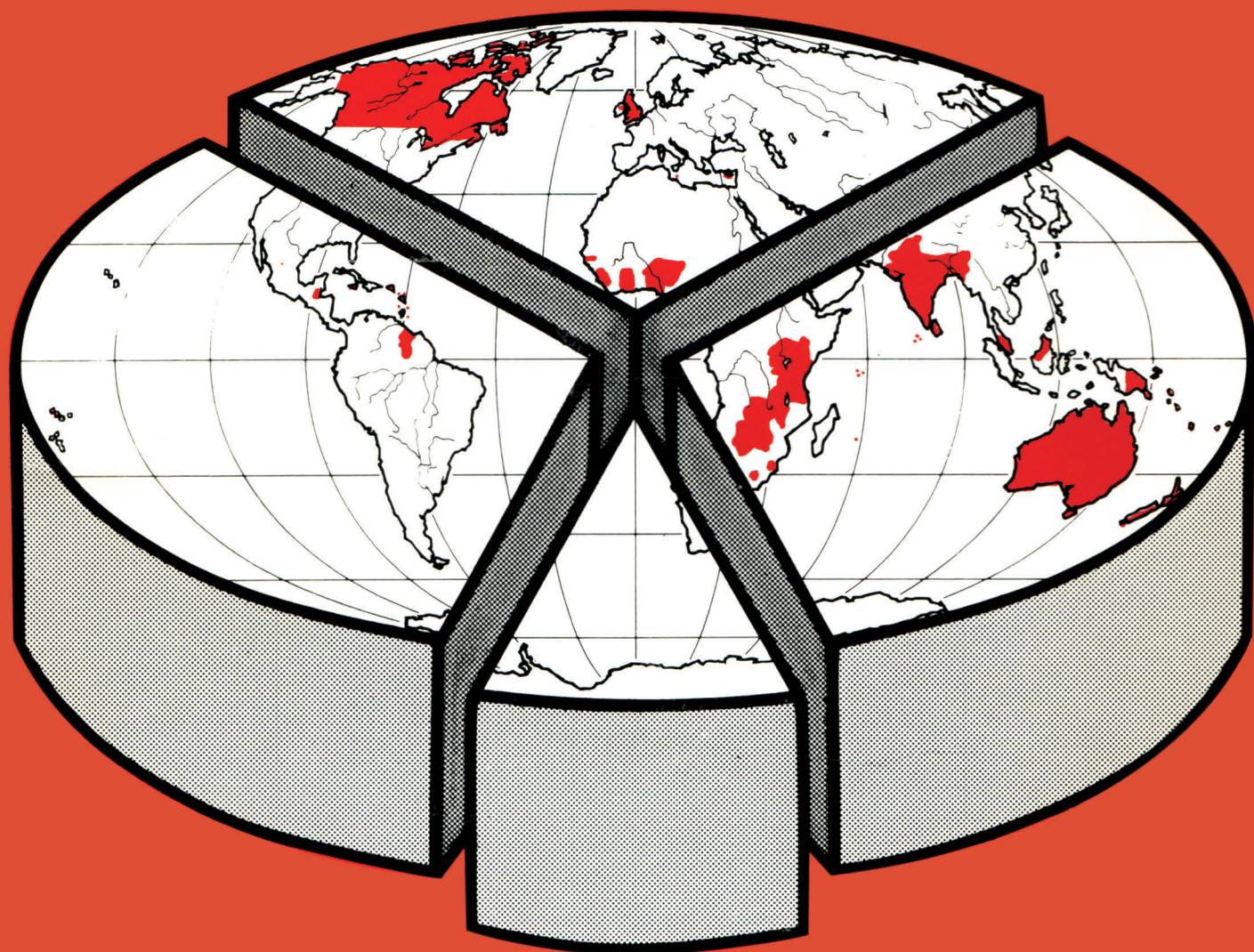


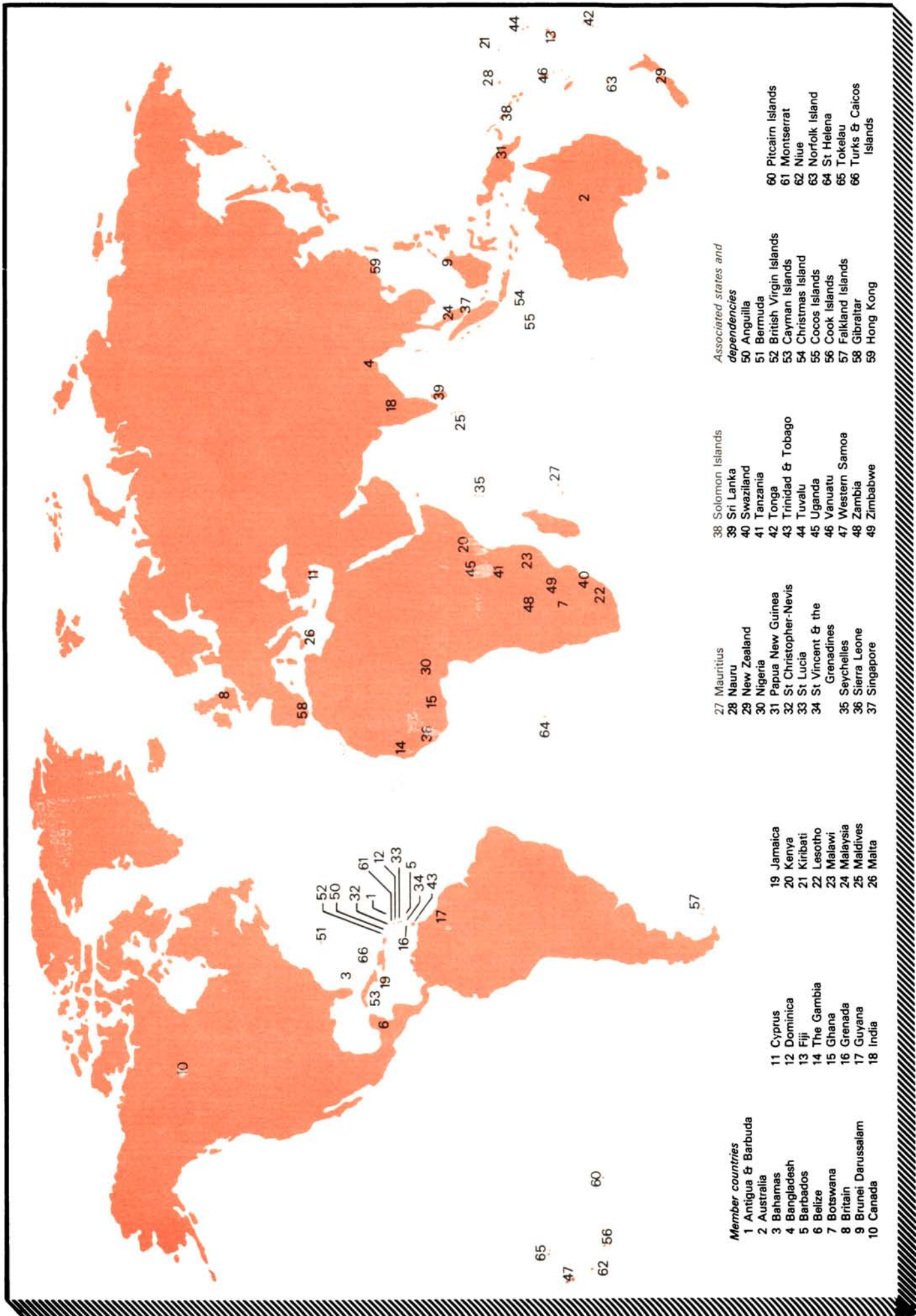
THE COMMONWEALTH FACTBOOK

Facts and figures about Commonwealth countries

1985



Commonwealth Secretariat



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The Commonwealth Factbook

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Unity in Diversity

By the end of 1984, 49 countries had chosen to join the Commonwealth, an association of independent nations pledged to consult together and to co-operate in the service of human development, international understanding and peace in our modern, interdependent world. Their populations comprise 1,000 million people, over a quarter of the world's total population, living in every continent.

This Commonwealth Factbook is a compilation of statistics and facts relating to all Commonwealth member countries. It also includes information about associated states and dependencies with populations which may share in the work and the benefits of Commonwealth consultation and co-operation.

