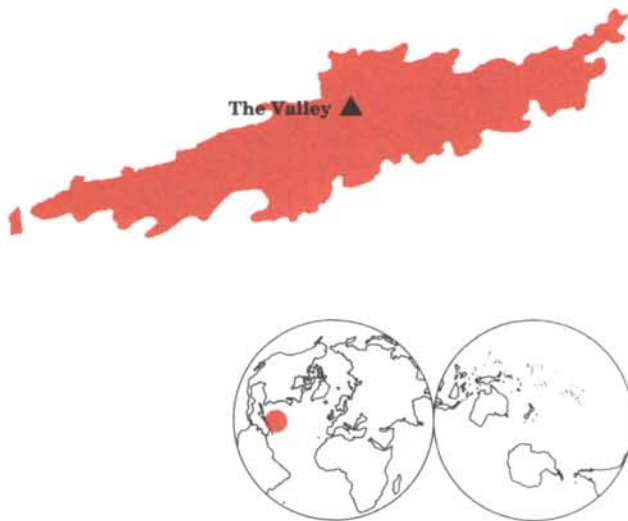


Part 2 Associated states, external territories and dependencies

Anguilla



Most northerly of Leeward island group of Lesser Antilles chain, in E Caribbean latitude 18°N longitude 63°W, lying 112 kms NW of St Kitts. A flat, dry coralline island with low shrub, about 26 kms long and 5 kms at widest point. **Neighbouring islands:** St Martin to S, St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda to SE, Virgin Islands to W. **Land area:** 90.6 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Average temperature 27°C. Lies in path of NE trade winds which bring cool breezes throughout year. Mean annual rainfall 91.4 cms, heaviest September-January. **Capital:** The Valley, population 500 (1988). **Some main settlements:** South Hill, The Quarter, Stony Ground, Island Harbour.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr Brian Canty (to be succeeded by Mr Alan Shave in August 1992). Chief Minister: Hon Emile Gumbs. **Government:** Governor discharges executive authority on advice of Executive Council comprising Chief Minister and 3 other Ministers (from legislative House of Assembly) and 2 ex-officio members. House of Assembly comprises 7 elected members, 2 nominated members and 2 ex-officio members. **Main Parties:** Anguilla National Alliance (ruling party), Anguilla United Party, Anguilla Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1989. **Flag:** White with a horizontal turquoise stripe along the bottom, and 3 orange-coloured circling dolphins on the white sector.

SOCIAL

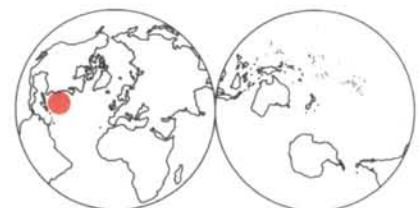
Population: 7,200 (mid-1987). **Main and official lan-**

guage: English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Infant mortality rate 33.9 per 1,000 live births (1985). 300 people per hospital bed (1987). Adult literacy rate 80% (MRE). 293 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 1,300 exchange lines (1987). 199.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1986). Population per passenger car 7.2 (1985).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Eastern Caribbean \$ (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$3.7m (1988): lobsters, fish, livestock, salt. **Imports:** EC\$27.8m (1988): foodstuffs (including rice and flour), construction materials, manufactures, machinery and transport equipment. Revenue EC\$32.5m (1989), expenditure EC\$28.7m (1989). Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$3.4m (1989). **Main industries:** fishing, salt production, construction, boat-building, livestock raising. **Main crops:** peas, sweet potatoes, corn. **Tourism:** dominant sector of the economy, providing some 29% of GDP in 1987; 71,805 arrivals, tourist expenditure EC\$84m (1989). **Transport:** Roads 109 kms. 2,079 registered motor vehicles of all kinds (1983). No railways. Airlines: air taxi and charter services provided by Air Anguilla and Tyden Air; also served by LIAT, WINAIR, Air BVI. Main airport: Wallblake. Main sea-ports: Sandy Ground (on Road Bay), Blowing Point.

Bermuda



About 150 islands and islets situated close together at latitude 32°N and longitude 65°W in W Atlantic Ocean

off USA (N Carolina) coast. About 20 are inhabited. 10 main islands linked by causeways and bridges form distinctive fishhook-shaped chain. Landscape mainly rolling hills; highest Town Hill 79 m. Coast dotted with sandy bays, coves and craggy cliffs. No rivers or lakes. **Land area:** 53 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical but generally humid. Mid-December to late March spring, average temperature 21°C. April to mid-November summer, temperatures rarely exceed 29°C. Average rainfall 146 cms. **Capital:** Hamilton, on Bermuda, population 3,500. **Other main town:** St George's.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory with internal self-government. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Sir Desmond Langley (to be succeeded by Lord Waddington in summer 1992). Premier: Hon Sir John W D Swan. **Government:** House of Assembly with 40 elected members and Senate with 11 nominated members, 5 appointed by Governor on advice of Premier, 3 on advice of Opposition Leader and 3 at Governor's own discretion. **Main Parties:** United Bermuda Party (governing), Progressive Labour Party, National Liberal Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1989. **Flag:** The British Red Ensign with the badge of Bermuda (a lion holding a shield which depicts the wreck off Bermuda of the ship of the first settlers) in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 60,600 (1990 estimate) increasing by 0.7% pa (1980-89). 21% of population under 15 years of age (1988). Life expectancy 74 years (MRE). Infant mortality rate 13.5 per 1,000 live births (1986). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 667 (1989). 117 people per hospital bed (1985). Adult literacy 98.5% (MRE). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,007 (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 300 per 1,000 people (1987). 1,263 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 904 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 969 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population per passenger car 3.3 (1986).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,389m (1988), \$24,370 per head (1988). Between 1980-88 GNP per head fell by 0.1% pa. **Currency:** 1 Bermudian dollar (B\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents, at par with US\$. **Exports:** \$50m (f.o.b., 1989): pharmaceutical products, petroleum products (re-export), flowers, liquor, cosmetics. Invisible exports include tourism and off-shore insurance business. **Imports:** \$527m (f.o.b., 1989): machinery, transport equipment and other manufactured articles, food and beverages, petroleum and petroleum products. Net ODA

receipts from OECD countries \$0.1m (1989). **Main industries:** pharmaceutical and paint manufacturing, construction, ship-repairing and boat-building. **Main crops:** bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, citrus fruits. **Tourism:** the major economic activity, providing employment for nearly 70% of the work force, accounting for more than 55% of GDP and around 60% of foreign exchange earnings; 547,318 arrivals (1990). **Transport:** Roads 400 kms (1985). 44,518 registered vehicles (1988). No railways. No national airline: served by British Airways and American and Canadian airlines. Main airport: Kindley Airfield (US Naval Air Station and civil airport) on St David's Island. Main seaports: Hamilton, St George's (St George's Island), Freeport (Ireland Island).

