 respectively.

Constitution and Government

There is a Legislative Assembly known locally as *Fono Ekepule*. It has 20 members, 14 elected from the 14 village constituencies, and 6 elected by all constituencies for the general seats. The Legislative Assembly elects the Premier and the Premier selects 3 other members of the assembly to form the Cabinet of Ministers. As at April 2002 the elected representatives and their portfolios were as follows:



Executive Authority: **Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II**
Represented by:
The Governor General of New Zealand

Premier:
(Portfolios)

Hon Misitaigimene Young Vivian

Premiers Department and Cabinet
External Affairs & International Relations and Aid Coordination
Niue Public Service Commission
Population Developments and Niueans Abroad
Religious Affairs
Civil Aviation
Private Sector Development
Niue Broadcasting Corporation

Cabinet Ministers: **Hon Toke Tufukia Talagi**
(Portfolios)

Education and Language Development
Finance, Customs and Revenue
Environment and Biodiversity
Post and Telecommunications & ICT Development
International Business Company
Philatelic Bureau and Numistic
Meteorological Services and Climate Change

Hon Bill Vakaafi Motufoou

Niue Power and Energy
Public Works, Water Division and Civil Constructions
Bulk Fuel
Port Services
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Shipping, Investment and Trade
Niue Development Bank
Economic Planning and Development and Statistics Unit

Hon Fisa Igilisi Pihigia

Women's Affairs, Youth and Sports
Community Affairs, Arts and Culture, Village Councils
Health Service
Justice Land & Survey
Police & Immigration and Disaster Management
Religious Affairs
Administrative Services

Speaker:

Atapana Siakimotu

Members of the Fale Fono (House of Parliament):

**Constituency
Elected Member**

Makefu

Hon Tofua Puletama

Tuapa

Hon Fisa Pihigia

Namukulu

Hon Jack Willie Lipitua

Hikutavake

Hon Opili Talafasi

Toi

Hon Dion Taufitu

Mutalau

Hon Bill Vakaafi Motufoou

Lakepa

Hon John O Siakia

Liku

Hon Pokotoa Sipeli

Hakupu

Hon Young Vivian

Vaiea

Hon Talaititama talaiti

Avatele

Hon Billy Talagi

Tamakautoga

Hon Peter Funaki

Alofi South

Hon Robert R Rex

Alofi North

Hon Va'aiga Tukuitoga

Common Roll

Common Roll

Common Roll

Common Roll

Common Roll

Common Roll



Hon Toke T Talagi

Hon O'love Jacobsen

Hon Sani Lakatani

Hon Terry D Coe

Hon Michael N Jackson

Hon Hunukitama Hunuki

Secretary to Government:

Sisilia Talagi

Niue Public Service Commission:

Chairman:

Malua Jackson

Members:

Togiavalu Pihigia

Uhotau Pasisi

Governing Status

Niue is a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. The people of Niue chose that status in preference to that of full independence or of political integration with New Zealand. The General Assembly of the United Nations recognised Niue's act of self-determination on 13 December 1974. Earlier that year, the New Zealand Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Joe Walding, informed the General Assembly that:

"On 19 October New Zealand and Niue will end their relationship of administering Power and Non-Self-Governing Territory; we will enter a new period of partnership on a basis of equality. As a self-governing State, Niue will take its place as a full member of the South Pacific Forum along with other independent and self-governing States in the Pacific. Niue's new Constitution contains my Government's assurance that New Zealand's economic assistance to Niue will continue as before."

(Official Record of the General Assembly, Twenty Ninth Session Plenary Meetings, 1, p.76 (2239th Meeting, 23 September 1974))

The Constitution of Niue established an elected Assembly of fourteen members representing the villages of Niue, and six members elected by the whole electorate. This twenty member Assembly has full law-making powers in all matters. A Cabinet of four Ministers, comprising the Premier (elected by the Assembly) and three other Ministers appointed by the Premier, have executive responsibility.

The New Zealand Parliament has no power to make laws in respect of Niue on any matter, except with the express request and consent of the Niue Government. Only the Niue Assembly may amend the Constitution itself by a special procedure and subject to confirmation by the people in a referendum.

Following a careful review of the operation of the Constitution in its first 18 years, the first amendment was effected in 1992 pursuant to the procedure, and was approved by the people in a referendum held on 13 June 1992.

