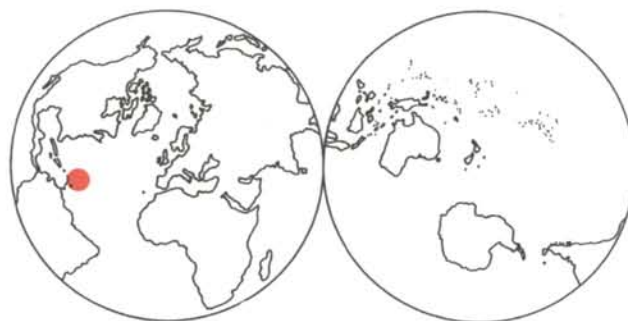


## Antigua & Barbuda



Comprises Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda group of Leeward Islands lying latitude 17°N longitude 61°W in Eastern Caribbean. W Antigua basically volcanic rock rising to 399 m at Boggy Peak. E and N mostly low-lying limestone areas less than 150 m above sea level. Rest of island marked by a central plain. Has springs but no rivers. Barbuda mostly flat, with large lagoon to W, and excellent sandy beaches. Redonda uninhabited. **Neighbouring islands:** Montserrat to SW, Guadeloupe to S, St Kitts and Nevis to E. **Land area:** 441 sq kms. **Time:** GMT\*-4 hours. **Climate:** Tropical. The temperature averages 27°C but can rise to 33°C during the hot season between May and October. Low humidity and constant breezes. Average rainfall 100 cms, Barbuda drier than Antigua. **Capital:** St John's, on Antigua, population 36,000 (1986 estimate). **Other main town:** Codrington, on Barbuda.

### POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Representatives with 17 elected members, Senate with 17 appointed members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Wilfred Jacobs. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Vere C Bird, Snr; since 1981. **Main Parties:** Antigua Labour Party (governing), United National Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1989. **Independence:** 1 November 1981. **National Day:** 1 November. **Flag:** Red, with a triangle based on the top edge, divided horizontally into black, blue, white, with a rising sun in gold on the black portion.

### SOCIAL

**Population:** 79,000 (1989) increasing by 0.4% pa (1980-89). 37.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 73 years (1989). Infant mortality 22 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per

physician 1,615 (1987). 135 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy 90% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,222 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1985-88). Distribution of daily newspapers 71 per 1,000 people (1988). 286 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 244 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 141 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). Population per passenger car 5.5 (1987).

### ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$+302m (1988), \$3,880 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head rose by 6.4% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 4%, industry 23% (manufacturing 3%), services (including tourism) 73%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.372\*\*)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$32m (f.o.b., 1989): clothing, rum, cotton lint, seafood, furniture, machinery and transport equipment, fruits and vegetables. **Imports:** \$348m (c.i.f., 1989): crude oil, food, clothing, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals. **Main crops:** sugar, sea island cotton, fruits, vegetables, corn. **Tourism:** the major industry; 281,301 arrivals, accounting for more than 50% of GDP (1986); 375,490 arrivals (including 198,597 cruise-ship passengers), visitor expenditure totalling \$215m (1988). **Transport:** Roads 1,165 kms. 16,900 motor vehicles (passenger cars and commercial vehicles) (1987). No railways. No national airline: Antigua and Barbuda is a shareholder in the regional airline, LIAT (Leeward Islands Air Transport). Main airport: V C Bird (formerly Coolidge) International Airport (St John's). Main harbour: St John's deep water harbour.

\*GMT=Greenwich Mean Time.

+\$=US\$ throughout this publication unless otherwise indicated.

\*\*all currency conversions at \$ rate prevailing on 3 February 1992 (£1 sterling = US\$1.80) unless otherwise stated.

f.o.b.: free on board.

c.i.f.: cost, insurance, freight.

# Australia



Island of continental scale situated between latitudes 10° and 44°S and longitudes 113° and 154°E. Mostly flat, ancient plateau 330 m or less above sea level. Three main physical divisions: Great Western Plateau, Central and Eastern Lowlands, and Eastern High Plateaux of the Great Dividing Range forming the Australian Alps, highest point Mt Kosciuszko 2,228 m. No extensive inland river systems. Largest river system: Murray and tributaries. Bounded on W and S by Indian Ocean, on E by Coral and Tasman Seas and on N by Timor and Arafura Seas. **Nearest countries:** Papua New Guinea, Indonesia to N, Solomon Islands to NE, New Caledonia, New Zealand to E, Antarctica to S. **Land area:** 7,682,300 sq kms. **Time:**

Zone	Season	GMT	
ACT, New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria	winter	GMT	+10
	summer		+11
Queensland	all year		+10
Northern Territory	all year		+9½
South Australia	winter		+9½
	summer		+10½
Western Australia	all year		+8

**Climate:** Ranges from temperate in S to sub-tropical in N with hot and dry Central Desert inland. Four seasons: December to February summer; March to May autumn; June to August winter; September to November spring. Temperature range: summer 33°C in N to 24°C in S (mean); winter 25°C in N to 7.8°C in S (mean). Rainfall varies: heaviest 244.4 cms in W Tasmania and 222.4 cms on N coast of Queensland. Central area less than 25.5 cms a year. **Capital:** Canberra, population 297,300 (mid-1988). **Other main towns:** Sydney 3,596,000, Melbourne 3,002,300, Brisbane 1,240,300, Perth 1,118,800, Adelaide 1,023,700 (all mid-1988), Newcastle 429,300 (mid-1987).

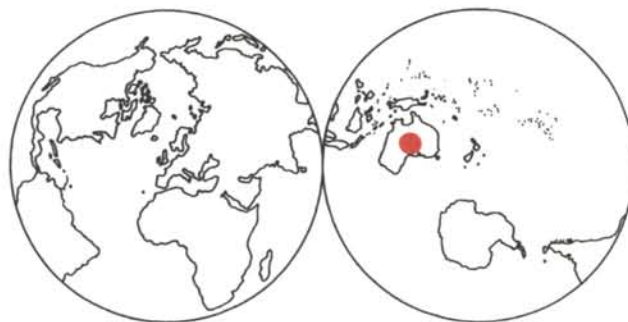
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Federal Parliament represents the 6 states and 2 territories of the Commonwealth of Australia, and comprises House of Representatives with 148 elected members, Senate with 76 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Hon William Hayden. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Paul Keating; since December 1991. **Main Parties:** Australian Labor

Party (governing), Liberal Party, National Party, Australian Democrats. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held March 1990. **Independence:** 1931 (Statute of Westminster). **National Day:** 26 January. **Flag:** Blue with a Union Flag in the upper hoist, a large seven-pointed white star in the lower hoist and five smaller white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 16,765,000 (1989) increasing by 1.5% pa (1980-89). 22.3% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 77 years (1989). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 438 (1986). 185 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy 99% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,322 (1988). 99% of population with access to safe water (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 252 per 1,000 people (1988). 1,273 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 484 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 550 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). Population per passenger car 2.3 (1986-88).



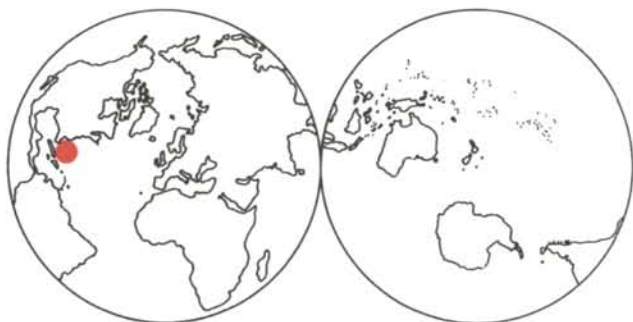
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$242,131m (1989), \$14,440 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.8% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.38% of GNP (1989). GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 4%, industry 31% (manufacturing 17%), services 65%. **Currency:** 1A\$ (US\$0.756)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$37,662m (f.o.b., 1989): wheat, barley, sugar, meat and dairy products, wool, coal, metalliferous ores, non-ferrous metals. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989/90):** coal and coke 12%, non-ferrous ores 10%, wool 8.5%, wheat and flour 5%, iron 5%. **Imports:** \$44,933m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and related products, fuels and lubricants, coffee, tea, tobacco. **Main industries:** mining, agricultural processing, electricity, steel. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, oats, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 2,249,300 foreign tourist visitors (1988). **Transport:** Roads 852,986 kms (1985). 9,221,200 motor vehicles (mid-1988). Railways 40,116 kms (1989). National airlines: Qantas Airways (international), Ansett, Australian Airlines (domestic). Main airports: Sydney, Tullamarine (Melbourne), Perth, Brisbane, Darwin, Adelaide, Canberra, Hobart. Main seaports: Dampier, Port Hedland, Sydney (Port Jackson), Melbourne, Fremantle, Newcastle, Hay Point.

# Bahamas



The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is situated between latitudes 21° and 27°N and longitudes 72° and 79°W. An archipelago of 700 coralline limestone islands formed by the two oceanic banks of Little Bahama and Great Bahama. Islands are usually long and narrow, rising to a low ridge backed by lagoons and swamps; 30 are inhabited. **Nearby countries:** USA to NW, Cuba to SW. **Land area:** 13,935 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-5. **Climate:** Mild and sub-tropical. Average winter temperature 21°C. Average summer temperature 30°C. Rainfall mainly in May, June, September, October; varying from 75 cms to 150 cms annually, with occasional thunderstorms. **Capital:** Nassau, population 153,620 (1985), on New Providence. **Other main town:** Freeport, on Grand Bahama.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Assembly with 49 elected members. Senate with 16 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Clifford Darling. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Hubert A

Ingraham; since August 1992. **Main Parties:** Free National Movement (governing), Progressive Liberal Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held August 1992. **Independence:** 10 July 1973. **National Day:** 10 July. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of aquamarine, gold, aquamarine, with a black equilateral triangle on the hoist.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 248,000 (1989) increasing by 1.9% pa (1980-89). 32.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 68 years (1989). Infant mortality 26 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,100 (1984). 242 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy 95% (1987). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,678 (1988). 59% of population with access to safe water (MRE), urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 156 per 1,000 people (1988). 496 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 213 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 496 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 3.5 (1986-88).

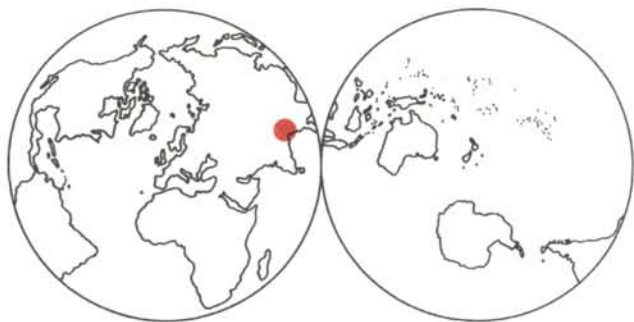
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$2,820m (1989), \$11,370 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.3% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 4%, industry 14% (manufacturing 12%), services (including tourism) 82%. **Currency:** 1 Bahamian dollar (Bah.\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,049m (f.o.b., 1989): petroleum and petroleum products (re-exports), hormones, rum, salt, crawfish, aragonite. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987):** petroleum 62.8%. **Imports:** \$2,460m (c.i.f., 1989): crude petroleum, food, building materials, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** cement, liquors, pharmaceuticals. Banking, insurance and financial services are important economic activities. **Main crops:** fruits, vegetables, sugar cane. **Tourism:** the most important industry. In all its aspects it accounts for an estimated 70% of GDP, more than 60% of government revenues and directly or indirectly employs around two-thirds of the labour force. 3,398,311 tourist arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 2,334 kms. 80,500 motor vehicles (1988). No railways. National airline: Bahamasair. Main airports: Nassau, Freeport. Main sea-ports: Nassau, Freeport, Mathew Town on Inagua Island.

# Bangladesh



The People's Republic of Bangladesh is an Asian state situated between latitudes 20° and 27°N and longitudes 88° and 93°E. Mostly an alluvial plain with network of navigable rivers: the eastern arms of the Ganges, Jamuna (or Brahmaputra) and Meghna rivers. Their deltas, with many islands, form Bangladesh's coastline on Bay of Bengal. Bordered on NW and W by India and on E by Burma. **Land area:** 143,998 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+6. **Climate:** Tropical and monsoon, hot and extremely humid during the summer and mild and dry during the short winter. The average temperature is 19°C from October to March, rising to 29°C between April and September. Rainfall ranges from 125 cms in W to 250 cms in SE to 500 cms in Sylhet in NE. **Capital:** Dhaka, population 4,770,000 (1987). **Other main towns:** Chittagong 1,840,000, Khulna 860,000, Rajshahi 430,000 (all in 1987).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. Parliament has 330 members, including 30 women representatives nominated by the ruling party. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Abdur

Rahman Biswas. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Begum Khaleda Zia; elected February 1991. **Main Parties:** Bangladesh Nationalist Party (governing), Awami League, Jatiya Dal, Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1991. **Independence:** proclaimed independence 26 March 1971, achieved independence 16 December 1971. **National Day:** 26 March. **Flag:** Bottle green with a red disc in the centre.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 111,590,000 (1989) increasing by 2.8% pa (1980-89). 44.4% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 51 years (1989). Infant mortality 116 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official language:** Bangla (Bengali). **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 5,488 (1989). 3,277 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 47%, female 22% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 1,925 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 66%, urban 25% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 6.7 per 1,000 people (1989). 41 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 4 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 1.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 3,442 (1986-88).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$19,913m (1989), \$180 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 46%, industry 14% (manufacturing 7%), services 40%. **Currency:** 1 Taka (Tk) (US\$0.027)=100 paisa. **Exports:** \$1,305m (f.o.b., 1989): garments, jute and jute products, leather, fish, tea. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** raw jute and jute products 30%. **Imports:** \$3,609m (c.i.f., 1989): manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food, fuels, chemicals. **Main industries:** jute and cotton textiles, tea, leather, chemical fertiliser, pharmaceuticals, sugar, prawn fishing, natural gas, cement, steel, garments, paper and newsprint. **Main crops:** rice, jute, wheat, sugar cane, tea, potatoes, pulses, tobacco. **Tourism:** 120,782 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 12,321 kms (mid-1988). 90,500 motor vehicles (1988/89). Railways 2,745 kms (1988). Inland waterways 8,433 kms. National airline: Biman Bangladesh Airlines. Main airports: Dhaka (Zia International), Chittagong, Sylhet. Main seaports: Chittagong, Mongla, Chalna.

# Barbados



Most easterly of the Caribbean Islands. Lies between latitudes 13° and 14°N and longitudes 59° and 60°W. Tablelands marked by terraces rise to Mt Hillaby 340 m. NE is broken and barren, remainder is coral limestone. **Neighbouring islands:** St Lucia to NW, St Vincent to W, Grenada to SW, Trinidad and Tobago to S. **Land area:** 430 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and rainy season July to November. Cool during the rest of the year. Mean annual temperature 26.5°C. Rainfall: 142 cms. **Capital:** Bridgetown, population 107,500. **Other main town:** Speightstown.

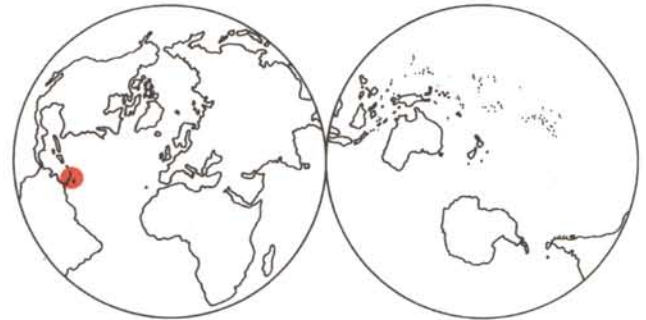
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Assembly with 28 elected members, Senate with 21 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Dame Nita Barrow. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Erskine Sandiford; since 1987. **Main Parties:** Democratic Labour Party (governing), Barbados Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held January 1991. **Independence:** 30 November 1966. **National Day:** 30 November. **Flag:** Three vertical stripes of blue, gold, blue with a black trident in the centre.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 255,000 (1989) increasing by 0.3% pa (1980-89). 25.3% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 75 years (1989). Infant mortality 11 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,045 (1986). 124 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy male 99%, female 99% (1985 esti-

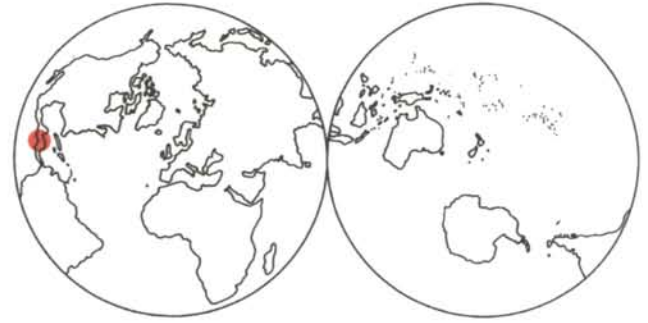
mates). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,228 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 99%, urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 155 per 1,000 people (1986). 864 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 255 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 372 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 6.8 (1988).



## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$1,622m (1989), \$6,370 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.5% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 7%, industry 18% (manufacturing 9%), services (including tourism) 75%. **Currency:** 1 Bd\$ (US\$0.50)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$186m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar and molasses, electrical components, chemicals, clothing, rum. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** sugar 13%. **Imports:** \$673m (c.i.f., 1989): food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, chemicals, fuels. **Main industries:** food processing, sugar, rum and beer, chemicals, garments, electronic assembly. Finance, business and insurance services are important economic activities, accounting for 13.5% of GDP in 1988. **Main crops:** sugar cane, vegetables, fruits. **Tourism:** the major industry; 798,358 arrivals, including 337,100 cruise-ship passengers (1989). Revenue from tourism around \$500m (1989). **Transport:** Roads 1,642.2 kms. 43,000 motor vehicles (1988). No railways. No national airline: frequent scheduled services connect Barbados with the major world air routes; EC Air (jointly-owned by Air Martinique) provides regular services to some regional destinations. Main airport: Grantley Adams (Seawell, 18 kms from Bridgetown). Main seaport: Bridgetown.

# Belize



Situated on E coast of Central America. Flat, swampy coastline gradually rises to Maya Mountains and the Cockscombs 1,152 m in S. N and W hilly. Belize River most important of several rivers. Shallow coastal waters of Caribbean sea to S and E dotted with islands ('cayes') bounded by large coral reef. **Neighbouring countries:** Mexico to N, Guatemala to W. **Land area:** 22,965 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-6. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Rainy season June-October. Heat and humidity tempered by breezes. Prone to severe hurricanes. Mean annual temperature 24°C. Annual average rainfall 127 cms in N, 432 cms in S. **Capital:** Belmopan, population 3,694 (1988). **Other main town:** Belize City 49,671 (1988).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. National Assembly comprises House of Representatives with 28 elected members, Senate with 8 appointed members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Dame Minita Gordon. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon George Price; from 1981-84 and since September 1989. **Main Parties:** People's United Party (governing), United Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1989. **Independence:** 21 September 1981. **National Day:** 21 September. **Flag:** Blue with the Belize coat of arms in the centre and a red strip at the top and bottom.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 184,000 (1989) increasing by 2.8% pa (1980-89). 43% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 67

years (1989). Infant mortality 21 per 1,000 live births (1988). **Main languages:** English, Spanish, Creole, Carib, Maya. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,091 (1989). 316 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 91%, female 91% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,649 (1988). 75% of population with access to safe water (1985-88). 592 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 148 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 78 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 22.7 (1985).

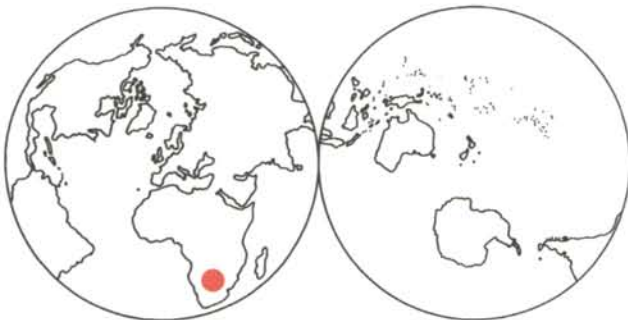
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$294m (1989), \$1,600 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.4% pa. GDP distribution (1987): agriculture 23%, industry 23% (manufacturing 13%), services 55%. **Currency:** 1\$BZ (US\$0.502)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$125m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar, citrus products, bananas, fish products, garments, timber, re-exports. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** sugar 27%, citrus products 16%. **Imports:** \$216m (c.i.f., 1989): food, machinery, manufactures, fuels, chemicals. **Main industries:** processing of agricultural products, garments. **Main crops:** maize, rice, red kidney beans, sugar cane, bananas, oranges, grapefruit. **Tourism:** 144,210 arrivals, earnings of \$BZ56m (1988). **Transport:** Roads 3,000 kms. 14,014 licensed motor vehicles (1988). No railways. Main airlines: Belize Trans Air, Maya Airways. Main airport: Philip Goldson International (Belize City). Main seaport: Belize City.