Because the Commonwealth's global scope is matched by its diversity, the facts often show how different Commonwealth countries are from each other. The Commonwealth embraces many races, religions and languages. It is the only international grouping outside the United Nations to form a complete microcosm of the world community by bringing together developed and developing countries from across the globe. Its members include some of the world's richest nations and many of its poorest. While some developing members are industrialising rapidly and achieving remarkable growth, many remain dependent on the export of one or more commodities. A few members have large food surpluses, others not enough to feed their people. The association groups some of the oldest and most populous countries with some of the smallest and newest island states.

Yet the differences shown up by statistics and tables only serve to emphasise the bonds which link the association. The Commonwealth draws its strength from vital principles of partnership, equality and multiracialism, which reflect the association's origins in the movement of decolonisation. They express its deepest convictions and chart its future.

Common principles are buttressed by the shared heritage of a common past. Legal, educational and administrative systems are broadly similar, and the common working language of English enables members to speak freely and informally to each other. Such links contribute greatly to the Commonwealth spirit of friendship among a family of equals which recognises Queen Elizabeth II as its symbolic Head.

The tables at the end of the Factbook indicate that Commonwealth members belong, as is natural, to other international bodies, including the world assembly of the United Nations and its specialised organisations. The Commonwealth remains a link between members in all their international relationships, and complements other forms of co-operation. The combination of rich diversity unified by shared experience makes the Commonwealth a dynamic and flexible force for peaceful development towards a juster, more equal and more harmonious world.

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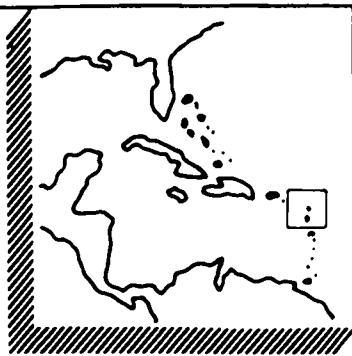
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Part 1 Member countries

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 470 m at Boggy Peak. E and N mostly low-lying limestone areas less than 153 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-Nevis to E. **Land area:** 441 sq kms. **Time:** GMT*-4. **Climate:** Tropical. Temperatures rarely below 22°C and rarely hotter than 30°C. Low humidity and constant breezes. Average rainfall 102 cms, Barbuda drier than Antigua. **Capital:** St John's, on Antigua. Population 25,000 (1979). **Other main town:** Codrington, on Barbuda.

Honours and decorations abbreviated in text

Awarding Country

Australia	AO:	Officer of the Order of Australia
Britain	CBE:	Commander of the British Empire
	CMG:	Companion of St Michael and St George
	CVO:	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
	DFC:	Distinguished Flying Cross
	DSO:	Distinguished Service Order
	GCB:	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
	GCMG:	Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George
	ISO:	Imperial Service Order
	KBE:	Knight Commander of the British Empire
	KCMG:	Knight Commander of St Michael and St George
	KCVO:	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
	MBE:	Member of the British Empire
	MC:	Military Cross
	MVO:	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
	OBE:	Officer of the British Empire
	QC:	Queen's Counsel
The Gambia	GMRG:	Grand Master of the Republic of The Gambia
Guyana	OE:	Order of Excellence
	SC:	Senior Counsel
Jamaica	CD:	Commander of Distinction
	ON:	Order of the Nation
Kenya	CGH:	Commander of the Golden Heart

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 KCVO, OBE, QC^{††}. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon V C Bird. **Main Parties:** Antigua Labour Party (governing), Progressive Labour Movement. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1984. **Independence:** 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: 77,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 1.3% pa (1982). 44% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 72 years (1982). Infant mortality 32 per 1000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 136.5 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 89% (1979). Calorie consumption 88% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 14%, urban 33.2% (1970). 226.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 213 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 43 telephones per 1,000 people (1976). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Friday; 0800-1200 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$[†]130m (1983), \$1,740 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 0.3%. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 9%, industry 8%, services (including tourism) 80%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37^{**}) = 100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$ 92m (1981): clothing, rum, cotton lint, lobsters. **Imports:** EC\$ 324m (1981): crude oil, food, clothing, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals. **Main crops:** sugar, cotton, fruits. **Tourism:** the major industry: 95,750 arrivals in 1981, accounting for 40% of GDP. **Transport:** Roads 1,000 kms. No railways. Main airport: Coolidge (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 30 January 1985 (£1 sterling=US\$1.12) unless otherwise stated.

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 Kosciusko 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:** 7,686,848 sq kms. **Time:**

Zone	Season	
New South Wales,	winter	GMT +10
Tasmania, Victoria	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 28°C in N to 24°C in S; winter 25°C in N to 7.8°C in S. Rainfall varies: heaviest 244.4 cms in W Tasmania and N coast of Queensland. Central area less than 25.5 cms a year. **Capital:** Canberra. Population 246,100 (1981). **Other main towns:** Sydney 280,900, Melbourne 2,803,600, Brisbane 1,086,500, Adelaide 952,700, Perth 918,000, Hobart 170,900.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Federal Parliament represents the 6 states and 2 territories of the Commonwealth of Australia, and comprises House of Representatives with 125 elected members, Senate with 64 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Ninian Stephen KBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Robert J L Hawke AC. **Main Parties:** Australian Labour Party (governing), Liberal Party, National Country Party, Australian Democrats. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held December 1984. **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

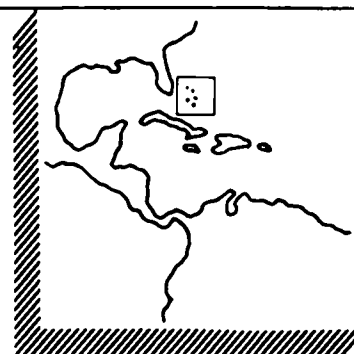
Population: 15,170,000 (1982) increasing by 1.5% pa (1982). 26% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 74 years (1982). Infant mortality 10 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 80 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 97% (1950). Calorie consumption 119% of requirement (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 336 per 1,000 people (1979). 1,100 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 363 TV sets per 1,000 (1981). 529.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 414 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$151,618 m (1983), \$11,140 per head (1982). Between 1960-82 GNP per head rose by 2.4%. Official

development assistance (ODA) 0.49% of GNP (1983). GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 6%, industry 35% (manufacturing 20%), services 59%. **Currency:** 1A\$ (US\$0.81)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$20,896,089 m (1982): wheat, barley, sugar, meat and dairy products. **Imports:** A\$21,810,338 m (1982): fuel, lubricants, machinery and transport equipment, coffee, tea, tobacco. **Main industries:** steel, electricity, mining, agricultural processing. **Main crops:** wheat, oats, barley. **Tourism:** 954,674 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 817,000 kms. 8,346,000 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 39,136 kms (1981). National airlines: Qantas Airways (international), Ansett, Trans-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.

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 subtropical. Average winter temperature 21°C. Average summer temperature 27°C. Rainfall mainly in May, June, September, October; varying from 75 cms to 150 cms annually, with occasional thunderstorms. **Capital:** Nassau. Population 133,000 (1980). **Other main town:** Freeport, on Grand Bahama. Island population 33,102 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. House of Assembly with 43 elected members. Senate with 16 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Gerald Cash KCVO, OBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling KCMG. **Main Parties:** Progressive Liberal Party (governing), Free National Movement, Bahamas Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1982. **Independence:** 1973. **National Day:** 10 July. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of aquamarine, gold, aquamarine, with a black triangle on the hoist.

SOCIAL

Population: 218,000 (1982) increasing by 2.1% pa (1982). 38.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 69 years (1982). Infant mortality 32 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main**

religion: Christianity. **Indicators:** 226.7 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 90%, female 89% (1980). Calorie consumption 112% of requirement (1982). Access to safe drinking water: rural 13%, urban 65% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 157.9 per 1,000 people (1982). 522.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 147.3 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). 230 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 340 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0930-1730 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$900 m (1983), \$3,830 per head (1982). Between 1970-79 GNP per head fell by 4.7% pa. GDP distribution (1981): tourism 25%. **Currency:** 1 Bahamian dollar (Bah.\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents. **Exports:** Bah.\$2.444 m (1982): petroleum and petroleum products, hormones, rum, salt, crawfish. **Imports:** Bah.\$3.051 m (1982): food-stuffs, building material, machinery and vehicles, fuel oil, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** cement, liquors, pharmaceuticals. Banking, insurance and financial services are important economic activities. **Main crops:** citrus fruits and vegetables. **Tourism:** the most important industry, employing 66% of labour force. 1,947,742 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads 1,716 kms. 59,400 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: Bahamas Air. Main airports: Nassau, Freeport. Main seaports: Nassau, Freeport, Mathew Town on Inagua Island.