The Niue Constitution Act 1974, the Statute which brought the Constitution of Niue into force, sets out the elements of the association between Niue and New Zealand. It provides that:

Section 5 *"Nothing in this Act or in the Constitution shall affect the status of any person as a .New Zealand citizen"*

Section 6 *"Nothing in this Act or in the Constitution shall affect the responsibilities of Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand for the external affairs and defence of Niue."*

Section 7: *"It shall be a continuing responsibility of the Government of New Zealand to provide necessary economic and administrative assistance to Niue."*

Section 8: *"Effect shall be given to the provisions of section 6 and 7 of this Act..... after consultation between the Prime Minister of New Zealand and the Premier of Niue, and in accordance with the policies of their respective Governments....."*

In relation to section 6 of the Act quoted, it is important to stress that the responsibilities of New Zealand for external affairs and defence do not confer on the New Zealand Government any rights of control. Full legislative and executive power, whether in these fields or in others, are vested in the legislature and Government of Niue. Where the New Zealand Government exercises its responsibilities in respect of external affairs and defence, it does so in effect on the delegated authority of the Niue Government.

Niue has the full constitutional capacity to conduct its own external affairs and to enter into treaties, and has on occasions done so, especially at the regional level. At the same time, in recognition of Niue's limited resources and as contemplated by the special relationship, New Zealand seeks to assist Niue in these areas. New Zealand has encouraged acceptance of Niue's participation in its own right in relevant international meetings, organisation and treaties. Moreover, since November 1988, New Zealand treaty action does not extend to Niue unless it is expressly so extended with Niue's consent.

This position is formally stated in a New Zealand Declaration lodged with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and dated 10 November 1988.

The Governments of Niue and New Zealand continue to develop patterns of consultation on matters affecting the relationship between them and with regard to administrative assistance.

Niue's Legal System

In accordance with the Constitution of Niue, the sources of Niue Law are:

- (a)** Laws made by the Niue Assembly for the peace, order and good government of Niue (Article 28)
- (b)** New Zealand statutes and regulations since 1974 which have been applied to Niue at the request and with the consent of the Niue Assembly or the Cabinet of Ministers of Niue (Article 36)
- (c)** All other laws in force in Niue before 1974 (Article 71). This category includes Ordinances made by the Niue Assembly prior to 1974, and the Niue Act 1966 passed by the New Zealand Parliament. The Niue Act 1966 itself specifies as sources of law the following:
 - (i)** The laws of England existing in 1840 (being the year in which the Colony of New Zealand was established) which are not inconsistent with the Niue Act 1966 and which are applicable to the circumstances of Niue except that no pre-1840 English statute is in force in Niue unless it was in force in New Zealand in 1967 being the year in which the Act came into force) (Section 672)

(ii) The common law and the rules of equity which have been built up over the centuries by the courts in England and later by courts in other common law jurisdictions including New Zealand (Section 674)

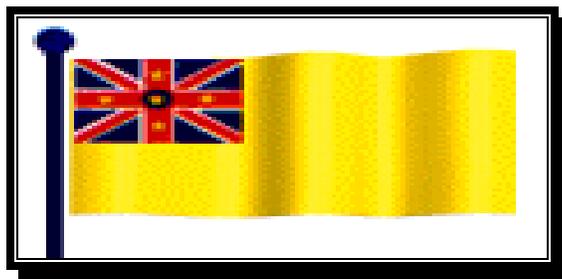
(iii) Other New Zealand statutes and regulations up until 1974 which were stated expressly to apply to Niue (Section 51)

The High Court of Niue has all civil and criminal jurisdictions necessary for the administration of the law in force in Niue. In 1992, the previous right to appeal to the Court of Appeal of New Zealand was replaced by a right of appeal to a newly created Court of Appeal of Niue.

Local Government

Every village has their own Village Council made up of the Chairman and 4, 3 or 2 other council members depending on the size of the local population elected by the people of the village. The jurisdiction and responsibility includes the welfare of the village and the initiation and implementation of projects that will help improve infrastructure and services in the village.

National Flag: *As per stated in The NIUE FLAG ACT 1975*



The Niue National Flag shall be described as follows:

“ The Niue National Flag shall be a golden yellow flag, bearing on the upper canton of the hoist thereof the Union Flag, commonly known as the Union Jack, displaying two five-pointed yellow stars on the vertical line and on the horizontal line thereof separated by a blue disc containing a larger five-pointed star.”

And it shall mean:

Golden Yellow represents the bright sunshine of Niue and the warm feelings of Niuean people towards New Zealand and her people.

The Union Flag, commonly known as the Union Jack represents that Niue was a British Protectorate, proclaimed on 19 October 1900 after petitioning by the Kings and Chiefs of Niue to Great Britain for the Union Flag to be flown in Niue as the symbol of protection.

The four small stars represent the Southern Cross and New Zealand under whose administration Niue was placed by Great Britain in 1901 and as well reflecting the continuing close relationship between Niue and New Zealand.

The larger star within the blue disc represents the self governing status of Niue, standing alone within the deep blue sea.

International Relations

Niue is a member of the following regional and international organisations:

- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
- Pacific Islands Forum
- South Pacific Regional Environment Programme. (SPREP)
- University of the South Pacific (USP)
- Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP)
- United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Biodiversity Convention
- World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)
- South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
- Asia Caribbean Pacific State Member to the European Union (ACPEU)
- Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations International Childrens Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
- Pacific Island Development Fund (PIPD)
- Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)

Niue also has acceded to the following international Conventions:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- CBD and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Project

Economy

Budget:

For the financial year 2001/2002 New Zealand gave \$3,750,000 under financial aid, \$12,938,843 internal revenue.

Currency:

New Zealand Dollars (NZD\$)
100 cents = \$1.00

Banking and Finance:

Westpac Banking Corporation is the only commercial bank operating in Niue. The Niue Development Bank provide financial assistance to residents for development purposes interests. The Public Servants Investment Society also provides financial services, which are available only to Public Servants.

Businesses:

Venturing into business is a risk one has to make with the wish it will be of a benefit to oneself as well as the community – a contribution to Niue's economic development. Throughout the years lots of businesses of various types and forms were started by many but not all of them managed to be successful as they were faced with lots of



hardships. One of the main contributing factor to the failure of these private businesses is the diminishing population. A small number of population means a small market with a small spending dollar to go around. Hence the demand for this small dollar is so huge and subsequently small ventures cannot be able to keep up therefore closing up. In 2002 there was a total of 127 registered businesses. Businesses in Niue are registered as Retailers, Wholesalers and Service Providers(R,W,SP). Most ventures were operating as one type (R, W or SP), while a few operates as more than one.

Exports:

Niue's main export is taro. In the year 2002 the total taro export was 100,712 kilograms. Most or all of the produce exported from Niue were destined for the New Zealand market.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Energy and Natural Resources

Electricity:

The electricity production for 2001-2002 is 30 kilowatts per hour. Electricity is available to almost all households on Niue with an exception to a few houses that were located away from the main roads which connects the villages.

Agriculture:

Land used for planting crops

Land in Niue is not scarce if to relate to the population size. However not all land in Niue is suitable for the production of crops. More than half of the land is unused because of either too rocky or the soil is too shallow but plenty of limestone. With the little good land available people use it to grow crops. The largest land area is used for planting taro with 613 hectares, followed by coconuts with 290 hectares and nonu with 65 hectares and then by kava with 49 hectares. Land was also used for growing tapioca and vanilla.

The main commercial crops are taros, coconuts (both green and dry) and yams. Vanilla, nonu and kava were new crops recently introduced with good economic potentials.



Transport

Roads:

The main road run around and through each village in Niue. There are also other roads which run inland from Alofi to Lakepa, Liku , Hakupu, and Tamakautoga, and from Tuapa towards Toi. The roads within the village boundaries are tar sealed with the exception of the road from the village of Lakepa to the village of Hakupu. The main road extending from Vaiea to Lakepa has been completely tar sealed.

Vehicles

2001 Niue Census of population and Housing showed that there are 134 motor bikes, 16 diesel cars, 307 petrol cars, 49 diesel trucks, 25 petrol trucks, 90 diesel vans 80 petrol vans, 28 diesel pickup 48 petrol pickup, 5 diesel double cabs and 6 petrol double cabs in Niue. These vehicles were privately owned. The government almost had the same number. The ratio of vehicles per household is about 2 : 1. The trend for vehicles is increasing as every time a ship calls in to bring products from overseas a number of vehicles is part of the cargo.

Aviation:

There is an international airport in Niue (Hannan International Airport) receiving international flights. The runway can accommodate aircrafts up to the Boeing 767 or a DC 8.

The Royal Tongan Airlines operated the only air services to and from Niue until the End of October 2002. It services withdrew when Niue made an agreement with Polynesian Airlines for its bigger aircraft to fly direct to and from Auckland.

In 2001 a total of 215 flights recorded and 144 in 2002. These numbers do not include military aircrafts which occasionally called into Niue.

Shipping:

Reef Shipping was the sole provider of surface cargo services to and from Niue on a 28 days or monthly basis.

A fuel tanker Pacific Explorer from Shell Fiji Ltd provides fuel supplies for Niue.

Cruise liners visited Niue throughout 2001 and 2002.

Yachts called in to Niue for eight months a year. The yacht season for Niue begins on 1st April and ends on 30th November. In the years 2001 and 2002 there were 158 and 207 yachts came to Niue.



Fuel:

In Niue fuel for vehicles and other big motors is purchased by the Government and was sold to outlets for public use. These includes diesel, unleaded petrol, and kerosene. Engine oil and cooking gas is purchased by small businesses in the private sector.

Communications:

Postal and Telecommunication:

The Post and Telecommunication Department (Telecom Niue) provide all post and telecommunication services. Alofi, Makefu and Tuapa villages use the automatic (ISD) phone system while the other villages use the cellular units. Telecom Niue provide an International Direct Dialling (IDD) facilities enabling Niuean residents or phone-users to contact outside countries with ease.

The Niue Post Office is responsible for the receiving and distributing of the incoming and outgoing mail. The office rented out 232 mail boxes.

Internet and E-mail Services:

The Internet and E-mail services has been available since 1997. The Niue Internet User Society (NIUS) is responsible to provide this service. Internet users of Niue has the opportunity of connecting into the system free of charge.

Air/Sea Freight Services:

DHL is the only international commercial freight company in Niue. However, Reef Shipping (through Robert & Partners), Tokes Enterprise, SKS, and Pratt Pacific Agency (through Ali's Giftware) were responsible for the surface freight and Polynesian Airlines (through Peleni's Travel) for the air freight.



Media:

The Broadcasting Corporation of Niue is the only provider of public television and radio broadcasting services for the people of Niue. The services provided has a 100 percent coverage of the population. The radio broadcast is provided free of charge whereas for the television services, the viewers are required to pay a licence fee of \$260.00 per annum or \$65.00 per quarter.

In Niue there are two privately owned newspaper businesses, the Niue Star by Jackson's Enterprises and the Community Newspaper. News is also provided through the internet by Niue Economic Review and Okakoa Multimedia Services.

Health:

Due to Niue's isolation from the rest of the world, it is free from diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Malaria, with rare cases of Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and Dengue Fever plus other ones. Medical care is free for all residents of Niue, whereas visitors are required to pay for medical services. In 2002 saw the Lord Liverpool Hospital renovated and facilities upgraded. The renovation saw a decrease of number of beds from 23 to 11 to match the declining population.

In 2001 the ratio of health personnel per person stood at : for a Doctor - 1 : 434, for a Dentist – 1 : 868, for a Midwife – 1 : 579, and a Nurse – 1 : 145.

Education:



Niue used to have 7 primary schools. These were amalgamated in 1990 to form one national primary school situated in Alofi. There is one secondary school and the University of the South Pacific provides tertiary education.

In 2001 in the end of year saw a total of 256 pupils in the Niue Primary School and 242 in the High School with 18 and 26 teachers respectively.

In the end of 2002 the number of pupils in the Primary school totalled 251 and High School 240 with 17 and 29 teachers.

Niueans in New Zealand:

In the New Zealand Census of Population 1996 there were 18,477 Niueans living throughout New Zealand. About 77% of them were concentrated in Auckland. In the 2001 Census of Population, it has increased to 20,145 (9,972 males and 10,173 females) – an increase of 9 percent. In the Auckland Region saw a total of 16,038 persons, and 1,281 in Wellington.