British Virgin Islands



Chain of about 60 islands, islets and cays, 16 inhabited, lying at E end of Greater Antilles chain, with Lesser Antilles chain to E and S, in Caribbean on latitude 18°N and longitude 64°W. Mainly steep, thickly wooded hills, with coral reefs, coves and beaches. Highest point Sage Mountain, 540 m, on Tortola. No rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** US Virgin Islands to W and S, Puerto Rico (USA) to W, Anguilla to E. **Land area:** 153 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical rather than tropical. Trade winds moderate extremes of both heat and humidity. Temperature ranges: winter 22°-28°C; summer 26°-31°C. Night temperatures drop to 10°C. Erratic rainfall averaging 127 cms; occasional droughts. **Capital:** Road Town, on Tortola Island, population 2,500 (1987 estimate). **Other main town:** East End Long Look.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr J M A Herdman. Chief Minister: Hon H Lavity Stoutt. **Government:** Executive Council comprises Governor, 1

ex-officio member, Chief Minister and 3 other ministers. Legislative Council consists of 9 elected members, a Speaker, and 1 ex-officio member. **Elections:** last held November 1990. **Main Parties:** Virgin Islands Party (ruling party), Independent People's Movement, United Party. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the arms of the territory in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 14,786 (1990 estimate) increasing by 1.7% pa (estimate). Infant mortality rate 29 per 1,000 live births (1988). **Language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,056 (1990). 246 people per hospital bed (1990). Adult literacy 99% (1984). 538 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 230 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 425 telephones per 1,000 people (1990).

ECONOMIC

Currency: US dollar in use. **Exports:** \$3.1m (1987): fish, rum, sand and gravel, fruits and vegetables. **Imports:** \$77.3m (1987): foodstuffs, building materials, machinery and equipment, motor cars, beverages. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$3.7m (1989). **Main industries:** fishing, rum distilling, construction. Economy based on tourism and financial services. **Tourism:** the major economic activity, accounting for some 75% of GDP; 287,953 visitors, receipts from tourism \$124.7m (1989). **Transport:** Roads 164 kms (1989). 3,860 registered motor vehicles (1987). No railways. Steamship services to USA, Britain and Holland. Daily launch service to US Virgin Islands (St Thomas). Airlines: served by Air BVI (national airline), LIAT, Crownair, American Eagle, Eastern Metro Express (to US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and E Caribbean). Main airport: Beef Island Airport. Main seaport: Port Purcell (Road Town).

end rises to 42 m; rock-bound coasts protected by coral reefs enclosing a few fair anchorages. No rivers. **Nearest countries:** Cuba to N, Jamaica to SE, Belize to W. **Land area:** 259 sq kms. **Climate:** Tropical tempered by trade winds. May-October (rainy season) temperature range 24°-32°C. Rest of year 16°-24°C. Average annual rainfall 142 cms. In hurricane belt. **Capital:** George Town, population 12,921 (1989). **Other main town:** West Bay, population 5,632 (1989).

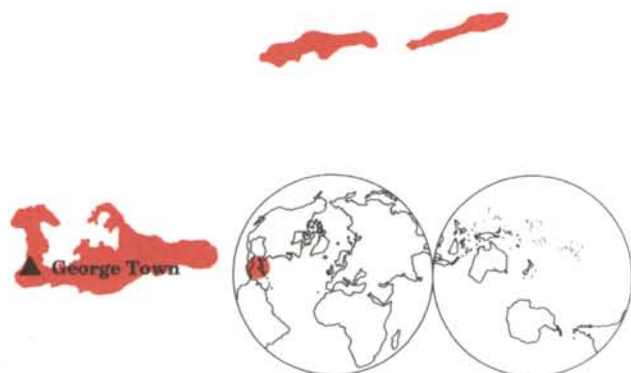
POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr A J Scott (to be succeeded by Mr Michael Gore in September 1992). **Government:** Executive Council consisting of Governor (as Chairman), 4 official members and 4 elected members, and Legislative Assembly comprising Speaker, 4 official members and 12 elected members. No formal political parties. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held November 1988. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the arms of the colony on a white disc in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 25,355 (October 1989 census), a 52% increase since the 1979 census. 22.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Infant mortality rate 5.6 per 1,000 live births (1987). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 650 (1989). 352 people per hospital bed (1989). Literacy rate 97% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 237 per 1,000 people (1989). 1,010 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 214 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 650 telephones per 1,000 people (1986).

Cayman Islands

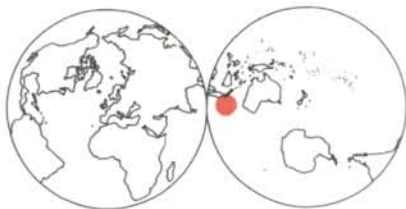


Three islands of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac lie in Caribbean Sea NW of Jamaica latitude 19°N and longitude 79°-82°W. Low-lying, hardly more than 18 m above sea level except in Cayman Brac where eastern

ECONOMIC

GDP: \$394m (at current prices, 1987), \$17,400 per head (1987). **Currency:** CI\$1 (US\$1.211)=100 cents. **Exports:** CI\$2.1m (f.o.b., 1989): chemical products, second-hand cars. **Imports:** CI\$215.6m (c.i.f., 1989): foodstuffs, manufactured items, textiles, building materials, automobiles, petroleum products. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries (-)\$0.1m (1989). **Main industries:** construction and related manufacturing. Tourism and banking, insurance and financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** the principal economic activity, accounting for almost 70% of GDP and employing some 35% of the working population in 1987; 617,769 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 265 kms. 12,154 motor vehicles of all kinds (1989). Airlines: served by Cayman Airways, Air Jamaica, Northwest Airlines, American Airlines, Islena Airlines. Main airports: George Town, Cayman Brac. Main seaport: George Town.