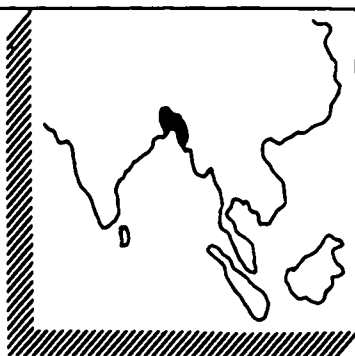
SOCIAL

Population: 92,859,000 (1982) increasing by 2.6% pa (1982). 42.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 48 years (1982). Infant mortality 133 per 1000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Bangla (Bengali). **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** 4,449.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 43%, female 20% (1980). Calorie consumption 84% of requirement (1982). Access to safe drinking water: rural 55%, urban 15% (1982). 8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 4.7 per 1,000 people (1979). 1.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). 0.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 0.4 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730-1400 Saturday to Thursday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$11,100 m (1983), \$140 per head (1982). Between 1970-78 GNP per head rose by 0.8% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 49%, industry 15%, (manufacturing 11%), services 36%. **Currency:** 1 Taka (Tk) (US\$0.038)=100 paisa. **Exports:** Tk 12,000 m (1982): jute and jute products, tea, leather, fish. **Imports:** Tk 47,780 m (1982): machinery, transport equipment, fuels. **Main industries:** jute, cotton, textiles, fertilisers, iron and steel. **Main crops:** jute, rice, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 64,162 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 7,245 kms (1980). 50,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 2,883 kms (1980). Inland waterways 8,000 kms. National airline: Bangladesh Biman. Main airport: Dhaka. Main seaports: Chittagong, Khulna.

Bangladesh

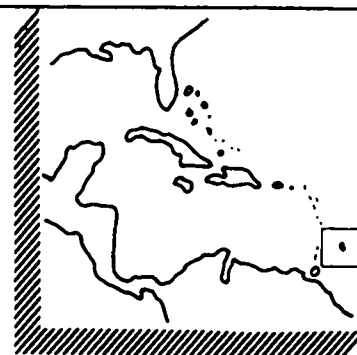


The Peoples Republic of Bangladesh is an Asian state situated between latitudes 20° and 26°N and longitudes 88° and 63°E. Mostly an alluvial plain with network of navigable rivers: the eastern arms of the Ganges, Jamuna and Meghna rivers. Their deltas, with many islands, form Bangladesh's coastline on 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 monsoon. Temperature range hottest June 25-31°C, coldest January 13-26°C. Rainfall varies from 130-250 cms in SE to 500 cms in Sylhet in NE. **Capital:** Dhaka. Population 3,400,000 (1981). **Other main towns:** Chittagong 1,300,000, Khulna 600,000.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. **Head of State:** President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt-Gen Hussain Muhammad Ershad. **Independence:** 1972. **National Day:** 26 March. **Flag:** Bottle-green with a red disc in the centre.

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:** 431 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and rainy season June to December. January to May humid. Mean annual temperature 26.5°C. Rainfall: 142 cm. **Capital:** Bridgetown. Population 97,565 (1981). **Other main town:** Speightstown.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. House of Assembly with 27 elected members, Senate with 21 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Hugh Springer KCMG, CBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon

H Bernard St John. **Main Parties:** Barbados Labour Party (governing), Democratic Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1981. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 30 November. **Flag:** Three vertical stripes of blue, gold, blue with a black trident in the centre.

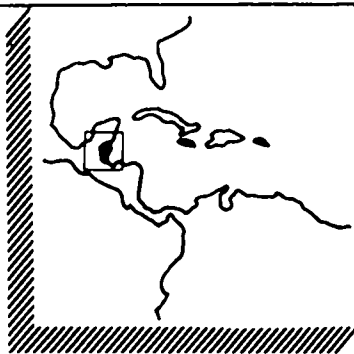
SOCIAL

Population: 258,000 (1982) increasing by 0.4% pa (1982). 26.1% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 72 years (1982). Infant mortality 26 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 114.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 98%, female 98% (1977). Calorie consumption 129% of requirement (1982). Access to safe drinking water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 84.7 per 1,000 people (1980). 541.5 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 267 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). 200.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 100 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0815-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$760 m, \$2,900 per head (1982). Between 1960-82 GNP rose by 4.5% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 7%, industry 20%, services (including tourism) 73%. **Currency:** 1 Bd\$ (US\$0.49)=100 cents. **Exports:** Bds\$ 517.5 m (1982): sugar, molasses, rum. **Imports:** Bds\$ 1,107.4 m (1982): food, live animals. **Main industries:** processed food, sugar, rum. **Main crops:** sugar cane, bananas and vegetables. **Tourism:** the major industry: 352,555 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 1,546 kms. 76,000 motor vehicles in (1980). No railways. National airline: Caribbean Airways (jointly run with other Caribbean countries). Main airport: Grantley Adams (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:** 22,963 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-6. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Heat and humidity tempered by breezes. Prone to severe hurricanes. Mean annual temperature 24°C. Rainfall 247 cms. **Capital:** Belmopan. Population 3,000 (1981). **Other main town:** Belize City 40,000.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. House of Representatives with 18 elected members, Senate with 8 appointed members.

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Dr Minita E Gordon. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Manuel Esquivel. **Main Parties:** United Democratic Party (governing), People's United Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1984. **Independence:** 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.

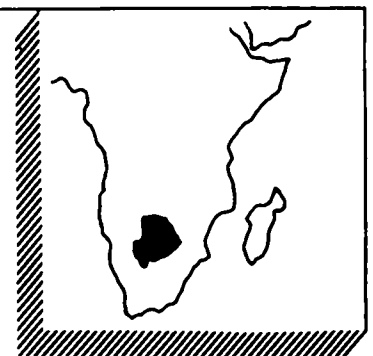
SOCIAL

Population: 152,000 (1982) increasing by 1.9% pa (1982). 21.9% under 15 years of age (most recent estimate). Life expectancy 65 years (1982). Infant mortality 45 per 1,000 live births (1976). **Main languages:** English, Spanish, Creole, Carib, Maya. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 203 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 87% (1979-82). Calorie consumption 133% of requirement (1982). 80% of population with access to safe water (1970). Distribution of daily newspapers 49.3 per 1,000 people (1980). 489.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 43 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). 54.7 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1977). **Government offices open:** Belmopan 0800-1700 Monday to Thursday, Friday 0800-1630. Rest of country 0800-1600 Monday to Friday, 0800-1230 Saturday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$170 m (1983), \$1,080 per head (1982). Between 1960-1980 GNP rose by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 23%, industry 19%, services 57%. **Currency:** 1\$BZ (US\$0.50)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$BZ 119.6 m (1982): sugar, citrus fruits, timber, bananas. **Imports:** \$BZ 262.9 m (1982): food, machinery, manufactures. **Main crops:** sugar, citrus fruit. **Tourism:** 61,400 arrivals, earnings of \$BZ 15.2 m (1980). **Transport:** Roads 2,576 kms (1980). No railways. Main airlines: Belize Airways, Maya Airways. Main airport: Belize. 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 Motwane rivers; W of ridge is Kalahari desert. **Land area:** 600,372 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Neighbouring countries:** South Africa to S, Zimbabwe to N, Namibia to W. **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. Rainfall: varies

from 69 cms in Gaborone to 20 cms in Kalahari Desert. **Capital:** Gaborone. Population 59,657 (1982). **Other main towns:** Francistown 32,000 (1980), Selebi-Phikwe 29,000 (1980).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 32 elected and 4 nominated members. A House of Chiefs advises the President on traditional matters. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr The Hon Quett Masire. **Main Parties:** Botswana Democratic Party (governing), Botswana National Front, Botswana People's Party. **General and presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1984. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 30 September. **Flag:** Light blue with a horizontal black stripe edged in white across the centre.