# Botswana



Lies between latitudes 18° and 27°S and longitudes 20° and 28°W. Landlocked high plateau. Thick bush and rocky hills E of ridge forming watershed between Molopo and Notwane rivers; W of ridge is Kalahari desert. **Neighbouring countries:** South Africa to S, Zimbabwe to NE, Namibia to W. **Land area:** 581,730 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Sub-tropical and dry, varying with latitude and altitude (average 1,001 m). Desert in SW. Hot summer September to March, tempered by prevailing NE breeze. Warm winter April to July-August, with cold nights and occasional frosts in N. Temperature range: summer 18°C-32.5°C; winter 5°C-23°C. Annual rainfall averages 46 cms, varying from 64 cms in N to 20 cms in Kalahari Desert. **Capital:** Gaborone, population 121,000 (1989). **Other main towns:** Francistown 53,000 (1989), Selebi-Phikwe 50,000 (1989).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 34 elected members, 4 specially elected members, Attorney-General (non-voting),

Speaker. A 15-member House of Chiefs advises the Government on traditional matters. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Sir Ketumile Masire; since 1980. **Main Parties:** Botswana Democratic Party (governing), Botswana National Front, Botswana People's Party. **General and Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1989. **Independence:** 30 September 1966. **National Day:** 30 September. **Flag:** Light blue with a horizontal black stripe edged in white across the centre.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 1,217,000 (1989) increasing by 3.4% pa (1980-89). 47.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 67 years (1989). Infant mortality 64 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main language:** Setswana. **Official languages:** English, Setswana. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,096 (1986). 385 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 84%, female 65% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,269 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 46% (1985), urban 98% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 16 per 1,000 people (1986). 134 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 6.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 22 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 66.6 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$1,105m (1988), \$940 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head rose by 6.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 3%, industry 55% (manufacturing 5%), services 42%. **Currency:** 1 Pula (US\$0.476)=100 thebe. **Exports:** \$1,819m (f.o.b., 1989): diamonds, copper-nickel matte, beef. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** diamonds 78%, copper-nickel matte 12%, beef 4%. **Imports:** \$1,200m (c.i.f., 1989): food, beverages, machinery and electrical goods, transport equipment, petroleum products. **Main industries:** mining, meat processing. **Main crops:** sorghum, maize, pulses, millet. **Tourism:** 897,000 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 13,500 kms (1989). 41,500 motor vehicles (1986). Railways 712 kms (1989): Zimbabwe-Capetown line passes through Botswana; also 2 branches at Morupule coal mine and at Selebi-Phikwe copper and nickel mine. National airline: Air Botswana. Main airports: Gaborone (international), Kasane, Francistown.

# Britain



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies between latitudes 50° and 60°N and longitudes 2°E and 8°W in the Atlantic, off NW coast of mainland Europe. Comprises most of the British Isles: England, Scotland and Wales on the main island, several smaller islands and NE Ireland. Main island consists of highland Britain — Scotland, NW England, the central Pennine chain, most of Wales and the SW peninsula — and lowland Britain, mainly in S and E. **Land area:** 244,100 sq kms. **Time:** GMT winter; GMT+1 summer. **Climate:** Generally mild and temperate, subject to frequent changes. Average temperatures: summer (May-September) 15°C, winter (November-March) 5°C. Average annual rainfall varies from 90 cms to 100 cms. **Capital:** London, population 6,756,400 (mid-1989). **Other main towns:** Birmingham 992,500, Leeds 711,700, Glasgow 695,600, Edinburgh 433,200 (all mid-1989).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Parliament comprises House of Commons with 651 elected members, House of Lords with 1,211 hereditary and life members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon John Major; since November 1990. **Main Parties:** Conservative (governing), Labour, Liberal Democrats. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1992. **National Day:** The Queen's official birthday, normally 2nd Saturday in June. **Flag:** The Union Flag: a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Ireland, all on a blue background.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 57,270,000 (1989) increasing by 0.2% pa (1980-89). 19.0% under 15 years of age (1989). Life

expectancy 76 years (1989). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** English, Welsh, Gaelic. **Official language:** English, but in Wales Welsh can be used in courts and government administration and is widely taught and used as a medium of instruction. **Main religions:** Christianity, Judaism, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 600 (1987 estimate). 147 people per hospital bed (1987 estimate). Adult literacy 99% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,252 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 421 per 1,000 people (1986). 1,146 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 435 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 524 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). Population per passenger car 3.1 (1988).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$834,166m (1989), \$14,570 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.9% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.31% of GNP (1989). GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 1.4%, industry 36% (manufacturing 24%), services 63%. **Currency:** 1 pound sterling (£) (US\$1.80)=100 new pence. **Exports:** \$152,344m (f.o.b., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, basic manufactures (including non-metallic mineral manufactures, iron and steel), chemicals and related products, petroleum and petroleum products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** crude petroleum and products 9%. **Imports:** \$197,730m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, electrical and electronic equipment, basic manufactures (including paper, paperboard and manufactures), fuels, food and beverages, textiles and clothing. **Main industries:** mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering, food, drink and tobacco, chemicals and man-made fibres, paper and printing, metal and metal products, oil and gas. (Britain is an important centre for business and financial services. Banking, finance and insurance contributed 18.7% of GDP in 1989.) **Main crops:** wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, oats, vegetables. **Tourism:** 17.3m foreign visitors, spending £6,945m in Britain and an estimated £1,600m in fares to British carriers (1989). **Transport:** Roads 382,107 kms (April 1990). 22,557,000 motor vehicles (passenger cars and commercial vehicles) (1989). Railways 17,582 kms (1988). 5,633 kms of inland waterways. National airline: British Airways. Main airports: Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted (London), Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Luton, Belfast (Aldergrove), Aberdeen. Main seaports: London, Tees and Hartlepool, Grimsby and Immingham, Milford Haven, Southampton, Forth, Liverpool, Felixstowe, Medway, Dover, Sullom Voe (Shetland).

## The Channel Islands & the Isle of Man

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are dependent territories of the British Crown and not part of the United Kingdom. They have their own legal systems, which pass laws subject to Royal Assent, and administrations. The British Government is responsible for their defence and international relations.

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## Channel Islands

Comprise 9 very fertile islands with mainly steep cliffs, lying in English Channel between latitude 48°N longitude 2°W; 195-158 kms S of Weymouth and 15-50 kms off NW France. **Land Area:** 195 sq kms. **Climate:** mild. **Main towns:** St Helier (Jersey), St Peter Port (Guernsey).

### POLITICAL

Two largest islands Jersey and Guernsey are Bailiwicks each with a Lieutenant-Governor (Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey: HE Air Marshal Sir John Sutton; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey and its Dependencies: HE Lt-Gen Sir Michael Wilkins) representing HM Queen Elizabeth II. In both islands Lieutenant-Governor appoints Bailiff who heads administration and presides over Jersey's Assembly of States (with 53 elected and 5 official members) and Guernsey's States of Deliberation (with 57 elected and 3 official members). **Flags:** A white field charged with a red saltire, and coat of arms (Jersey); white bearing a red cross of St George, with an argent with a cross gules superimposed on the cross (Guernsey).

### SOCIAL

**Population:** 138,000 (1989) increasing by 0.8% pa (1980-89). **Main languages:** English, French patois. **Official languages:** English, French. **Indicators:** Life expectancy 77 years (1989).

### ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$1,350m (1985), \$10,390 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 0.5% pa. **Exports:** potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, fern, cattle. **Imports:** food, beverages, tobacco, machinery, manufactured goods, fuel, chemicals. **Main industries:** tourism, financial services. **Tourism:** 1,500,228 tourists visited Jersey in 1989; 453,000 tourists visited Guernsey during 1989. **Transport:** Omnibus services operate in all parts of Jersey and Guernsey. Sea links are inter-island and with mainland Britain and France. No railways. Air services

between the islands and to mainland Britain, Irish Republic, France, the Netherlands as well as other European countries. **Airports:** St Peter (Jersey), La Villieze (Guernsey).

## Isle of Man

Lies in Irish Sea, latitude 54°N longitude 4°W, 70 kms equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland. **Land area:** 572 sq kms. **Capital:** Douglas, population 20,368 (1986). **Other main towns:** Onchan, Ramsey, Peel, Castletown.

### POLITICAL

HM Queen Elizabeth II is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor (HE Air Marshal Sir Laurence Jones). Council of Ministers consists of Chief Minister and ministers of the 9 major departments of Government. Legislature, the Court of Tynwald, is the oldest parliament in the world in continuous existence. It has two branches: House of Keys with 24 elected members, Legislative Council with 11 members, 8 selected by House of Keys. The presiding officer in Tynwald Court is the President of Tynwald, elected by the members, who also presides over sittings of the Legislative Council. The Isle of Man is free to levy own rates and taxes, and has a special relationship with the EC. **Flag:** Red, with 3 steel-coloured legs armoured and spurred (knees and spurs, yellow) in the centre.

### SOCIAL

**Population:** 63,000 (1989), decreasing by 0.7% pa (1980-89). **Main language:** English. **Official languages:** English, Manx, Gaelic.

### ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$380m (1985), \$5,910 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 1.0%. **Main industries:** financial services, tourism, manufacturing, agriculture. **Tourism:** 325,574 arrivals (summer season, 1990). **Transport:** Roads 800 kms. Small local railways. Sea links to other parts of British Isles. **Airport:** Ronaldsway.

# Brunei Darussalam



On NW coast of Borneo (Kalimantan) between latitudes 4°-6°N and longitudes 114°-116°E. Surrounded on landward side by Sarawak, one of two non-peninsular states of Malaysia. Consists of two enclaves separated from each other by the Limbang River valley, part of Sarawak. Has an alluvial plain on W side and a swampy coastal plain. Much of coastal zone covered by dense equatorial forest. E part hilly, mountainous near border with Sarawak. **Land area:** 5,765 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+8. **Climate:** Tropical, characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall, average daily temperature range 24°-30°C, extreme range 20°-35.8°C. Annual rainfall varies from 254 cms on coast, to over 508 cms in interior. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, population 50,500 (1986 estimate). **Other main towns:** Seria, Kuala Belait, Tutong, Bangar.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Sultanate. Legislative Council; at present, legislation is enacted through Royal Proclamations under the 1959 Constitution. **Head of State and Government:** HM Paduka Seri Baginda Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah; since 1967. **Government:** The Sultan presides over Privy Council and Council of Cabinet Ministers. **Independence:** 1 January 1984. **National Day:** 23 February. **Flag:** Yellow, with two diagonal strips of white over black with the national arms in red placed over all in the centre.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 249,000 (1989) increasing by 3.3% pa (1980-89). 33.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy

75 years (1989). Infant mortality 12 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main languages:** Malay, Chinese, English. **Official language:** Malay. **Main religions:** Islam (official), Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,456 (1989). 279 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 85%, female 69% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,819 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 95%, urban 100% (1983). 369 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1989). 253 TV sets per 1,000 people (1989). 197 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). Population per passenger car 2.5 (1989).



## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$3,317m (1987), \$14,120 per head (1987). Between 1980-87 GNP per head fell by 4% pa. GDP distribution (1987): agriculture 2%, industry 56% (manufacturing 8%), services 41%. **Currency:** 1 Brunei dollar B\$ (US\$0.617)=100 sen (cents), at par with the Singapore dollar. **Exports:** \$1,931m (f.o.b., 1989): crude oil, liquefied natural gas. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** crude petroleum and products 52%, gas 45%. **Imports:** \$1,494m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, food and live animals, chemicals. **Main industries:** crude oil production, gas liquefying and distilling. **Main crops:** rice, cassava, bananas, pineapples, vegetables. **Tourism:** 9,000 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 2,199.1 kms (1988). 114,000 motor vehicles (1989). No public railways. 19.3 kms of light railway maintained by Brunei Shell Petroleum Co Sdn Bhd. National airline: Royal Brunei Airlines. Main airport: Bandar Seri Begawan. Main seaport: Muara.

# Canada



World's second largest country. Lies between latitudes 41° and 83°N and longitudes 54° and 141°W. Bounded on E by Atlantic Ocean, on SW by Pacific and on N by Arctic. Great diversity of terrain includes in W, 83 peaks over 3,000 m in Yukon, Alberta (Rocky Mountains) and British Columbia; vast ocean inlet of Hudson Bay; numerous large lakes; St Lawrence and Mackenzie river systems in E and NW respectively; hilly Appalachian-Aradian region; undulating low plateau of Canadian Shield N of St Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland; prairies in interior; and plateau-like Arctic Archipelago. **Neighbouring countries:** USA to NW and S, Greenland (Denmark) to NE. **Land area:** 9,976,139 sq kms. **Time:**

Zone	Season	GMT	
Pacific	winter/summer		-8/-7
Mountain	winter/summer		-7/-6
Central	winter/summer		-6/-5
Eastern	winter/summer		-5/-4
Atlantic	winter/summer		-4/-3
Newfoundland	winter/summer		-3½/-2½

**Climate:** Variable. Interior: hot summers and cold, dry winters. N: very cold, long winters of ice and snow, and short, warm summers. Pacific Coast: mild with heavy rainfall. E coast: heavy winter rain and snow, with late spring. Island of Newfoundland has seasonal fogs. Extremes of temperature in many parts: hottest month July temperatures 14°-27°C; coldest month January -16°C to 6°C. NE Ontario has 190-290 cms of snow. Prairie winters cold but bright. Four seasons: spring mid-March to mid-May, summer mid-May to mid-September, autumn (fall) mid-September to mid-November, winter mid-November to mid-March. **Capital:** Ottawa, population 819,263 (1986). **Other main towns:** Toronto 3,427,168, Montreal 2,921,357, Vancouver 1,380,729, Edmonton 785,465, Calgary 671,326, Winnipeg 625,304, Québec 603,267 (all in 1986).

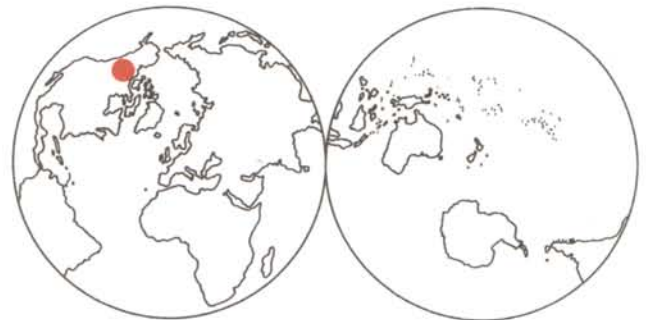
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Federal state consists of 10 Provinces and 2 Territories. Federal Parliament has House of Commons with 295 elected members, Senate with 104 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM

Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Rt Hon Ramon Hnatyshyn. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Brian Mulroney; since 1984. **Main Parties:** Progressive Conservative (governing), Liberal, New Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held November 1988. **Independence:** 1931 (Statute of Westminster). **National Day:** 1 July (Dominion Day). **Flag:** Vertically red, white, red with the white of double width and bearing a stylised red maple leaf.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 26,302,000 (1989) increasing by 1.0% pa (1980-89). 21.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 77 years (1989). Infant mortality 7 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** English, French. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 455 (1988). 132 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy 99% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,447 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 225 per 1,000 people (1988). 960 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 586 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 780 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 2.2 (1988).



## ECONOMIC

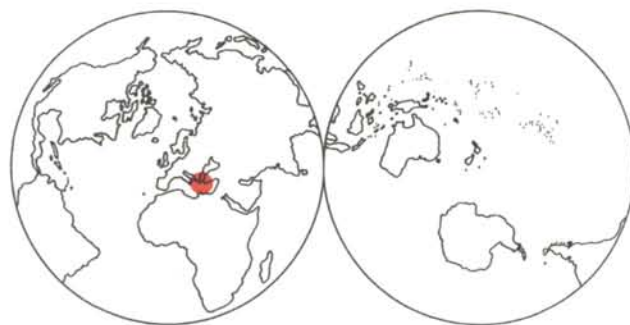
**GNP:** \$500,337m (1989), \$19,020 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.6% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.44% of GNP (1989). GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 3%, industry 35% (manufacturing 19%), services 62%. **Currency:** 1C\$ (US\$0.855)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$120,673m (f.o.b., 1989): motor vehicles and parts, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, mineral fuels, industrial machinery, aluminium (including alloys), wheat. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** wood and wood pulp 9%, newsprint 4%, crude petroleum 3%. **Imports:** \$120,074m (c.i.f., 1989): foodstuffs, chemicals, crude petroleum, machinery, motor vehicles and parts, computers. **Main industries:** mining (zinc, silver, iron ore, lead, copper, nickel, gold, uranium, non-metallic minerals, coal), crude petroleum, natural gas, transport equipment, paper, textiles, clothing, rubber and plastic processing, electrical and electronic products. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, corn, oats. **Tourism:** 38.0m arrivals (34.7m from the USA)(1989). **Transport:** Roads 844,386 kms, 29% paved (1987). 15.9m motor vehicles (1988). Railways 91,365 kms (1988). 7,910 kms

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of inland waterways including St Lawrence River and Mackenzie River. National airlines: Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International. Main airports: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Halifax, Ottawa,

Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Gander. Main seaports and river system ports: Vancouver, Sept-Îles and Thunder Bay (Ontario), Port Cartier (in Québec Province), Montreal.

# Cyprus



Largest island in Eastern Mediterranean. Lies on latitude 35°N and between longitudes 32° to 34°E. Dominated by two mountain systems, Kyrenian Range and Troodos Massif where Mt Olympus rises to 1,942 m, with central plain and narrow coastal strip. **Nearby countries:** Turkey to N, Syria to E, Lebanon to SE. **Land area:** 9,251 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Mediterranean; hot, dry summers, variable winters. July and August hottest months, maximum temperature 44.5°C. December and February coldest months, minimum temperature -5.5°C. Annual rainfall varies between 24.6 cms and 69 cms. **Capital:** Nicosia, population 166,900 (1989). **Other main towns:** Limassol 113,600, Larnaca 53,400, Paphos 23,100 (all in 1986).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. Under the Constitution adopted on independence the President must be a Greek-Cypriot and the Vice-President a Turkish-Cypriot, both elected by universal suffrage of their respective communities, and working through a 10-member Council of Ministers, 7 Greek-Cypriots and 3 Turkish-Cypriots, appointed jointly by President and Vice-President from outside House of Representatives. Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities each have a Communal Chamber with authority in religion, education and other communal matters. In non-communal matters: unicameral House of Representatives with 50 members, 35 elected by Greek-Cypriot Community and 15 by Turkish-Cypriot Community. The Turkish-Cypriots ceased to participate in the Government of the Republic in 1963. As a result of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July 1974, the N part of the island came under the 'de facto' control of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" for which a formal constitution was promulgated. The November 1983 unilateral declaration of independence by the 'Turkish Federated State' was condemned as illegal by the international community, and The Commonwealth joined in calling for its withdrawal. The Republic of Cyprus, which controls the S part of the island inhabited mainly by Greek-Cypriots, is the only internationally recognised Government. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr George Vassiliou; since 1988. **Main Parties:** Democratic Rally (majority, in

coalition with Liberal Party), Democratic Party, AKEL (Left-New Forces), EDEK (Socialist Party). **Parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1991. **Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1988. **Independence:** 16 August 1960. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** White with a copper-coloured outline of the island with 2 green olive branches beneath.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 694,000 (1989) increasing by 1.1% pa (1980-89). 25.3% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 76 years (1989). Infant mortality 12 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** Greek, Turkish. **Main religions:** Christianity (Greek Orthodox), Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,014 (1986). 163 people per hospital bed (1985). Adult literacy male 98%, female 91% (1987). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,519 (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 125 per 1,000 people (1988). 289 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 139 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 398 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 4 (1989).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$4,892m (1989), \$7,050 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 4.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 7%, industry 28% (manufacturing 16%), services 65%. **Currency:** 1 C£ (US\$2.236)=100 cents (Turkish lira also used). **Exports:** \$812m (f.o.b., 1989): clothing, footwear, citrus fruits, potatoes. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** potatoes 8%, citrus fruits 4.4%. **Imports:** \$2,288m (c.i.f., 1989): textiles, motor vehicles, minerals, metals, chemicals, foodstuffs, petroleum. **Main industries:** food products, clothing and footwear, metal products, cement, tobacco, wine. **Main crops:** potatoes, grapes, citrus fruits, barley, wheat. **Tourism:** the main growth industry and largest source of income; 1,377,636 foreign visitors, C£485m in receipts from tourism (1989, Greek-Cypriot controlled area). **Transport:** Roads 12,173 kms. 291,548 motor vehicles of all kinds (1989). No railways. National airline: Cyprus Airways. Main airports: Larnaca, Paphos. Main seaports: Limassol, Larnaca.

# Dominica



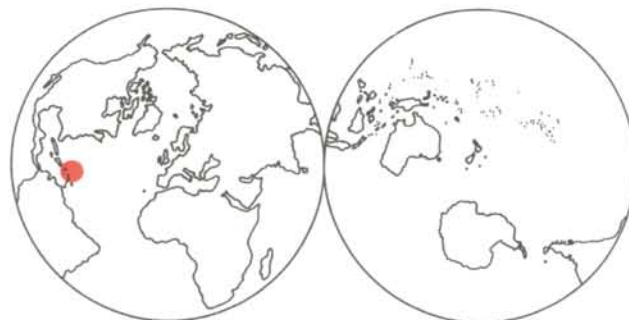
The Commonwealth of Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean sea, latitude 16°N longitude 62°W. Roughly rectangular in shape, mountainous and well-watered. Ridges with spurs in N; Morne Diablotin 1,439.8 m. Cliffs in S. **Neighbouring islands:** Martinique to S, Guadeloupe to N. **Land area:** 751 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. December to March cool season, temperature range 20°-29°C. February to May dry season, temperature range 23°-32°C. June to October wet season, occasional hurricanes. Rainfall: coast 179 cms, mountains 625 cms. **Capital:** Roseau, population 22,000. **Other main town:** Portsmouth 5,000.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. House of Assembly with 21 elected representatives and 9 Senators. The latter may be appointed by the President or elected, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament. **Head of State:** President HE Sir Clarence A Seignoret. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Dame Eugenia Charles; since 1980. **Main Parties:** Dominica Freedom Party (governing), Dominica United Workers' Party, Labour Party of Dominica. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1990. **Independence:** 3 November 1978. **National Day:** 3 November. **Flag:** Green with a cross over all of yellow, black and white pieces, and in the centre a red disc charged with a Sisserou parrot in natural colours within a ring of 10 green, yellow-bordered stars.