Christmas Island



Remote island, summit of submarine mountain in Indian Ocean, latitude 10°S longitude 106°E. 1,312 kms from Singapore, 1,408 kms to NW Cape of Australia. Central plateau of about 150-250 m rising to 361 m and descending to sea in steep slopes and terraces. Vegetation mostly tropical rainforest. **Nearest islands:** Cocos to SW, Java (Indonesia) to N. **Land area:** 135 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+7. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. November-April, wet season. No significant temperature variation; monthly temperature averages 27°C. Average monthly rainfall 14 cms. **Principal settlement:** Flying Fish Cove.

POLITICAL

Status: Australian External Territory. Administrator: A D Taylor. **Government:** First local elections to Assembly (for one-year term) held October 1985. Third Assembly elected in October 1987, but dissolved in November 1987. Subsequently the Administrator was appointed to act as the Assembly and has done so since that time. Administrator is advised by Advisory Council. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

SOCIAL

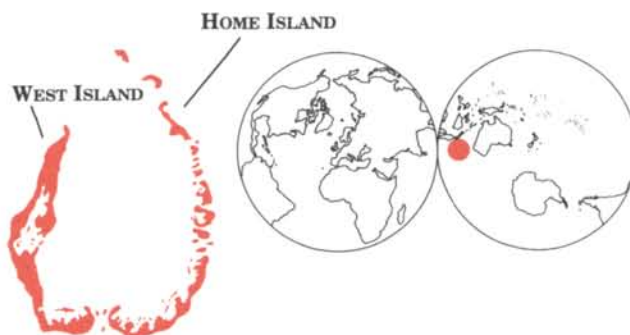
Population: 1,230 (mid-1989), decreasing from 2,871 (1981). **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 375 primary and secondary school pupils (1985). 60 students at the technical school (1985). In 1984 the Australian Government extended social security, health and education benefits to the island. 1,250 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1986). 136 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1A\$ (US\$0.756)=100 cents. Economy based on recovery of phosphates until Australian Government announced closure of phosphate mine at the end of 1987. This was followed by efforts to develop island's potential for tourism (including plans for a hotel and casino complex and a 3-star hotel development) and negotiations with private operators for the recommencement of mining operations. **Transport:** Roads 32 kms. 1,142 motor

vehicles (MRE). Australian Government charter aircraft operate weekly services from Perth (W Australia). Australian National Line operates ships to mainland Australia. Airport: Christmas Island. Main anchorage: Flying Fish Cove.

Cocos Islands



Two separate atolls of 27 coral islands, the Cocos or Keeling Islands are remotely situated in Indian Ocean latitude 12°S longitude 97°E. Only West Island and Home Island are inhabited. Low-lying and flat, thickly covered by coconut palms; islands surround lagoon with difficult anchorage. **Nearest countries:** Christmas Island (Australian), Indonesia (Java) to NE, Australia to E. **Land area:** 14 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+6½. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Temperature range 19°-32°C. Average rainfall: 199 cms. Occasional violent storms. **Main settlement:** Home Island, population 453 (mid-1990). Other settlement: West Island, population 190 (mid-1990).

POLITICAL

Status: Australian External Territory fully incorporated into Australia. Administrator: A D Lawrie. **Government:** Administrator is advised by Cocos Islands Council, elected body of the Cocos Malay community. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

SOCIAL

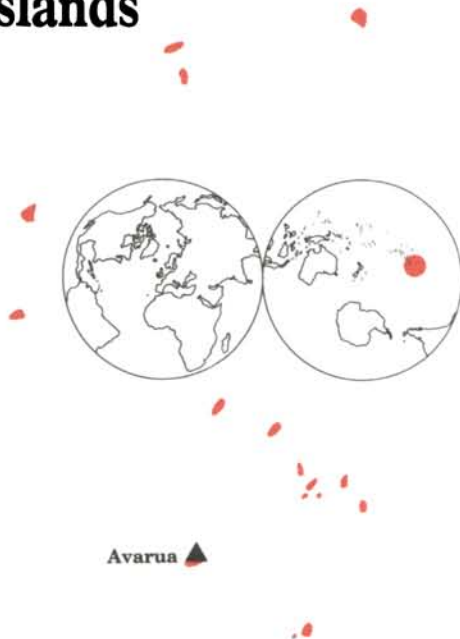
Population: 643 (mid-1990), compared with 555 in mid-1981. **Main languages:** Malay, English. **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 135 primary and secondary school pupils (1986). 180 telephones (1985). 250 radio receivers (1985 estimate).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1A\$ (US\$0.756)=100 cents. In 1986-87 the

copra industry, formerly the main economic activity, suffered severe losses and in 1987 ceased production. Tourism is being developed in its place. Trade deficit is offset by philatelic sales and Australian federal grants and subsidies. **Main crops:** coconut (sole cash crop), bananas, pawpaws. **Transport:** Roads 24 kms. Weekly Australian Government charter aircraft service from Perth (W Australia). Airport: West Island. Territory serviced by ship every 6-8 weeks.

Cook Islands



Two N and S groups of 13 inhabited islands and 2 uninhabited islands. Extending over 2 million sq kms of ocean latitudes 8°-23°S, longitudes 156°-167°W. N Cooks are atolls and include Pukapuka, Rakahanga and Manihiki. S or Lower Cooks include Aitutaki, Atiu, Mangaia and Rarotonga (largest). N Cooks are tips of submerged, coral-encrusted mountains; S Cooks are volcanic and fertile, Rarotonga with steep peaks. **Land area:** 240 sq kms. **Nearest islands:** Western Samoa, American Samoa to NW, Tahiti (French Polynesia) to E. **Time:** GMT-10. **Climate:** Tropical. December-March, warm and humid with possibility of serious storms; April-November, mild and equable. Mean annual temperature in Rarotonga 23.9°C. Average annual rainfall on Rarotonga 204 cms. **Capital:** Avarua, on Rarotonga.

POLITICAL

Status: Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. Queen's Representative: Apenera Short. Prime Minister: Hon Geoffrey Henry. New Zealand Representative: Mr T Caughley. **Government:** Cabinet with executive powers consists of Prime Minister and 6 other ministers. Parliament consists of 24 elected members (an increase in the number of MPs to 25 has been agreed). **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held January 1989. House of Ariki (hereditary chiefs) is consultative body on land and matters of island custom. **Main Parties:** Cook Islands Party (governing), Democratic Party, Democratic

Tumu Party. **Flag:** 15 golden stars, representing the islands of the group, on a green background.