SOCIAL

Population: 998,000 (1982) increasing by 4.3% pa (1982). 50.1% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 61 years (1982). Infant mortality 79.9 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Setswana. **Official languages:** English, Setswana. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 345.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 30%, female 35% (1977). Calorie consumption 85% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 39%, urban 95% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 21 per 1,000 people (1979). 75 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 15 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). 3.1 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730-1630 Monday to Friday, Saturday 0730-1230.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$780 m (1983), \$900 per head (1982). Between 1960-80 GNP per head rose by 9.2% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 12%, industry 43%, services 47%. **Currency:** 1 Pula (US\$0.55)=100 thebe. **Exports:** P442.3 m (1982): diamonds, beef, copper-nickel matte. **Imports:** P644.4 m (1982): agricultural machinery, food, beverages, tobacco. **Main industries:** mining, meat processing. **Main crops:** sorghum, maize, millet, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 97,260 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 8,027 kms. Railways 714 kms of the Zimbabwe-Capetown line. Also 2 government branches at Morupule coal mine and at Selebi-Phikwe copper and nickel mine. National airline: Air Botswana. Main airports: Francistown, Gaborone.

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:** 244,046 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 80 cms to 100 cms. **Capital:** London. Population 6,700,000 (1982). **Other main towns:** Birmingham 1,017,300 (1982), Glasgow 762,228 (1981), Leeds 716,100 (1981) Edinburgh 419,187 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Parliament comprises House of Commons with 646 elected members, House of Lords with 1,196 hereditary and life members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher. **Main Parties:** Conservative (governing), Labour, Liberal, Social Democratic. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1983. **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.

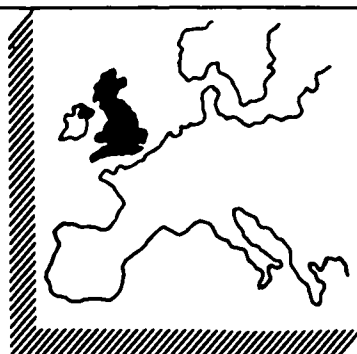
SOCIAL

Population: 56,280,000 (most recent estimate) increasing by 0.1% pa (1982). 20% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 74 years (1982). Infant mortality 11 per 1000 live births (1982). **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. **Indicators:** 114 people per hospital bed (1977). Adult literacy 99% (1950). Calorie consumption 132% of requirement (1981). 99% of population with access to safe water (1978). Distribution of daily newspapers 450 per 1,000 people (1979). 940 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 327 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 495 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). 281 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** normally 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$436,776 m (1983), \$9,660 per head (1982). Between 1970-79 GNP per head rose by 1.9% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.36% of GNP (1983). GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 2%, industry 33% (manufacturing 19%), services 65%. **Currency:** 1 pound sterling (£) (US\$0.89)=100 new pence. **Exports:** £55,538.4 m (1982): machinery and transport equipment, chemical fuels, textiles. **Imports:** £56,940.2 m (1982): industrial materials, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food, beverages, tobacco. **Main industries:** steel, aluminium, refining (copper, lead), coal-mining, man-made fabrics, newsprint, cigarettes. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, rye, oats. **Tourism:** 12.5 m arrivals (1979). **Transport:** Roads 365,567 kms (1981). 19.77 m motor vehicles (1982). Railways 18,240 kms (1982). 1,147 kms of inland waterways (1981). National airline: British Airways. Main airports: Heathrow, Gatwick (London), Ringway (Manchester), Glasgow, Prestwick (Glasgow international),

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

Aberdeen, Birmingham, Edinburgh. Main seaports: London, Milford Haven, Tees and Hartlepool, Southampton, Forth, Grimsby.

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.

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 (Jersey: HE Admiral Sir William Pillar GBE, KCB; Guernsey: HE Air Chief Marshall Sir Peter Le Cheminant GBE, KCB, DFC) 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 (Guernsey).

SOCIAL

Population: Jersey 76,051 (1981), Guernsey 53,313 (1981), remainder 2,604 (1975). **Main languages:** English, French patois. **Official languages:** English, French.

ECONOMIC

Exports: potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, fern, cattle. **Imports:** food, beverages, tobacco, manufactured goods, fuel, chemicals. **Main industries:** tourism, financial services. **Transport:** sea links are inter-island and with mainland Britain and France. No railways. Air services to mainland Britain, Irish Republic, France, Netherlands. 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 19,944 (1981). **Other main towns:** Ramsey, Peel, Castletown.

POLITICAL

Lieutenant Governor HE Rear Admiral Sir Nigel Cecil KBE, CB, representing HM Queen Elizabeth II, presides over legislature the Court of Tynwald, and is advised by an Executive Council which includes 7 Tynwald members. Tynwald comprises House of Keys, one of world's oldest legislative assemblies, with 24 elected members, and Legislative Council with 10 members, 8 selected by House of

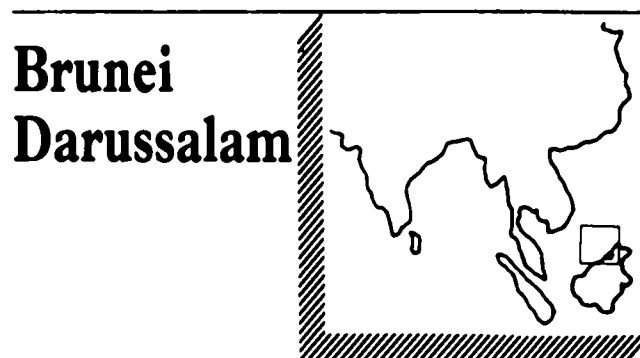
Keys. The Isle of Man is free to levy own rates and taxes, and has a special relationship with the EEC. **Flag:** 3 legs in white and gold armed, conjoined on a red ground.

SOCIAL

Population: 64,679 (1981). **Main language:** English. **Official languages:** English, Manx.

ECONOMIC

Main industries: financial services, manufacturing, tourism. **Transport:** roads 800 kms. Small local railways. Sea links to other parts of British Isles. Airport: Ronaldsway.



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 23°–35.8°C. Annual rainfall varies from 254 cms on coast, to over 508 cms in interior. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan. Population 49,902 (1981). **Other main towns:** Tutong 43,000, Seria, Kuala Belait, Bangar.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Sultanate. Legislative Council comprises 20 members and a Speaker nominated by the Sultan. **Head of State and Government:** His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah. **Government:** The Sultan presides over Council of Ministers. **Independence:** 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: 250,000 (most recent estimate) increasing by 5.6% pa. 35% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 62 years (1970). Infant mortality 23 per 1,000 live births (1977). **Main languages:** Malay, Chinese, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam (official), Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism. **Indicators:** 349 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 75%, female 50% (1977). 171.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 128.7 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982).

186.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 77 tele-phones per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0745-1630 Monday to Thursday and Saturday.

ECONOMIC

GNP \$4,390m (1982), \$17,060 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 7.5% pa. GDP distribution (1980): agriculture 1%, industry 71%, services 29%. **Currency:** 1 Brunei dollar B\$ (US\$0.45)=100 sen (cents). **Exports:** B\$8,591.7 m (1981): crude oil, liquefied natural gas. **Imports:** B\$1,264.7 m (1981): machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food and live animals, chemicals. **Main industries:** crude oil production, gas liquefying and distilling. **Main crops:** rice, sweet potatoes, cassava. **Tourism:** 4,624 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 1,423 kms (1979). 50,570 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 19 kms (1981) operated by Brunei Shell Petroleum Co Ltd. National Airline: Royal Brunei Airlines. Main airport: Bandar Seri Begawan. Main seaport: Muara.