## SOCIAL

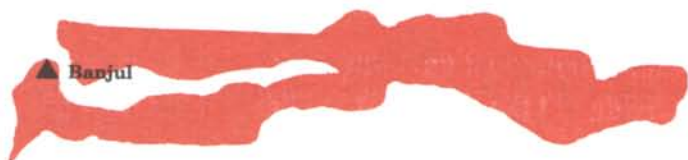
**Population:** 82,000 (1989) increasing by 1.4% pa (1980-89). 41.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 75 years (1989). Infant mortality 18 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** French patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,645 (1988). 247 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 80% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,877 (1988). 77% of population with access to safe water (MRE). 462 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 86 telephones per 1,000 people (1987).



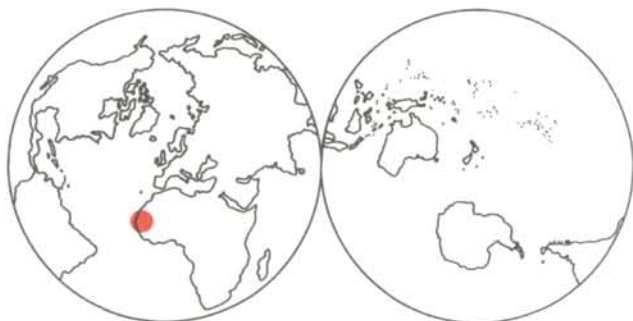
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$136m (1988), \$1,670 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head rose by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 31%, industry 15% (manufacturing 6%), services 54%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$45m (f.o.b., 1989): bananas, soap, citrus fruits, coconut oil. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988):** bananas 69%. **Imports:** \$107m (c.i.f., 1989): food (including dairy produce) and live animals, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and related products. **Main industries:** processing of agricultural products, timber. **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, citrus fruits, vegetables. **Tourism:** 27,254 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 752 kms (1988). 6,072 motor vehicles of all kinds (1987). No railways. National airline: Dominica is a shareholder in the regional airline LIAT (Leeward Islands Air Transport). Main airports: Melville Hall (54 kms from Roseau), Canefield (Roseau). Main seaport: Roseau.

# The Gambia



Seaboard state in West Africa. At latitude 13° and 14°N and longitude 14°W, forming a narrow strip on both sides of River Gambia, with coastline facing W on Atlantic Ocean. Surrounded by Senegal on all other sides. Mostly savannah bush. **Land area:** 11,295 sq kms. **Time:** GMT. **Climate:** Tropical. November to April cool and dry, average temperature 16°C. May to September hot and humid, average temperature 38°C. Rainfall: 101.6 cms, mostly during hot season. **Capital:** Banjul, estimated population 45,000.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. House of Representatives with 36 elected members and 13 appointed members (8 by President, 5 by Chiefs). **Head of State and Government:** President HE Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara; since 1970. **Main Parties:** People's Progressive Party (governing), National Convention Party, Gambia People's Party. **Parliamentary and Presidential elections:** both 5-yearly, last held April 1992. **Independence:** 18 February 1965. **National Day:** 18 February. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of red, blue,

green with the blue edged in white. (On 1 February 1982 The Gambia and Senegal formed the Confederation of Senegambia, based on certain joint institutions and integration of policies, with each country retaining its sovereignty and independence. However, the Confederation was dissolved in 1989.)

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 848,000 (1989) increasing by 3.3% pa (1980-89). 43.5% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 44 years (1989). Infant mortality 140 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Mandinka, Woloff, Fula, Jola. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 11,600 (1984). 600 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 39%, female 16% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,360 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 73%, urban 92% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 6 per 1,000 people (1986). 166 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 8.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 142 (1985).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$196m (1989), \$230 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 1.0% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 34%, industry 10% (manufacturing 6%), services 56%. **Currency:** 1 dalasi (D) (US\$0.113)=100 butut. **Exports:** \$139m (f.o.b., 1989): groundnuts, groundnut oil and groundnut cake, cotton (lint), dried and smoked fish, re-exports. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1985/86):** groundnuts and related products 26% (79% of domestic export earnings). **Imports:** \$192m (c.i.f., 1989): food and live animals, basic manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels and fuel products, chemicals. **Main industry:** groundnut processing. **Main crops:** groundnuts, millet and sorghum, rice, maize. **Tourism:** 112,381 arrivals (1988/89). **Transport:** Roads 3,100 kms. 8,100 motor vehicles, including motorcycles (1985). No railways. National airlines: Air-Gambia, Gambia Airways. Main airport: Yundum (Banjul). Main seaport: Banjul.

# Ghana



West African country lying between latitudes 4° and 11°N and longitudes 0° and 4°W. Has coastline on Atlantic Ocean to S; bounded by Ivory Coast to W, Burkina Faso to N, Togo to E. Bisected by River Volta on which Volta Dam is located. **Land area:** 238,537 sq kms. **Time:** GMT. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and dry in N. Coastal region hot and humid. Humidity highest on SW coast. E coast warm and dry. November to April, harmattan (cool, dry and windy) season. Temperature range: coastal 24°-35°C; interior 11°-44°C. Annual rainfall varies in the different regions from 70 cms to 215 cms. **Capital:** Accra, estimated population 1,450,000. **Other main towns:** Kumasi 600,000, Tamale 265,000, Sekondi-Takoradi 260,000, Tema 220,000.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. **Head of State and Government:** HE Flight-Lieut. Jerry J Rawlings, Chairman of Provisional National Defence Council ruling as overall administrative organ of state from June-September 1979, and since 31 December 1981 when Parliament was dissolved, political parties banned and the Constitution suspended. A new constitution for Ghana intended to lead to multi-party democracy was approved in a referendum in April 1992. Multi-party elections to be held in late 1992. **Independence:** 6 March 1957. **National Day:** 6 March. **Flag:** Red, gold, green horizontals, a five-point black star in the centre.

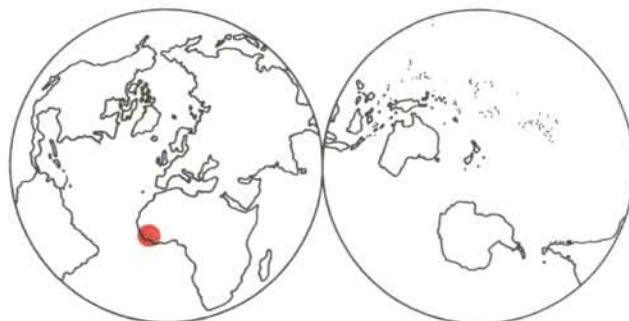
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 14,425,000 (1989) increasing by 3.4% pa (1980-89). 46.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Life

expectancy 54 years (1989). Infant mortality 87 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Twi, Fanti, Ga, Ewe, Dagbani, Nzima, Hausa. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 12,295 (1990). 638 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 70%, female 51% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,209 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 39%, urban 96% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 33 per 1,000 people (1988). 294 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 13 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 6 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 248 (1986-88).

## ECONOMIC

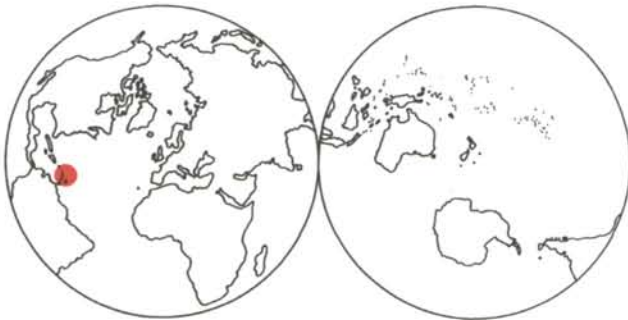
**GNP:** \$5,503m (1989), \$380 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 49%, industry 16% (manufacturing 10%), services 34%. **Currency:** 1 cedi (US\$0.003)=100 pesewas. **Exports:** \$1,071m (f.o.b., 1989): cocoa, gold, timber, diamonds, bauxite, manganese ore. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988):** cocoa 45%, gold 17%, timber 12%. **Imports:** \$1,308m (c.i.f., 1989): capital and intermediate goods, fuel, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** mining, timber, processing of agricultural products. **Main crops:** cocoa, cassava, yams, maize, rice, sorghum and millet, coconut, groundnuts, fruits, vegetables, coffee, tobacco, oil palms. **Tourism:** 125,162 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 32,180 kms. 79,692 motor vehicles (1983), 105,000 motor vehicles of all kinds (MRE). Railways 965 kms. National airline: Ghana Airways. Main airport: Kotoka (Accra). Main seaports: Tema, Takoradi.



# Grenada



Most southerly of Windward Islands in eastern Caribbean Sea on latitude 12°N and longitude 62°W. Mountainous, with thick forest and brushwood, springs and rapid rivers; slopes gradually to E and SE coast. Highest point Mt St Catherine 843 m. A lake, Grand Etang, exists in crater of volcanic origin at 532 m. **Neighbouring islands:** Trinidad and Tobago to SE, St Vincent to N. **Land area:** 344 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. January to May dry season, June to December wet season. Average temperature 27°C. Rainfall range: 127 cms on coast to 500 cms in mountainous interior. **Capital:** St George's, estimated population 10,000. **Other main towns:** Gouyave, Victoria, Grenville.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Representatives with 15 elected members. Senate with 13 appointed members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Paul Scoon (to be succeeded by Mr Reginald Oswald Palmer in August 1992). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Nicholas Brathwaite; since March 1990. **Main Parties:** National

Democratic Congress (governing), Grenada United Labour Party, New National Party, The National Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1990. **Independence:** 7 February 1974. **National Day:** 7 February. **Flag:** Rectangle formed of yellow triangles top and bottom, and green triangles hoist and fly, with a red disc in the centre bearing a gold five-pointed star, and a pod of nutmeg on green triangle near the hoist; all surrounded by a red border, with the top and bottom edges each bearing 3 centred gold five-pointed stars.

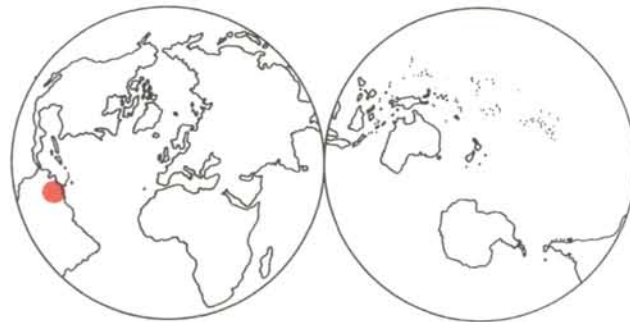
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 94,000 (1989) increasing by 0.8% pa (1980-89). 35.8% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 69 years (1989). Infant mortality 34 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,241 (1987). 261 people per hospital bed (1987). Combined adult literacy rate 96% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,979 (1988). 85% of population with access to safe water (1986). 511 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 319 TV sets per 1,000 people (1989). 99 telephones per 1,000 people (1989).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$179m (1989), \$1,900 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 5.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 21%, industry 18% (manufacturing 5%), services 61%. **Currency:** 1 EC\$ (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$35m (f.o.b., 1989): cocoa, nutmegs, bananas, fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988):** nutmeg and mace 44%, bananas 15%, cocoa 10%. **Imports:** \$123m (c.i.f., 1989): food, basic manufactures, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels. **Main industry:** processing of agricultural products. **Main crops:** bananas, cocoa, nutmegs, sugar cane, coconut, yams, cassava, vegetables. **Tourism:** steadily expanding sector; 196,132 arrivals (1990); \$30.7m in receipts from tourism (1989 estimate). **Transport:** Roads 1,050 kms. 11,250 motor vehicles of all kinds (1987). No railways. National airlines: Grenada is a shareholder in the regional airline, LIAT (jointly owned with other E Caribbean countries); in 1987 Air Antilles (based in St Lucia) was designated as the national carrier. Main airport: Point Salines (international). Main seaport: St George's.

# Guyana



Situated on N Atlantic coast of S America, the Co-operative Republic of Guyana lies between latitudes 1° and 9°N and longitudes 56° and 62°W. Numerous rivers, notably the Demerara, Berbice and Essequibo, drain into the Atlantic. Among many waterfalls, Kaitour Falls has a sheer drop of 227 m. **Neighbouring countries:** Surinam to E, Brazil to S, Venezuela to W. **Land area:** 214,969 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-3. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and wet on coast and most high ground in interior. Hot and dry in SW savannah. Temperature range 21°-32°C. Rainfall 200-250 cms on coast, 150-180 cms inland. Rainy seasons May-August and December-January. **Capital:** Georgetown, estimated population 190,000. **Other main towns:** New Amsterdam, Linden.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Co-operative Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 65 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Desmond Hoyte; since 1985. **Main Parties:** People's National Congress (governing), People's Progressive Party, United Force, Working People's Alliance. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1985. Next to be held October 1992. Leader of party obtaining majority of seats in general election becomes President. **Independence:** 26 May 1966. **National Day:** 23 February (Republic Day). **Flag:** Green with a yellow triangle based on the hoist, edged in white, charged with a red triangle edged in black.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 800,000 (1989) increasing by 0.6% pa (1980-

89). 35.9% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 64 years (1989). Infant mortality 54 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** English, Creole, Hindi, Urdu, Amerindian languages. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,207 (1989). 300 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 97%, female 95% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,373 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 65% (1985), urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 80 per 1,000 people (1986). 450 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 37 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 41 telephones per 1,000 people (1986). Population per passenger car 37.8 (1986-88).

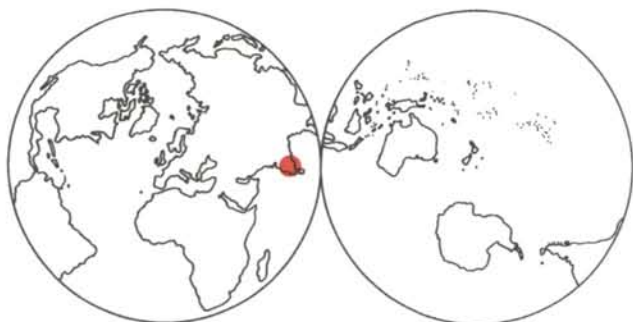
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$248m (1989), \$310 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 6.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 25%, industry 31% (manufacturing 15%), services 44%. **Currency:** 1 G\$ (US\$0.008)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$240m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar, bauxite, rice, shrimp, gold, timber, rum. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** sugar 35%, bauxite 34%, rice 6%. **Imports:** \$240m (c.i.f., 1989): fuels, machinery and transport equipment, consumer goods (including foodstuffs), chemicals. **Main industries:** mining, sugar and rice milling, timber. **Main crops:** sugar cane, rice, coconut, fruits. **Tourism:** 71,000 visitors (of all categories, 1988). **Transport:** Roads 5,700 kms. 39,000 motor vehicles (1985). No public railways; rail services restricted to industrial use (140 kms). National airline: Guyana Airways. Main airport: Timehri (international, 42 kms from Georgetown). Main seaports: Georgetown, New Amsterdam.

# India



Lies between latitudes 7° and 38°N and longitudes 68° and 98°E and includes Andaman and Nicobar Islands to E and Laccadive Islands (Lakshadweep) to SW. Mainland has three main regions: Himalayan Mountains rising over 8,800 m in N, Indo-Gangetic Plain and Southern Peninsula. Mountain ranges include Aravallis and Vindhyas in central India and Western and Eastern Ghats. Main rivers include Ganges, Jumna, Indus and Brahmaputra. **Neighbouring countries:** China, Nepal to N, Bangladesh to NE, Pakistan to NW, Sri Lanka to SE. **Land area:** 3,287,590 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+5½. **Climate:** Temperate to tropical. Four distinct seasons: December to March cold; April to May hot; June to September rainy or monsoon season; and October to November retreating monsoon season. Average summer temperature in the plains 29°C. Rainfall range 10.1 cms in Thar desert (NW) to 1,079.5 cms at Cherrapunji in Assam (NE). **Capital:** New Delhi, population 294,000. **Other main towns:** Greater Bombay 12,571,720, Calcutta 10,916,272, Delhi 8,375,188, Madras 5,361,468, Hyderabad 4,280,261, Bangalore 4,086,548, Ahmedabad 3,297,655.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Federal Republic with 25 states and 7 union territories. Central Parliament comprises the Council of the People, Lok Sabha, with 543 elected and 2 nominated members, and the Council of States, Rajya Sabha, with 250 members, 12 nominated by the President, the rest elected by state legislatures. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Ramaswamy Venkataraman (to be succeeded by Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma in July 1992). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon

P V Narasimha Rao; since June 1991. **Main Parties:** Congress (I) (governing), Bharatiya Janata Party, Janata Dal, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Telugu Desam, Communist Party of India, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1991. **Independence:** 15 August 1947. **National Day:** 26 January (Republic Day). **Flag:** Three equal horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with the wheel of Asoka in the centre in blue.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 832,535,000 (1989) increasing by 2.1% pa (1980-89). 37% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 59 years (1989). Infant mortality 96 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Assamese, Kanada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Sanskrit, Sindhi. (English widely used as lingua franca.) **Official language:** Hindi. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,596 (1986). 1,102 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy male 62%, female 34% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,104 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 73%, urban 79% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 28 per 1,000 people (1986). 78 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 16 TV sets per 1,000 people (1986). 6 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 543 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$287,383m (1989), \$350 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 3.2% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 32%, industry 30% (manufacturing 19%), services 38%. **Currency:** 1 Indian Rupee (R) (US\$0.039)=100 paise. **Exports:** \$16,003m (f.o.b., 1989): gems and jewellery, textiles and garments, engineering products, tea, iron ore, leather and leather goods, chemicals, agricultural products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** pearl, precious and semi-precious stones 19%. **Imports:** \$21,165m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and lubricants, food and edible oils, gems and other precious stones, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilisers. **Main industries:** machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, fabrics and garments, cement, chemicals. **Main crops:** rice, wheat, sorghum, sugar cane, millet, peas, beans, cotton, tea, jute. **Tourism:** 1,736,093 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 2,000,000 kms (1989). 3,572,000 motor vehicles (March 1988). Railways 61,990 kms (1988/89). 15,655 kms of inland waterways. National airlines: Air India (international), Indian Airlines (domestic and regional). Main airports: Sahar and Santa Cruz (Bombay), Dum Dum (Calcutta), Palam (Delhi), Meenambakkam (Madras). Main seaports: Bombay, Calcutta, Haldia, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Kandla, Paradip, New Mangalore, Tuticorin.

# Jamaica



Island in Caribbean Sea, between latitudes 17° and 19°N and longitudes 76° and 79°W. Mountainous, highest point Blue Mountain Peak 2,245 m; many bays and harbours. **Nearest countries:** Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Land area:** 10,991 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-5. **Climate:** Tropical at sea level, temperate in mountain areas. Temperature range: on coast 21°-34°C with high humidity, in mountains 7°-26°C. Rainfall averages 198 cms, heaviest in May and August-November. In hurricane zone. **Capital:** Kingston, population 910,000. **Other main towns:** Montego Bay, Spanish Town, Ocho Rios, Mandeville, May Pen.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Representatives with 60 elected members, Senate with 21 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Mr Howard Felix Cooke. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Percival Patterson QC; since March 1992. **Main Parties:** People's National Party (governing), Jamaica Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1989. **Independence:** 6 August 1962. **National Day:** First Monday in August. **Flag:** A yellow diagonal cross dividing triangles of green top and bottom, and black, hoist and fly.

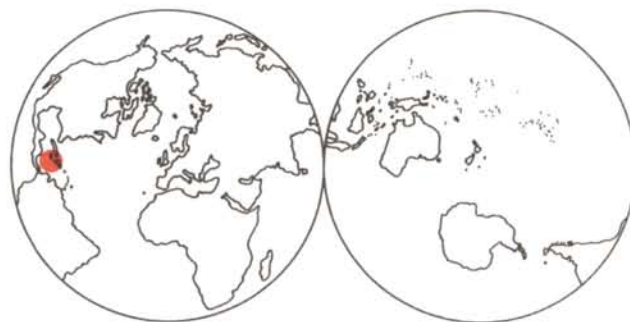
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 2,396,000 (1989) increasing by 1.3% pa (1980-89). 34.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 73 years (1989). Infant mortality 16 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official language:**

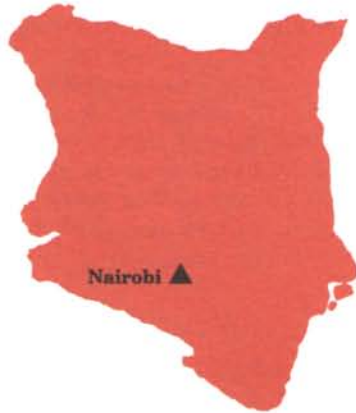
English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,040 (1984). 452 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 98%, female 99% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,572 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 93% (1985), urban 99% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 66 per 1,000 people (1988). 401 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 110 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 65.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1986). Population per passenger car 54.5 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

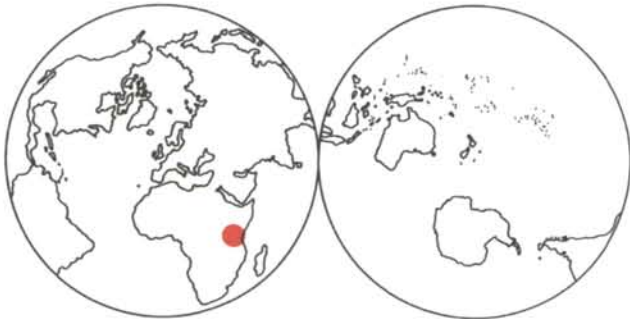
**GNP:** \$3,011m (1989), \$1,260 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 1.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 6%, industry 42% (manufacturing 21%), services 52%. **Currency:** 1 J\$ (US\$0.052)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$967m (f.o.b., 1989): bauxite and alumina, garments, sugar, rum, bananas. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** alumina 38%, bauxite 13%, sugar 8%. **Imports:** \$1,801m (c.i.f., 1989): mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, chemicals. **Main industries:** mining and metal refining, processing of agricultural products, garments, petroleum-refining. **Main crops:** sugar cane, bananas, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruits. **Tourism:** the principal earner of foreign exchange; 1.16m tourist arrivals, estimated earnings from tourism \$607m (1989). **Transport:** Roads 17,925 kms (1988). 69,374 motor vehicles (1986). Railways 339 kms (1988). National airline: Air Jamaica. Main airports: Norman Manley (Kingston), Donald Sangster (Montego Bay). Main seaports: Kingston, Montego Bay.



