

Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates

User guide

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**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
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New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

Document status

This resource is version 1 of MBIE's Document Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates User Guidance and takes effect from 31 July 2026.

Document history		
Version	Date	Changes
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Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates

This user guide provides information about how the Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates, or MRTEs, are compiled. MBIE aims to make this information as accessible and useful as possible; so, feel free to give us your feedback by email to TR_SharedMailbox@mbie.govt.nz.

MRTEs provide estimates of regional tourism spend

Developed by Marketview for the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), the MRTEs use anonymised electronic card transaction (ECT) data, calibrated to official statistics, to produce granular estimates of visitor expenditure by location, visitor market, and industry.

Unlike the previous Tourism Electronic Card Transactions (TECT) series, which reported electronic card spending only, the MRTE methodology scales ECT expenditure to official Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) values where available and uses spending patterns observed within the ECT data to estimate expenditure for periods beyond the latest published TSA data.

The series was developed to address key information gaps within New Zealand's tourism data landscape, providing stakeholders with a more comprehensive understanding of the ongoing value of domestic and international visitors and how their spending is distributed across regions and industries.

This document provides an overview of the MRTE series, including its coverage, methodology, data sources, limitations, and guidance on comparisons with other tourism expenditure measures.

It also summarises the methodology changes implemented since the initial release of the updated MRTE series in March 2026.

Data and visualisations

The MRTEs give an estimate of tourist spending patterns within New Zealand. The MRTEs are part of a suite of statistics aimed at providing a picture of New Zealand's tourism industry.

Check out the TEIC for the latest data releases and updates to our core datasets.

[!\[\]\(758ebdf4629c903da74c2e079717ae32_img.jpg\) **Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre**](#)

Accessing the MRTEs

MBIE publishes pivot tables of monthly and annual spend for products, countries, and geographic areas to make it easy for users to get data specific to their own region. You can get these from the “data download” section of the MRTE page on the TEIC. There are also interactive visualisations.

[!\[\]\(a8f9309f944226d1420f5fed22e2b6e6_img.jpg\) **Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates | Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre**](#)

Information for the release is also on the Tourism Research and Data section of the MBIE website

[!\[\]\(899d8b7697d64725bf017d3296cfcf1b_img.jpg\) **Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment**](#)

The release calendar is updated regularly and contains the upcoming release dates of the MRTEs.

[!\[\]\(cbd8541a32dfc32f356f5c6c994b0a21_img.jpg\) **Data release calendar | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment**](#)

Using MRTEs

The values produced in the MRTEs are an estimate of total regional tourism spend. The estimates use:

- a subset of all electronic card transactions (ECTs) to estimate tourism spend,
- forecasted provisional total tourism spend values from the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)
- industry breakdowns from the TSA, provided by StatsNZ to Marketview annually
- the Retail Trade Survey (RTS) where required

Figure 1 provides a simplified overview of how ECT data, TSA benchmarks, and modelling are combined to produce the MRTEs.

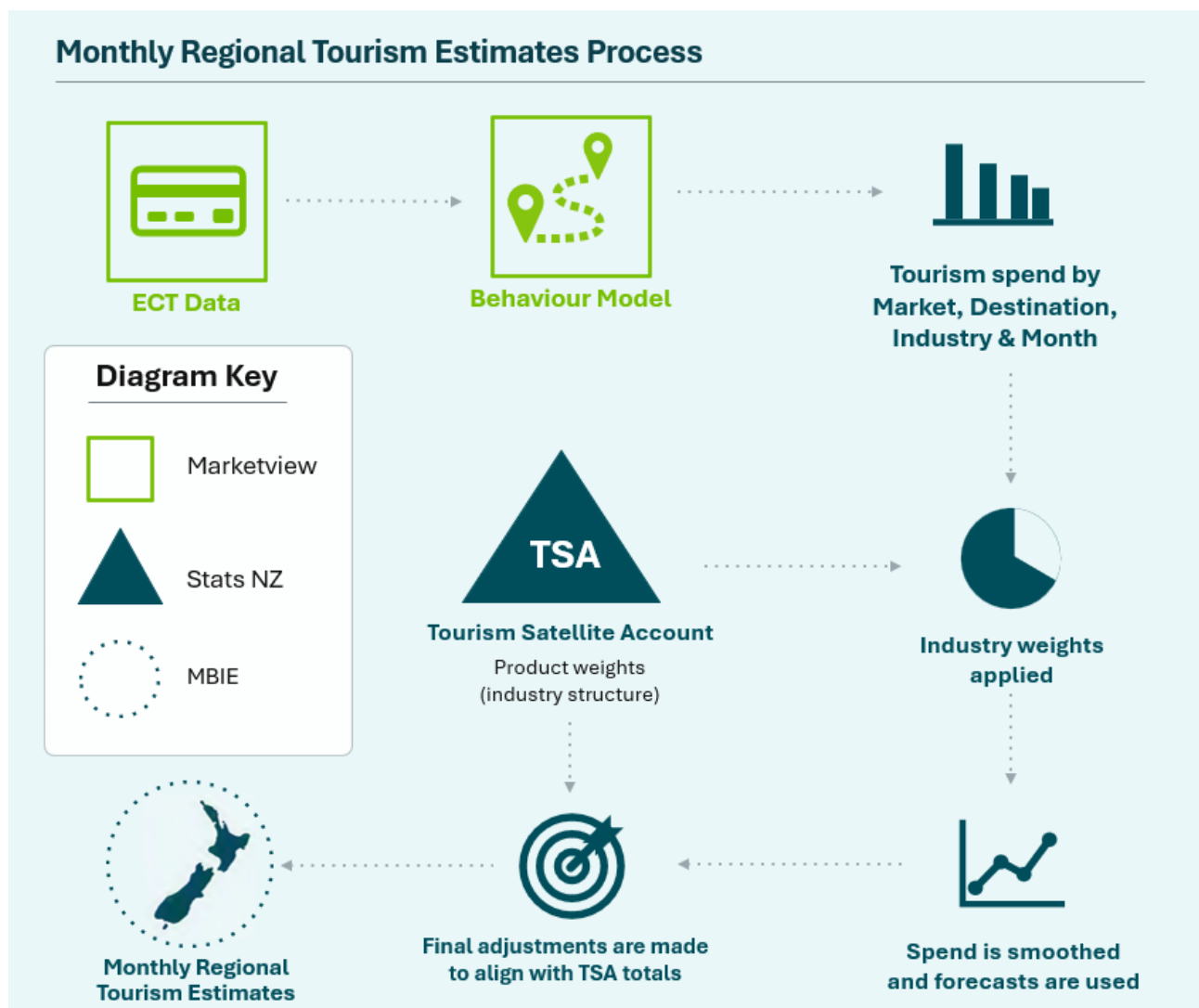


Figure 1. Simplified process for producing the Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates

Each data source has a degree of error associated with it; every assumption used in generating a model has exceptions. The values in the MRTEs should be treated as indicative and not definitive. Due to the nature of the anonymised ECT data which MBIE uses, the error in spend data cannot be estimated.

Interpreting estimates at different levels of detail

The MRTEs are generally strongest when used to understand broad expenditure patterns and trends over time. Confidence is highest for national and larger geographic aggregates, where estimates are supported by larger transaction volumes and alignment to official expenditure benchmarks.

As users move to more detailed breakdowns of the data, such as smaller geographies, individual visitor markets, product groups, or combinations of these dimensions, estimates may become more sensitive to changes in smaller numbers of transactions, merchant classifications, or visitor behaviour. Figure 2 illustrates how reliability generally decreases as estimates are viewed at more detailed levels of aggregation.