SOCIAL

Population: 18,000 (1989 estimate), compared with 17,610 (1986). Life expectancy 70 years (MRE). Infant mortality 22 per 1,000 live births (1986). **Main languages:** Polynesian, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,174 (1986). 115 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy 92% (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 94%, urban 99% (1988). Distribution of daily newspapers 100 per 1,000 people (1988). 621 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 172 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). (Television service introduced in 1989.)

ECONOMIC

GDP: NZ\$77m (at current prices, 1988 estimate), NZ\$4,350 per head (1988). **Currency:** New Zealand and Cook Islands dollars. 1 NZ\$ or 1 CI\$ (US\$0.542)=100 cents. **Exports:** NZ\$4.7m (f.o.b., 1989): agricultural products (including pawpaws, bananas), clothing and footwear, pearl shells. **Imports:** NZ\$73.1m (c.i.f., 1989): food, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, petrol, oil, chemicals. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$11.1m (1989). **Main industries:** fruit processing and brewing, clothing and footwear, handicrafts. **Main crops:** cassava, taro, sweet potatoes, yams, coconut, pawpaws (papayas), citrus fruits, bananas, mangoes, pineapples. **Tourism:** the major earner of foreign exchange; 34,218 arrivals (1990); "controlled tourism", aimed at ensuring harmonious development. **Transport:** Roads 261 kms (1985). No railways. 6,555 registered vehicles (1983). Airlines: served by Air New Zealand, Air Hawaii, Cook Islands International; domestic routes served by Air Rarotonga and Avaika Air. Main airport: Rarotonga. Main seaport: Avatiu, on Rarotonga.

Falkland Islands



The Falkland Islands comprise two large islands, East Falkland and West Falkland, and some 200 smaller

islands between latitudes 51° and 53°S and longitudes 57° and 61°W in S Atlantic, approximately 770 kms NE of Cape Horn, South America. On main islands deeply indented coastlines afford good anchorages. Generally hilly with highest points Mt Osborne 705 m on E Falkland and Mt Adam 700 m on W Falkland. Landscape is mainly stony, treeless grassland with no large inland waters. **Nearest countries to main Falkland islands:** Argentina to NW, British Antarctic Territory and Antarctica to S. **Land area:** 12,173 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Gales in spring; generally windy. Low rainfall evenly distributed throughout year; frequent cloud cover. Frequent snow which quickly melts. Mean annual temperature 5.6°C. Mean annual rainfall 62.5 cms. **Capital:** Stanley, on E Falkland, population 1,643 (1991). Other main settlement: Goose Green, also on E Falkland, estimated population 100. (S Georgia, 1,300 kms ESE of the Falkland Islands, and the S Sandwich Islands, 750 kms SE of S Georgia, formerly known as the Falkland Islands Dependencies and administered from the Falkland Islands until 1985, now constitute a separate British dependent territory with its own laws and revenues.)

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. **Governor:** HE Mr W H Fullerton (to be succeeded by Mr David Tatham in summer 1992). **Government:** Governor presides over a Legislative Council of 8 elected members and 2 ex-officio members, and over an Executive Council of 3 elected members of the Legislative Council and 2 ex-officio members whom he consults on the running of Islands affairs. The Governor also consults the Commander of British Forces on defence matters. The Commander may take part in proceedings of Executive Council and Legislative Council but may not vote. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the colony's coat of arms on a white disc in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 2,121 (March 1991), compared with 1,916 (1986 census). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Joint civilian-military 28-bed hospital opened at Stanley in 1987. Routine and emergency flying doctor service to outlying settlements. 500 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 560 telephones (1987).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Falkland Islands £ (US\$1.80)=100 pence. FI£ at parity with £ sterling. **Exports:** £3.2m (1985): wool, hides and skins. **Imports:** £3.7m (1985): provisions, alcoholic beverages, timber, clothing, hardware. Economy formerly based on agriculture, principally sheep farming, but income from fishing activities is now the largest source of revenue. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$6.0m (1989). **Tourism:** approximately 1,000 tourists visit the islands each year. **Transport:** Roads 81 kms. No railways. Main airport: Mt Pleasant, on E

Falkland. Passenger/cargo ships link to Britain. Main seaport: Port Stanley.

Note: Population figures do not include British forces comprising the garrison installed subsequent to conflict with Argentina in 1982.

Gibraltar



Narrow rocky peninsula latitude 36°N longitude 5°W. Juts out steeply from adjoining low-lying coast of SW Spain, at E end of strait of Gibraltar, overlooking W entrance to Mediterranean. The Rock of Gibraltar is a long, high mountain with a sandy plain to N. Rock has 2.4-km knife-edge running from steep N escarpment, then a 1.6-km slope to S, ending in 30.5 m high vertical cliffs. Highest point 423 m. **Land area:** 5.8 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+1. **Climate:** Mild and temperate. Snow or frost extremely rare. Average temperature ranges: winter 12°-18°C, summer 13°-29°C. Rainy season September-May, average annual rainfall 89 cms. **Capital:** Gibraltar.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Britain responsible for defence, external affairs and internal security. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Admiral Sir Derek Reffell. Chief Minister: Hon Joseph Bossano. **Government:** House of Assembly, with 15 elected and 2 ex-officio members, and Gibraltar Council, with Chief Minister, 4 other elected members from House of Assembly appointed by Governor after consultation with Chief Minister, and 4 ex-officio members. There is also a Council of Ministers. Gibraltar Council advises Governor, who exercises executive authority. **Main Parties:** Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party (ruling party), Gibraltar Social Democrats, Gibraltar National Party. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held January 1992. **Flag:** (proportioned two by one) bears the banner of the Gibraltar coat of arms (a red triple-towered castle with a gold key depending from

the gateway) on a background, the upper two-thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