# Kenya



E African state with Indian Ocean coastline. On equator between latitudes 4°N and 5°S and longitudes 34° and 42°E. Mainly arid in SE and N (except for Lake Turkana). SW plateau rises to Mount Kenya 5,216 m and is bisected by the Great Rift Valley. Lakes include Lake Victoria in extreme W. **Neighbouring countries:** Ethiopia to N, Somalia to NE, Tanzania to S, Uganda to W. **Land area:** 580,367 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and humid on coast, temperate inland, very dry in N. Temperature range affected by altitude: 7°C-32°C. Hottest in March, coldest in July. There are glaciers on Mount Kenya. Rainfall 15.2 cms at Lodwar in N, 147.3 cms at Kisumu on Lake Victoria in W. **Capital:** Nairobi, population 1,162,189 (mid-1985). **Other main towns:** Mombasa 442,369 (mid-1985), Kisumu, Nakuru.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 188 elected members and 12 members nominated by the President. The Speaker and the Attorney-General are ex-officio members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Daniel T arap

Moi; since 1978. **Main Party:** Kenya African National Union. In transition to multi-party system. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1988. **Independence:** 12 December 1963. **National Day:** 12 December. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of black, red, green, bearing in the centre an African shield in red with black and white markings, and two crossed white spears behind it.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 23,277,000 (1989) increasing by 3.8% pa (1980-89). 50.9% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 59 years (1989). Infant mortality 70 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, Kiswahili. **Official languages:** Kiswahili, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,067 (1988). 702 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy male 80%, female 59% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 1,973 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 21%, urban 61% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 13 per 1,000 people (1986). 91 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 5.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 14 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 159 (1985).

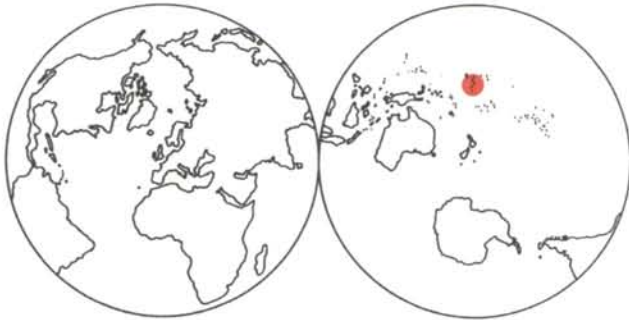
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$8,785m (1989), \$380 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.4% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 31%, industry 20% (manufacturing 12%), services 49%. **Currency:** 1 Kenya pound=20 shillings (1K shilling=US\$0.035)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,157m (f.o.b., 1989): tea, coffee, horticultural products, petroleum products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** coffee 25%, tea 20%, petroleum products 12%. **Imports:** \$2,569m (c.i.f., 1989): industrial machinery, crude petroleum, motor vehicles and chassis, iron and steel. **Main industries:** food processing, beverages and tobacco, textiles and clothing, manufacture of petroleum products, electrical and transport equipment, timber. **Main crops:** coffee, tea, maize, wheat, sugar cane, vegetables, fruits. **Tourism:** principal source of foreign exchange; 676,900 visitors (1988). **Transport:** Roads 54,700 kms (1988). 230,000 motor vehicles (1985). Railways 2,733 kms (1987). National airline: Kenya Airways. Main airports: Nairobi, Mombasa. Main seaport: Mombasa.

# Kiribati



Lies on equator in Central Pacific between latitudes 4°N and 3°S and longitudes 168° and 176°E. Comprises 33 islands, mostly coral atolls formed on a submerged volcanic chain, widely scattered over 5m sq kms of ocean. **Nearest islands:** Nauru to W, Tuvalu and Tokelau to S, Marshall Islands (US associated state) to NW. **Land area:** 726 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+12. **Climate:** Maritime equatorial in central islands, tropical on islands some distance to N and S. Average temperature 27°C. Occasional westerly gales October-March. Rainfall averages 120 cms near equator and 305 cms in extreme N. Droughts occur in the central and southern islands. **Capital:** Bairiki, on South Tarawa — population 21,393 (1985).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. House of Assembly with 39 elected members and 1 nominated

member of the Banaban community. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Teatao Teannaki; since July 1991. **General elections:** 4-yearly, last held May 1991. No formal parties. **Presidential elections:** last held July 1991. **Independence:** 12 July 1979. **National Day:** 12 July. **Flag:** Red, with blue and white wavy lines in base, and in the centre a gold rising sun, with a flying frigate bird, also in gold, above the sun.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 69,000 (1989) increasing by 1.9% pa (1980-89). 39.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 55 years (1989). Infant mortality 62 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official languages:** English, I-Kiribati. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,939 (1985). 230 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy rate 96% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,952 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 44%, urban 98% (1988). 217 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 20.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 208 (1985).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$48m (1989), \$700 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 44%, industry 7% (manufacturing 1%), services 48%. **Currency:** Australian dollar in use; 1A\$ (US\$0.756)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$6.4m (f.o.b., 1989): copra, fish, re-exports. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** copra 56%, fish 32%. **Imports:** A\$28.6m (f.o.b., 1989): foodstuffs (including rice, wheat flour, meat), machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, basic manufactures. **Main industry:** fishing. The sale of fishing licences to foreign fleets provides an important source of income. Postage stamps are a source of foreign exchange. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, screw-pine, breadfruit, papayas. **Tourism:** contributed 11% of GDP in 1988; 8,000 visitors (1987). **Transport:** Roads 640 kms. No railways. National airline: Air Tungaru. Main airports: Bonriki (on Tarawa), Cassidy (on Kiritimati). Main seaport: Betio Islet (Tarawa).

# Lesotho



The Kingdom of Lesotho is a mountainous, landlocked African state, wholly surrounded by South Africa, lying between latitudes 28°-31°S and longitudes 27°-30°E. Lowlands in W and S are 1,500-1,820 m above sea level, the remaining highlands 2,000-2,730 m above sea level. Maluti Mountains and the Drakensberg range are the two main mountain ranges: highest point Thabana Ntlenyana 3,465.5 m. **Land area:** 30,355 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Continental, affected by altitude, with marked differences in day and night temperature. Temperature range: -6.7°-32.2°C. Rainfall averages 74 cms most falling between October and April (summer). **Capital:** Maseru, population 109,382 (1986). **Other main towns:** Mhale's Hoek, Leribe (Hlotse), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy with National Assembly of 60 elected members, and Senate of 22 principal Chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King. **Head of State:** HM King Letsie III. **Head of Government:** Chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers The Hon Major-General Elias P Ramaema; since May 1991. All political activity in the country was suspended in January 1986. Multi-party elections expected. **Independence:** 4 October 1966. **National Day:** 4 October. **Flag:** Diagonally white over blue over green with the white of double width, and an assegai and knobkerrie on a Basotho shield in brown in the upper hoist.

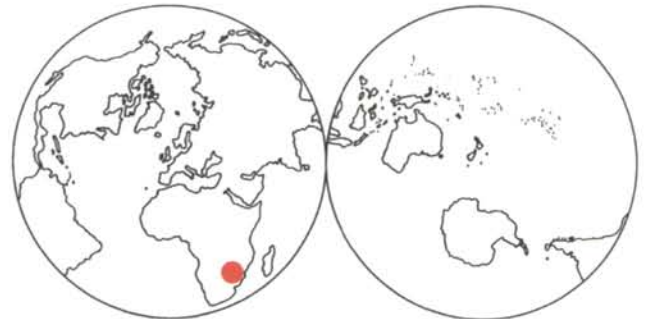
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 1,722,000 (1989) increasing by 2.7% pa (1980-89). 43.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life

expectancy 56 years (1989). Infant mortality 97 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** Sesotho, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 19,880 (1986). 419 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 62%, female 84% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,307 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 40%, urban 59% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 28 per 1,000 people (1988). 68 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 0.8 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 11.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 237 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$816m (1989), \$470 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.5% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 21%, industry 28% (manufacturing 13%), services 52%. **Currency:** 1 Loti (plural 'Maloti') (US\$0.36)=100 lisente. **Exports:** \$70m (f.o.b., 1989): clothing, footwear, wool, mohair, cattle. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1986):** wool and mohair 24%. **Imports:** \$550m (c.i.f., 1989): manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** the economy of Lesotho is based on agriculture and animal husbandry; small-scale industries include the clothing, footwear, textiles and food processing industries. **Main crops:** maize, sorghum, wheat. **Tourism:** 133,840 arrivals (1987). **Transport:** Roads 4,250 kms. 23,000 motor vehicles (1986). Railways 1.6 kms (of South African Railways from Maseru to Marseilles on South African border). National airline: Lesotho Airways. Main airport: Maseru.



# Malawi



Landlocked state in E Africa between latitudes 9° and 17°S and longitudes 33° and 36°E. Four major topographical regions: Lake Malawi, 571.5 kms long and 470 m above sea level, and the Great Rift Valley; high tableland between Lake Malawi and Luangwa River 1,372-2,439 m; Shire Highlands Plateau 610-1,067 m, highest point Mt Mlanje 3,049 m; and lowlands of Lower River Shire Basin in S. **Neighbouring countries:** Tanzania to N, Mozambique to E and S, Zambia to W. **Land area:** 118,484 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Tropical; cooler in the highlands. Dry season May-October. Temperature range 17°-29°C. Wet season November-April. Average rainfall varies with altitude; 73.7 cms at Fort Johnston, 259.1 cms on slopes of Mlanje massif. **Capital:** Lilongwe, population 234,000 (1987). **Other main towns:** Blantyre 332,000, Mzuzu 44,000, Zomba 43,000 (all in 1987).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 112 elective seats. Additional members may be nominated by the President. **Head of State and Government, and Life President:** HE Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda; since 1964. **Party:** Malawi Congress Party. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1992. **Independence:** 6 July 1964. **National Day:** 6 July. **Flag:** Three equal horizontal stripes of black, red, green with a red rising sun on the black stripe.

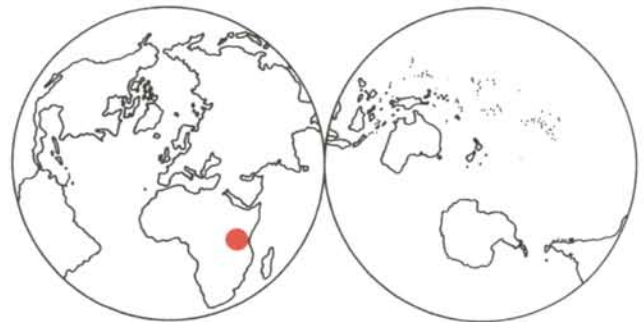
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 8,230,000 (1989) increasing by 3.4% pa

(1980-89). 46.5% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 47 years (1989). Infant mortality 147 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main language:** Chichewa. **Official languages:** Chichewa and English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 11,330 (1984). 1,042 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy male 52%, female 31% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,009 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 49% (1988), urban 82% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 3.1 per 1,000 people (1988). 242 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 6 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 537 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$1,475m (1989), \$180 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.1% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 37%, industry 18% (manufacturing 12%), services 44%. **Currency:** 1 Malawi Kwacha (US\$0.371)=100 Tambala. **Exports:** \$267m (f.o.b., 1989): tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, cotton. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** tobacco 62%, tea 12%, sugar 9%. **Imports:** \$503m (c.i.f., 1989): industrial materials, plant and equipment, vehicles, consumer goods. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, cement. **Main crops:** tobacco, tea, sugar cane, maize, rice, cassava, cotton, coffee, pulses, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 116,000 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 13,647 kms (1990). 31,600 motor vehicles (1987). Railways 789 kms. Malawi Railways operate cargo and passenger vessels on Lake Malawi. National airline: Air Malawi. Main airports: Kamuzu (international, Lilongwe), Chileka (Blantyre).



# Malaysia

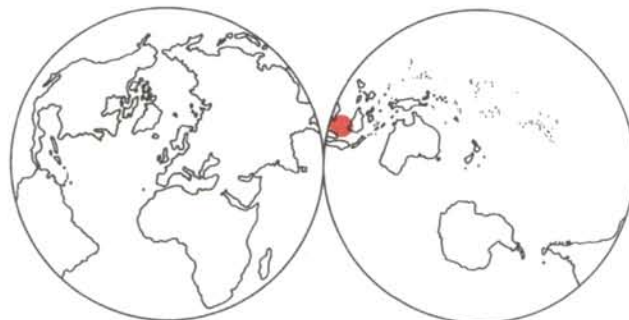


Incorporates Peninsular Malaysia, and Sabah and Sarawak on large island of Borneo (Kalimantan). Lies between latitudes 1° and 7°N and longitudes 100° and 120°E. Mostly dense tropical jungle. Mountainous: in Peninsular Malaysia, NW to SE range culminates in Mt Gunung Tahan 2,179.7 m; in Sabah, Mt Kinabalu reaches 4,081.3 m; highest point in Sarawak is Mt Murud 2,411.5 m. Main rivers: Perak and Pahang in Peninsular Malaysia, Kinabatangan in Sabah, Rejang in Sarawak. **Neighbouring countries:** Thailand to N and Singapore to S border on Peninsular Malaysia, with Indonesia (island of Sumatra) across Malacca Strait to W; E coast is on S China Sea, with Sabah and Sarawak 600 kms to E. Sabah and Sarawak adjoin each other; Brunei Darussalam forms an enclave within Sarawak on NW coast, and remainder of island is part of Indonesia (Kalimantan), with the Philippines across Sulu Sea to NE and Celebes Sea to SE. **Land area:** 329,749 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+8. **Climate:** Tropical with SW and NE monsoons. Sarawak, NE monsoon and heavy rain October-February, mild SW monsoon April-July. Sabah, NE monsoon November-April, SW monsoon May-August. Peninsular Malaysia generally wettest between monsoon seasons. Temperature range 21°C-32°C. Average rainfall 254 cms with wide local variations: Peninsular Malaysia 165-503 cms, Sarawak 305-406 cms, Sabah 25-406 cms. High humidity. **Capital:** Kuala Lumpur, population 1,158,200 (1987). **Other main towns:** George Town (Penang), Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Petaling Jaya, Kuantan, Kuching.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy, in a Federation comprising the 11 states of Peninsular Malaysia, the 2 states of Sabah and Sarawak, and the 2 Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur and the island of Labuan, with Head of State elected every 5 years by and among the 9 hereditary Malay rulers of Peninsular Malaysia, who belong to a Conference of Rulers which also includes the rulers of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak. **Federal Parliament:** Dewan Rakyat, House of Representatives, with 180 elected members and Dewan Negara, Senate, with 70 members, 30 elected (each state legislature and Federal Territory elects 2 members), 40 appointed by Monarch. **Head of State:** HM Paduka Seri Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah of Perak (1989). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad; since 1981. **Main Parties:** National Front (governing coalition: main party United Malays National Organisation, also including Malaysian Chinese Association, United Bumiputra Party, Malaysian Indian

Congress), Democratic Action Party, Sabah United Party, Semangat '46, Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1990. **Independence:** 31 August 1957. **National Day:** 31 August. **Flag:** Fourteen horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, with a blue rectangular canton, containing a yellow crescent and a 14-pointed yellow star, in the upper hoist.



## SOCIAL

**Population:** 17,340,000 (1989) increasing by 2.6% pa (1980-89). 37.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 70 years (1989). Infant mortality 23 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Bahasa Malaysia, Chinese, Tamil, English. **Official language:** Bahasa Malaysia. **Main religions:** Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism, Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,853 (1987). 442 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy male 86%, female 70% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,686 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 66%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 173 per 1,000 people (MRE). 438 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 142 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 96 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 10.7 (1988).

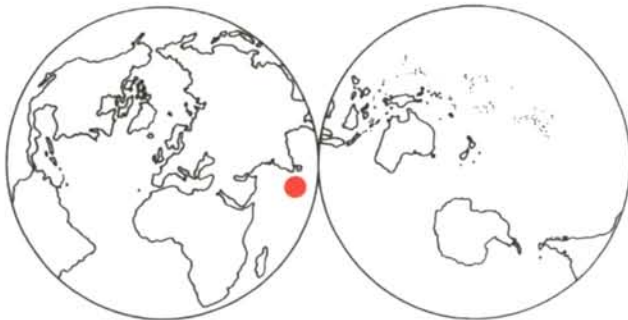
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$37,005m (1989), \$2,130 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.9% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 21%, industry 38% (manufacturing 24%), services 41%. **Currency:** 1M\$ or Ringgit (US\$0.384)=100 sen. **Exports:** \$25,049m (f.o.b., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, natural gas, rubber, palm oil, timber, tin. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** petroleum 11%, logs and timber 11%, rubber 7.5%, palm oil 7.5%. **Imports:** \$22,588m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, chemicals, food and live animals. **Main industries:** rubber and palm processing, manufacturing, mining. **Main crops:** rubber, rice, coconut, pepper, cocoa, palm kernels, tea. **Tourism:** makes significant contribution to economy; 6.4m arrivals, contributing about M\$3,700m in foreign exchange receipts (1990). **Transport:** Roads 42,330 kms. 2.0m motor vehicles (1988). Railways 1,806 kms. National airline: Malaysia Airlines. Main airports: Kuala Lumpur, Penang. Main seaports: Kelang, Penang, Labuan, Pasir Gudang (in Johore).

# Maldives



A group of some 1,200 islands, 202 of which are inhabited, lying between just S of the equator and 8°N in Northern Indian Ocean 675 kms SW of Sri Lanka. **Land area:** 298 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+5. **Nearest countries:** Sri Lanka to NE, India to N. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and humid with little daily or seasonal variation. Temperature range 25°-29°C. Most of area subject to the SW monsoon (June-August) and the NW monsoon (November-March). Rainfall heaviest during SW monsoon season. Annual rainfall averages 254 cms in N, 381 cms in S. **Capital:** Malé, population 56,060 (March 1990).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. Citizens' Council (Majlis) with 48 members, 40 elected, 8 appointed by President. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Maumoon Abdul

Gayoom; since 1978. **Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1988. **General elections:** 5-yearly, last held November 1989. No formalised party system. **Independence:** 26 July 1965. **National Day:** 26 July. **Flag:** in proportions of three by two, red bearing a green rectangle in the centre, charged with a white crescent.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 209,000 (1989) (214,139 at March 1990 census) increasing by 3.4% pa (1980-89). 44.8% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 60 years (1989). Infant mortality 77 per 1,000 live births (1987). **Main language:** Dhivehi. English used as a second language. **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 6,451 (1989). 1,041 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 91%, female 91% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,177 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 17%, urban 91% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 10.7 per 1,000 people (1986). 114 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 23 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 14.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 418 (1989).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$87m (1989), \$420 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 5.9% pa. GDP distribution (1987): agriculture 31%, industry 16% (manufacturing 7%), services (including tourism) 53%. **Currency:** 1 Rufiyaa (Maldivian Rupee) (US\$0.095)=100 laari (larees). **Exports:** \$45m (f.o.b., 1989): fresh and dried fish, clothing, sea cucumber. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1986):** frozen and dried skipjack tuna 49%. **Imports:** \$120m (c.i.f., 1989): manufactured goods, petroleum products, foodstuffs (including rice), intermediate and capital goods. **Main industries:** fishing, garments, coconut processing, shipping. **Main crops:** coconut, millet, sorghum, maize. **Tourism:** rapidly expanding industry and Maldives' largest source of foreign exchange; 158,488 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 100 kms (1985). 877 motor vehicles (1989). No railways; island-to-island transport by boat. National airline: Air Maldives. Main airport: Malé International Airport. Main seaport: Malé.

# Malta



Archipelago in Mediterranean on latitude 36°N and longitude 15°E. Consists of islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino. **Nearest countries:** Tunisia to SW, Italy (Sicily) to N. **Land area:** 316 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+1. **Climate:** Mediterranean. Hot summers May to October, warm winters November to April. Average temperatures: winter 14°C, summer 26°C. Rainfall 50.8 cms mainly October-March. **Capital:** Valletta, population 9,210 (1988). **Other main towns:** Sliema 13,558, Birkirkara 20,711, Qormi 18,841 (all on Malta, 1988).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. House of Representatives with 65 elected members. **Head of State:** President HE Dr Vincent (Censu) Tabone. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Dr Edward Fenech-Adami; since 1987. **Main Parties:** Nationalist Party (governing), Malta Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1992. **Independence:** 21 September 1964. **National Day:** 31 March (Freedom Day). **Flag:** Vertically white and red with a representation of the George Cross medal in the canton.

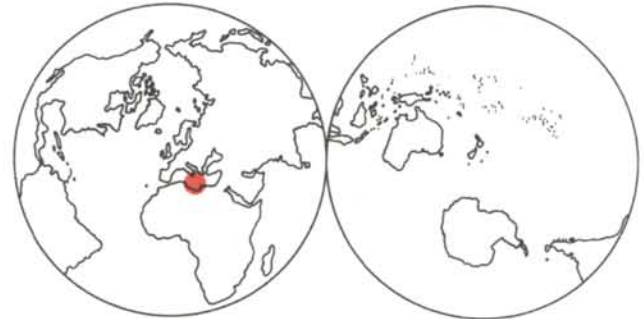
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 351,000 (1989) decreasing by 0.6% pa (1980-89). 23.5% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 73 years (1989). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** Maltese, English. **Main religion:** Christianity.