Users should apply greater caution when interpreting highly granular estimates, particularly for smaller markets or territorial authorities or in combinations such as country by TA by product group. These detailed outputs are useful for directional analysis but should be interpreted alongside broader trends and other contextual information.

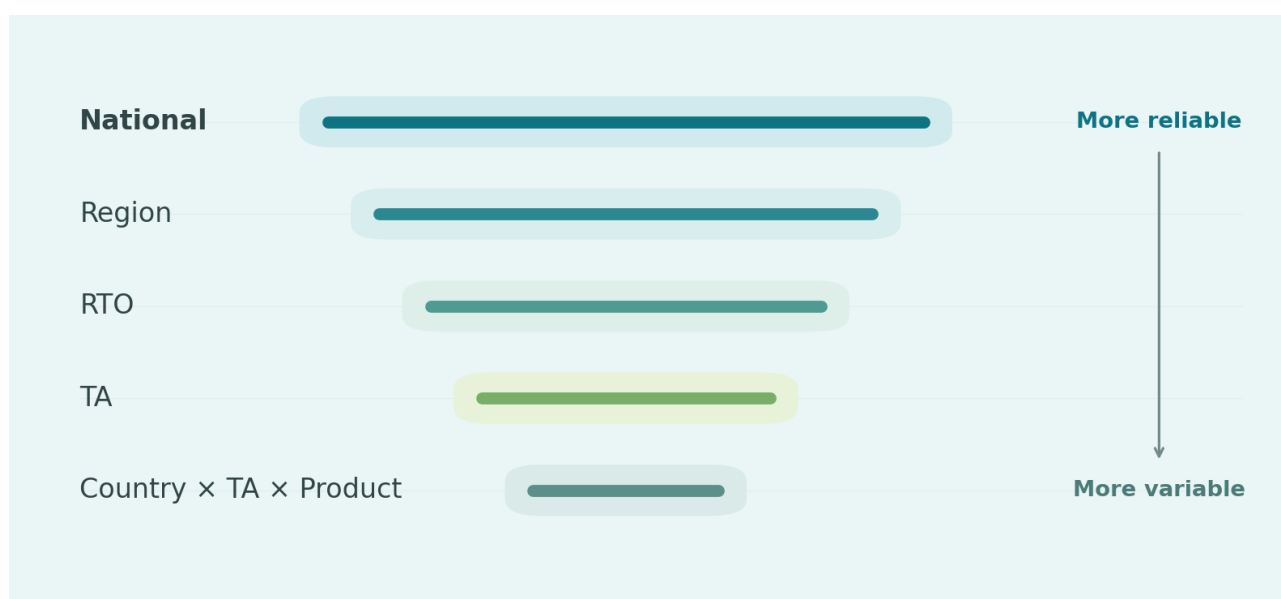


Figure 2. MRTe estimates are generally more reliable at broader levels of aggregation.

Caution should be taken when comparing the MRTEs with other tourism statistics

The IVS and TSA also produce estimates of tourism spend. These measures should be seen as complementary. They have different functions and may not align completely. A comparison of some of the differences between the MRTEs and other datasets reporting tourism spend is included in the section “Comparison with other datasets” starting on page 17.

Source data

Marketview uses two primary sources of information to produce the MRTEs: official statistics and electronic card transaction (ECT) data.

Electronic Card Transactions

Electronic Card Transactions (ECT)

Provides near real-time estimates of consumer spending using transaction data from New Zealand's major electronic payments networks.

The data enables analysis of spending patterns by industry, region, and visitor origin market, drawing on extensive coverage of electronic card transactions across New Zealand.

Marketview provide more information about this data in Appendix One – Source ECT Data, starting on page 19.

Official Statistics

Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

Provides annual estimates of total tourism expenditure across all tourism-related industries.

Data is sourced from Stats NZ and supplied at the Aotearoa New Zealand Tourism Industry classification (ANZWI) level.

Retail Trade Survey (RTS)

Provides monthly GST-based estimates of total spending across 42 ANZSIC industry categories.

These ANZSIC categories account for approximately 85–90% of spending within the MRTE industry coverage.

Dimensions

Location

Monthly visitor expenditure estimates are developed and reported on by the geographic location of the business receiving payment. Three geographic definitions are used and reported on.

- Region
- RTO
- TA*

*Note that, where periods of unusually high variability are observed, TA-level reporting may be temporarily paused to support further quality assurance and maintain the robustness and reliability of the information provided.

Each of the above uses the most recent Stats NZ definitions. Region and RTO definitions can be found in Appendix Two – Merchant Location Definitions, starting on page 19 of this document.

Product groupings

The TSA measures the contribution of tourism expenditure to the New Zealand economy and is categorised into 11 groups covering all tourism related spending. The TSA is published each year for the preceding year ending March. The TSA is revised for the whole series each year and is compiled under the United Nations World Tourism Organization framework. More information can be found on the TSA page on Stats NZ website.

Tourism satellite account: Year ended March 2025 | Stats NZ

A subset of the product categories is included for the MRTEs; this is compared in the table below:

Product Category	Included in the TSA	Included in MRTEs
Accommodation services	Yes	Yes

Food and beverage serving services	Yes	Yes
Other passenger transport	Yes	Yes
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	Yes	Yes
Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages	Yes	Yes
Retail sales - fuel and other automotive products	Yes	Yes
Retail sales – other	Yes	Yes
Imputed rental on holiday homes	Yes	No
Other tourism products	Yes	No
Education services	Yes	No
Air passenger transport	Yes	No
GST paid on purchases by tourists	Yes	No

Several TSA categories are not included in the MRTes:

- *Air passenger transport*: as most flights are purchased overseas, ECT data does not adequately cover this area.
- *Imputed rental on holiday homes*: ECT data does not adequately cover this area.
- *Education services*: as this category covers students in New Zealand for up to 12 months it is difficult to distinguish their spending from the domestic population, so this category is excluded.
- *Other tourism products*: some industry groupings in this category are outsized and not representative of the typical tourism expenditure.

The TSA is published each year with annual values for the year ending March. Totals do not include GST paid by tourists.

In the calculation of the MRTes, a forecast of tourism spend is made for the current year based on data from previous years, so that estimates can be made for the current month.

Each of the above is defined using ANZSIC06 codes. Definitions can be found in Appendix Three – Product Definitions on starting on page 22 of this document.

Visitor Market

Monthly visitor expenditure estimates are developed at an individual market level. For domestic tourism, estimates are developed at an individual TA-level. For international tourism, estimates are developed at an individual country level. These are then aggregated and reported on using in the following groupings:

Domestic Tourism visitor market groupings:

- Auckland
- Bay of Plenty
- Canterbury
- Gisborne
- Hawkes Bay

- Manawatū-Whanganui
- Marlborough
- Nelson
- Northland
- Otago
- Southland
- Taranaki
- Tasman
- Waikato
- Wellington
- West Coast

International Tourism visitor market groupings:

- Africa and Middle East
- Australia
- Canada
- Chine
- Germany
- Japan
- Korea
- Rest of Americas
- Rest of Asia
- Rest of Europe
- Rest of Oceania
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

Mapping definitions can be found in Appendix Four – Visitor Market Definitions, starting on page 25 of this document.

Methodology

At a high level, the MRTE values are derived by using official Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) expenditure values as a benchmark and distributing these according to spending patterns and trends observed in Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) data. ECT trends are then combined with other public measures to estimate ongoing monthly tourism expenditure for periods beyond the latest available TSA data.

Valuation Methodology

Compile time series of official figures

Marketview obtains the annual tourism expenditure figures used to populate the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). These figures are available across the 11 reported industry groupings, with further detail provided across 25 lower-level ANZWI industry groupings. This information enables the MRTE outputs to align with official tourism expenditure statistics at the national level, and a relatively detailed industry level.

By analysing the historical relationship between Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) data, the TSA and other official measures, Marketview also derives monthly relationship indicators. These indicators are used in subsequent stages of the methodology to support the estimation of monthly tourism expenditure between annual TSA releases and to extend the series beyond the periods covered by the latest official figures.

Disaggregation and allocation of official tourism expenditure

The official annual tourism expenditure values supplied by Stats NZ are progressively disaggregated and allocated using the distribution of Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) expenditure observed by Marketview. This approach preserves alignment with official national tourism expenditure totals while allowing the MRTE series to provide greater granularity by industry, geography, visitor market, and time. The allocation process comprises the following key steps:

1. Disaggregate ANZWI groupings to ANZSIC level

Where an ANZWI industry grouping comprises multiple ANZSIC codes, Marketview uses the observed distribution of ECT expenditure across the underlying ANZSIC industries to estimate the proportion attributable to each. The resulting estimates retain alignment with the official ANZWI total while providing an estimated ANZSIC-level breakdown.

2. Allocate expenditure geographically

Each ECT transaction is linked to the merchant address and coded to the corresponding meshblock, enabling expenditure to be distributed across the geographic areas required for reporting. Marketview applies the observed geographic distribution of ECT expenditure within each ANZSIC industry to allocate the estimated industry-level tourism expenditure across Territorial Authorities (TAs) and other relevant reporting geographies.

3. Allocate expenditure by visitor market

The same principle is applied to visitor markets. The distribution of ECT expenditure across domestic and international visitor markets, and across international markets of origin, is used to allocate the estimated industry and geographic expenditure values to the relevant visitor categories.

4. Develop monthly estimates

Monthly ECT expenditure patterns are used to distribute the annual expenditure estimates across individual months. This produces an estimated tourism expenditure series by industry, location, visitor market, and month, with the annual totals aligned to the available TSA benchmarks for years ending in March.

The outcome of this process is a granular monthly tourism expenditure series that remains aligned with official national tourism expenditure totals for TSA reported periods, while providing the geographic, industry, visitor market, and temporal detail required for the MRTE outputs.

Develop estimates for non-TSA periods (forecasting)

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an annual release covering years ending in March and is generally published during the March quarter of the following year. As of the writing of this document, the latest available TSA provides tourism expenditure values through the year ended March 2025.

As outlined above, where official TSA values are available, the MRTEs are aligned with these values at the national and industry levels. However, there is a lag between the end of the TSA reporting period and the release of the next set of official figures. Monthly tourism expenditure therefore needs to be estimated for periods beyond the latest available TSA benchmark.

At a high level, Marketview develops monthly forecasts for both the Retail Trade Survey (RTS) and Tourism Satellite Account at the individual ANZSIC level, using a combination of statistical forecasting methods and trends observed in Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) data. The statistical forecasting component includes time-series modelling approaches, including **Prophet-based** models, alongside Marketview's ECT-based models. These models are used to account for historical patterns such as seasonality, trend changes, unusual shocks, and industry-specific behaviour. The exact model settings and weighting approach are reviewed by Marketview as part of its production process and may be refined over time. The RTS provides a useful supplementary benchmark because it provides total retail quarterly values (inclusive of cash), covers a number of key ANZSIC industries included in the MRTes, and incorporates an alternative administrative data source (GST data). This provides an additional reference point against which ECT trends can be assessed.

For each ANZSIC industry, Marketview produces two forecast estimates: one with greater weighting towards statistical forecasting methods and another with greater weighting towards observed ECT trends. The forecasting approaches incorporate relevant historical patterns and factors, including seasonal trends, the impact of COVID-19 lockdowns and border closures, highly seasonal activity in locations such as ski fields, inflationary effects, and other relevant industry-specific factors.

The relative performance of the two forecasting approaches is assessed on a rolling basis for each ANZSIC industry. This enables Marketview to identify which approach has historically provided the most accurate estimate for each industry and to refine the methodology over time.

Once the national industry-level estimates have been developed, geographic and international origin market expenditure is distributed according to the trends and spending behaviour observed in the underlying ECT data. This produces monthly tourism expenditure estimates for periods beyond the latest TSA release, which are updated on an ongoing monthly basis as new ECT, and other relevant information becomes available.

Tourism Methodology

Using the series developed above, Marketview then measures and allocates the values that are attributable to (both domestic and international) visitors.

Identifying cardholder primary environments

Marketview analyses payment behaviour—including the location and industry of merchants where transactions occur, as well as the time of day and day of week—to identify the primary environment associated with a cardholder. This provides an indication of the cardholder's usual place of residence or primary location of activity.

To minimise the influence of low-frequency cardholders, for whom there is insufficient transaction activity to reliably identify a primary environment, these cardholders are excluded from the analysis.

A primary environment is assigned at both the Statistics NZ Territorial Authority (TA) level and a more granular Marketview sub-TA level. Each TA is divided into approximately four to eight sub-TA areas to provide additional geographic granularity when identifying cardholder movement and tourism behaviour.

Measuring domestic tourism expenditure

Combining the primary environment assignment with the detailed geographic information available for ECT transactions enables Marketview to identify both the inferred origin of the cardholder and the location of the merchant where each payment is made.

Domestic tourists are defined as individuals travelling more than 40 kilometres from their usual place of residence, consistent with the definition used by Statistics NZ and the Tourism Satellite Account

(TSA). For the purposes of the MRTE methodology, the 40-kilometre distance is measured between the centroid of the cardholder's primary environment and the x-y coordinates of the merchant receiving the payment.

Transactions occurring more than 40 kilometres from the cardholder's primary environment are therefore classified as domestic tourism expenditure. The observed distribution of domestic tourism expenditure across locations, industries, and other relevant dimensions is then applied to the national tourism expenditure values established in the preceding stages of the methodology.

Removing international non-tourism expenditure

To estimate international visitor expenditure across the MRTE reporting dimensions, Marketview first identifies and excludes international card activity that is unlikely to represent tourism expenditure.

Marketview regularly analyses all payment cards with an international country-of-issue code, considering factors such as transaction volumes, spending growth, card tenure, and the geographic locations and specific sites of transactions. Where cards exhibit behaviour consistent with domestic cardholders, they are reclassified as domestic and excluded from the international visitor population.

Other cards may be genuinely internationally issued but may not represent short-term international visitors. Where an international card is identified as being active in New Zealand for more than 12 months, it is reclassified as international non-tourism from that point onwards and excluded from international visitor expenditure estimates.

Following these classifications, the country of issue associated with each remaining international card is combined with the detailed geographic information available for ECT transactions. This enables Marketview to identify both the international origin market associated with the cardholder and the location of the merchant where each payment occurs.

The observed distribution of international tourism expenditure across locations, industries, and other relevant dimensions is then applied to the national tourism expenditure values established in the preceding stages of the methodology.

Revisions, modifications, and updates

The complete MRTE series is refreshed and revised each month to incorporate the most up-to-date information available within Marketview's Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) data. These monthly updates may include:

- Reclassification of existing merchants where improved industry or other classification information becomes available.
- Updates to the geographic location assigned to existing merchants.
- The addition of new merchants that may have been trading for some time before being incorporated into the data.
- Updates to the country-of-issue classifications associated with payment cards.