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, 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-Arcadian 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	
Dawson and Mayo	winter/summer	GMT -9/-8
Yukon	winter/summer	-8/-8
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	-3/-2

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 717,978 (1981). **Other main towns:** Toronto 2,998,947, Montreal 2,828,349, Vancouver 1,268,183, Edmonton 657,057, Winnipeg 584,842, Quebec 576,075.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Federal state consists of 10 Provinces and 2 Territories. Federal Parliament has House of Commons with 282 elected members, Senate with 104 nominated members. Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Madame Jeanne Sauvé. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Brian Mulroney. **Main Parties:** Progressive Conservative (governing), Liberal, New Democratic. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1984. **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. **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

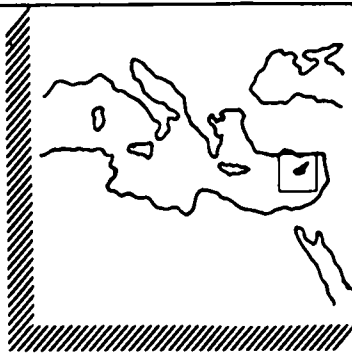
SOCIAL

Population: 25,127,900 (1984) increasing by 1.2% pa (1982). 23% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 75 years (1982). Infant mortality 10 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official languages:** English, French. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 108 people per hospital bed (1975). Adult literacy male 99%, female 99% (1980). Calorie consumption 126% of requirement (1982). 98% of population with access to safe water (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 241 per 1,000 people (1982). 1,100 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 670 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). 467 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). 417 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$483,686 m (1983), \$11,320 per head (1982). Between 1960-82 GNP per head rose by 3.1% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.47% of GNP (1983). GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 4%, industry 29% (manufacturing 16%), services 67%. **Currency:** 1C\$ (US\$0.75)=100 cents. **Exports:** C\$81,828.7 m (1982): motor vehicles, lumber, newsprint, industrial machinery, fertilisers, iron ore, copper, nickel. **Imports:** C\$67,926.1 m (1982): fruit and vegetables; coffee, meat. **Main industries:** mining (lead, iron ore, zinc, silver, copper, tungsten, coal) crude petroleum and natural gas, rubber and plastic processing, clothing, paper, electrical products. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, corn, oats. **Tourism:** 34.4 m arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 928,258 kms (1982). 14.2 m motor vehicles (1982). Railways 66,371.5 kms (1982). 7,910 kms of inland waterways including St Lawrence River and Mackenzie River. National airlines: Air Canada, Canadian Pacific Airlines. Main airports: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Gander, Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary. Main seaports and river system ports: Vancouver, Sept-Iles and Thunder Bay (Ontario), Port Cartier (in Quebec 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 161,000 (1982). **Other main towns:** Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca.

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 and since June 1975 the N part of the island has been under the 'de facto' control of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" (later renamed "Kibris") for which a formal constitution was promulgated. In November 1983 the 'Turkish Federated State' unilaterally declared itself independent. However, the Republic of Cyprus under the 1960 Constitution, 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 Mr Spyros Kyprianou (Democratic Party). **Main Greek-Cypriot Parties:** AKEL (communist), Democratic Rally, Democratic Party, EDEK (socialist). **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1981. **Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1983. **Independence:** 1960. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** White with a copper-coloured outline of the island with 2 green olive branches beneath.

SOCIAL

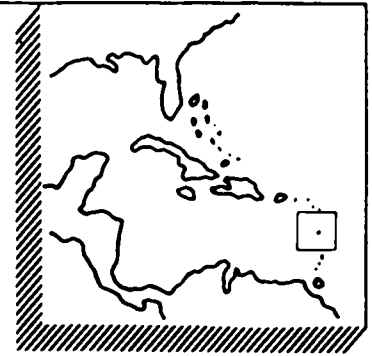
Population: 653,400 (1983) increasing by 0.4% pa (1982). 25% under 15 years of age (1983). Infant mortality 20 per 1,000 live births (1982). Life expectancy 74 years (1982). **Main and official languages:** Greek, Turkish. **Main religions:** Christianity (Greek Orthodox), Islam. **Indicators:** 185.8 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult

literacy: male 88%, female 64% (1975). Calorie consumption 127% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 96%, urban 94% (1975). 497.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 107.5 per 1,000 people (1979). 200 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). 238 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). 160 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** summer (June-August) 0730-1330 Monday to Saturday; winter (September-May) 0800-1400 Monday to Friday, Saturday 0730-1300.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$2,140 m (1983), \$3,840 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 4.6% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 10%, services 51% (manufacturing 17%) industry 39%. **Currency:** 1 £C (US\$0.65) = 100 mils. (Turkish lira also used). **Exports:** £C263.8 m (1982): grapefruit and other citrus fruits, grapes. **Imports:** £C557.5 m (1982): meat, dairy products, machinery, transport equipment, oil products. **Main industries:** foodstuffs, textiles, tobacco, wine, asbestos. **Main crops:** citrus fruits, potatoes, vegetables. **Tourism:** 736,800 arrivals (1984). (Greek-Cypriot controlled area). **Transport:** Roads 10,943 kms (1982). No railways. 136,000 motor vehicles (1982). National airline: Cyprus Airways. Main airport: Larnaca. 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 1439.8 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 20,000 (1981 estimate). **Other main towns:** Portsmouth 2,000. Grand Bay.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with unicameral legislature: House of Assembly with 21 elected and 9 nominated members and 1 official member. **Head of State:** President HE The Hon Aurelius Marie. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Miss Eugenia Charles. **Main Parties:** Dominica Freedom Party (governing), Dominica Democratic Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1980. **Independence:** 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 yellow stars.

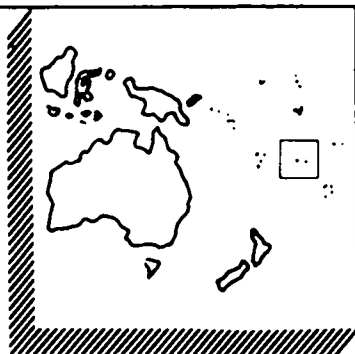
SOCIAL

Population: 80,000 (1982) increasing by 1.1% pa (1982). 49.1% under 15 years of age (1970). Life expectancy 74 years (1982). Infant mortality 20 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main language:** French patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 140.6 people per hospital bed (1983). Adult literacy male 58%, female 61% (1977). Calorie consumption 96% of requirement (1982). 448.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 31.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0800-1700 Mondays; 0800-1600 Tuesday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$60 m, \$710 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 3.4% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 40%, industry 12%, services 48%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$ 61.5 m (1982): bananas, coconut oil, citrus fruits, pumice. **Imports:** EC\$ 128.1 m (1982): food (including dairy produce), chemicals. **Main industries:** edible oil, timber, copra. **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, limes. **Tourism:** 10,419 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 751.8 kms. 5,717 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: Dominica Air Transport (inter-island service). Main airport: Melville Hall (Roseau). Main seaport: Roseau.

Fiji



Comprises about 800 islands (100 inhabited) in S Pacific Ocean. Between latitudes 15°-22°S and longitudes 174°E-177°W. Largest islands Viti Levu, Vanua Levu. Main island groups Lomaiviti, Lau and the Yasawas. Mostly of volcanic origin, steep with sharp peaks and crags, well-wooded in parts. Conspicuous flat areas around many of the rivers. **Nearest islands:** Western Samoa to NE, Tonga to SE, New Zealand to S, Vanuatu to W. **Land area:** 18,272 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+12. **Climate:** Tropical. November-April wet. High temperatures all year: temperature range 20°C August-30°C March. Frequent tropical cyclones, storms or hurricanes. Rainfall range 177.8-382 cms, well distributed throughout year. **Capital:** Suva, on Viti Levu. Population 118,000 (1976). **Other main town:** Lautoka, also on Viti Levu 29,000 (1976).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. House of Representatives with 52 elected members, Senate with 22 nominated members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by

Governor-General HE Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau KCVO, KBE, CMG, DSO, ED. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara GCMG, KBE. **Main Parties:** Alliance Party (governing), National Federation Party, Western United Front, Fijian Nationalist Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1982. **Independence:** 1970. **National Day:** nearest Monday to 10 October. **Flag:** Light blue with the Union Flag on a canton in the upper hoist, and in the fly Fiji's national shield.