**Indicators:** Population per physician 452 (1990). 109 people per hospital bed (1990). Adult literacy 88% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,318 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 155 per 1,000 people (1988). 354 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 731 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 490 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). Population per passenger car 3.7 (1988).

## ECONOMIC

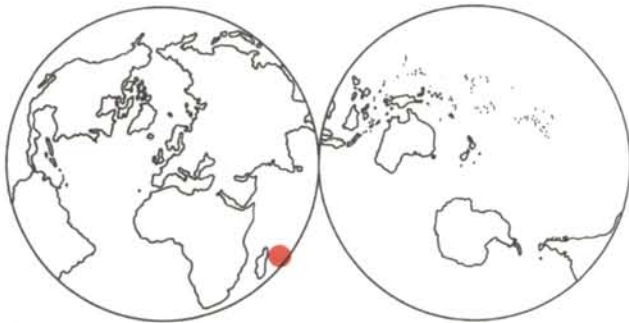
**GNP:** \$2,041m (1989), \$5,820 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 4%, industry 41% (manufacturing 27%), services 56%. **Currency:** 1 Maltese pound (Maltese lira) (US\$3.156)=100 cents=1,000 mils. **Exports:** \$884m (f.o.b., 1989): manufactured articles (including clothing), machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures. **Imports:** \$1,509m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures (including textile yarn and fabrics), food and live animals. **Main industries:** textiles, footwear and clothing, food and beverages, electrical and electronic equipment. **Main crops:** cereals, potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables, fruits. **Tourism:** a major source of income; 925,700 arrivals, \$481.6m in earnings from tourism (1990). **Transport:** Roads 1,480 kms (1988). 114,880 motor vehicles (1988). Ferry services between islands. No railways. National airline: Air Malta. Main airport: Luqa (Valletta). Main seaport: Grand Harbour (Valletta).



# Mauritius



Pear-shaped island in Indian Ocean off E coast of Madagascar at latitude 20°-21°S longitude 57°-58°E. Encircled by coral reef with extensive plains rising gently towards central plateau. **Nearest islands:** Madagascar to W, Réunion (part of French Union) to SW. **Land area:** 2,040 sq kms (1,865 sq kms, the island of Mauritius; 104 sq kms, Rodrigues Island — formerly a dependency and now a part of the state of Mauritius; 71 sq kms, other islands — dependencies). **Time:** GMT+4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. November-April summer, temperature range 24°-31°C. June-October winter, temperature range 20°-25°C. Rainfall varies from 89 cms on W coast to 508 cms on central plateau. Within hurricane belt. **Capital:** Port Louis, population 139,000 (1989). **Other main towns:** Beau Bassin-Rose Hill 93,000, Quatre Bornes 65,000, Curepipe 65,000 (all in 1989).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic (as of 12 March 1992; prior to its new status as a republic, Mauritius was a monarchy with HM Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State). Legislative Assembly of 70 elected members. **Head of State:**

President HE The Rt Hon Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo (to be succeeded by Mr Cassam Uteem in July 1992). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Sir Anerood Jugnauth QC; since 1982. **Main Parties:** Coalition of Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien and Mouvement Militant Mauricien (governing), Mauritius Labour Party, Parti Mauricien Social Democrate, Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1991. **Independence:** 12 March 1968. **National Day:** 12 March. **Flag:** Four equal horizontal stripes of red, blue, yellow and green.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 1,062,000 (1989) increasing by 1.0% pa (1980-89). 29.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 67 years (1989). Infant mortality 22 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Creole, French. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,223 (1988). 357 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy male 89%, female 77% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,679 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 98%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 69 per 1,000 people (1988). 271 licenced radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 193 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 66 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 32 (1985).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$2,068m (1989), \$1,950 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 5.3% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 13%, industry 33% (manufacturing 25%), services 54%. **Currency:** 1 Mauritian rupee (US\$0.066)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$986m (f.o.b., 1989): clothing, sugar, molasses, tea, fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** sugar 33%. **Imports:** \$1,324m (c.i.f., 1989): textile yarn and fabrics, foodstuffs (including rice, wheat flour, dairy products), machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, chemicals. **Main industries:** sugar, textiles and clothing. **Main crops:** sugar cane, potatoes, tea, tobacco. **Tourism:** a major source of income; 262,800 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 1,816 kms (1988). 43,500 motor vehicles (1986). No railways. National airline: Air Mauritius. Main airport: Plaisance. Main seaport: Port Louis.

# Namibia



Namibia is located between latitudes 17° and 28°S and longitudes 12° and 21°E, with an extension, the Caprivi Strip, in extreme NE which takes its longitude to just beyond 25°E. Divided into three broad zones: Namib Desert, extending along entire S Atlantic Ocean coastline, to W and Kalahari Desert to E enclosing Central Plateau, which covers over 50% of land area. Plateau consists of rugged mountains, rocky outcrops, sandy valleys and upland plains, and has an average elevation of 1,100 m above sea level, with mountain ranges rising to over 2,440 m towards centre of country. Namibia's only perennial rivers are on its borders: the Orange River in S and the Kunene, Kavango, Zambezi and the Kwando-Linyanti Rivers in N. **Neighbouring countries:** Angola to N, Zambia to NE, Botswana to E, South Africa to S. **Land area:** 824,292 sq kms (including Walvis Bay, 1,124 sq kms). **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Large part of territory is arid or semi-arid, making it one of the driest countries on earth. Rainfall increases from SW to NE with less than 5 cms falling annually on coastal arid zone, between 20 and 40 cms in semi-arid central zone, and over 60 cms on NE border with Angola. Climate is generally hot, but temperatures of coastal areas modified by the cool Benguela Current. Altitude modifies plateau temperatures. Temperature range in Windhoek (altitude 1,833 m) 6°-29°C, coldest June-July, hottest January-February. **Capital:** Windhoek, population 114,500 (1988 estimate).

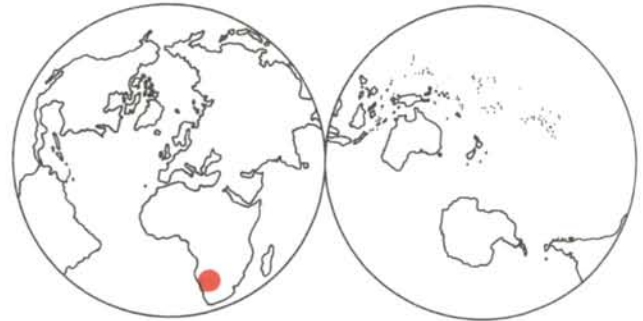
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. Bicameral national legislature: National Assembly, or lower house, with 72 elected members and up to 6 nominated but non-voting members, each to serve for a maximum term of 5 years; National Council (yet to be established), the upper house, which will consist of 2 members from each of the 13 regions to be elected (for a 6-year term of office) from amongst their members by Regional Councils (yet to be elected). **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr Sam Nujoma; since March 1990 (elected in February 1990 by the Constituent Assembly to be the first President of an independent Namibia). **Main Parties:** South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) (governing), Democratic Turnhalle Alliance of Namibia, United Democratic Front, Action Christian National. **Elections:** UN-supervised elections to Constituent Assembly (Namibia's first nationally elected body, which became the National

Assembly on independence) held in November 1989. Elections to National Assembly next due by November 1994; election of President by universal suffrage due by March 1995. **Independence:** 21 March 1990. **National Day:** 21 March. **Flag:** Divided diagonally blue over green by a broad, white-edged red stripe; in the canton a gold sun with 12 triangular rays.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 1,300,000 (1989) increasing by 3.2% pa (1980-89). 45.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 57 years (1989). Infant mortality 103 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Oshivambo, Nama, Herero, English, Afrikaans. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 4,173 (1988). 182 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy male 74%, female 71% (1985 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 1,889 (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 14.3 per 1,000 people (1988). 176 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 15 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 55 telephones per 1,000 people (1988).



## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$1,420m (at current prices, 1987), \$1,060 per head (1987). GDP distribution (1989): agriculture 11%, industry 38% (manufacturing 5%), services 51%. **Currency:** 1 South African Rand (US\$0.36)=100 cents. Namibia to introduce own national currency in 1992. **Exports:** \$1,021m (f.o.b., 1989): uranium and other minerals, diamonds, cattle and small stock, manufactures, fish products, karakul pelts. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** uranium and other minerals 44%, diamonds 31%. **Imports:** \$894m (f.o.b., 1989): food and beverages, petroleum products and fuel, machinery and equipment, vehicles and other transport equipment. **Main industries:** mining, food (mainly fish and meat) processing and beverages, metal and non-metallic mineral products, fishing. **Main crops:** maize, millet, wheat, sorghum, vegetables. **Tourism:** the number of tourists averaged some 100,000 per year during the 1980s. **Transport:** Roads 41,762 kms (1988). 103,715 registered vehicles (1986). Railways 2,349 kms (1990). National airline: Air Namibia. Main airport: Windhoek (international). Main seaports: Walvis Bay (situated in an enclave under South African jurisdiction, the possession of which is disputed by South Africa and Namibia), Luderitz.

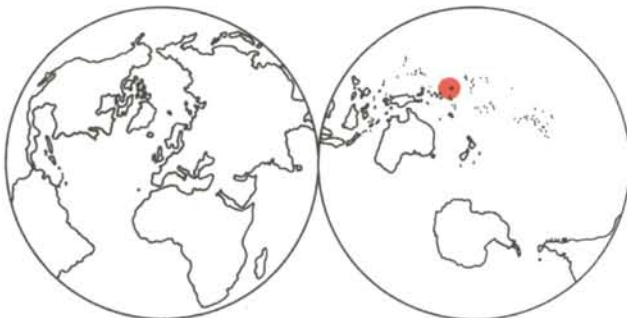
# Nauru



Coral atoll in Central Pacific 42 kms S of equator, latitude 0°S and longitude 167°E. A 150-300 m wide fertile belt surrounds coral cliffs which rise to 30 m and merge with central plateau of phosphate-bearing rock, highest point 65 m. **Neighbouring islands:** Kiribati group to E. **Land area:** 21 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+12. **Climate:** Tropical, tempered by sea breezes. November to February, westerly monsoon season. Temperature range 23°-32°C. Widely variable rainfall, 30.5 cms to as much as 457.2 cms. **Capital:** Nauru.

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. Parliament with 18 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Bernard Dowiyogo; from 1976-78, and since December 1989. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held December 1989. President elected by Parliament from among its members. No formalised party system. **Independence:** 31 January 1968. **National Day:** 31 January. **Flag:** Blue with a narrow horizontal gold stripe across the centre, beneath this near the hoist a white star of 12 points.



## SOCIAL

**Population:** 9,350 (mid-1989) increasing by 0.9% pa (1980-87). 43.6% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 68 years (MRE). Infant mortality 41 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main language:** Nauruan. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 700 (MRE). 34 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy rate 99% (MRE). 625 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 189 telephones per 1,000 people (1987).

## ECONOMIC

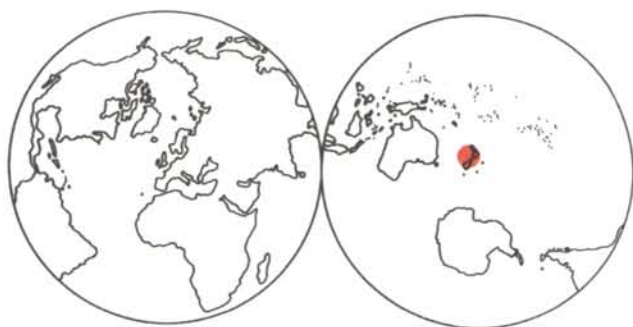
**GNP:** \$80.7m (at current prices, 1985), \$8,070 per head (1985). Between 1975-85 GNP per head rose (in real terms) by 4.9% pa. Economy heavily dependent upon mining of one of the world's richest phosphate deposits. It is estimated that phosphate supplies could be totally depleted by the year 2000. Revenue from phosphate sales has been invested in a long-term trust fund, in the development of shipping and aviation services and telecommunications, and in property purchases abroad. **Currency:** Australian \$ in use (1A\$=US\$0.756). **Exports:** \$86m (f.o.b., 1989 estimate): phosphates. **Imports:** \$43m (c.i.f., 1989 estimate): machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, building and construction materials, manufactured goods, fuels. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, pineapples. **Transport:** Roads 19 kms. One road circles island, another services Buada District, one of few areas suitable for agriculture. 1,448 registered motor vehicles (1989). Railways 5.2 kms for phosphate workings. National airline: Air Nauru. Main airport: Nauru (international airport capable of handling Boeing jets). Seaport: no wharf; passenger and cargo handling by barges.

**Note:** Nauru is a Special Member of The Commonwealth. Special Members enjoy all the benefits of membership but do not attend full (pan-Commonwealth) meetings of Heads of Government.

# New Zealand



In S Pacific Ocean between latitudes 33° and 53°S and longitudes 162°E and 173°W; comprises N Island, S Island with Stewart Island at its southern tip, and some outlying islands. Often mountainous, especially Southern Alps which run length of S Island, highest point Mt Cook 3,764 m. Many lakes and rapid rivers. Intense geothermal activity produces boiling mud, geysers and hot springs in N Island. **Nearest countries:** Australia to W, New Caledonia (part of French Union), Vanuatu to NW, Fiji, Tonga to N, Antarctica to S. **Land area:** 267,844 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+13 (summer), GMT+12 (winter). **Climate:** Temperate and changeable with high average sunshine. Mean sea-level temperatures decrease steadily southwards from 15°C in N to 9.4°C in S. Summer December-March, winter June-September. Rainfall varies according to altitude: most areas average 63-152 cms, but mountain areas average 33-762 cms. **Capital:** Wellington, population 325,700 (March 1990). **Other main towns:** Auckland 864,700, Christchurch 303,400, Dunedin 106,400, Hamilton 105,000 (all in March 1990).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Representatives with 97 elected members, including 4 representing the Maori people. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, repre-

sented by Governor-General HE Dame Catherine Anne Tizard. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon James Bolger; since October 1990. **Main Parties:** National Party (governing), Labour Party, New Labour Party. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held October 1990. **Independence:** 1931 (Statute of Westminster). **National Day:** 6 February. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with four stars of the Southern Cross in red edged in white in the fly.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 3,343,000 (1989) increasing by 0.8% pa (1980-89). 23% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 75 years (1989). Infant mortality 10 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** English, Maori. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 415 (1986). 107 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy 99% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,459 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 327 per 1,000 people (1988). 917 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 372 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 697 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 2.3 (1989).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$39,437m (1989), \$11,800 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.9% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.22% of GNP (1989). GDP distribution (1987): agriculture 8%, industry 28% (manufacturing 20%), services 64%. **Currency:** 1NZ\$ (US\$0.542)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$8,849m (f.o.b., 1989): meat, wool, dairy products, forest products, fruit and vegetables. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989/90):** dairy products 16%, meat 15%, wool 9%, forest products 8%. **Imports:** \$8,810m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment; minerals, chemicals and plastic materials and their products; foodstuffs. **Main industries:** hydroelectricity, timber, pulp and paper, food products, light industry, chemicals, petroleum refining, iron and steel. **Main crops:** barley, wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, peas. **Tourism:** 933,400 visitors (1989/90). **Transport:** Roads 92,974 kms (1989). 2,300,231 licensed vehicles (March 1990). Railways 4,266 kms (1989). National airline: Air New Zealand. Main airports: Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington. Main sea-ports: Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton (Christchurch), Dunedin.

# Nigeria



The Federal Republic of Nigeria is located between latitudes 4° and 14°N and longitudes 2° and 15°E on W coast of Africa. Watered by Niger and Benue rivers. Mainly flattish terrain consists of: mangrove swamps on coast; tropical rainforest and oil-palm bush, open woodland and savannah in centre; and near-desert in N. **Neighbouring countries:** Niger to N, Chad to NE, Cameroon to E, Benin to W. **Land area:** 923,768 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+1. **Climate:** Tropical in S with high humidity at coast, semi-tropical in N. April-October rainy season, November-March dry or harmattan season (hot, dry and windy). Temperature: coast averages less than 32°C; further north ranges from cool nights on central plateau 10°C to extreme 43°C in dry N. Rainfall ranges from 63.5 cms in extreme N to 437 cms on coast line. **Capital:** Abuja, population 60,000 (1987 estimate). **Other main towns:** Lagos 6,000,000 (1985 estimate), Ibadan, Kano, Ogbomosho, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Benin City, Enugu, Uyo.

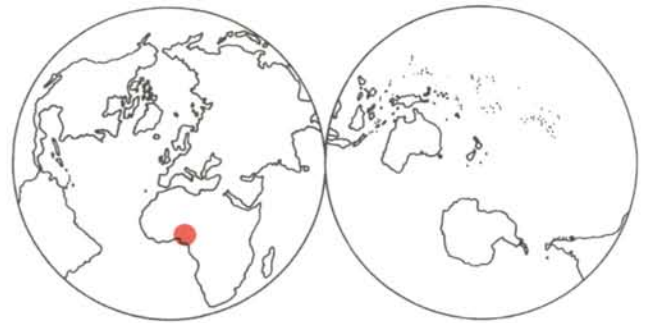
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. In August 1985 a Federal Military Government under the leadership of Major-General Buhari was replaced by Major-General Ibrahim Babangida. A return to civilian rule has been set for late 1992. (As part of the process of demilitarisation and democratisation the government has created 2 parties: Social Democratic Party, National Republican Convention. Both parties contested the local elections in December 1990.) **Head of State and Government:** President and Commander-in-Chief HE General Ibrahim Babangida; since 1985. **Independence:** 1 October 1960. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** Three equal vertical bands of green, white, green.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 88.5 million (November 1991 census)\*. Life expectancy 51 years (1989). Infant mortality 102 per

1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 6,445 (1986). 1,138 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy male 62%, female 40% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,039 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 20%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 5.3 per 1,000 people (1983). 164 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 6.2 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 3 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 265 (1986).



## ECONOMIC

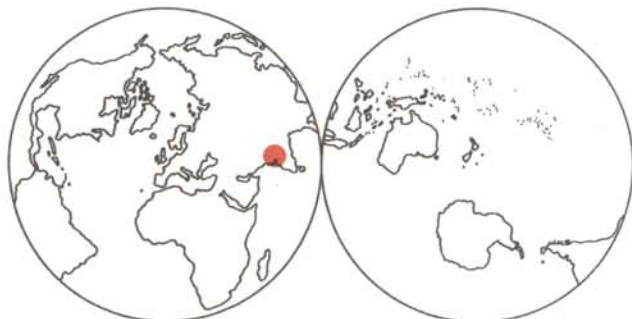
**GNP:** \$28,314m (1989), \$250 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 34%, industry 36% (manufacturing 10%), services 29%. **Currency:** 1 Naira (US\$0.107)=100 kobo. **Exports:** \$7,871m (f.o.b., 1989): crude petroleum and petroleum products, cocoa, rubber, palm kernels and products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** crude petroleum 94%, cocoa 2.4%. **Imports:** \$4,190m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures (including iron and steel products), chemicals, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** mining (petroleum, gas, coal, tin), agro-processing, oil products, iron and steel, vehicle assembly, textiles. **Main crops:** maize, sorghum, millet, cassava, yams, rice, plantains, cocoa, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 341,000 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 124,000 kms (1985 estimate). 431,000 motor vehicles (1987). Railways 3,505 kms. 20,000 kms of inland waterways. National airline: Nigeria Airways. Main airports: Murtala Muhammed (Lagos), Kano, Port Harcourt. Main seaports: Lagos-Apapa, Tin Can Island (near Lagos), the Delta Port complex (including Warri, Koko, Burutu and Sapele ports), Port Harcourt, Calabar.

\* All calculations involving population were based on previous, much higher population estimates by the UN and World Bank.

# Pakistan



The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is an Asian state situated in NW of Indian sub-continent between latitudes 23° and 37°N and longitudes 60° and 76°E. With Arabian Sea coastline in S and SW, physical regions include: Indus Plain, the most fertile and densely populated area of country; Baluchistan Plateau; Potohar Plateau and Salt Range; high Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamir ranges, containing 3 of world's highest peaks (K-2, rising to 8,611 m above sea level, Nanga Parbat, Rakaposhi) in NE (lower mountain ranges in N and W). Thar desert in S borders India. Rivers include Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. **Neighbouring countries:** Iran to W, Afghanistan to NW, China to NE, India to E and S. **Land area:** 796,095 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+5. **Climate:** Mainly arid and semi-arid. The Plains have 3 seasons: November-February cool season, 12°-18°C; March-August hot season, 32°-49°C; June-September SW monsoon season. Average annual temperature 27°C, except in mountain ranges which are extremely cold in winter but pleasant in summer. Average annual rainfall is low, rains monsoonic in origin, average 44 cms in Plains, 175 cms in Northern Hills. **Capital:** Islamabad, estimated population 350,000. **Other main towns:** Karachi 6.5m (estimate), Lahore 3.5m (estimate), Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Multan, Rawalpindi.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. Bicameral Federal Legislature consists of: lower house, the National Assembly, with 207 directly elected members, 20 women members elected by proportional representation by the National Assembly itself, and 10 members representing minorities; upper

house, the Senate, with 87 members elected for 6 years with one-third retiring every 2 years, the 4 Provincial Assemblies electing 19 Senators each, remaining 11 elected from the Federal Capital (3) and the Tribal Areas (8). **Head of State:** President HE Mr Ghulam Ishaque Khan. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Nawaz Sharif; since November 1990. Prime Minister is elected by National Assembly. **Main Parties:** Islamic Democratic Alliance (a grouping of parties whose chief components are the Pakistan Muslim League and the Jamaat-e-Islami) (governing), Pakistan People's Party, Muttahida Qaumi Movement, Awami National Party, Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1990 (National Assembly). **Independence:** 14 August 1947. **National Day:** 23 March. **Flag:** Green, charged at the centre, with a white crescent and white 5-pointed star, a white vertical stripe at the mast to one-quarter of the flag.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 109,950,000 (1989) increasing by 3.2% pa (1980-89). 45.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 55 years (1989). Infant mortality 106 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtu, Baluchi. (English widely used in government and business.) **Official language:** Urdu. **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,127 (1990). 1,737 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy male 47%, female 21% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,200 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 35%, urban 84% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 64 per 1,000 people (1988). 86 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 13 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 7 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 179 (1988).