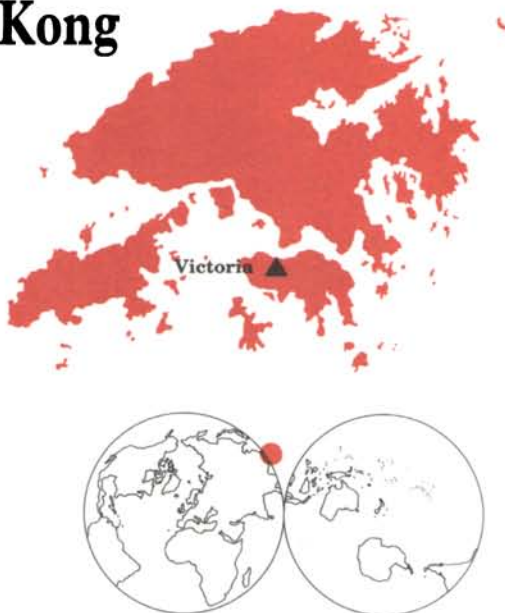
SOCIAL

Population: 30,861 (1990) increasing by 1.7% pa (1980-88), but it was estimated that the total would decline by some 5% in 1991, following British troop withdrawals. **Main languages:** English, Spanish. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 122.5 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy 99% (MRE). 100% of population with access to safe water (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 103 per 1,000 people (1986). 1,183 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 317 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 480 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). Population per passenger car 1.7 (1989).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$130m (at current prices, 1986), \$4,310 per head (1986). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 0.8% pa. **Currency:** Gibraltar government notes and coins at parity with British currency. 1 Gibraltar pound (Gib £) (US\$1.80)=100 pence (pennies). **Exports:** £76.1m (f.o.b., 1989, mostly re-exports): petroleum products, manufactured goods, wine, spirits, tobacco. **Imports:** £200.5m (c.i.f., 1989): petroleum products, fuel, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, wine, spirits, tobacco. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$0.5m (1989). **Main industries:** ship-repairing, beer and mineral water bottling, construction. Tourism and banking make a significant contribution to the economy. **Tourism:** 3,817,325 visitor arrivals (1989). **Transport:** Roads 49.9 kms. 19,199 motor vehicles (1989). No railways. Airlines: scheduled services operated by GB Airways and Air Europe. Main airport: North Front (Gibraltar). Main seaport: Port of Gibraltar.

Hong Kong



Situated on SE coast of China latitude 22°-23°N longitude 114°-115°E. Consists of some 236 offshore islands

and islets and small portion of mainland E of Pearl River estuary adjoining Guangdong Province of People's Republic of China. Mostly steep infertile hillside covered in parts with dense scrub. Highest peak Tai Mo Shan 975 m. Land surrounding harbour reclaimed from sea. **Neighbouring countries:** China adjoining to N, Taiwan across S China sea to NE. **Total land area:** 1,075 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+8. **Climate:** Sub-tropical and governed by monsoons. Cool dry winters. Hot humid summers. Temperature range: 0°C-36°C. Average annual rainfall 222.5 cms mostly in summer between May and September, sometimes accompanied by tropical cyclones and typhoons. **Capital:** Victoria (usually called 'Central District') on Hong Kong Island, population 1,175,800 (1986). **Other main towns:** Kowloon, including New Kowloon, Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Lord Wilson (to be succeeded by Mr Chris Patten in July 1992). **Government:** Executive Council with 14 members, 10 appointed, including 1 official, and 4 ex-officio. Legislative Council with 60 members, 18 directly elected (first direct elections held in September 1991), 21 elected by limited franchise (each representing an occupational or professional group), 18 appointed by Governor and 3 ex-officio. Administration conducted and laws enacted by Governor, aided by Executive Council with advice and consent of Legislative Council. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the arms of the dependency on a white disc in the fly. Under an agreement between Britain and the People's Republic of China signed in December 1984, Hong Kong will cease to be a British dependency in 1997.

SOCIAL

Population: 5,735,000 (1989) increasing by 1.5% pa (1980-89). 21.5% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 77 years (1989). Infant mortality 7 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Chinese, English. **Official languages:** Chinese, English. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indicators:** Population per physician 952 (1989). 229 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 95%, female 81% (1985). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,899 (1988). 98% of population with access to safe water (1985-88). Distribution of daily newspapers 549.5 per 1,000 people (MRE). 634 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 247 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 541 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). Population per passenger car 34 (1987).

ECONOMIC

GDP: \$59,202m (1989, measured at average 1987-89 prices), \$10,320 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GDP per head rose by 5.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 0.5%, industry 27% (manufacturing 22%), services (including tourism) 73%. **Currency:** HK\$1 (US\$0.13)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$73,140m (f.o.b., 1989, domestic exports 39%, re-exports 61%): clothing and textiles, miscellaneous manufactured articles, electrical machinery and appliances, telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing equipment, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks, office machines and automatic data processing equipment. **Imports:** \$72,155m (c.i.f., 1989): manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$11.7m (1989). **Main industries:** clothing and textiles, electrical and electronic products, metal products, machinery and equipment, plastic products. Tourism, shipping and banking and financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** third largest earner of foreign exchange; 5.9m visitors, tourism earnings of HK\$40,000m (1990). **Transport:** Roads 1,484 kms (1990). 376,000 registered motor vehicles of all kinds (1989). Railways 34 kms of Kowloon-Canton (People's Republic of China) railway, 28 kms of Light Rail Transit system in NW New Territories, 43 route-kms of Mass Transit Railway (metro) system. Frequent ferry services cross the harbour and serve the principal islands; regular Hong Kong-Macao and Hong Kong-China ferry services also operated. National airline: Cathay Pacific. Main airport: Kai Tak (Kowloon). Main seaport: Victoria (one of world's finest natural harbours).

Highest point Chances Peak (910 m) in S. **Neighbouring islands:** Antigua to NE, Guadeloupe (French) to SE. **Land area:** 102.3 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Tropical but windy. Average temperatures: maximum 30°C, minimum 23°C. September-November rainy, March-June dry. Average rainfall 148 cms. Lies in hurricane zone. **Capital:** Plymouth, population 3,000 (1988 estimate).