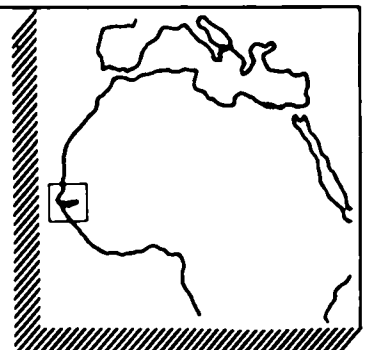
SOCIAL

Population: 658,000 (1982) increasing by 2% pa (1982). 35.6% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 68 years (1982). Infant mortality 34 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Fijian, Hindi. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 380.2 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 71%, female 57% (1977). Calorie consumption 131% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 62%, urban 83% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 87 per 1,000 people (1979). 473.2 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 39 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 73.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0800-1630 Monday to Thursday; 0800-1600 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,140m (1983), \$1,950 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 2% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 25%, industry 20% (manufacturing 12%), services 54%. **Currency:** 1\$F(US\$0.86)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$F266.5 m (1982): sugar, coconut oil, gold. **Imports:** \$F475.7 m (1982): food, machinery, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** sugar, coconut-oil refining, passion-fruit processing. **Main crops:** sugar cane, coconut, rice, bananas. **Tourism:** 203,636 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 4,295 kms (1982). 52,338 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 650 kms. Fiji's only railway, linking Tavua to Sigatoka on Viti Levu, is privately owned by Fiji Sugar Corporation. National airlines: Air Pacific (jointly owned with 7 other Pacific countries and British Airways), Fiji Air (internal). Main airports: Nandi (international), Nausori (for Suva). Main seaports: Suva, Lautoka.

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. Population 41,000 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral Parliament: House of Representatives with 35 elected members and 13 appointed members (8 by President, 5 by Chiefs). **Head of State and Government:** President HE Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara GMRG, GCMG. **Main Parties:** People's Progressive Party (governing), National Convention Party, United Party. **Parliamentary and Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1982. Leader of majority party automatically becomes President. **Independence:** 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 the Senegambia, aiming to integrate their armed forces, economic, monetary and communication systems and to co-ordinate their foreign policies. Each country, however, retains its sovereignty and independence.

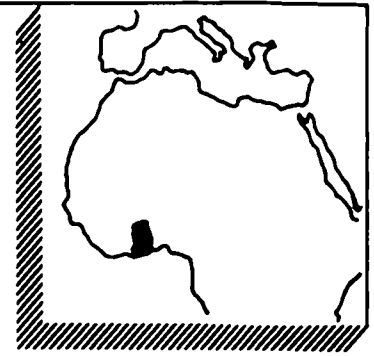
SOCIAL

Population: 682,000 (1982) increasing by 3.2% pa (1982). 44.5% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 36 years (1982). Infant mortality 194 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Mandinka, Woloff, Fula, Jola. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 860 people per hospital bed (1978). Adult literacy male 9%, female 3% (1977). Calorie consumption 88% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 3%, urban 97% (1970). 99.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 12 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 5.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). **Government offices open:** 0800-1500 Monday to Thursday; 0800-1300 Fridays and Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$200 m (1983), \$360 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 0.4% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 58%, industry 2%, services 40%. **Currency:** 1 dalasi (D) (US\$0.22)=100 butut. **Exports:** D86.0 m (1982): groundnuts, palm kernels, dried and smoked fish. **Imports:** D218.9 m (1982): petroleum products, vehicles and machinery. **Main industry:** peanut processing. **Main crops:** groundnuts, cotton, rice. **Tourism:** 24,800 arrivals (1983-4). **Transport:** Roads 3,083 kms (1981). 8,950 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: 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. Rainfall varies from 110 cms in N to 215 cms in SW. **Capital:** Accra. Population 1.4 m (1984). **Other main towns:** Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Tamale.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. **Head of State and Government:** HE Flight-Lieut. J J Rawlings, Chairman of Provisional National Defence Council ruling as overall administrative organ of the state from 31 December 1981. Parliament has been dissolved, political parties banned and the Constitution suspended. **Independence:** 1957. **National Day:** 6 March. **Flag:** Red, gold, green horizontals, a black star in the centre.

SOCIAL

Population: 12,169,000 (1982) increasing by 2.9% pa (1982). 47% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 55 years (1982). Infant mortality 86 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Akan, Ga, Mole-Dagbeni, Hausa, Ewe. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, African religions. **Indicators:** 660.1 people per hospital bed (1978). Adult literacy male 59%, female 37% (1980). Calorie consumption 88% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 14%, urban 86% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 30.5 per 1,000 people (1980). 162.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 5.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 5.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$4,270 m, \$360 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 4% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 51%, industry 8% (manufacturing 5%), services 41%. **Currency:** 1 cedi (US\$0.02)=100 pesewa. **Exports:** \$766.4 m (1981): cocoa, timber-logs, gold, diamonds, bauxite. **Imports:** \$748.7 m (1981): manufactured goods, transport equipment, fuel, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** mining, timber, processing of agricultural products. **Main crops:** cocoa, cotton, tobacco, maize, rice, groundnuts,

yams. **Tourism:** 48,000 arrivals (1979). **Transport:** Roads 33,000 kms (1980). 114,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 953 kms (1980). National airline: Ghana Airways. Main airport: Kotoka (Accra). Main seaports: Tema, Takoradi.

Grenada



Most southerly of Windward Islands in eastern Caribbean Sea on latitude 62°W and longitude 10°N. 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 23°C. Rainfall range: 127 cms on coast to 500 cms in mountainous interior. **Capital:** St George's. Population 7,500 (1980). **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 GCMG, OBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Herbert Blaize. **Main Parties:** New National Party (governing), Grenada Democratic Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly last held December 1984. **Independence:** 1974. **National Day:** 7 February. **Flag:** Divided into 4 triangles of yellow top and bottom, and green hoist and fly, in the centre a red disc bearing a gold star, along the top and bottom edge red stripes each bearing 3 gold stars; on the green triangle near the hoist a pod of nutmeg.

SOCIAL

Population: 113,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 1.5% pa (1982). 35.5 under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 69 years (1979). Infant mortality 15.4 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 149 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 77%, female 76% (1977). Calorie consumption 86% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 77%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 28 per 1,000 people (1979). 318.2 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 52 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Thursday, 0800-1700 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$90m, \$760 per head (1980). Between 1970-79 GNP per head fell by 1.3% pa. GDP distribution (1981):

agriculture 31%, industry 11%, services 59%. **Currency:** 1 EC\$ (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$50.2m (1981): cocoa, nutmegs, bananas, fish. **Imports:** EC\$ 146.7m (1981): food, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. **Main crops:** bananas, cocoa, nutmegs, yams, cassava, vegetables. **Tourism:** 102,668 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 966 kms. 6,676 motor vehicles (1979). No railways. National Airline: Caribbean Airways (run jointly with other Caribbean countries). Main airports: Point Salines, Pearls. 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, Kaieteur Falls has a drop of 277 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 SE savannah. Temperature range 21°-32°C. Rainfall 200-250 cms on coast, 150-180 cms in SE. Rainy season May-August and December-January. **Capital:** Georgetown. Population 188,000 (1983). **Other main town:** New Amsterdam.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Co-operative Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: National Assembly with 65 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE The Hon Forbes Burnham OE, SC. **Main Parties:** People's National Congress (governing), People's Progressive Party, United Force. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1980. Leader of party obtaining majority of seats in general election becomes President. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 23 February. **Flag:** Green with a yellow triangle based on the hoist, edged in white, charged with a red triangle edged in black.

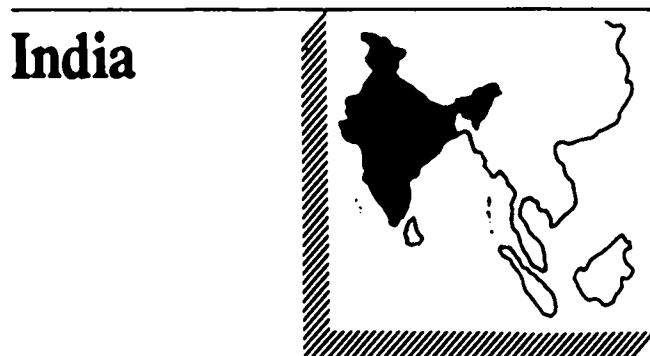
SOCIAL

Population: 798,000 (1982) increasing by 1.0% pa (1982). 38.7% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 68 years (1982). Infant mortality 41 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** English, Creole, Hindi, Urdu, Amerindian languages. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 198.9 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 96%, female 93% (1980). Calorie consumption 122% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 75%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 85 per 1,000 people (1980). 382.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 36 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 35.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices**

open: 0800-1600 Monday to Friday, 0800-1200 Saturday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$520m, \$670 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 0.8%. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 21%, industry 25%, services 46%. **Currency:** 1 G\$ (US\$0.24) = 100 cents. **Exports:** G\$775.5m (1982): sugar, bauxite, rice, timber, gold, rum. **Imports:** G\$ 840.4m (1982): wheatflour, milk, splitpeas, textiles, fuel and machinery. **Main industries:** mining, sugar and rice milling, electricity. **Main crops:** sugar cane, rice, coconut, peas, groundnuts. **Transport:** Roads 8,870 kms. Railways 140 kms. National airline: Guyana Airways. Main Airport: Timheri (Georgetown). Main seaports: Georgetown, New Amsterdam.