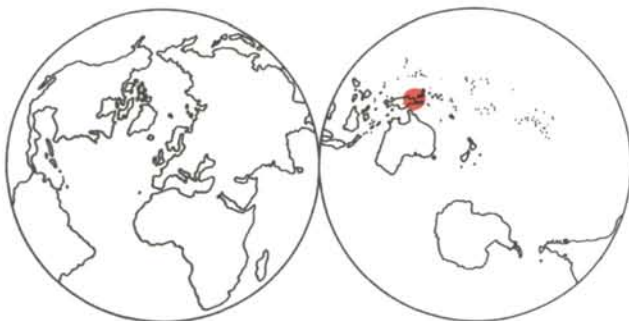
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$40,134m (1989), \$370 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.9% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 26%, industry 24% (manufacturing 17%), services 49%. **Currency:** 1 Pakistan Rupee (PR) (US\$0.042)=100 paisa. **Exports:** \$4,660m (f.o.b., 1989): cotton yarn, garments and hosiery, cotton fabrics, raw cotton, rice, leather. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989/90):** cotton (raw, yarn and fabrics) 37%. **Imports:** \$7,107m (c.i.f., 1989): non-electrical machinery, petroleum and products, chemicals, transport equipment, grains, pulses and flour, edible oils, iron and steel products. **Main industries:** textiles, cotton yarn, cement, fertilisers, sugar, vegetable oil, iron and steel. **Main crops:** wheat, rice, maize, cotton, sugar cane, pulses. **Tourism:** 494,200 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 134,088 kms (mid-1990). 775,000 motor vehicles (1988). Railways 8,775 kms. National airline: Pakistan International Airways. Main airports: Karachi, Islamabad, Lahore (all international). Main seaports: Karachi, Port Muhammad bin Qasim.

# Papua New Guinea



Between equator and latitude 12°S and longitudes 142° and 160°E. Comprises E part of the main island of New Guinea and 600 offshore islands including New Britain, New Ireland and Bougainville. Mainland mostly central high mountain chain broken into ranges by wide valleys; extensive foothills and swamps in N and S. **Neighbouring countries:** remainder of island to W is Indonesia (Irian Jaya). Australia to S, Solomon Islands to E. **Land Area:** 462,840 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+10. **Climate:** Tropical monsoon, hot and humid all year. Temperature range 22°-33°C. Rainfall: varies considerably from region to region; averages 119.4 cms at Port Moresby, 508 cms in mountainous western areas. **Capital:** Port Moresby, population 152,100 (1987 estimate). **Other main towns:** Lae 79,600, Madang 24,700, Wewak 23,200, Goroka 21,800 (all 1987 estimates).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Parliament with 109 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Wiwa Korowi. **Head**

**of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Paias Wingti; from 1985-88 and since July 1992. **Main Parties:** People's Democratic Movement (governing coalition with the People's Action Party and one independent), National Party, Pangu Pati, Melanesian Alliance, League for National Advancement, People's Progress Party, Melanesian United Front, Papua Party, United Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1992. **Independence:** 16 September 1975. **National Day:** 16 September. **Flag:** Diagonally ochre-red over black, on the red a bird of paradise in gold, and on the black 5 stars of the Southern Cross in white.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 3,812,000 (1989) increasing by 2.4% pa (1980-89). 41.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 54 years (1989). Infant mortality 58 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Pidgin, Hirimotu. **Official languages:** English, Pidgin. **Main religions:** Christianity, traditional religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 10,673 (1989). 238 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 65%, female 38% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,236 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 23%, urban 93% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 17 per 1,000 people (1988). 64 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 1.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 21 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 206 (1987).

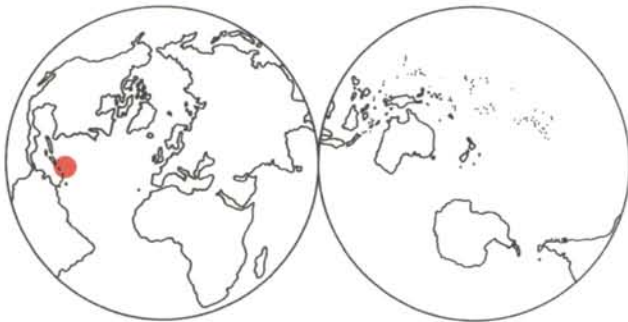
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$3,444m (1989), \$900 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 34%, industry 31% (manufacturing 9%), services 36%. **Currency:** 1 Kina (US\$1.05)=100 toea. **Exports:** \$1,404m (f.o.b., 1989): copper, gold, coffee, cocoa, copra and coconut oil, timber. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** copper concentrate 63%, coffee 13%, cocoa beans 4%. **Imports:** \$1,530m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, food and live animals, fuels, lubricants, basic manufactures, chemicals. **Main industries:** mining, palm oil, beer, timber. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, cassava, yams, taro, coconut, bananas, sugar cane, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 40,529 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 19,736 kms (1986). 43,182 motor vehicles (1987). No railways. National airline: Air Niugini. Main airports: Port Moresby, Lae. Main seaports: Port Moresby, Madang, Lae.

# St Kitts and Nevis



Lies in N part of Leeward Islands group of Lesser Antilles chain, in E Caribbean latitude 17°N longitude 63°W. Two volcanic, mountainous islands separated by a 3.2 kms channel. Oval island of St Kitts has central mountain range rising to Mt Liamuiga (formerly Mt Misery) 1,137 m overlooking fertile valley. Upper slopes of mountains wooded, lower slopes planted with sugar cane. Nevis rises to central peak 969.6 m, also wooded on its upper slopes. **Neighbouring islands:** Anguilla to NW, Barbuda, Montserrat to SE. **Land area:** 261 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical tempered by sea breezes. Low humidity. Temperatures: highest 33°C, lowest 17°C, average 26°C. Mean annual rainfall 139.7 cms on St Kitts and 121.9 cms on Nevis. **Capital:** Basseterre, on St Kitts, estimated population 18,500. **Other main town:** Charlestown, on Nevis, estimated population 1,700.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. National Assembly with Speaker, 11 elected members, one of whom may be the Speaker, and 3 (or, if a nominated member is Attorney-General, 4) nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Clement Arrindell. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Dr Kennedy A Simmonds; since

1983. **Main Parties:** Coalition of People's Action Movement and Nevis Reformation Party (governing), Labour Party, Concerned Citizens Movement. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1989. **Independence:** 19 September 1983. **National Day:** 19 September. **Flag:** Rectangular with upper green triangle, black diagonal running from bottom left to top right bearing two white stars bordered above and below by two yellow strips, bottom red triangle.

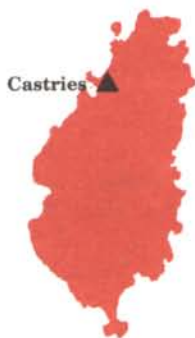
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 41,000 (1989) decreasing by 0.9% pa (1980-89). 34.8% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 69 years (1989). Infant mortality 40 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,000 (1987). 171 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy male 89%, female 90% (1985 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,801 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 165 per 1,000 people (1985). 521 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 160 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 91 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 12 (MRE).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$119m (1988), \$2,860 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head rose by 6.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 10%, industry 26% (manufacturing 15%), services (including tourism) 64%. **Currency:** 1 Eastern Caribbean \$ (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$31m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar and molasses, clothing, cotton, electronic products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988):** sugar 37%. **Imports:** \$118m (c.i.f., 1989): food, machinery, fuels, chemicals, manufactured goods, motor vehicles. **Main industry:** sugar. **Main crops:** sugar cane, sea island cotton, vegetables, coconut. **Tourism:** rapidly expanding sector and a major source of revenue; 123,253 arrivals, including 53,645 cruise-ship passengers (1988). **Transport:** Roads 300 kms. 6,565 registered vehicles, including passenger cars, commercial vehicles and motor cycles (1987). Railways 58 kms. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) (jointly owned with other E Caribbean countries). Main airports: Golden Rock (Basseterre), Newcastle airfield (on Nevis). Main seaport: Basseterre.

# St Lucia



Situated in Caribbean Sea on latitude 14°N and longitude 61°W. One of Windward Islands in S part of Lesser Antilles chain. Mountainous, volcanic in formation, with hot sulphurous springs. Fertile, intersected by many short rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** St Vincent and the Grenadines to S, Martinique to N, Barbados to SE. **Land area:** 616 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Dry season January-April, rainy season May-November and towards end of year. Average temperature 26°C. Rainfall varies with altitude: 150-350 cms. **Capital:** Castries, population 55,000 (1988).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Assembly with 17 elected members, Senate with 11 appointed members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Mr Stanislaus James. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon John Compton; February-July 1979 and since 1982. **Main Parties:** United Workers Party (governing), St Lucia Labour Party, Progressive Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1992. **Independence:** 22 February 1979. **National Day:** 22 February. **Flag:** Blue with a design of a black triangle edged in white bearing a smaller yellow triangle in the centre.

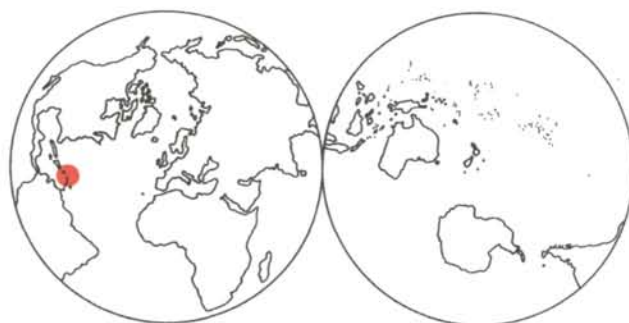
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 147,000 (1989) increasing by 2.0% pa (1980-89). 41.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 71 years (1989). Infant mortality 21 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **National language:** French-based patois.

**Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,648 (1987). 285 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy 82% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,821 (1988). 67% of population with access to safe water (1985-88). Distribution of daily newspapers 60 per 1,000 people (1988). 721 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 20 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 100 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 24 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

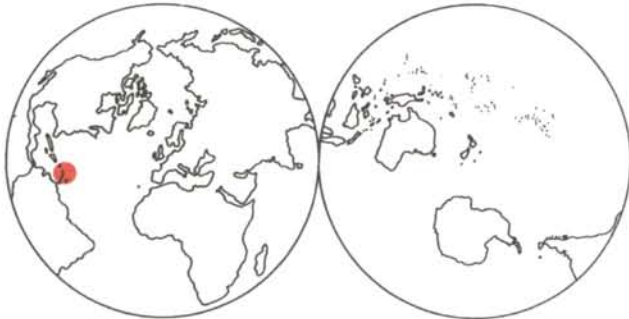
**GNP:** \$267m (1989), \$1,810 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 4.5% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 19%, industry 20%, services (including tourism) 61%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$112m (f.o.b., 1989): bananas, coconut oil, cardboard boxes, clothing, copra, beer. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988):** bananas 56.5%. **Imports:** \$235m (f.o.b., 1989): flour, meat, machinery, building materials, motor vehicles, petroleum, fertilisers. **Main industries:** beer, coconut products (copra, edible oils, soap). **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, cocoa, mangoes. **Tourism:** rapidly expanding sector and a major source of revenue; 214,271 arrivals, including 83,550 cruise-ship passengers (1988). **Transport:** Roads 970 kms. 11,855 motor vehicles (1987). No railways. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (jointly owned with other E Caribbean countries). Also served by British West Indian Airways. Main airports: Hewanorra (international), Vigie. Main seaports: Castries, Vieux-Fort.



# St Vincent & the Grenadines



Island group in Caribbean Sea, part of southern Windward Islands in Lesser Antilles chain, between latitudes 13° and 14°N and longitudes 60° and 62°W. Comprises main island of St Vincent and islets of the Northern Grenadines. Volcanic in origin, mountainous, well-watered and densely wooded. Active volcano of the Soufrière on St Vincent. **Neighbouring islands:** St Lucia to N, Grenada to S, Barbados to E. **Land area:** 388 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. January-May dry season, June-December rainy season. Temperature range 18°-32°C. Rainfall varies from 150 cms in extreme S to 381 cms in interior of St Vincent. **Capital:** Kingstown, population 19,345 (1989 estimate). **Other main town:** Georgetown.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Assembly with 15 elected Representatives and 6 appointed Senators. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by

Governor-General HE Sir David Jack. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon James Fitz-Alan Mitchell; since 1984. **Main Parties:** New Democratic Party (governing), St Vincent Labour Party, Movement for National Unity, United People's Movement. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1989. **Independence:** 27 October 1979. **National Day:** 27 October. **Flag:** Three vertical stripes of blue, yellow, green charged in the centre with three green diamonds.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 114,000 (1989) increasing by 1.1% pa (1980-89). 36.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 70 years (1989). Infant mortality 25 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 3,200 (1987). 218 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy 82% (1985 estimate). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,818 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 78% (1985), urban 90% (1980). 662 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 80 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 85 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). Population per passenger car 23 (1987).

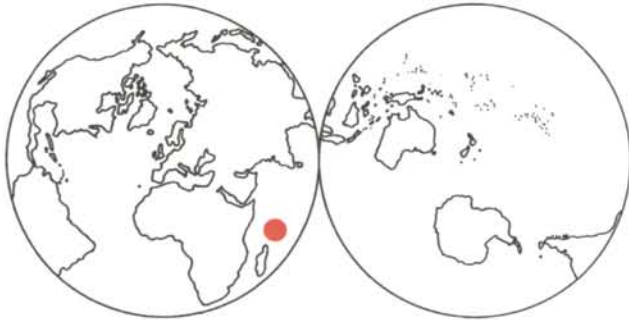
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$135m (1988), \$1,200 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head rose by 4.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 20%, industry 24% (manufacturing 9%), services 57%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$80m (f.o.b., 1989): bananas, flour, eddoes and dasheen, sweet potatoes, tannias, plantains, ginger, arrowroot, tennis racquets, electrical equipment. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** bananas 36%, fresh vegetables 19%. **Imports:** \$146m (c.i.f., 1989): foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and fertilisers, mineral fuels. **Main industries:** agro-processing, light manufacturing. **Main crops:** bananas, sweet potatoes, tropical vegetables, yams, coconut, nutmegs. **Tourism:** 128,615 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 1,109 kms. 8,100 motor vehicles (1989). No railways. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (jointly owned with other E Caribbean countries). Main airport: Arnos Vale. Main seaport: Kingstown.

# Seychelles



Archipelago of more than 100 islands in western Indian Ocean mainly between latitudes 4° and 5°S and longitudes 55° and 56°E. Consists of Mahé group of 41 steeply mountainous granitic islands, and outlying coralline group of flat coral islands. Main island Mahé 144 sq kms. **Nearest countries:** Kenya and Tanzania 1,600 kms to W, Madagascar and Mauritius to S, Maldives to NE. **Land area:** 280 sq kms (455 sq kms including the Aldabra Islands, the Farquhar group and Desroches (combined area 28.5 sq kms) and the Aldabra lagoon). **Time:** GMT+4. **Climate:** Tropical. Average temperature 24°C. Rainfall varies between islands; average 232.6 cms. December-May hot season, average temperature 27°C. June-November cool season, average temperature 24°C. **Capital:** Victoria, on Mahé, population 24,325 (1987).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President, governing through appointed Council of Ministers. People's Assembly of 25 members, 23 elected and 2 appointed to represent the smaller islands. **Head of State and**

**Government:** President HE Mr F Albert René; since 1977. **Main Parties:** Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Democratic Party. Multi-party system. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1989. President elected by universal suffrage. **Independence:** 29 June 1976. **National Day:** 5 June. **Flag:** Divided horizontally red over green by a wavy white stripe, the red being twice as broad as the green stripe.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 68,000 (1989) increasing by 0.9% pa (1980-89). 35.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 70 years (1989). Infant mortality 18 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** Creole. **Official languages:** Creole, English, French. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,512 (1985). 126 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 83%, female 86% (1987). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,146 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 98%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 48 per 1,000 people (1988). 448 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 110 TV sets per 1,000 people (1989). 201 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 16.7 (1989).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$285m (1989), \$4,170 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 5%, industry 16% (manufacturing 10%), services (including tourism) 79%. **Currency:** 1 Seychelles Rupee (US\$0.198)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$34m (f.o.b., 1989): canned tuna, fresh and frozen fish, copra, cinnamon bark, guano, re-exports. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** fish 30%, petroleum products (re-export) 56%. **Imports:** \$165m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, mineral fuels (of which much is re-exported), manufactures. **Main industries:** fishing, beverages, tobacco, guano extraction, consumer goods manufacturing. **Main crops:** coconut, cinnamon bark, tea, bananas. **Tourism:** main economic activity, contributed about 50% of GDP and more than 70% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1988; 86,093 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 285 kms (1989). 5,393 motor vehicles (1989). No railways. National airline: Air Seychelles. Main airport: Mahé. Main seaport: Victoria.

# Sierra Leone



Situated between latitudes 7° and 10°N and longitudes 10° and 13°W on W African coast. Has a hilly coastline and is mountainous inland: highest point Mt Bintumani 1,938.3 m in NE near Guinea border. Numerous rivers including source of River Niger. **Neighbouring countries:** Guinea to N and E, Liberia to SE. **Land area:** 71,740 sq kms. **Time:** GMT. **Climate:** Tropical, hot and humid. November to May dry season with the harmattan (hot, dry wind). June to October rainy season. Average temperature 27°C. Wide annual variations in average rainfall, from 190 cms to 330 cms; as much as 635 cms falls at Guma Valley, on coast near Freetown. **Capital:** Freetown, population 469,776 (1985). **Other main towns:** Koidu 80,000, Bo 26,000, Kenema 13,000, Makeni 12,000 (1985).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. **Head of State and Government:** HE Captain Valentine E M Strasser, Chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC), following a military coup at the end of April 1992 which overthrew the government of President Joseph Saidu Momoh. Parliament has been dissolved, political party activity banned and the Constitution suspended. The NPRC includes civilian members. **Independence:** 27 April 1961. **National Day:** 19 April (Republic Day). **Flag:** Three equal horizontal stripes of green, white, blue.

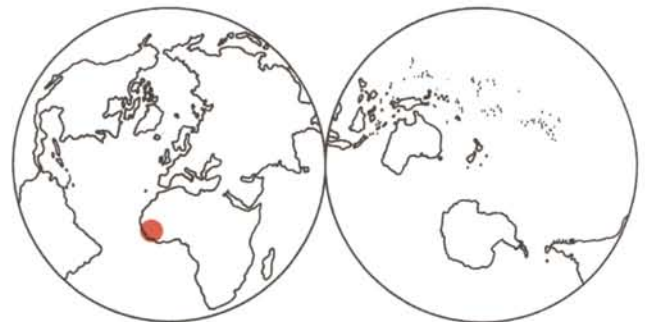
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 4,040,000 (1989) increasing by 2.4% pa (1980-89). 43.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 42 years (1989). Infant mortality 151 per

1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Krio, Mende, Temne. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 16,440 (1986). 900 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 31%, female 11% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 1,806 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 20%, urban 83% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 2.5 per 1,000 people (1988). 218 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 8.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 4 telephones per 1,000 people (1986). Population per passenger car 161 (1988).

## ECONOMIC

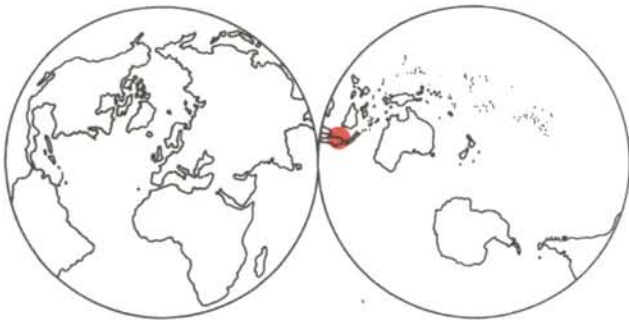
**GNP:** \$813m (1989), \$200 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.2% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 46%, industry 12% (manufacturing 3%), services 42%. **Currency:** 1 Leone (Le) (US\$0.002)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$137m (f.o.b., 1989): rutile, bauxite, diamonds, cocoa, coffee, palm-kernel oil. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1989):** rutile 47%, bauxite 18%, diamonds 15%, cocoa 7%, coffee 6%. **Imports:** \$183m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and plant, vehicles, electrical equipment, foodstuffs (including rice), mineral fuels, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** mining (diamond, rutile, bauxite, gold), agro-processing, oil refining, light manufacturing. **Main crops:** rice, cassava, citrus fruits, cocoa, coffee, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 22,000 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 7,500 kms (1989). 42,300 motor vehicles (1988). Railways 84 kms. Inland waterways 800 kms. National airline: Sierra Leone National Airlines. Main airport: Lungi (Freetown). Main seaports: Freetown, Bonthe, Niti, Pepel.