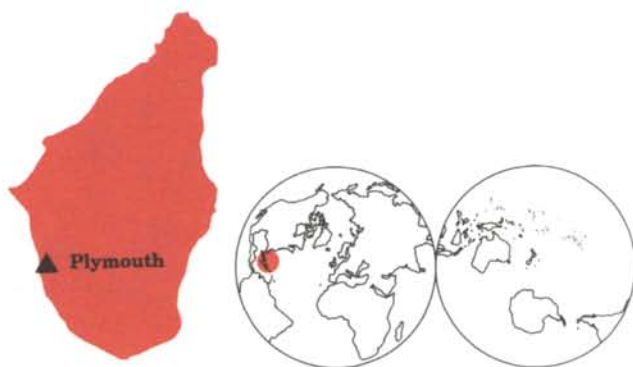
POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr D G P Taylor. Chief Minister: Hon Reuben Meade. **Government:** Governor presides over Executive Council, comprising Chief Minister and 3 other ministers from Legislative Council, and 2 ex-officio members. Legislative Council comprises 11 members, 7 elected, 2 nominated and 2 ex-officio, plus the Speaker. **Main Parties:** National Progressive Party (ruling party), National Development Party. **Elections:** last held October 1991. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the shield of Montserrat (a woman holding a harp and a cross) in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 12,250 (1988 estimate). 28% under 15 years of age (1987). Life expectancy 67 years (MRE). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 1,750 (1988). 183 people per hospital bed (1988). Adult literacy 96.6% (MRE). 74% of population with access to safe water (MRE). 367 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 102 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 321 telephones per 1,000 people (1988). Population per passenger car 8.8 (1987).

Montserrat



One of the Leeward islands in E Caribbean, latitude 17°N longitude 62°W. Volcanic in origin, very mountainous. Comprises 3 main mountain ranges in N, centre and S; still some limited volcanic activity in form of warm sulphur springs. Hills forested and source of many streams.

ECONOMIC

GDP: \$48m (1987), \$4,030 per head (1988 estimate). GDP increased by 12.4%, in real terms, in 1988. Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 5.1% pa. **Currency:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$4.2m (provisional, 1989): lighting fittings, electronic parts, cotton clothing. **Imports:** EC\$83.6m (provisional, 1989): manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, food, beverages and tobacco, fuel. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$6.8m (1989). **Main industries:** (small-scale) assembly of electric and electronic components, agricultural processing. **Main crops:** potatoes, tomatoes, limes, mangoes, hot peppers, sea island cotton. **Tourism:** accounted for 20% of GDP in 1988; 29,736 visitors (1988). **Transport:** Roads 290 kms (1987). 1,638 motor vehicles (1987). No railways. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) jointly owned with other Commonwealth Eastern Caribbean countries. Main airport: Blackburne (Plymouth). Main seaport: Plymouth.

Niue



Coral island in S Pacific Ocean at latitude 19°S and longitude 169°W. Consists of 2 terraces, lower being 27 m above sea level, and a saucer-shaped plateau rising to 67 m. **Nearest islands:** Tonga, Cook Islands, Western Samoa. **Land area:** 262.7 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-11. **Climate:** Sub-tropical, tempered by SE trade winds. Mean annual temperature 24.7°C. Average monthly rainfall 19.4 cms. On edge of hurricane belt. Severely affected by Cyclone Ofa in February 1990. **Capital:** Alofi, population 900 (1987).

POLITICAL

Status: Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand, which has responsibility for foreign affairs and defence. Premier: Hon Sir Robert Rex. New Zealand Representative: Mr John Meyer. **Government:** Cabinet with executive authority consists of Premier and 3 other ministers from legislative Assembly. Assembly has 20 members, 14 elected from village constituencies and 6 from common roll. **Flag:** Yellow with the Union Flag in the top left quarter.

SOCIAL

Population: 2,267 (1989) decreasing by 5.4% pa (1980-89). Population affected by emigration to New Zealand (more than 12,000 Niueans live in New Zealand) and a declining birth rate. 36.6% under 15 years of age (1989). **Main and official languages:** Niuean (a Polynesian language of the indigenous population), English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 844 (1986). 90 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy 100% (MRE). 1,200 radio receivers and 300 TV sets in use (1991 estimates). 172 telephones per 1,000 people (1989). Population per passenger car 24.6 (1989).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) (US\$0.542)=100 cents. **Exports:** NZ\$89,000 (1989): agricultural produce, honey. **Imports:** NZ\$5.236m (1989): foodstuffs, manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, minerals and fuels. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$5.5m (1989). **Main crops:** taro, yams, cassava,

sweet potatoes, passionfruit, limes, pawpaws, coconut. **Tourism:** 1,047 tourist arrivals (1990). **Transport:** Roads 229 kms. 511 registered motor vehicles of all kinds (1989). No railways. Airline: Niue Airways provides Niue-Auckland (New Zealand) service fortnightly. Main airport: Hanan. Main seaport: Alofi.

Norfolk Island



Situated in S Pacific Ocean latitude 29°S longitude 168°E, 1,676 kms NE of Sydney, Australia and 1,065 kms N of Auckland, New Zealand. Volcanic in origin with 32 kms coastline consisting chiefly of high cliffs. Land slopes down to sea at Sydney Bay in S. **Land area:** 35 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+11½. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Average daily maximum temperature range 15.8°-26.5°C, minimum 11°-24°C. Average annual rainfall 135 cms fairly well-distributed. Climate suitable for cultivating a variety of crops, and for grazing. **Capital:** Kingston.

POLITICAL

Status: Australian External Territory. Administrator: H B MacDonald. President of the Legislative Assembly: David E Buffet (following May 1989 general election, for 3-year term). **Government:** Wide powers are exercised by elected nine-member Legislative Assembly and by Executive Council comprising the executive members of the Legislative Assembly who have ministerial-type responsibilities.

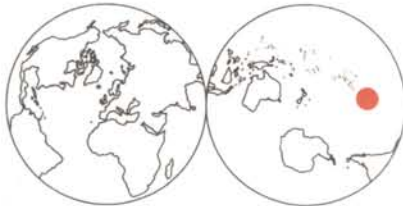
SOCIAL

Population: 1,977 (mid-1986), compared with 2,175 (mid-1981). **Main languages:** Norfolkese dialect, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 2 physicians and 20 hospital beds (1985). Education free and compulsory for children between 6 and 15 (1 state school, incorporating infant, primary and secondary levels, with 319 pupils in 1989/90). 1,500 radio receivers and 1,000 TV sets in use (1990). 1,802 passenger cars and 1,090 telephones (MRE).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (A\$) (US\$0.756)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$2.6m (1989/90): palm products, cereals, vegetables, fruit, Norfolk Island pine seeds. Tourism-based economy; invisible exports such as cameras, radios and watches enter at low rate of customs duty and are sold to visitors returning to higher duty areas. **Imports:** A\$20.7m (1989/90): motor vehicles, jewellery, beer, wines and spirits, liquid fuels, radio accessories. **Tourism:** 23,201 arrivals (1989/90); most important revenue-earning activity, coupled with re-exportation of low-duty luxury goods. **Transport:** Roads 80 kms. 1,892 motor vehicles (MRE). No railways. Airlines: served by Ansett NSW (Australia), Air New Zealand, Qantas, Oxley Airlines (Australia). Airport capable of taking medium jet aircraft. Main seaports: loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade.