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 1079.5 cms at Cherrapunji in Assam (NE). **Capital:** New Delhi. Population 6,200,000 (1981). **Other main towns:** Calcutta 3,300,000, Greater Bombay 8,200,000, Madras 3,200,000, Bangalore 2,600,000, Hyderabad 2,100,000 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Federal Republic with 23 states and 8 union territories. Central Parliament comprises the Council of the People, Lok Sabha, with 542 elected 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 Giani Zail Singh. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Rajiv Gandhi. **Main Parties** Congress (I) (governing), Telugu Desam, Communist Party of India (Marxist), All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Janata Communist Party of India. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1984. **Independence:** 1947. **National Day:** Republic Day, 26 January. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes

of saffron, white and green with the wheel of Asoka in the centre in blue.

SOCIAL

Population: 716,985,000 (1982) increasing by 2.2% pa (1982). 39.3% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 55 years (1982). Infant mortality 94 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Sanskrit, Sindhi. (English widely used as lingua franca). **Official language:** Hindi. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity. **Indicators:** 1,311 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 55%, female 29% (1981). Calorie consumption 86% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 20%, urban 83% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 19.4 per 1,000 people (1979). 43.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 3 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 1.1 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 3.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** hours vary; 0900-1700 Monday to Saturday usual; closed second Saturday of month.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$182,510m (1983), \$260 per head (1982). Between 1970-80 GNP per head rose by 1.6%. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 33%, industry 26% (manufacturing 16%), services 41%. **Currency:** 1 Indian Rupee (R) (US\$0.07) = 100 paisa. **Exports:** R77,962m (1981/82): tea, tobacco, iron ore, iron and steel, vegetable oils, leather and leather manufactures, cotton and clothing, handicrafts. **Imports:** R135,887m (1981/82): food, cereals, fuels, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** textiles, cement, iron and steel, jute goods. **Main crops:** rice, sorghum, millet, peas, beans. **Tourism:** 1.3m arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 1,534,000 kms (1980). 4,106,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 59,658 kms (1980). 8,000 kms of inland waterways (1982). 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, Madras, Cochin.



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 671,000 (1980). **Other main towns:** Montego Bay 55,000, Spanish Town 48,000 (1980).

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 The Most Hon Sir Florizel Glasspole ON, GCMG, CD. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Edward Seaga. **Main Parties:** Jamaica Labour Party (governing), People's National Party. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held December 1983. **Independence:** 1962. **National Day:** First Monday in August. **Flag:** A yellow diagonal cross dividing triangles of green top and bottom, and black, hoist and fly.

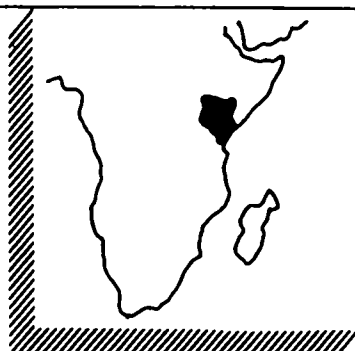
SOCIAL

Population: 2,217,000 (1982) increasing by 1.5% pa (1982). 39.3% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 72.5 years (1982). Infant mortality 10.0 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** English, Spanish. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 263 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 90%, female 93% (1980). Calorie consumption 119% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 79%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 59.6 per 1,000 people (1979). 331.0 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 56.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 76.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 65 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0830–1700 Monday to Thursday, 0830–1600 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$3,030m, \$1,330 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head fell by 3.2% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 7%, industry 32% (manufacturing 16%), services 61%. **Currency:** 1 J\$(US\$0.19) = 100 cents. **Exports:** J\$1,265m (1982): bauxite, alumina, sugar, chemicals. **Imports:** J\$2,444m (1982): crude oil and oil products, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fertilisers. **Main industries:** mining and metal refining (bauxite, gypsum, alumina), fertilisers, rum, diesel and fuel oils. **Main crops:** sugar cane, bananas, cocoa, coffee. **Tourism:** 830,000 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 16,435 kms. Railways 325 kms. National airline: Air Jamaica. Main airports: Norman Manley (Kingston), Donald Sangster (Montego Bay). Main seaports: Kingston, Montego Bay, Port Antonio.

Kenya



E African state with Indian Ocean coastline. On equator between latitudes 4°N and 6°S and longitudes 34° and

43°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. Between 2,000–3,300 m is mostly forested. **Neighbouring countries:** Ethiopia to N, Somalia to NE, Tanzania to S, Uganda to W. **Land area:** 582,646 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Tropical. Hot and humid on coast, temperate inland, very dry in N. Temperature range affected by altitude: 11°C–27°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 1,334,000 (1982). **Other main towns:** Mombasa 504,000 (1982), Kisumu 169,000 (1982), Nakuru 93,000 (1979).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: National Assembly of 172 members, 158 elected, 12 nominated by President, the Speaker and the Attorney-General. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Daniel arap Moi CGH. **Party:** Kenya African National Union. One-party state. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held September 1983. Leader of ruling party automatically becomes President. **Independence:** 1963. **National Day:** 12 December. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of black, red, green, with the red edged in white, bearing in the centre an African shield in red with black and white markings, and two crossed spears behind it.

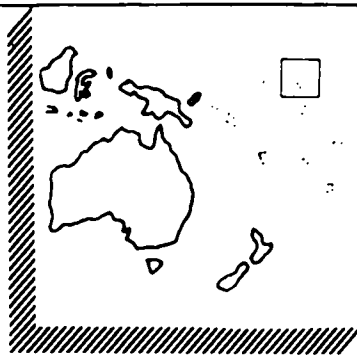
SOCIAL

Population: 18,115,000 (1982) increasing by 4% pa (1982). 50.4% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 57 years (1982). Infant mortality 77.0 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya. **Official languages:** Kiswahili, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 770 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 60%, female 35% (1980). Calorie consumption 88% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 4%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 9.7 per 1,000 people (1979). 32.4 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 3.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 6.9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 11.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,710m (1983), \$390 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 0.6% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 33%, industry 22%, (manufacturing 13%), services 45%. **Currency:** 1 Kenya pound = 20 shillings (1 K shilling = US\$0.06) = 100 cents. **Exports:** K£532.4m (1981): tea, sisal, petroleum products. **Imports:** K£955.9m (1981): fuel, machinery, textiles. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, beer brewing, timber, cement. **Main crops:** coffee, tea, maize, wheat, rice. **Tourism:** 352,300 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 50,091 kms. 290,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 2,654 kms. 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, Tuvalu to SE, Marshall Islands (US trusteeship) to NW. **Land area:** 886 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 102 cms near equator and 305 cms in extreme N and S. **Capital:** Bairiki, on Tarawa. Population 18,000 (1979).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: House of Assembly with 36 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President The Hon Mr Ieremia T Tabai GCMG. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held January 1983. No formal parties. **Independence:** 1979. **National Day:** 12 July. **Flag:** Red, with blue and white wavy lines in base, and in the centre a gold rising sun and a flying frigate bird.

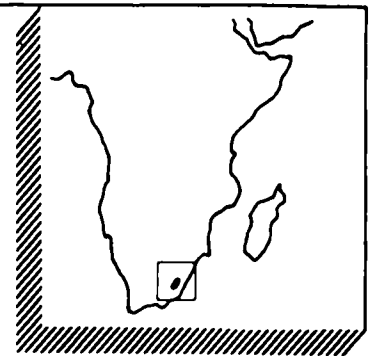
SOCIAL

Population: 60,000 (most recent estimate) increasing by 1.5% pa (1982). 44.1% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 52 years (1982). Infant mortality 87 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main and official languages:** English, Kiribati. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 153 people per hospital bed (1977). Adult literacy rate 90% (1980). 203 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 6.9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1976). 113.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800–1615 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$50m, \$770 per head (1980). Between 1970–78 GNP rose by 4.4% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 19%, industry 54%, services 27%. **Currency:** Australian dollars in use. 1A\$ (US\$0.81)=100 cents. Exports A\$2.0m (1982): copra and fish. **Imports:** A\$17.0m (1982): food (rice, flour), tobacco, manufactured articles. **Main industry:** fishing. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, breadfruit. **Transport:** Roads 640 kms. No railways. National airline: Air Tuarua. Main airport: Bairiki, on Tarawa. Main seaports: Betio Islet (Tarawa), Banaba.