# Singapore



SE Asian state on latitude 1°N and longitude 104°E, at southern tip of Peninsular Malaysia. Comprises Singapore Island and some 58 islets. Highest point Bukit Timah 178 m. Mainly low-lying island with central plateau. **Neighbouring countries:** Malaysia to N, Indonesia (Sumatra) to S across Malacca Strait. **Land area:** 626 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+8. **Climate:** Equatorial: hot and humid with no clearly defined seasons. Average daytime maximum temperature 26.6°C, average minimum 23.7°C at night. Rainfall averages 237 cms a year. **Capital:** Singapore.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. Parliament with 81 elected members. A 21-member Presidential Council advises on legislation with implications for race, religion and fundamental freedoms. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Wee Kim Wee. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Goh Chok Tong; since November 1990. **Main Parties:** People's Action Party (governing), Singapore Democratic Party, Workers' Party. **Parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held August 1991. **Presidential elections:** 4-yearly (6-yearly from 1993), last held

August 1989. **Independence:** 9 August 1965. **National Day:** 9 August. **Flag:** Horizontally red over white with a crescent and a circle of 5 stars all in white in the canton.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 2,684,000 (1989) increasing by 1.2% pa (1980-89). 23.8% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 74 years (1989). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** Malay, Mandarin Chinese, Tamil, English. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism, Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 790 (1989). 276 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 93%, female 79% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,892 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 100% (1983), urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 289 per 1,000 people (1988). 307 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 360 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 442 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 9.9 (1989).

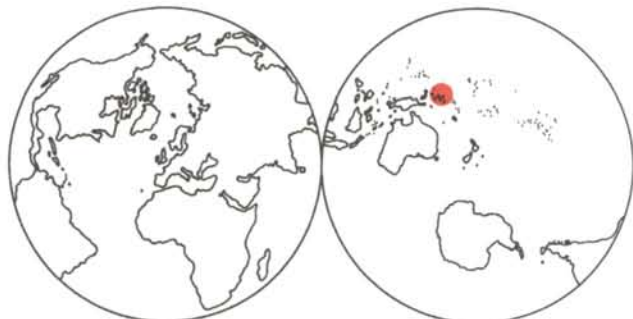
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$28,058m (1989), \$10,450 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 5.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 0.5%, industry 38% (manufacturing 30%), services (including tourism) 61%. **Currency:** S\$1 (US\$0.617)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$44,769m (f.o.b., 1989): machinery and electronic products, petroleum products, chemicals, clothing and textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, rubber. (Singapore is an important entrepôt, with re-exports accounting for 37.3% of total exports in 1988.) **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** petroleum products 16%. **Imports:** \$49,694m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and electronic components, petroleum, basic manufactures (including textiles, iron and steel), chemicals, transport equipment, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** electronics and electrical, machinery and fabricated metal products, petroleum-refining, transport equipment (especially shipbuilding and repairing), printing and publishing, clothing. **Main crops:** vegetables, fruits, coconut. **Tourism:** 4,829,950 arrivals, S\$5,669m in tourist receipts (1989); 5,310,992 arrivals (1990). **Transport:** Roads 2,836 kms (1990). 394,000 motor vehicles (1989). Railways 25.7 kms link line to Malaysian railway system. The new Mass Rapid Transit (metro) system extends for 67 kms. National airline: Singapore Airlines. Main airport: Changi. Main seaports: Singapore (one of world's largest ports), Jurong.

# Solomon Islands



Archipelago lying between latitudes 5° and 13°S and longitudes 155° and 170°E in Melanesian region of Pacific Ocean. Consists of a double row of islands, the South Solomons, including Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal (Makira), New Georgia, Santa Isabel (Boghotu), Choiseul, and numerous smaller islands. (North Solomon Islands are part of Papua New Guinea.) Mountainous, covered with dense rainforests. No navigable rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** Papua New Guinea to W, Vanuatu to SE. **Land area:** 28,896 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+11. **Climate:** Equatorial, with small seasonal variations governed by trade winds. Average temperature in Honiara 27°C. Rainfall varies from 216 to 305 cms. **Capital:** Honiara, on Guadalcanal, population 33,749 (1989 estimate).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. National Parliament with 38 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir George

Lepping. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Solomon Mamaloni; 1981-84 and since March 1989. **Main Parties:** United Party, People's Alliance Party, Nationalist Front for Progress, Solomon Islands Liberal Party, Solomon Islands Labour Party. A government of political personalities was formed in October 1990. It is now known as the National Unity Government (Coalition). **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held February 1989. **Independence:** 7 July 1978. **National Day:** 7 July. **Flag:** Divided blue over green by a diagonal yellow band, and in the canton 5 white stars.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 314,000 (1989) increasing by 3.5% pa (1980-89). 47.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 64 years (1989). Infant mortality 43 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** Pidgin. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, traditional religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,505 (1986). 193 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy 51% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,115 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 40%, urban 82% (1988). 112 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 19 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 210 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$181m (1989), \$570 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 3.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 37%, industry 11% (manufacturing 5%), services 52%. **Currency:** SI\$1 (US\$0.357)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$75m (f.o.b., 1989): fish and other marine products, timber, copra, palm oil, cocoa. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** fish 37%, timber 22%, copra 9.4%, palm oil 8%. **Imports:** \$128m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, foodstuffs, mineral fuels, chemicals. **Main industries:** fishing, timber, agro-processing. **Main crops:** coconut, sweet potatoes, taro, yams, cassava, cocoa, rice. **Tourism:** 12,846 visitor arrivals, 46% of whom tourists (1989). **Transport:** Roads 2,100 kms (1985). 3,376 motor vehicles (mid-1986). No railways. National airline: Solomon Airlines. Main airport: Honiara. Main seaports: Honiara, Yandina (on Pavuvu Island), Gizo, Noro.

# Sri Lanka



Island located off SE tip of India between latitudes 5° and 10°N and longitudes 79° and 82°E. From central mountains, highest point Pidurutalagala 2,511 m, land slopes to sea in terraces, with such rivers as the 322 km-long Mahaweli Ganga radiating from central massif. India lies just across Palk Strait to NW. **Land area:** 65,610 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+5½. **Climate:** Tropical. Two main seasons: mid-May to September SW monsoon, temperature range 26°-31°C. November to March NE monsoon, temperature range 22°-29°C. Rainfall varies from average 107.5 cms in relatively dry N province to 545 cms in central massif. Inland average 248.7 cms. **Capital:** Colombo, estimated population 615,000. **Other main towns:** Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia 196,000, Moratuwa 170,000, Jaffna 129,000, Kotte 109,000, Kandy 104,000, Galle 84,000.

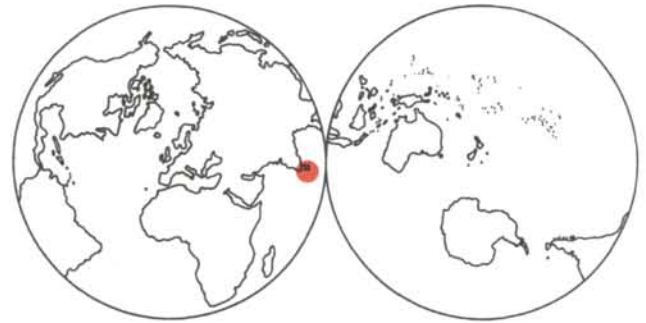
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. Parliament with 225 members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Ranasinghe Premadasa; since January 1989. **Main Parties:** United National Party (governing), Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Tamil United Liberation Front, Eelavar Democratic Front. **Parliamentary elections:** 6-yearly, last held February 1989. **Presidential elections:** 6-yearly, last held December 1988. **Independence:** 4 February 1948. **National Day:** 4 February. **Flag:** A yellow field bearing 2 panels: in the hoist, 2 vertical strips of green and orange; in the fly, dark red with a gold lion holding a sword, in each corner a gold bo leaf.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 16,779,000 (1989) increasing by 1.5% pa (1980-89). 32.5% under 15 years of age (1989). Life

expectancy 71 years (1989). Infant mortality 27 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official languages:** Sinhala, Tamil. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 5,177 (1989). 360 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 93%, female 83% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,319 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 35%, urban 87% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 31 per 1,000 people (1986). 191 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 32 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 8 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 102 (1989).



## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$7,268m (1989), \$430 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.4% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 26%; industry 27% (manufacturing 15%), services 47%. **Currency:** Sri Lanka Rupee (SLR) (US\$0.024)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,545m (f.o.b., 1989): tea, textiles and garments, rubber, gemstones, petroleum products, coconut and coconut products, graphite. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** tea 25%, rubber 7%. **Imports:** \$2,188m (c.i.f., 1989): petroleum, textiles and clothing, foodstuffs (sugar, wheat, rice), machinery and equipment, vehicles and transport equipment. **Main industries:** food, beverages and tobacco; textiles, clothing and leather goods; petroleum-refining, chemicals, rubber and plastics. **Main crops:** rice, tea, rubber, coconut, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 297,888 arrivals (1990). **Transport:** Roads 25,749 kms. 306,000 motor vehicles (1989). Railways 1,453 kms (1989). National airline: Air Lanka. Main airports: Katunayake (international, Colombo), Ratmalana (domestic, Colombo). Main seaports: Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle.

# Swaziland



The Kingdom of Swaziland, situated between latitudes 26° and 27°S and longitudes 31° and 32°E, is landlocked, and surrounded by South Africa to N, W and S. Has four well-defined regions: mountainous Highveld; hilly grasslands of Middleveld; rolling lowlands of Lowveld or Bushveld; Lubombo escarpment. **Neighbouring countries:** South Africa, Mozambique to E. **Land area:** 17,363 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Highveld humid and near-temperate, Middleveld and Lubombo escarpment sub-tropical and less humid, Lowveld near-tropical. Mean annual temperature range 16°C Highveld to 22°C Lowveld. April-September winter is mainly dry, most rain falling in October-March summer. Rainfall range 50.8 cms Lowveld to 228.6 cms Highveld. **Capital:** Mbabane, population 38,290 (1986). **Other main town:** Manzini 18,084 (1986).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Parliament consists of House of Assembly with 50 members and Senate with 20 members. An 80-member electoral college, elected by sub-regional communities, elects 40 members to House of Assembly. The King appoints remaining 10 members. House of Assembly elects 10 members to the Senate, the King appoints remaining 10 senators. **Head of State:** HM King Mswati III. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Obed Dlamini; since 1989. **Elections:** last held November 1987. No political parties. **Independence:** 6 September 1968. **National Day:** 6 September. **Flag:** Horizontally five unequal stripes of blue, yellow, red, yellow and blue; in the centre of the red stripe, an African shield of black and white, behind which are two assegais and a staff, all laid horizontally.

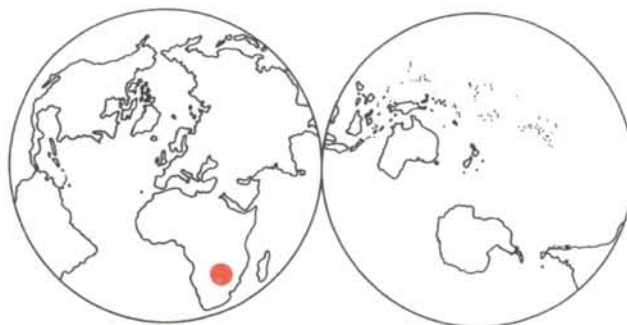
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 761,000 (1989) increasing by 3.4% pa (1980-89). 48.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy

56 years (1989). Infant mortality 115 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main language:** Siswati. **Official languages:** English, Siswati. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,280 (1986). 455 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 70%, female 66% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,548 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 7%, urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 14 per 1,000 people (1985). 152 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 12 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 29 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 31.5 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

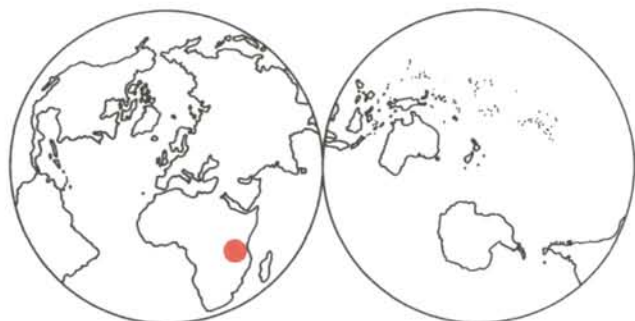
**GNP:** \$683m (1989), \$900 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 23%, industry 40% (manufacturing 26%), services 37%. **Currency:** 1 Lilangeni (Li) (plural 'emalangeni' or 'Ei') (US\$0.36)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$443m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar, wood pulp and other forest products, soft drink concentrates, canned and fresh fruit, asbestos. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** sugar 31%, wood pulp 17%. **Imports:** \$581m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, fuel, chemicals. **Main industries:** sugar milling, timber, processing of agricultural, livestock and forestry products, mining (asbestos, coal, diamonds). **Main crops:** sugar cane, maize, citrus fruits, pineapples, cotton, rice, potatoes. **Tourism:** 201,438 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 2,779 kms (1988). 44,500 motor vehicles (1987). Railways 370 kms (1987). National airline: Royal Swazi National Airways. Main airport: Matsapa (Manzini).



# Tanzania



Situated on E African seaboard between latitudes 1° and 11°S and longitudes 30° and 40°E. The United Republic of Tanzania was formed by union of mainland Tanganyika with islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Terrain includes highest point in Africa: Mt Kilimanjaro, snow-capped all year round, 5,866 m above sea level. Major rivers include Ruvu, Wami and Rufiji. Country mostly bush and woodland; varies from beaches in E to desert and mountains. Bounded by Indian Ocean on E, Kenya, Lake Victoria and Uganda on N, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire (across Lake Tanganyika) on W and Zambia, Malawi, Lake Malawi and Mozambique on S. **Land area:** 945,087 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Affected by altitude. Tropical on coast, central plateau drier, semi-temperate in mountains. Temperature range February (hottest) 25°-31°C, July-August (coldest) 19°-28°C. Rainfall ranges from 36.3 cms to 313.4 cms. **Capital:** Dodoma, population 203,800 (1988). **Other main towns:** Dar es Salaam (the former capital) 1,400,000, Mwanza 223,000, Tanga 187,200, Zanzibar Town 157,600, Mbeya 152,800, Arusha 134,700 (all in 1988).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 250 members. (Zanzibar, while

being represented in the National Assembly and government, has its own president, cabinet, assembly (House of Representatives) and administration.) **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Ali Hassan Mwinyi; since 1985. **Main Party:** Chama Cha Mapinduzi. In transition to multi-party system. **Presidential and parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1990. **Independence:** 9 December 1961. **National Day:** 9 December. Union Day 26 April also widely celebrated. **Flag:** Divided diagonally, green, black, blue, with the black edged in yellow.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 25,627,000 (1989) increasing by 3.5% pa (1980-89). 48.8% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 54 years (1989). Infant mortality 103 per 1,000 live births (1989). **National and official language:** Kiswahili. (English also widely used.) **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 20,185 (1984). 943 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 93%, female 88% (1986). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,151 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 46%, urban 90% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 7.3 per 1,000 people (1988). 20 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 0.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 5.1 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 458 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP (mainland Tanzania):** \$3,079m (1989), \$120 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 1.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 66%, industry 7% (manufacturing 4%), services 27%. **Currency:** 1 Tanzania shilling (Tsh) (US\$0.004)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$260m (f.o.b., 1989): coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, cloves, sisal, cashewnuts, diamonds, manufactured goods, petroleum products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** coffee 43%, cotton 12%, tea 5%. **Imports:** \$840m (c.i.f., 1989): industrial raw materials, machinery and transport equipment, building materials, petroleum and products, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, petroleum refining. **Main crops:** maize, rice, wheat, cassava, sorghum and millet, pulses, bananas, plantains, sugar cane, coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, sisal, cloves, cashewnuts, coconut. **Tourism:** 160,000 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 82,000 kms (1988). 82,000 motor vehicles (1986). Railways 2,600 kms of internal system plus 969 kms of international Tanzania-Zambia system. Shipping services operated on Lakes Tanganyika, Malawi and Victoria. National airline: Air Tanzania. Main airports: Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro. Main seaports: Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga, Zanzibar.

# Tonga



The Kingdom of Tonga comprises 172 islands and islets in SW Pacific lying between latitudes 15° and 24°S and longitudes 173° and 177°W. Main groups are Tongatapu, Ha'apai and Vava'u. Eastern islands of coral formation; islands to W volcanic with some active volcanoes. **Nearest islands:** Fiji to NW, Western Samoa to NE, New Zealand to S. **Land area:** 750 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+13. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. January to March hot and humid. Temperature range 9°-32°C. Mean annual temperature 23°C. Mean annual rainfall on Tongatapu 175 cms and on Vava'u 275 cms. Prone to cyclones. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu, population 28,899 (1986).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. Legislative Assembly consists of Prime Minister, the other members of the Cabinet, 9 nobles elected by their peers and 9 representatives elected by popular franchise. **Head of State:** HM King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Baron Vaea of Houma; since August 1991. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held February 1990. No formal parties. **Independence:** 4 June 1970. **National Day:** 4 June. **Flag:** Red, with a rectangular white canton, containing a red cross, in the upper hoist.

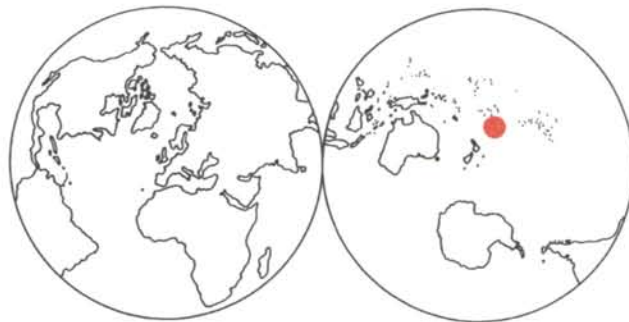
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 98,000 (1989) increasing by 0.4% pa (1980-89). 38% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 67 years (1989). Infant mortality 26 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** Tongan. **Official lan-**

**guages:** Tongan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,830 (1985). 266 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy 93% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,980 (1988). 100% of population with access to safe water (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 72 per 1,000 people (1988). 526 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 36 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). Population per passenger car 68 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

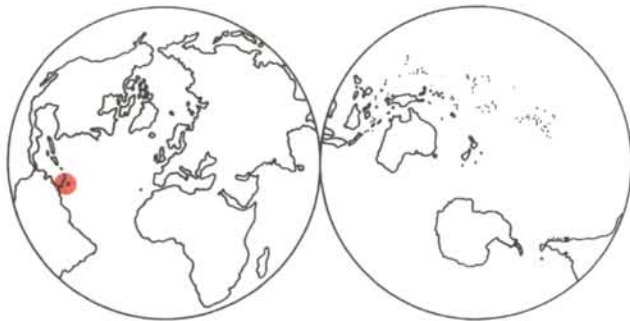
**GNP:** \$89m (1989), \$910 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.6% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 41%, industry 19% (manufacturing 10%), services 40%. **Currency:** 1 Pa'anga (Tongan dollar T\$) (US\$0.756)=100 seniti. **Exports:** \$9m (f.o.b., 1989): pumpkins, vanilla beans, coconut and coconut oil, tropical root crops, bananas, fish, knitwear, leather goods, fibre-glass boats. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** vanilla beans 15%, fish 15%, coconut oil 9%, pumpkins 16% (1989). **Imports:** \$54m (c.i.f., 1989): food (including fresh and preserved meats, flour, dairy products, sugar), beverages, cigarettes and tobacco, textiles, fuel oils, machinery and transport equipment, building supplies and materials. **Main industries:** processing of agricultural produce, manufacture of foodstuffs, clothing and sports equipment. **Main crops:** coconut, yams, taro, sweet potatoes, cassava, citrus fruits, bananas, vanilla, pumpkins, groundnuts, tomatoes, water-melons, vegetables. **Tourism:** 31,584 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 433 kms (1985). 3,826 motor vehicles (1987). No railways. National airline: Royal Tongan Airlines. Main airport: Fua'amotu, on Tongatapu. Main seaports: Nuku'alofa, Neiafu on Vava'u.



# Trinidad & Tobago



Main island of Trinidad and smaller island of Tobago to NE lie in Caribbean Sea between latitudes 10° and 11°N and longitudes 61° and 62°W, very close to Venezuela on S American mainland. Three mountain ranges cross Trinidad in N, S and centre; flat central plain and undulating southern plain. One-fifth of islands consists of forest. **Nearest islands:** Grenada to NW, Barbados to NE, St Vincent to N. **Land area:** 5,130 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Tropical. Temperature range 18°-33°C, night average 23°C, day average 28°C. December to April cool. January to May dry season. June to December wet season, with a short dry sunny spell, called the Petite Careme, from September to October. Average annual rainfall 185.8 cms, heaviest in June. **Capital:** Port of Spain, population 59,200 (mid-1988). **Other main towns:** San Fernando 33,600, Arima (borough) 29,000 (all on Trinidad).



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. House of Representatives with 36 elected members, Senate with 31 nominated members. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Noor Hassanali. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Patrick Manning; since December 1991. **Main Parties:** People's National Movement (governing), United National Congress, National Alliance for Reconstruction.

**Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1991. **Independence:** 31 August 1962. **National Day:** 31 August (Republic Day 24 September). **Flag:** Deep red, divided by a white-edged black diagonal stripe from upper hoist to lower fly.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 1,261,000 (1989) increasing by 1.7% pa (1980-89). 33.2% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 71 years (1989). Infant mortality 15 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,030 (1988). 269 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy male 97%, female 95% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,960 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 93%, urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 139 per 1,000 people (1988). 458 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 297 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 127 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). Population per passenger car 4.9 (1986).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$4,000m (1989), \$3,160 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 7.3% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 5%, industry 31% (manufacturing 9%), services 64%. **Currency:** 1 TT\$ (US\$0.236)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,578m (f.o.b., 1989): petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals (including ammonia and manufactured fertiliser), basic manufactures (including iron and steel products), food (including sugar) and beverages. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** petroleum products 33%, crude petroleum 33%. **Imports:** \$1,221m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, basic manufactures, chemicals, fuel and lubricants. **Main industries:** oil extraction and refining, chemicals, iron and steel, food processing. **Main crops:** rice, sugar cane, citrus fruits, cocoa, coffee. **Tourism:** an important source of foreign exchange; 186,271 foreign visitors, excluding cruise-ship passengers (1988). **Transport:** Roads 6,435 kms (1985). 323,100 motor vehicles (1986). No railways. National airline: BWIA — Trinidad and Tobago (BWIA International Airways). Main airports: Piarco (Port of Spain), Crown Point (Tobago). Main seaports: Port of Spain, Point Lisas, Scarborough (on Tobago), Chaguaramas.

# Tuvalu



Consists of 9 remote coral atolls in SW Pacific between latitudes 5° and 11°S and longitudes 176° and 180°E. **Nearest islands:** Kiribati to N, Fiji to S, Western Samoa to SE, Solomon Islands to W. **Land area:** 26 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+12. **Climate:** Tropical with very little seasonal variation. Average temperature 30°C. Average rainfall 353.5 cms. Very occasionally subject to hurricanes. **Capital:** Funafuti. Funafuti atoll population 2,810 (mid-1985).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Monarchy. House of Assembly with 12 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Rt Hon Sir Toaripi Lauti. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Bikenibeu Paeniu; since October 1989. No political parties. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held September 1989. **Independence:** 1 October 1978. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** Light blue with Union Jack in top left quarter and 9 five-pointed gold stars in the fly arranged in same pattern as the 9 islands.

## SOCIAL

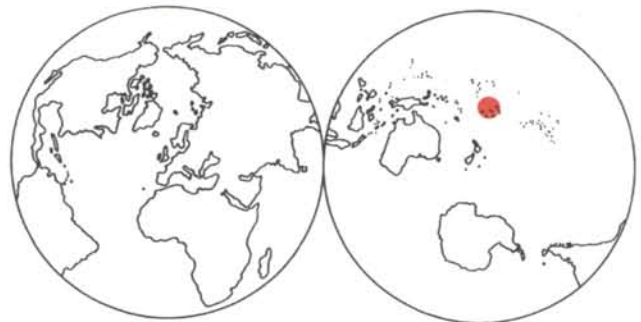
**Population:** 9,000 (1989) increasing by 2.3% pa (1980-88). A further several hundred Tuvaluans work abroad. 32.6% under 15 years of age (1987). Life expectancy 68 years (MRE). Infant mortality 37.4 per 1,000 live births

(1982-86). **Main and official languages:** Tuvaluan, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Baha'i. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,750 (1986). 274 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy rate 98% (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 99% (1988). 235 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 19 telephones per 1,000 people (1987).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$3m (measured at current prices, 1987), \$326 per head (1987). **Currency:** 1 Australian dollar (A\$) (US\$0.756)=100 cents. (The Australian dollar is legal tender, but Tuvalu also circulates its own coins.) **Exports:** A\$79,116 (f.o.b., 1989): copra. **Imports:** A\$5.17m (f.o.b., 1989): food, petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment. **Main crops:** coconut, taro, pandanus fruit, bananas. **Tourism:** 1,000 visitors (1988 estimate). Some foreign exchange earned from postage stamps. The sale of fishing licenses to foreign fleets provides an important source of income. **Transport:** No metalled roads. Fiji Air maintains a service (three times a week) between Fiji and Tuvalu. The Airline of the Marshall Islands runs a twice weekly service connecting Tuvalu with Fiji, Kiribati and the Marshall Islands. **Airport:** Funafuti. **Seaport:** Funafuti.

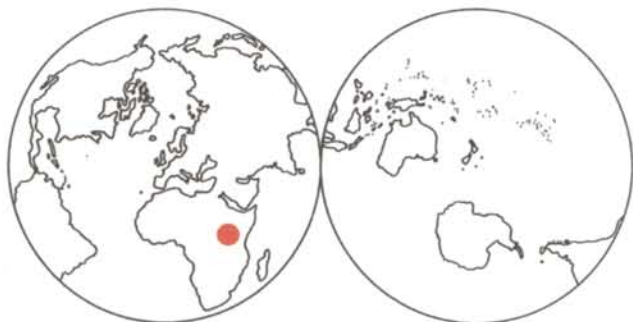
**Note:** Tuvalu is a Special Member of The Commonwealth. Special Members enjoy all the benefits of membership but do not attend full (pan-Commonwealth) meetings of Heads of Government.



# Uganda



Landlocked E African state between latitudes 1°S and 4°N and longitudes 29° and 35°E. Lies W of E African plateau. Freshwater lakes include Edward, George, Mobuto Sese Seko (Albert), Kyoga and Victoria, source of river Nile. Terrain ranges from semi-desert in NE to tropical rainforest in S and SE, and mountain ranges in E and W. Mt Ruwenzori in W, 5,094 m, Mt Elgon in E, 4,300 m. **Neighbouring countries:** Kenya to E, Tanzania and Rwanda to S, Zaire to W, Sudan to N. **Land area:** 235,880 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Tropical but affected by altitude and low humidity level. Mainly permanent summer weather. Temperature range 17.5°-27°C. Cooler in mountain areas; Mt Elgon and the Ruwenzori range are snow-capped. Average rainfall 161 cms; heaviest March-June and October-November. **Capital:** Kampala, population 600,000 (1985 estimate). **Other main towns:** Jinja, Mbale, Masaka.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Yoweri Museveni; since January 1986. National Resistance Movement is ruling authority. National Resistance Council (NRC) functions as a national parliament, with

278 members, 210 elected by county and district resistance committees (made up of the representatives of local committees who are in turn elected by universal suffrage) and 68 presidential nominees, including original members of 1986 National Resistance Army. NRC elections were held in February-March 1989; all NRC members serve five-year term. Party structures remain but overt party political activity is still suspended and election candidates stand as independents. **Independence:** 9 October 1962. **National Day:** 9 October. **Flag:** Six horizontal stripes of black, yellow, red, black, yellow, red, in the centre a small white disc bearing a representation of a Balearic Crested Crane.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 16,772,000 (1989) increasing by 3.2% pa (1980-89). 48.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 49 years (1989). Infant mortality 100 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Luganda, Lwo, Ateso, Runyankore-Rukiga, Lugishu, Lunyoro-Lutooro, Lugbara, Kakwa, Karamojang, Madi, Swahili. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** Population per physician 21,900 (1984). 833 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 62%, female 35% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,013 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 12%, urban 45% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 2 per 1,000 people (1986). 99 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 6.4 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 3.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 466 (1985).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$4,254m (1989), \$250 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 1.0% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 72%, industry 7% (manufacturing 6%), services 20%. **Currency:** 1 New Uganda shilling (US\$0.001)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$273m (f.o.b., 1989): coffee, cotton, tea. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** coffee 95%. **Imports:** \$652m (c.i.f., 1989): petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, building materials, chemicals. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, textiles and clothing, chemical products, cement. **Main crops:** maize, millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, coffee, cotton, tea. **Tourism:** 37,000 arrivals (1987). **Transport:** Roads 28,332 kms (1985). 33,000 motor vehicles (1988). Railways 1,286 kms (1986). Regular steamer services on Lake Victoria. National airline: Uganda Airlines. Main airport: Entebbe.

# Vanuatu



Irregular Y-shaped island chain in SW Pacific between latitudes 13° and 21°S and longitudes 166° and 171°E. Comprises 12 main islands, largest Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Efate. Islands are mountainous, of coral and volcanic origin, some volcanoes being still active. Well-watered and densely forested, with narrow coastal strips of cultivated land. **Nearest islands:** New Caledonia to SW, Fiji to E, Solomon Islands to NW. **Land area:** 12,189 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+11. **Climate:** Ranges from oceanic tropical to sub-tropical in S. November to April hot and wet, with occasional hurricanes. Temperature range 16°-33°C. Average rainfall ranges from 225 cms in S to 387.5 cms in N. **Capital:** Port Vila, on Efate, population 19,311 (mid-1989). **Other main town:** Luganville, on Espiritu Santo, population 6,983 (mid-1989).

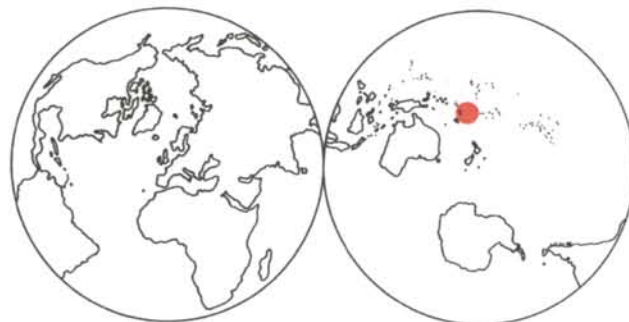
## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. Legislature with 46 elected members. A Council of Chiefs advises on custom and tradition. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Frederick Timakata. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Maxime Carlot; since December 1991. **Main Parties:** Union of Moderate Parties - National United Party Coalition (governing), Vanua'aku Pati, Melanesian Progressive Party. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held December 1991. **Independence:** 30 July 1980. **National Day:** 30 July. **Flag:** Red and green sections divided horizontally by a yellow stripe running down a black border, widening at the hoist section to a black triangle on which is a yellow hog's tusk enclosing two crossed yellow fern leaves.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 152,000 (1989) increasing by 2.9% pa (1980-

89). 44.4% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 64 years (1989). Infant mortality 56 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** Bislama (a form of Pidgin). **Official languages:** Bislama, English, French. **Main religions:** Christianity, Pacific religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 6,390 (1988). 350 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy rate 53% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,530 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 64%, urban 100% (1988). 256 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 8.1 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 23 telephones per 1,000 people (1986). Population per passenger car 58 (1985).



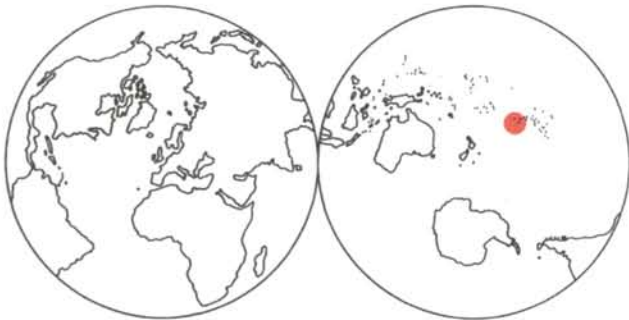
## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$131m (1989), \$860 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 2.0% pa. GDP distribution (1987): agriculture 42%, industry 15% (manufacturing 5%), services 43%. **Currency:** Vatu (1 Vatu=US\$0.009). **Exports:** \$21m (f.o.b., 1989): copra, cocoa, meat, timber, fish (re-export), petroleum products (re-export). **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** copra 36%, fish 23%, meat 11%, timber 7%, cocoa 6%. **Imports:** \$78m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs (including rice), mineral fuels, chemicals. **Main industries:** processing of agricultural and forestry products, cement. **Main crops:** coconut, yams, taro, cassava, sweet potatoes, breadfruit, maize, bananas, cocoa. **Tourism:** 35,042 visitors (1990). **Transport:** Roads 1,261 kms (1988). 3,962 registered private motor vehicles (1989). No railways. National airline: Air Vanuatu. Vanair, the internal airline, operates regular services to almost all parts of Vanuatu. Main airports: Bauerfield (Efate), Pekoa (Espiritu Santo). Main seaports: Port Vila, Luganville.

# Western Samoa



Comprises 9 islands lying between latitudes 13° and 15°S and longitudes 171° and 173°W in SW Pacific Ocean. Surrounded by coral reefs. Volcanic in origin; rugged mountain ranges rise to 1,094.4 m in Upolu and to 1,848.5 m in Savai'i, the 2 largest islands. **Nearest islands:** American Samoa to E, Tonga to S, Fiji to SW, Vanuatu to W, Tuvalu to NW, Tokelau to NE. **Land area:** 2,831 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-11. **Climate:** Tropical. December to April rainy season. Temperature range 22°-30°C. Rainfall 279 cms on Upolu. Prone to hurricanes. **Capital:** Apia, on Upolu, estimated population 35,000.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic. Legislative Assembly (Fono) of 49 members (47 elected by all Western Samoans aged 21 or over, remaining 2 elected from the electoral rolls made up of non-Samoans). **Head of State for life:** HH Malietoa Tanumafili II. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Tofilau Eti Alesana; from December 1982-December 1985 and since April 1988. **Main Parties:**

Human Rights Protection Party (governing), Samoa National Development Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1991. **Independence:** 1 January 1962. **National Day:** 1 June. **Flag:** Red with a blue quarter, upper left, bearing the 5 white stars of the Southern Cross.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 159,000 (1989) increasing by 0.3% pa (1980-89). 40.4% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 66 years (1989). Infant mortality 50 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** Samoan. **Official languages:** Samoan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 3,614 (1988). 229 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy rate 98% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,477 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 70%, urban 83% (1988). 430 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 34 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 42.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 89 (1984).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$114m (1989), \$720 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 2.0% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 31%, industry 23% (manufacturing 15%), services 46%. **Currency:** 1 Tala or WS\$ (US\$0.416)=100 sene. **Exports:** \$13m (f.o.b., 1989): coconut oil and coconut cream, taro, copra, cocoa, timber. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** coconut products 57%, taro 19%, cocoa 6%. **Imports:** \$77m (c.i.f., 1989): foodstuffs, machinery and transport equipment, basic manufactures, fuel and lubricants. **Main industries:** food processing, beverages, timber, fishing, light manufacturing. **Main crops:** coconut, taro, bananas, cocoa, passionfruit. **Tourism:** 49,710 visitors (1986). **Transport:** Roads 2,085 kms (1987). 4,500 motor vehicles (1984). National airline: Polynesian Airlines (provides external and inter-island services). Main airport: Faleolo (international, 32 kms from Apia). Main seaport: Apia.

# Zambia



Landlocked in south-central Africa between latitudes 8° and 18°S and longitudes 22° and 34°E. Mostly high plateau consisting of bush and savannah. Scored by Luangwa and Kafue Rivers (Zambezi tributaries) and Luapula River. Mafinga Mountains rising to highest point 1,841 m form escarpment along Luangwa valley. Includes Lakes Mweru, Tanganyika, Bangweulu, and Kariba (man-made). Shares Lake Kariba, famous landmark of Victoria Falls, and Zambezi River, with Zimbabwe to S. **Other neighbouring countries:** Angola to W, Zaire to N, Tanzania to NE, Malawi to E, Mozambique to SE, Botswana and Namibia to S. **Land area:** 752,614 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Tropical with 3 seasons: May-August cool and dry, September-November hot and dry, December-April wet. Temperature range 9°-38°C. Rainfall range 50.8-127 cms. **Capital:** Lusaka, population 870,000 (1988 estimate). **Other main towns:** Kitwe 472,000, Ndola 443,000, Kabwe 200,000, Mufulira 199,000 (all 1988 estimates).

## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 150 elected members. The House of Chiefs has an advisory function. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Frederick Chiluba; since November 1991. **Main Parties:** Movement for Multi-party Democracy (governing), United National Independence Party. **Presidential and general elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1991. **Independence:** 24 October 1964. **National Day:** 24 October. **Flag:** Green; in the fly a panel of 3 vertical stripes of dark red, black and orange, and above these a soaring eagle.

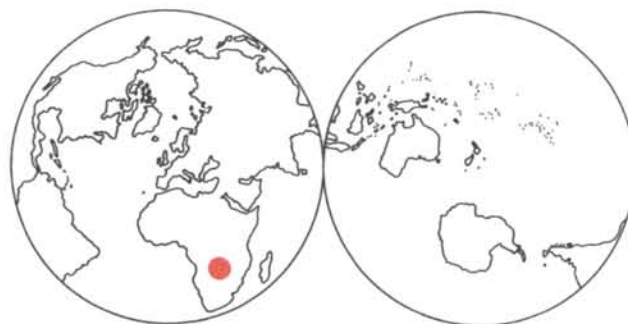
## SOCIAL

**Population:** 7,837,000 (1989) increasing by 3.7% pa (1980-89). 49.1% under 15 years of age (1989). Life

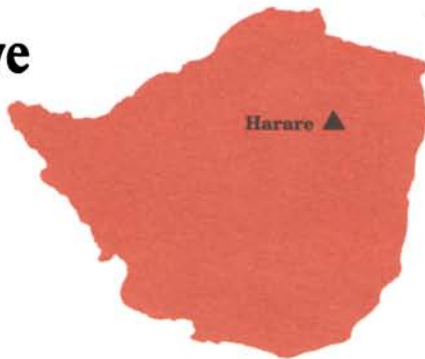
expectancy 54 years (1989). Infant mortality 78 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,150 (1984). 283 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 81%, female 65% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,026 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 43%, urban 76% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 11 per 1,000 people (1988). 74 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 15 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 11 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 100 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

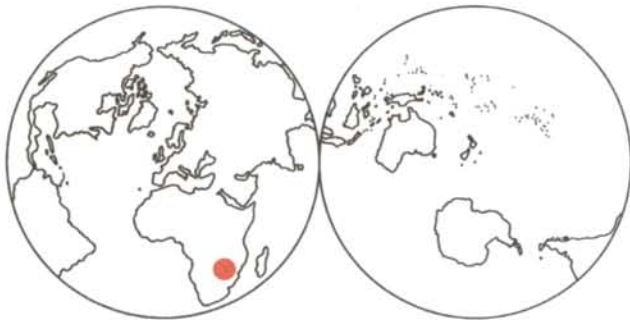
**GNP:** \$3,060m (1989), \$390 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 14%, industry 43% (manufacturing 25%), services 43%. **Currency:** 1 Zambia Kwacha (K) (US\$0.011)=100 ngwee. **Exports:** \$1,334m (f.o.b., 1989): copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, tobacco. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1988-89):** copper 87%. **Imports:** \$928m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals and related products, basic manufactures, cereals. **Main industries:** mining (copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal), metals and metal products, food processing and beverages, chemicals, textiles, vehicle assembly. **Main crops:** maize, cassava, sorghum and millet, wheat, rice, soya beans, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 108,000 arrivals (1988). **Transport:** Roads 37,360 kms (1989). 119,000 motor vehicles (1987). Railways 2,164 kms, including 891 kms of international Tanzania-Zambia system (1988). National airline: Zambia Airways. Main airports: Lusaka (international), Livingstone, Ndola.



# Zimbabwe



Landlocked state in SE Africa between latitudes 15°-23°S and longitudes 25°-33°E. Topographical features include populous central plateau of High Veld over 1,200 m above sea level running mainly SW to NE; Middle Veld on either side of High Veld 600-1,200 m; and Low Veld, below 600 m along river valleys. Narrow belt of mountainous country along eastern border (E highlands): N section of E highlands over 1,800 m, with Mt Nyanga rising to highest point 2,592 m; S section includes Vumba Mountains and the Chimanimani Range, which has peaks rising to over 2,400 m. Rivers include Zambezi, Limpopo and Sabilundi. **Neighbouring countries:** Botswana to W and SW, Zambia to N and NW, Mozambique to E, South Africa to S. **Land area:** 390,580 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Temperatures vary with altitude. Mean monthly temperature range 22°C in October to 13°C in July in High Veld; and 20°-30°C in Low Veld. November-March rainy season (except in E highlands). Rainfall: 38.1 cms in Low Veld, 83.8 cms in High Veld, 139.7 cms in E highlands. **Capital:** Harare, estimated population 1,000,000. **Other main towns:** Bulawayo 601,000, Mutare 93,000, Gweru.



## POLITICAL

**Constitution:** Republic with Executive President. House of Assembly with 120 elected members, 8 Provincial Governors (appointed by the President), 10 Chiefs (elected by the Council of Chiefs) and 12 non-constituency members appointed by the President. **Head of State and**

**Government:** President HE Mr Robert Mugabe; Prime Minister from 1980-87, President since December 1987. **Main Parties:** Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) (governing), Zimbabwe Unity Movement, ZANU-Ndonga. **Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1990. **Parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1990. **Independence:** 18 April 1980. **National Day:** 18 April. **Flag:** Seven horizontal stripes of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, green, and, on a white black-edged triangle in the hoist, a red five-pointed star surmounted by a Zimbabwe bird in yellow.

## SOCIAL

**Population:** 9,567,000 (1989) increasing by 3.6% pa (1980-89). 45.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 63 years (1989). Infant mortality 63 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Chishona, Sindebele, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 6,700 (1984). 501 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 74%, female 60% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,232 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 14%, urban 100% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 26 per 1,000 people (1988). 85 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 22 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 32 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 33 (1987).

## ECONOMIC

**GNP:** \$6,076m (1989), \$640 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 11%, industry 43% (manufacturing 31%), services 46%. **Currency:** Z\$1 (US\$0.198)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,451m (f.o.b., 1989): tobacco, gold, ferro-alloys, nickel, cotton, maize, sugar, coffee, asbestos, copper, iron and steel, textiles and clothing, meat. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1987-88):** tobacco 18%, gold 15%, ferro-alloys 11%, nickel 7.5%, cotton 5%. **Imports:** \$1,196m (c.i.f., 1989): machinery and transport equipment, petroleum products, chemicals, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** mining, metals (mainly ferrochrome and steel) and metal products, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, beverages and tobacco. **Main crops:** maize, tobacco, sugar cane, wheat, sorghum and millet, soya beans, groundnuts, cotton, coffee. **Tourism:** 504,000 arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 85,784 kms (1988). 330,360 motor vehicles (1987). Railways 2,745 kms (1987). National airline: Air Zimbabwe. Main airports: Harare, Bulawayo, Victoria Falls (all international).