Pitcairn Islands



Pitcairn is the only inhabited island of group which includes Henderson, Oeno and Ducie islands. Situated in Pacific Ocean latitude 25°S longitude 130°W. Volcanic in origin with rugged landscape rising to 333 m. Access from sea is difficult. Fertile soil supports luxuriant tropical and sub-tropical vegetation. Roughly mid-way between Panama 6,712 kms to E, and New Zealand 5,347 kms to W, with Tahiti (French Polynesia) 2,173 kms to NW. **Land area:** 35.5 sq kms (Pitcairn Island 4.35 sq kms). **Time:** GMT-9. **Climate:** Equable. Temperature range 19°C in August to 24°C in February. Average annual rainfall 203.2 cms spread throughout year. Mainly moderate north-easterly winds, with some short E to SE gales April-September. **Only settlement:** Adamstown.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr D J Moss (British High Commissioner to New Zealand). **Government:** Governor administers island in consultation with 10-member Island Council, 5 members elected annually, 1 member nominated by elected members, 2 members nominated by Governor, 1 ex-officio member, presided over by Island Magistrate elected triennially. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the whole arms of Pitcairn in the fly.

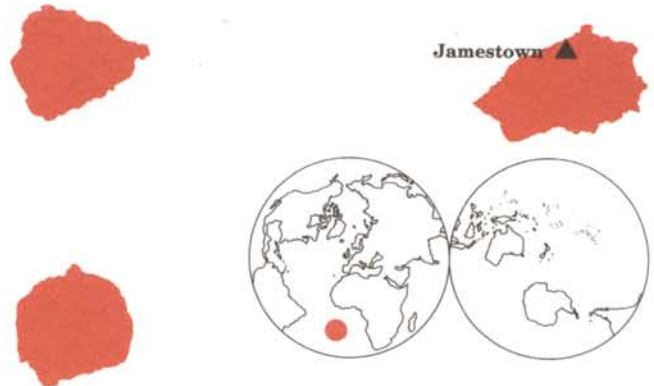
SOCIAL

Population: 67 (1985), 59 (December 1990). **Main language:** local English dialect — a mixture of English and Tahitian. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Medical facilities: one trained nurse. Patients needing further attention transferred to hospital in New Zealand. Health care also sometimes provided by surgeons of passing ships. 24 telephones (1981). Radio-telephone link installed in 1985.

ECONOMIC

The economy is based on subsistence gardening (a wide variety of tropical and sub-tropical crops are grown), fishing and the sale of postage stamps, coins and handicrafts. **Currency:** 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) (US\$0.542)=100 cents. Pitcairn currency (Pitcairn \$ at par with NZ\$) is used mainly for sale to collectors. Revenue (1989/90) NZ\$958,733. Expenditure (1989/90) NZ\$923,355. **Imports:** building materials, clothing, food, fuel, machinery, medicines, motorcycles. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, coconut, water melon, bananas. **Transport:** Roads 6 kms (1989). 38 motorcycles and 1 motor car (1991). Pitcairn is on direct shipping line between Panama Canal and New Zealand. Shore-to-ship transport is by diesel launch.

St Helena



Incorporates islands of St Helena, latitude 16°S longitude 6°W, Ascension, 8°S 14°W, and Tristan da Cunha, 37°S 12°W. Island of St Helena 1,131 kms SE of Ascension and 1,932 kms from SW coast of Africa; Tristan da Cunha, 2,415 kms SW of St Helena. Islands are volcanic, mountainous and barren. Highest point on St Helena Diana's Peak 810 m. Tristan da Cunha rises to a volcanic peak 2,060 m, last erupted 1961. **Land area:** St Helena 121.7 sq kms. Ascension 88 sq kms. Tristan da Cunha 98 sq kms. **Time:** GMT. **Climate:** St Helena: mild and varies little. Temperature range: summer 21°-29°C, winter 18°-24°C. Average rainfall varies, from 95 cms on higher slopes to 103.7 cms on E. Ascension: tropical but dry. Temperature range 19.4°-32.8°C. Average rainfall varies from 15.2 cms to 72.3 cms. Tristan da Cunha: temperate and oceanic. High humidity, frequent strong winds. Rapid weather changes. Highest morning temperature 23.9°C. Average rainfall 167.6 cms **Capital:** Jamestown, on St Helena, population 1,413 (1987 census).

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of St Helena and its Dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha): HE Mr A N Hoole. **St Helena Government:** Governor presides over Executive Council comprising 3 ex-officio members and 5 of the elected members of the Legislative Council. Legislative Council comprises the Speaker, 3 ex-officio members and 12 elected members. **Elections:** last held May 1989. No political parties. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the shield of the colony in the fly. Executive and legislative functions for Ascension and Tristan da Cunha are exercised by the Governor; both have Administrators. **Tristan da Cunha:** Administrator Mr Philip Johnson. Island Council consists of the Administrator, 3 appointed members, including at least 1 woman, and 8 elected members, of whom at least 1 must be a woman. **Ascension:** Administrator Mr B N Connelly.

SOCIAL (St Helena only)

Population: 5,644 (1987 census), compared with 5,147 (1976 census). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 101.2 people per hospital bed (1982). Adult literacy rate 97.3% (1987). 2,400 radio receivers in use (1989). 124 telephones per 1,000 people (1987).

ECONOMIC (St Helena only)

Currency: 1 St Helena pound (US\$1.80)=100 pence (St Helena £ equivalent to £ sterling). Subsistence economy. **Exports:** £257,300 (1989/90): fish, coffee, handicrafts. **Imports:** £6.157m (1989/90): foodstuffs (including meat, canned and powdered milk, flour), fuel oils and motor spirits, liquor, machinery and spare parts, motor vehicles, clothing and footwear, building materials, cigarettes and tobacco. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$47.2m (1989). **Main crops:** maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, vegetables. **Transport:** Total all-weather road surface 94 kms (1988). Additional 17 kms of dry-weather roads (1988). 1,301 vehicles (1987). No airports or railways. St Helena Shipping Company operates a scheduled passenger/cargo service. Seaport: Jamestown.

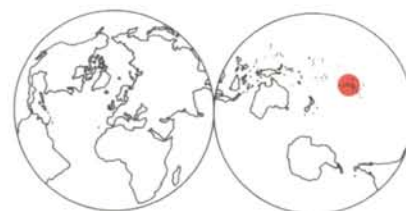
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Ascension only)

Population: 1,012 (December 1990, excluding British military personnel). The resident population consists of the employees and families of the organisations established on the island and of the St Helena Government. Organisations include Cable and Wireless PLC (telecommunications station), the BBC (relay station), South Atlantic Cable Company (cable relay station) and the US Base (which operates airfield by agreement). Population varies and is largely determined by the employment offered by the organisations. Construction of a new Royal Air Force camp completed in 1984.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Tristan da Cunha only)

Population: 300, including 11 expatriates (August 1990). Subsistence economy. Modern hospital and school. **Main industry:** fishing and fish-freezing. Revenue also supplemented by the sale of postage stamps and handicrafts. **Main crops:** potatoes, apples, peaches. **Transport:** No airfield, few visits by ships. A modern harbour has been constructed.

Tokelau



The Tokelau island group comprises 3 atolls — Atafu, Nukunonu, Fakaofu — located in Pacific Ocean latitude 8°-10°S longitude 171°-173°W. Coral islets surround a central lagoon. Soil is thin and infertile. **Nearest countries:** Western Samoa to S, Kiribati to N. **Land area:** 10 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-11. **Climate:** Tropical. Hottest month May, temperature range 27°-31°C; coolest month July, temperature range 26°-30°C. Driest month May, 17.5 cms average rainfall; wettest month February, 40.9 cms.

POLITICAL

Status: New Zealand Territory Overseas. Administrator: G K Ansell. Official Secretary of Office for Tokelau Affairs: Casimilo J Perez (based at Apia, Western Samoa). **Government:** Administrator and Official Secretary assisted in atoll affairs by Village Councils which send delegates to the General Fono (joint sessions of representatives from the 3 atolls).

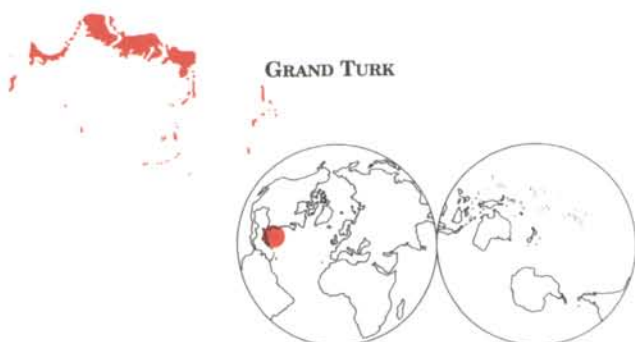
SOCIAL

Population: 1,690 (October 1986 census), an increase of 118 as compared to 1981. 41.1% under 15 years of age (1986). Some 3,000 Tokelauans live abroad, mainly in New Zealand. **Main and official languages:** Tokelauan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 423 (1986). 43.3 people per hospital bed (1986). Adult literacy 97% (MRE). 525 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988 estimate). Each atoll has a radio station. Radio-telephone provides the main communications link with other areas.

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1NZ\$ (US\$0.542)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$239,000 (1988): copra, handicrafts, stamps, souvenir coins. **Imports:** A\$2.667m (1988): foodstuffs, building materials, fuel, manufactured goods. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$4.3m (1989). **Industries:** copra, fishing, fish processing (tuna), handicrafts and wood-work products. **Main crops:** coconut, breadfruit, paw-paws, pulaka, screw-pine fruit (Cyclone Ofa, which struck in February 1990, destroyed all banana trees, as well as 80% of coconut and breadfruit trees). **Transport:** No roads or motor vehicles. Most sea links are with Western Samoa; monthly service from Fiji introduced in 1986. No harbour facilities. Regular inter-atoll service by sea was due to commence in late 1991.

Turks and Caicos Islands



Two island groups, latitude 20°-22°N longitude 70°-73°W, SE of the Bahamas in N Atlantic Ocean. Turks group consists of 2 inhabited islands, Grand Turk and Salt Cay, and uninhabited islets, rocks and reef. Caicos group comprises main islands of S Caicos, E Caicos, Middle (or Grand) Caicos, N Caicos, Providenciales and W Caicos, and other islets. Flat, arid and stony. **Land area:** 500 sq kms. **Nearest countries:** Cuba to SW, Dominican Republic and Haiti to S, the Bahamas to NW. **Time:** GMT-5. **Climate:** SE trade winds bring equable weather. Temperature range 15.6°-32°C. Variable rainfall, higher

in Caicos islands; on Grand Turk averages 53.5 cms. In hurricane zone. **Capital:** Cockburn Town, on Grand Turk, population 2,500 (1987 estimate). **Other main settlement:** Cockburn Harbour, on S Caicos, population 1,000.

POLITICAL

Status: British Dependent Territory. Governor: HE Mr M J Bradley. Chief Minister: Hon C Washington Missick. **Government:** Executive Council comprises Governor, 3 ex-officio members, Chief Minister and 4 other ministers from elected members of Legislative Council. Legislative Council comprises 13 elected members, 3 nominated members, 3 ex-officio members, plus the Speaker. **Main Parties:** Progressive National Party (ruling party), People's Democratic Party. **Elections:** last held April 1991. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the shield from the islands' coat of arms in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 12,350 (1990), compared with 7,436 (1980 census). Infant mortality rate 24.6 per 1,000 live births (1983). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 6 physicians, 24 hospital beds and 10 district clinics (1989). Adult literacy 98% (MRE). 689 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 179 telephones per 1,000 people (1985).

ECONOMIC

Currency: American dollar in use. US\$1 (£ sterling 0.556)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$4.134m (1987-88): conch, crawfish (spiny lobster). **Imports:** \$33.213m (1987-88): manufactured goods, food, drink and tobacco, fuel, raw materials. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$8.7m (1989). **Main industries:** crawfish and conch processing. Tourism and offshore financial services are the two major economic sectors. **Tourism:** 48,535 visitors (1989). **Transport:** Roads 121 kms. 1,563 registered motor vehicles (1984). No railways. National airline: Turks and Caicos National Airlines. Main airports: Grand Turk, S Caicos, Providenciales, N Caicos (international airports). Main seaports: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbour on S Caicos.