These updates should not be interpreted as corrections to errors in previously published estimates. Rather, they reflect the ongoing incorporation of improved or newly available information into the MRTE methodology. In most cases, the impact of these updates on historical estimates will be relatively small. In a typical monthly update, historical revisions at the national level are expected to be small, and would generally be less than around 1%. Larger revisions may occur when new official benchmarks become available, when the TSA or RTS is revised, when a significant source-data update is incorporated, or when MBIE and Marketview agree methodological refinements are required.

The MRTE series is also updated following each annual release of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) to align the relevant expenditure values with the latest official benchmarks. As a result, TSA revisions or updates may lead to material changes in previously estimated expenditure values.

June 2026 release (for series to May 2026)

The previous version of the series (released in March 2026) estimated total market values of domestic & international visitor spending using a combination of the Tourism Satellite Account and Retail Trade Survey. As these resulting estimates did not align exactly with the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), a decision was made that the methodology be modified to fully align with TSA annual tourism expenditure values wherever they were available. As a result, historical values were updated and refreshed historically resulting in higher estimates in some industries and lower estimates in others.

In addition to the above, following updates were made for this release:

- i. Updated forecasting methodology for periods beyond the latest TSA release to incorporate recent consumer spending trends and macroeconomic impacts – since the original release in March 2026 significant macroeconomic events—including the conflict between the United States and Iran and its resulting impact on fuel prices and broader consumer spending patterns—have materially influenced expenditure behaviour from March 2026 onwards. To better reflect these changes, the forecasting methodology was updated to incorporate consumer spending data through June 2026, resulting in forecasts that more accurately represent recent economic conditions.
- ii. Updated RTO boundaries to the latest Stats NZ (2025) definitions - This change ensures consistency with the most recent official geographic boundaries. While the impact on reported values is expected to be minimal for most regions, it improves alignment with current statistical standards and supports consistency across reporting.
- iii. Small refinements to the method in which international non-tourism was classified. This update provides a more robust and consistent approach to classifying long-term international cardholders.
- iv. This release incorporates new merchant account information that had been withheld since March 2026 to avoid introducing changes while the broader methodology updates (above) were being implemented.

July 2026 release (for series to June 2026)

Following the June 2026 release, MBIE and Marketview agreed to exclude Other Tourism, Education Services, and Air Passenger Transport from the published MRTE reporting.

The ECT data available for these product categories provides useful directional information; however, the underlying transaction volumes are relatively low compared with the overall expenditure values represented by these categories. As a result, trends derived from the available ECT data may be more sensitive to changes in a relatively small number of transactions and are not considered sufficiently robust to support the publication of detailed estimates at a lower level of geography, such as TA.

These categories have therefore been excluded from the published MRTE outputs. As a result, the revised total expenditure figures will be lower than those reported previously. The revised totals will, however, continue to align with the relevant Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) benchmarks, with the excluded categories treated consistently within the methodology.

Update to TSA alignment methodology

In addition, one aspect of the methodology was identified that was not incorporated correctly and required treatment. Investigations identified that the methodology used to disaggregate TSA

expenditure and then re-aggregate across MRTE product categories was incomplete. The methodology has therefore been updated to provide a more accurate allocation of expenditure while maintaining alignment with overall TSA totals. While overall tourism expenditure was only 0.1% higher as a result, this did result in the re-distribution of expenditure in some areas. The primary impacts of this refinement were:

- Overall international tourism expenditure: Higher than previously published
- Overall domestic tourism expenditure: Lower than previously published
- Retail sales – Other: Higher than previously published
- Retail sales – Fuel and Automotive: Lower than previously published
- Retail sales – Food and Alcohol: Lower than previously published

Quality assurance and validation

Marketview are the provider for the data in the MRTEs. They have been active in transactional data analysis in New Zealand for more than 20 years. They pioneered the commercial use of Electronic Card Transactions (ECTs) for consumer and tourism insights, and its datasets now support analysis used by central and local government, major corporates, and national statistical reporting, including Tier 1 statistics. Over this time, they invested in the systems, partnerships, and analytical methods needed to transform raw payment transaction data into timely, granular, and reliable tourism insights.

Marketview's quality assurance approach can be grouped into five areas.

Checking the source data

Marketview conducts regular checks on the transaction data it receives from its data suppliers. These checks are designed to identify issues that could affect the quality, completeness, or classification of the underlying data.

Each month, Marketview reviews merchant information to identify records that are missing, incomplete, or may have been incorrectly classified. These checks use Marketview's account information, internal merchant management databases, and publicly available information. Where better information is identified, merchant classifications and attributes are updated.

Testing reliability and representativeness

A core assumption underpinning Marketview's reporting and analytical methods is ECTs are representative of broader market activity. To assess this, Marketview routinely compares its transaction data with independent sources where comparable measures are available. These include StatsNZ datasets such as the Retail Trade Survey and Electronic Card Transactions series, as well as actual sales data from selected private businesses.

[!\[\]\(bf201d91b9b614baaf9dc5168bdd7cec_img.jpg\) Retail Trade Survey, Information releases | Stats NZ](#)

[!\[\]\(f30959f11bdeaf28e16bccc4e6d35d33_img.jpg\) Electronic Card Transactions, Information releases | Stats NZ](#)

As part of this process, Marketview tests the strength of relationships between relevant series, including comparisons between the MRTE visitor expenditure series and comparable Retail Trade Survey measures. These tests are used to support ongoing quality assurance and to identify areas that may require further review.

The representativeness of ECT data is supported by the breadth of Marketview's merchant-based transaction coverage and the availability of detailed merchant, industry, and location information.

However, ECT data does not capture all forms of visitor expenditure directly. Cash payments, some online or pre-paid expenditure, and transactions processed through centralised or head-office merchant accounts may not always be observed or geographically allocated in the same way as in-person card transactions. These limitations are discussed further in the section on merchant location and online transactions.

Reviewing merchant and card classifications

Marketview regularly reviews merchant and card classification information to ensure transactions are assigned appropriately.

Merchant classifications are checked through their monthly quality assurance processes. Payment card issuing information is also reviewed, and where observed payment behaviour strongly suggests that a card's assigned classification is inconsistent with its underlying behaviour, the card may be reclassified.

These processes help ensure the underlying data used in the MRTE methodology is accurate, current, and appropriately classified.

Validating the estimates

The MRTE estimates are benchmarked against official TSA values and incorporate trends from the Retail Trade Survey and other relevant indicators.

This approach helps maintain consistency with official tourism expenditure measures while enabling more timely and detailed reporting. When updated official releases become available, Marketview can refresh historical estimates to maintain alignment with the latest benchmarks.

Monitoring outputs and investigating anomalies

Between official releases, Marketview monitors MRTE outputs against the underlying transaction data and other available information sources.

This ongoing monitoring helps identify unexpected or unusual movements in reported market activity. Where anomalies are identified, Marketview investigates whether they reflect genuine market changes or whether they may relate to source data, data processing, merchant classifications, card classifications, or production processes.

Together, these checks provide assurance that the MRTE outputs are based on robust source data, appropriate classifications, validated estimates, and ongoing monitoring of reported trends.

MBIE and Marketview will continue to review validation measures over time, including comparisons with relevant official and administrative datasets where appropriate. These checks support ongoing quality assurance and help identify areas where the methodology or user guidance may need to be refined.

Limitations

Like all statistical series derived from large-scale, dynamic datasets, the Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates (MRTEs) have limitations and assumptions that users should consider when interpreting the results. These include:

MRTE values are estimates (not actuals)

The MRTEs provide estimates of visitor expenditure rather than definitive measures of actual visitor spending. Where official Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) values are available, the MRTEs align to these totals. However, regional, market, and industry estimates below this level are derived by applying spending patterns observed in Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) data.

Merchant location and online transactions

The MRTEs allocate expenditure geographically using the location of the merchant receiving payment. Since the source data is merchant-based, most observed transactions can be assigned to a physical merchant site with detailed geographic information.

A small share of transactions may relate to online payments, centrally processed merchant accounts, head-office payment arrangements, or advance bookings where the payment location does not perfectly reflect where the visitor consumed the good or service. These transactions are generally a small proportion of the observed source data used for geographic allocation.

Expenditure not directly observed in the ECT data, including cash, some online payments, and some pre-paid expenditure, is incorporated through the TSA alignment process. In practice, this means the observed ECT spending patterns are used to distribute broader tourism expenditure benchmarks across geography, industry, visitor market, and month.

Alignment with the Tourism Satellite Account

The MRTEs are benchmarked to the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) at the ANZWI industry level, where TSA values are available. Consequently, any revisions to the TSA, or any limitations inherent within the TSA itself, will flow through to the MRTE series.

Figures subject to revisions/historical refreshes

Reported figures are subject to revisions as additional payment information available is made available via either ECT source data channels or officially reported statistics.

The MRTEs are subject to periodic revision as additional information becomes available through Electronic Card Transaction data sources or updates to official statistical benchmarks. Historical estimates may therefore be revised to reflect additional, improved data and/or methodological enhancements.

MRTE spending is distributed off ECT behaviour

The geographic, visitor and certain industry distributions reported in the MRTEs are derived from spending behaviour observed through Electronic Card Transactions. Accordingly, users should be aware of the following assumptions and limitations:

- A small proportion of merchants do not accept electronic card payments. Spending at these merchants is not observed and therefore cannot contribute to the distribution of expenditure.
- Cash transactions are not observed within Marketview's source data and are therefore not directly reflected in the distribution of expenditure.
- International visitors using payment cards issued by New Zealand financial institutions will generally be classified as domestic cardholders rather than international visitors.
- A visitor's country of origin is determined by the issuing country of the payment card used for the transaction. Consequently, visitors using payment cards issued in countries other than their country of residence will be classified according to the card issuer.
- Marketview applies methodology to identify long-stay international cardholders (international non-tourism) and exclude their expenditure from tourism estimates. While we are confident

that the majority of long-stay residents are correctly identified, it is possible that a small number remain classified as tourists where insufficient behavioural history exists.

- Conversely, an international visitor making unusually frequent trips to New Zealand over an extended period (for example, regular monthly travel over more than 12 months) may be classified as a long-stay international cardholder and excluded from tourism estimates. We consider this behaviour to be uncommon and do not expect it to have a material impact on the overall results.

Comparison with other datasets

Comparing the MRTes to the International Visitor Survey (IVS)

We recognise that there are areas where the IVS and MRTes report differing values and sometimes differing trends. The difference is largely due to the two series having different inputs and methodologies used to report these figures.

Why does this occur?

- The two series use different inputs to measure a small number of comparable measures.
- The IVS and MRTes use different measurement approaches. The IVS is a sample survey designed to collect information directly from departing international visitors, including expenditure, motivations, activities, and experiences. The MRTes are based primarily on observed electronic card transaction patterns from internationally issued payment cards, calibrated to official tourism expenditure totals.
- The advantage of a sample survey like the IVS is that it is designed to collect data for a specific purpose by survey specialists, which makes it effective in getting that data. However, like all surveys, it is subject to sampling error, response patterns, and respondent recall. These factors do not invalidate the IVS, but they can contribute to differences when comparing survey-based estimates with estimates derived from observed transaction behaviour.
- In contrast, the MRTes use administrative data - a very large dataset - but originally collected for a different purpose. They rely primarily on observed spending behaviour captured through card transactions, with expenditure estimates calibrated to official tourism expenditure totals. However, this approach requires assumptions about how card spending patterns relate to total visitor expenditure.

Why was this approach taken?

- The MRTes were developed to fill a gap in tourism reporting by providing monthly expenditure estimates by visitor market, industry, and merchant location.
- This level of detail and frequency cannot be reliably measured using a survey alone and is better suited to administrative data sources, such as electronic card transactions (ECT).
- Previous versions of the MRTes incorporated International Visitor Survey (IVS) market shares as an input. However, the current methodology places greater reliance on observed transaction data and official tourism expenditure totals.
- This approach improves the independence of the MRTes from the IVS. Weighting the MRTes to align with IVS market shares would introduce survey uncertainty into a dataset built primarily on observed spending activity.
- Where survey estimates have high sampling error or participation bias, weighting administrative data to match those estimates can distort underlying spending patterns and reduce the value of having two independent measures of visitor expenditure.

- Maintaining methodological independence allows differences between the two series to be identified, understood, and investigated rather than automatically masked through calibration.
- The current approach avoids automatically weighting MRTE market-level results to IVS totals because doing so would blend two different measurement approaches and could reduce the independence of the MRTE series. Maintaining this independence allows MRTE and IVS differences to be identified and investigated, rather than masked through calibration.
- MBIE and Marketview may consider whether selected IVS inputs could improve future versions of the methodology, but any such changes would need to be assessed carefully to ensure they improve the quality and interpretability of the series.

What does this mean for users?

- The MRTes and IVS should be viewed as complementary rather than interchangeable measures of visitor activity.
- The MRTes are best suited to understanding how expenditure changes over time and how spending is distributed across visitor markets, industries, and locations.
- The IVS provides insight into visitor behaviour, travel motivations, visitor experiences, and self-reported expenditure.
- Differences between the two series should not automatically be interpreted as errors. They may reflect the strengths and limitations of two fundamentally different measurement approaches.
- Users should be cautious when making direct comparisons, particularly for smaller markets or where IVS estimates have relatively high sampling error.

Appendices

Appendix One – Source ECT Data

Marketview have access to data from both of New Zealand’s largest electronic payments networks — Worldline and Verifone, providing extensive coverage of Electronic Card Transaction (ECT) activity across the country. Through these partnerships, Marketview receives more than 480 million individual consumer-to-business transactions each year, including over 20 million transactions from internationally issued payment cards.

Collectively, these networks provide visibility of spending at more than 97% of New Zealand merchants, enabling MBIE to monitor consumer expenditure across industries, geographic locations, and visitor origin markets.

Key characteristics of the source data include:

- More than 480 million consumer-to-business transactions annually.
- More than 20 million annual transactions from internationally issued payment cards.
- Transaction-level records that are timestamped to the second, enabling detailed temporal analysis.
- Transactions linked to individual merchants, ANZSIC industry classifications, and precise geographic locations (Meshblock/SA1 level).
- Coverage of spending from payment cards issued in approximately 170 countries.
- Consistent, high-quality metadata supporting robust spatial, temporal, and market segmentation analysis.

Appendix Two – Merchant Location Definitions

Expenditure values in the **MRTEs** are calculated at a modified **Territorial Authority (TA)** level and then aggregated to **Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO)** and **Region** levels.

The MRTEs use the latest **Stats NZ Regional Tourism Organisation Areas 2025** definitions. The revised series has been back-cast using these updated geographic boundaries, ensuring the entire MRTE time series is consistent and comparable over time using the current RTO mapping.

A summary of the concordance is provided below. Further information on the classification and concordance can be found through Stats NZ:

[!\[\]\(eca9dca13a2688a2d5e75f35d4cc16aa_img.jpg\) Regional Tourism Organisation Areas 2025 | Stats NZ Geographic Data Service](#)

[!\[\]\(6d4cdef06d803dcd63aa9aa8840a2ace_img.jpg\) Ariā - Classifications](#)

Modified TA Name	RTO Name	Region Name
Far North District	Northland Inc	Northland Region
Whangarei District	Northland Inc	Northland Region
Kaipara District	Northland Inc	Northland Region
Auckland - Rodney District	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Auckland - North Shore City	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region

Auckland - Waitakere City	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Auckland - Auckland City	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Auckland - Manukau City	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Auckland - Papakura District	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Auckland - Franklin District	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited	Auckland Region
Thames-Coromandel District	Destination Hauraki Coromandel	Waikato Region
Hauraki District	Destination Hauraki Coromandel	Waikato Region
Waikato District	Hamilton & Waikato Tourism	Waikato Region
Matamata-Piako District	Hamilton & Waikato Tourism	Waikato Region
Hamilton City	Hamilton & Waikato Tourism	Waikato Region
Waipā District	Hamilton & Waikato Tourism	Waikato Region
Ōtorohanga District	non-RTO – Ōtorohanga	Waikato Region
South Waikato District	non-RTO - South Waikato	Waikato Region
Waitomo District	non-RTO – Waitomo	Waikato Region
Taupō District	Destination Great Lake Taupō	Waikato Region
Western Bay of Plenty District	Tourism Bay of Plenty	Bay of Plenty Region
Tauranga City	Tourism Bay of Plenty	Bay of Plenty Region
Rotorua District	RotoruaNZ	Bay of Plenty Region
Whakatane District	non-RTO – Whakatane	Bay of Plenty Region
Kawerau District	non-RTO – Kawerau	Bay of Plenty Region
Ōpōtiki District	Trust Tairāwhiti	Bay of Plenty Region
Gisborne District	Trust Tairāwhiti	Gisborne Region
Wairoa District	Hawke's Bay Tourism	Hawke's Bay Region
Hastings District	Hawke's Bay Tourism	Hawke's Bay Region
Napier City	Hawke's Bay Tourism	Hawke's Bay Region
Central Hawke's Bay District	Hawke's Bay Tourism	Hawke's Bay Region
New Plymouth District	Venture Taranaki	Taranaki Region
Stratford District	Venture Taranaki	Taranaki Region
South Taranaki District	Venture Taranaki	Taranaki Region
Ruapehu District	Visit Ruapehu	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Whanganui District	Whanganui & Partners	Manawatū-Whanganui Region

Rangitikei District	non-RTO – Rangitikei	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Manawatū District	Central Economic Development Agency (CEDA)	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Palmerston North City	Central Economic Development Agency (CEDA)	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Tararua District	non-RTO – Tararua	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Horowhenua District	non-RTO – Horowhenua	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Kāpiti Coast District	WellingtonNZ	Wellington Region
Porirua City	WellingtonNZ	Wellington Region
Upper Hutt City	WellingtonNZ	Wellington Region
Lower Hutt City	WellingtonNZ	Wellington Region
Wellington City	WellingtonNZ	Wellington Region
Masterton District	Destination Wairarapa	Wellington Region
Carterton District	Destination Wairarapa	Wellington Region
South Wairarapa District	Destination Wairarapa	Wellington Region
Tasman District	Nelson Regional Development Agency (NRDA)	Tasman Region
Nelson City	Nelson Regional Development Agency (NRDA)	Nelson Region
Marlborough District	Destination Marlborough	Marlborough Region
Kaikōura District	Destination Kaikōura	Canterbury Region
Buller District	Development West Coast	West Coast Region
Grey District	Development West Coast	West Coast Region
Westland District	Development West Coast	West Coast Region
Hurunui District	Visit Hurunui	Canterbury Region
Waimakariri District	ChristchurchNZ	Canterbury Region
Christchurch City	ChristchurchNZ	Canterbury Region
Selwyn District	ChristchurchNZ	Canterbury Region
Ashburton District	ChristchurchNZ	Canterbury Region
Timaru District	Venture Timaru	Canterbury Region
Mackenzie District	Mackenzie Tourism	Canterbury Region
Waimate District	non-RTO – Waimate	Canterbury Region

Chatham Islands	Area Outside RTO	Area Outside RTO
Waitaki District	Tourism Waitaki	Otago Region
Central Otago District	Tourism Central Otago	Otago Region
Dunedin City	Enterprise Dunedin	Otago Region
Clutha District	Clutha Development	Otago Region
Gore District	Visit Southland	Southland Region
Invercargill City	Visit Southland	Southland Region
Queenstown-Lakes District – Wānaka	Lake Wānaka Tourism	Otago Region
Queenstown-Lakes District - Queenstown	Destination Queenstown	Otago Region
Southland District - Fiordland	Visit Fiordland	Southland Region
Southland District - all other	Visit Southland	Southland Region

Appendix Three – Product Definitions

Expenditure values in the MRTEs are calculated at an individual ANZSIC06 level, and aggregated to the following product groupings:

Code	Description	Grouping
4400	Accommodation	Accommodation
6010	Libraries and Archives	Cultural and recreational services
8910	Museum Operation	Cultural and recreational services
8921	Zoological and Botanical Gardens Operation	Cultural and recreational services
8922	Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9001	Performing Arts Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9003	Performing Arts Venue Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9111	Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasias Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9112	Sports and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals	Cultural and recreational services
9113	Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation	Cultural and recreational services

9131	Amusement Parks and Centres Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9139	Amusement and Other Recreational Activities n.e.c.	Cultural and recreational services
9201	Casino Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9202	Lottery Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9209	Other Gambling Activities	Cultural and recreational services
9002	Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers	Cultural and recreational services
9114	Sport and Physical Recreation Administration and Track Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9121	Horse and Dog Racing Administration and Track Operation	Cultural and recreational services
9129	Other Horse and Dog Racing Activities	Cultural and recreational services
4511	Cafes and Restaurants	Food and beverage serving services
4512	Takeaway Food Services	Food and beverage serving services
4513	Catering Services	Food and beverage serving services
4520	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	Food and beverage serving services
4530	Clubs (Hospitality)	Food and beverage serving services
4110	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages
4121	Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing	Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages
4122	Fruit and Vegetable Retailing	Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages
4123	Liquor Retailing	Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages
4129	Other Specialised Food Retailing	Retail sales - alcohol, food, and beverages

4000	Fuel Retailing	Retail sales - fuel and other automotive products
3922	Tyre Retailing	Retail sales - fuel and other automotive products
3911	Car Retailing	Retail sales - other
3912	Motor Cycle Retailing	Retail sales - other
3913	Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing	Retail sales - other
3921	Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing	Retail sales - other
4211	Furniture Retailing	Retail sales - other
4212	Floor Coverings Retailing	Retail sales - other
4213	Houseware Retailing	Retail sales - other
4214	Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing	Retail sales - other
4221	Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing	Retail sales - other
4222	Computer and Computer Peripheral Retailing	Retail sales - other
4229	Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing	Retail sales - other
4231	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing	Retail sales - other
4232	Garden Supplies Retailing	Retail sales - other
4241	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing	Retail sales - other
4242	Entertainment Media Retailing	Retail sales - other
4243	Toy and Game Retailing	Retail sales - other
4244	Newspaper and Book Retailing	Retail sales - other
4245	Marine Equipment Retailing	Retail sales - other
4251	Clothing Retailing	Retail sales - other
4252	Footwear Retailing	Retail sales - other
4253	Watch and Jewellery Retailing	Retail sales - other
4259	Other Personal Accessory Retailing	Retail sales - other
4260	Department Stores	Retail sales - other
4271	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	Retail sales - other
4272	Stationery Goods Retailing	Retail sales - other
4273	Antique and Used Goods Retailing	Retail sales - other
4274	Flower Retailing	Retail sales - other
4279	Other Store-Based Retailing n.e.c.	Retail sales - other
4320	Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling	Retail sales - other

4310	Non store retailing	Retail sales - other
4621	Interurban and Rural Bus Transport	Other passenger transport
4622	Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)	Other passenger transport
4623	Taxi and Other Road Transport	Other passenger transport
4720	Rail Passenger Transport	Other passenger transport
4820	Water Passenger Transport	Other passenger transport
5010	Scenic and Sightseeing Transport	Other passenger transport
6611	Passenger Car Rental and Hiring	Other passenger transport
6619	Other Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring	Other passenger transport
6639	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring n.e.c.	Other passenger transport
7220	Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services	Other passenger transport
5212	Port and water transport terminal operations	Other passenger transport
5219	Other water transport support services	Other passenger transport
5220	Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services	Other passenger transport
5299	Other Transport Support Services n.e.c.	Other passenger transport
5211	Stevedoring Services	Other passenger transport

Appendix Four – Visitor Market Definitions

Domestic concordance

Domestic visitor expenditure values in the MRTes are calculated at a modified TA level, and aggregated to region by the following concordance:

Modified TA Name	Region Name
Far North District	Northland Region
Whangarei District	Northland Region
Kaipara District	Northland Region
Rodney District	Auckland Region
North Shore City	Auckland Region
Waitākere City	Auckland Region
Auckland City	Auckland Region
Manukau City	Auckland Region
Papakura District	Auckland Region

Franklin District	Auckland Region
Thames-Coromandel District	Waikato Region
Hauraki District	Waikato Region
Waikato District	Waikato Region
Matamata-Piako District	Waikato Region
Hamilton City	Waikato Region
Waipā District	Waikato Region
Ōtorohanga District	Waikato Region
South Waikato District	Waikato Region
Waitomo District	Waikato Region
Taupō District	Waikato Region
Western Bay of Plenty District	Bay of Plenty Region
Tauranga City	Bay of Plenty Region
Rotorua District	Bay of Plenty Region
Whakatane District	Bay of Plenty Region
Kawerau District	Bay of Plenty Region
Ōpōtiki District	Bay of Plenty Region
Gisborne District	Gisborne Region
Wairoa District	Hawke's Bay Region
Hastings District	Hawke's Bay Region
Napier City	Hawke's Bay Region
Central Hawke's Bay District	Hawke's Bay Region
New Plymouth District	Taranaki Region
Stratford District	Taranaki Region
South Taranaki District	Taranaki Region
Ruapehu District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Whanganui District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Rangitikei District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Manawatū District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Palmerston North City	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Tararua District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region
Horowhenua District	Manawatū-Whanganui Region

Kāpiti Coast District	Wellington Region
Porirua City	Wellington Region
Upper Hutt City	Wellington Region
Lower Hutt City	Wellington Region
Wellington City	Wellington Region
Masterton District	Wellington Region
Carterton District	Wellington Region
South Wairarapa District	Wellington Region
Tasman District	Tasman Region
Nelson City	Nelson Region
Marlborough District	Marlborough Region
Kaikōura District	Canterbury Region
Buller District	West Coast Region
Grey District	West Coast Region
Westland District	West Coast Region
Hurunui District	Canterbury Region
Waimakariri District	Canterbury Region
Christchurch City	Canterbury Region
Selwyn District	Canterbury Region
Ashburton District	Canterbury Region
Timaru District	Canterbury Region
Mackenzie District	Canterbury Region
Waimate District	Canterbury Region
Waitaki District	Otago Region
Central Otago District	Otago Region
Queenstown-Lakes District	Otago Region
Dunedin City	Otago Region
Clutha District	Otago Region
Southland District	Southland Region
Gore District	Southland Region
Invercargill City	Southland Region

International concordance

International visitor expenditure values in the MRTes are calculated at a country code level, and aggregated by the following concordance:

Country Code	Country Name	Reported Grouping
DZA	Algeria	Africa and Middle East
AGO	Angola	Africa and Middle East
BHR	Bahrain	Africa and Middle East
BEN	Benin	Africa and Middle East
BWA	Botswana	Africa and Middle East
BVT	Bouvet Island	Africa and Middle East
IOT	British Indian Ocean Territory	Africa and Middle East
BFA	Burkina Faso	Africa and Middle East
BDI	Burundi	Africa and Middle East
CMR	Cameroon	Africa and Middle East
CPV	Cape Verde	Africa and Middle East
CAF	Central African Republic	Africa and Middle East
TCD	Chad	Africa and Middle East
COM	Comoros	Africa and Middle East
COD	Congo	Africa and Middle East
COG	Congo (Brazzaville)	Africa and Middle East
CIV	Cote d`Ivoire	Africa and Middle East
DJI	Djibouti	Africa and Middle East
EGY	Egypt	Africa and Middle East
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	Africa and Middle East
ERI	Eritrea	Africa and Middle East
ETH	Ethiopia	Africa and Middle East
GAB	Gabon	Africa and Middle East
GMB	Gambia	Africa and Middle East
GHA	Ghana	Africa and Middle East
GIN	Guinea	Africa and Middle East
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	Africa and Middle East
IRN	Iran	Africa and Middle East

IRQ	Iraq	Africa and Middle East
ISR	Israel	Africa and Middle East
JOR	Jordan	Africa and Middle East
KEN	Kenya	Africa and Middle East
KWT	Kuwait	Africa and Middle East
LBN	Lebanon	Africa and Middle East
LSO	Lesotho	Africa and Middle East
LBR	Liberia	Africa and Middle East
LBY	Libya	Africa and Middle East
MDG	Madagascar	Africa and Middle East
MWI	Malawi	Africa and Middle East
MLI	Mali	Africa and Middle East
MRT	Mauritania	Africa and Middle East
MUS	Mauritius	Africa and Middle East
MYT	Mayotte	Africa and Middle East
MAR	Morocco	Africa and Middle East
MOZ	Mozambique	Africa and Middle East
NAM	Namibia	Africa and Middle East
NER	Niger	Africa and Middle East
NGA	Nigeria	Africa and Middle East
OMN	Oman	Africa and Middle East
PSE	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Africa and Middle East
QAT	Qatar	Africa and Middle East
REU	Réunion	Africa and Middle East
RWA	Rwanda	Africa and Middle East
SHN	Saint Helena	Africa and Middle East
STP	Sao Tome and Principe	Africa and Middle East
SAU	Saudi Arabia	Africa and Middle East
SEN	Senegal	Africa and Middle East
SYC	Seychelles	Africa and Middle East
SLE	Sierra Leone	Africa and Middle East
SOM	Somalia	Africa and Middle East

ZAF	South Africa	Africa and Middle East
SGS	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	Africa and Middle East
SSD	South Sudan	Africa and Middle East
SDN	Sudan	Africa and Middle East
SWZ	Swaziland	Africa and Middle East
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	Africa and Middle East
TGO	Togo	Africa and Middle East
TUN	Tunisia	Africa and Middle East
TUR	Turkey	Africa and Middle East
UGA	Uganda	Africa and Middle East
ARE	United Arab Emirates	Africa and Middle East
TZA	United Republic of Tanzania	Africa and Middle East
ESH	Western Sahara	Africa and Middle East
YEM	Yemen	Africa and Middle East
ZAR	Zaire	Africa and Middle East
ZMB	Zambia	Africa and Middle East
ZWE	Zimbabwe	Africa and Middle East
AUS	Australia	Australia
NFK	Norfolk Island	Australia
CAN	Canada	Canada
CHN	China	China
DEU	Germany	Germany
JPN	Japan	Japan
KOR	Republic of Korea	Korea
AIA	Anguilla	Rest of Americas
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda	Rest of Americas
ARG	Argentina	Rest of Americas
ABW	Aruba	Rest of Americas
BHS	Bahamas	Rest of Americas
BRB	Barbados	Rest of Americas
BLZ	Belize	Rest of Americas

BMU	Bermuda	Rest of Americas
BOL	Bolivia	Rest of Americas
BES	Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	Rest of Americas
BRA	Brazil	Rest of Americas
VGB	British Virgin Islands	Rest of Americas
CYM	Cayman Islands	Rest of Americas
CHL	Chile	Rest of Americas
COL	Colombia	Rest of Americas
CRI	Costa Rica	Rest of Americas
CUB	Cuba	Rest of Americas
CUW	Curaçao	Rest of Americas
DMA	Dominica	Rest of Americas
DOM	Dominican Republic	Rest of Americas
ECU	Ecuador	Rest of Americas
SLV	El Salvador	Rest of Americas
FLK	Falkland Islands	Rest of Americas
GUF	French Guiana	Rest of Americas
GRD	Grenada	Rest of Americas
GLP	Guadeloupe	Rest of Americas
GTM	Guatemala	Rest of Americas
GUY	Guyana	Rest of Americas
HTI	Haiti	Rest of Americas
HND	Honduras	Rest of Americas
JAM	Jamaica	Rest of Americas
MTQ	Martinique	Rest of Americas
MEX	Mexico	Rest of Americas
MSR	Montserrat	Rest of Americas
ANT	Netherlands Antilles	Rest of Americas
NIC	Nicaragua	Rest of Americas
PAN	Panama	Rest of Americas
PRY	Paraguay	Rest of Americas
PER	Peru	Rest of Americas

PRI	Puerto Rico	Rest of Americas
KNA	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Rest of Americas
LCA	Saint Lucia	Rest of Americas
SPM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	Rest of Americas
VCT	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	Rest of Americas
BLM	Saint-Barthélemy	Rest of Americas
MAF	Saint-Martin	Rest of Americas
SXM	Sint Maarten	Rest of Americas
SUR	Suriname	Rest of Americas
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	Rest of Americas
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands	Rest of Americas
URY	Uruguay	Rest of Americas
VEN	Venezuela	Rest of Americas
VIR	Virgin Islands, US	Rest of Americas
AFG	Afghanistan	Rest of Asia
ARM	Armenia	Rest of Asia
AZE	Azerbaijan	Rest of Asia
BGD	Bangladesh	Rest of Asia
BTN	Bhutan	Rest of Asia
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	Rest of Asia
KHM	Cambodia	Rest of Asia
CXR	Christmas Island	Rest of Asia
CCK	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Rest of Asia
GEO	Georgia	Rest of Asia
HKG	Hong Kong	Rest of Asia
IND	India	Rest of Asia
IDN	Indonesia	Rest of Asia
KAZ	Kazakhstan	Rest of Asia
PRK	Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of	Rest of Asia
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	Rest of Asia
LAO	Laos	Rest of Asia
MAC	Macao	Rest of Asia

MYS	Malaysia	Rest of Asia
MDV	Maldives	Rest of Asia
MNG	Mongolia	Rest of Asia
MMR	Myanmar	Rest of Asia
NPL	Nepal	Rest of Asia
PAK	Pakistan	Rest of Asia
PLW	Palau	Rest of Asia
PHL	Philippines	Rest of Asia
SGP	Singapore	Rest of Asia
LKA	Sri Lanka	Rest of Asia
TWN	Taiwan	Rest of Asia
TJK	Tajikistan	Rest of Asia
THA	Thailand	Rest of Asia
TLS	Timor-Leste	Rest of Asia
TKM	Turkmenistan	Rest of Asia
UZB	Uzbekistan	Rest of Asia
VNM	Vietnam	Rest of Asia
ALA	Aland Islands	Rest of Europe
ALB	Albania	Rest of Europe
AND	Andorra	Rest of Europe
AUT	Austria	Rest of Europe
BLR	Belarus	Rest of Europe
BEL	Belgium	Rest of Europe
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Rest of Europe
BGR	Bulgaria	Rest of Europe
HRV	Croatia	Rest of Europe
CYP	Cyprus	Rest of Europe
CZE	Czech Republic	Rest of Europe
DNK	Denmark	Rest of Europe
EST	Estonia	Rest of Europe
FRO	Faroe Islands	Rest of Europe
FIN	Finland	Rest of Europe

FRA	France	Rest of Europe
GIB	Gibraltar	Rest of Europe
GRC	Greece	Rest of Europe
GRL	Greenland	Rest of Europe
GGY	Guernsey	Rest of Europe
VAT	Holy See (Vatican City State)	Rest of Europe
HUN	Hungary	Rest of Europe
ISL	Iceland	Rest of Europe
IRL	Ireland	Rest of Europe
ITA	Italy	Rest of Europe
JEY	Jersey	Rest of Europe
QZZ	Kosovo (United Nations Interim)	Rest of Europe
LVA	Latvia	Rest of Europe
LIE	Liechtenstein	Rest of Europe
LTU	Lithuania	Rest of Europe
LUX	Luxembourg	Rest of Europe
MKD	Macedonia	Rest of Europe
MLT	Malta	Rest of Europe
MDA	Moldova	Rest of Europe
MCO	Monaco	Rest of Europe
MNE	Montenegro	Rest of Europe
NLD	Netherlands	Rest of Europe
NOR	Norway	Rest of Europe
POL	Poland	Rest of Europe
PRT	Portugal	Rest of Europe
ROU	Romania	Rest of Europe
RUS	Russia	Rest of Europe
SMR	San Marino	Rest of Europe
SRB	Serbia	Rest of Europe
SVK	Slovakia	Rest of Europe
SVN	Slovenia	Rest of Europe
ESP	Spain	Rest of Europe

SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	Rest of Europe
SWE	Sweden	Rest of Europe
CHE	Switzerland	Rest of Europe
UKR	Ukraine	Rest of Europe
ASM	American Samoa	Rest of Oceania
ATA	Antarctica	Rest of Oceania
COK	Cook Islands	Rest of Oceania
FJI	Fiji	Rest of Oceania
PYF	French Polynesia	Rest of Oceania
ATF	French Southern Territories	Rest of Oceania
GUM	Guam	Rest of Oceania
HMD	Heard Island and McDonald Islands	Rest of Oceania
KIR	Kiribati	Rest of Oceania
MHL	Marshall Islands	Rest of Oceania
FSM	Micronesia, Federated States of	Rest of Oceania
NRU	Nauru	Rest of Oceania
NCL	New Caledonia	Rest of Oceania
NIU	Niue	Rest of Oceania
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands	Rest of Oceania
PNG	Papua New Guinea	Rest of Oceania
PCN	Pitcairn	Rest of Oceania
WSM	Samoa	Rest of Oceania
SLB	Solomon Islands	Rest of Oceania
TKL	Tokelau	Rest of Oceania
TON	Tonga	Rest of Oceania
TUV	Tuvalu	Rest of Oceania
VUT	Vanuatu	Rest of Oceania
WLF	Wallis and Futuna	Rest of Oceania
IMN	Isle of Man	United Kingdom
GBR	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
UMI	United States Minor Outlying Islands	United States of America
USA	United States of America	United States of America