Lesotho



The Kingdom of Lesotho is a mountainous, landlocked African state, wholly surrounded by South Africa, lying between latitudes 29°–31°S and longitudes 27°–30°E. Lowlands in W and S are 1,500–1,820m above sea-level, the remaining highlands 2,000–2,730m above sea level. Maluti Mountains and the Drakensberg range are the two main mountain ranges: highest point Thabana Ntlenyana 3,465.5m. **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 60,000 (1980). Other main towns: Mochale's Hoek, Leribe (Hlotse), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, each 8,000.

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 Moshoeshoe II. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Dr Leabua Jonathan. **Main Parties:** Basotho National Party (governing), Basotho Congress Party, Marema Tlou Freedom Party. **Elections:** last held January 1970. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 4 October. **Flag:** Blue with white Basotho hat, in the hoist two vertical stripes of green and red.

SOCIAL

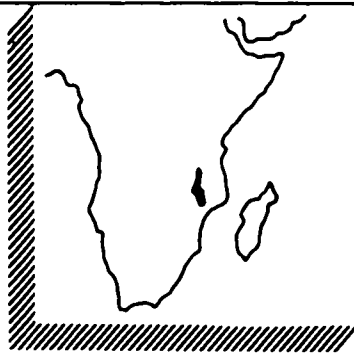
Population: 1,440,000 (1982) increasing by 2.3% pa (1982). 41.3% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 53 years (1982). Infant mortality 94 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Sesotho, English. **Official languages:** Sesotho, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 487.1 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 55%, female 81% (1980). Calorie consumption 111% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 14%, urban 65% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 1 per 1,000 people (1978). 26.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 3.2 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 3.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0800–1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$630m (1983), \$510 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 6.6% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 23%, industry 22%, (manufacturing 6%), services 55%. **Currency:** 1 Loti (plural 'Maloti') (US\$0.50) = 100 Lisente. **Exports:** M38m

(1982): wool, mohair, diamonds. **Imports:** M541m (1982): maize, transport equipment, machinery. **Main industry:** diamond mining. **Main crops:** wheat, maize, sorghum. **Tourism:** 150,000 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 2,742 kms (1983). 12,778 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 1.61 kms (of South African Railways from Maseru to Marseilles on South African border). National airline: Lesotho National Airways. Main airport: Maseru. About 30 airstrips for light aircraft.

Malawi



Landlocked state in E Africa between latitudes 9° and 17°S and longitudes 30° and 40°E. Four major topographical regions: Lake Malawi, 571.5 kms long and 470m below sea level, and the Great Rift Valley; high tableland between Lake Malawi and Luangwa River 1,372–2,439m; 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, 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 186,800 (1985 estimate). **Other main towns:** Blantyre 355,200 (1985 estimate), Nzuzu 82,700 (1985 estimate).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: National Assembly with 87 elected members and up to 15 members nominated by the President. **Head of State and Government and life President:** H E Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda. **Party:** Malawi Congress Party. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1983. **Independence:** 1964. **National Day:** 6 July. **Flag:** Three equal horizontal stripes of black, red, green with a red rising sun on the black stripe.

SOCIAL

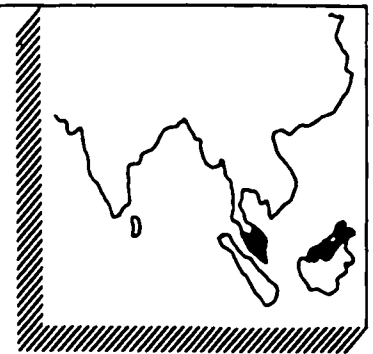
Population: 6,452,000 (1982) increasing by 3% pa (1982). 47% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 44 years (1982). Infant mortality 137 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Chichewa. **Official languages:** Chichewa and English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 743.8 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 48%, female 25% (1980). Calorie consumption 94% of requirement (1982). Access

to safe water: rural 29%, urban 70% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 5.3 per 1,000 people (1979). 45.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 2.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0730–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,310m, \$210 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 1.1% pa. GDP distribution (1979): agriculture 38%, industry 25% (manufacturing 13%), services 37%. **Currency:** 1 Malawi Kwacha (US\$0.62)=100 Tambala. **Exports:** MK269.8m (1982): tobacco, tea, sugar, groundnuts. **Imports:** MK 322.1m (1982): machinery, vehicles, consumer goods. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, cement. **Main crops:** tea, maize, cotton, tobacco. **Tourism:** 47,220 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 10,772 kms (1981). 27,900 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 789 kms. Malawi Railways operate cargo and passenger vessels on Lake Malawi. National airline: Air Malawi. Main airport: 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 Gunong 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 Penang 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; remainder of island is part of Indonesia (Kalimantan), with Philippines across Sulu Sea to NE and Celebes Sea to SE. **Land area:** 329,749 sq kms. **Time:** Peninsular Malaysia GMT+7½, Sabah and Sarawak GMT+8. **Climate:** Tropical with SW and NE monsoons. Sarawak, NE monsoons 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:** 1,000,000 with Petal-

ling Jaya (1981). **Other main towns:** Johore Bahru, Alor Star, Ipoh, Shah Alam, George Town.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy, in a Federation comprising the 11 states of Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak, 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, Sarawak and Sabah. **Federal Parliament:** Dewan Rakyat, House of Representatives with 176 elected members and Dewan Negara, Senate with 58 members, 26 elected by state legislatures, 32 appointed by Monarch. **Head of State:** The Yang di Pertuan Agong VIII Sultan Mahmood Iskander of Johore (1984). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad. **Main Parties:** National Front (governing coalition led by United Malays National Organisation also including Malaysian Chinese Association, Malaysian Indian Congress), Democratic Action Party, Pan-Islamic Malaysian Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1982. **Independence:** 1957. **National Day:** 31 August. **Flag:** Fourteen horizontal stripes of red and white, with a blue quarter bearing a crescent and a star of 14 points, all in gold.

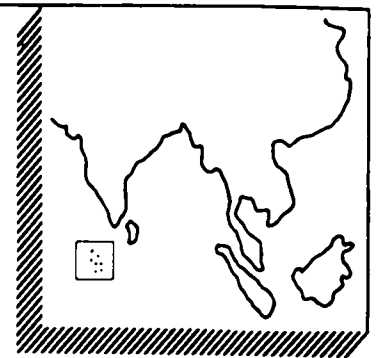
SOCIAL

Population: 14,528,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 2.5% pa (1982). 39.6% under 15 years of age (1980-82). Life expectancy 66.7 years (1982). Infant mortality 29.3 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Bahasa Malaysia, Tamil, Chinese, English. **Official language:** Bahasa Malaysia. **Main religions:** Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism, Christianity. **Indicators:** 301.4 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 79%, female 61% (1980). Calorie consumption 121% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 49%, urban 93% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 132.6 per 1,000 people (1980). 144.2 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 89.7 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 42.8 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 42 telephones per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open:** 0800-1615 Monday to Friday, 0800-1230 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$27,520m (1983), \$1,860 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 4.8% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 23%, industry 30% (manufacturing 18%), services 47%. **Currency:** 1M\$ or Ringgit (US\$0.40)=100 Sen. **Exports:** M\$26,640m (1982): rubber, petroleum and petroleum products, palm oil, pepper, copra. **Imports:** M\$28,276m (1982): food and live animals, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** rubber and palm processing, mining, manufacturing. **Main crops:** rubber, rice, coconuts, pepper. **Tourism:** 2.0m arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 28,034 kms. 965,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 1,313 kms. National airline: Malaysian Airlines System. Main airports: Kuala Lumpur, Penang. Main seaports: Kelang, Penang, Labuan, Pasir Gudang (in Johore).

Maldives



A group of some 1,200 islands lying between 2° 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 E, India to N. **Climate:** Tropical. