# <u>Niue</u>





# 1. General Information

Population <sup>*1</sup>	2,124 (July 2001 est.)
Population density [/km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	8.17
Languages <sup>*1</sup>	Polynesian closely related to Tongan and Samoan, English
Ethnic Groups <sup>*1</sup>	Ekalesia Niue75%,Latter-Day Saints10%,
	other 15%
Climate <sup>*1</sup>	Tropical; modified by southeast trade winds
Land Area [km <sup>2</sup> ] <sup>*1</sup>	260

Comments for General Information<sup>\*1</sup>

Niue's remoteness, as well as cultural and linguistic differences between its Polynesian inhabitants and those of the rest of the Cook Islands, have caused it to be separately administered. The population of the island continues to drop (from a peak of 5,200 in 1966 to 2,100 in 2000) with substantial emigration to New Zealand.

### 2. Economy

GDP [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	4.5 million (purchasing power	4.5 million (purchasing power parity, 1997)				
GDP-per capita [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	2,800 (purchasing power parit	2,800 (purchasing power parity, 1997)				
Imports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	4.1 million (1989)	4.1 million (1989)				
	Food, live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels,					
	lubricants, chemicals, drugs					
Exports [US\$] <sup>*1</sup>	117,500 (1989)					
	Canned coconut cream, copra pawpaws, root crops, limes, fo	, honey, passion fruit products, potballs, stamps, handicrafts				
Composition of Sector <sup>*1</sup>	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	NA				
(Ratio to GDP)	Industry [%]	NA				
	Service [%]	NA				

FDE2002 in Palau (Forum on Desalination using Renewable Energy)

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## Comments for Economy<sup>\*1</sup>

The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening, although some cash crops are grown for export. Industry consists primarily of small factories to process passion fruit, lime oil, honey, and coconut cream. The sale of postage stamps to foreign collectors is an important source of revenue.

## 3. Energy

Ŋ	Electricity production [kWh] <sup>*1</sup>		3 million (1999)
Electricity	Electricity consumption [kWh] <sup>*1</sup>		2.8 million (1999)
ectr	Electricity		Fossil fuel: 100%; hydro: 0%;
Ē	- production by source <sup>*1</sup>		nuclear: 0%; other: 0% (1999)
Energy Resources	Production <sup>*2</sup>	Oil	0
		Coal	0
		Gas	0
	Consumption	Oil	NA
		Coal	NA
En Re		Gas	NA

# Comments for Energy $^{*1}$

Niue also relies on the groundwater and rainfall, but especially rainfall is variable year by year. In fact, the desalination system is an option to secure the water resources, especially in the emergency. Therefore, it is better to consider the development and comprehensive utilization of renewable energy for the power resource for the equipment. The reason is how to be independent with the imported fossil fuel is also important issue for the Niue economy. And also, the challenge to the global warming by themselves is also important key to this region.

### 4. Water

		2,210 mm	
Internal Renewable Wate	r Resources <sup>*3</sup>	NA	
Population with Access	s to Improved	100%	
Water Supply <sup>*3</sup>	_		
Total		Industry [%]	5
Water Withdrawal <sup>*4</sup>	NA	Domestic [%]	85
		Agriculture [%]	10

### Comments for Water<sup>\*4</sup>

There are no surface runoffs in the form of rivers, steams, pools or lake on the island of Niue and water can only be sources from the underground water lens and collection of rain water. Most of

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the fresh water used for human consumption, agriculture and industry was from the ground water lens. The water quality of the lens is naturally suitable for drinking and it is piped untreated to all consumers in all villages. The main problem is that a lot of water was wasted due to leakages in residences, industrial water outlets and from the reservoirs. Now awareness programs are being conducted to ensure people use water wisely Also the underground fresh water reservoir is very prone to contamination from land based contaminants because of the very porous coral that acts as aquifer.

## 5. Environment and Pollution

CO <sub>2</sub> Emission	Total metric tons	NA	
	Metric tons per capita	NA	

Comments for Environment<sup>\*1</sup>

Increasing attention to conservationist practices to counter loss of soil fertility from traditional slash and burn agriculture.

#### References

- \*1 http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook
- \*2 http://www.eia.doe.gov
- \*3 http://geodata.grid.unep.ch
- \*4 Issue raised by NGO's working in the water sector in the pacific
- \*5 Energy and Sustainable Development Pacific Regional Submission to the 9<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD9)-

#### **Information**

http://www.gov.nu/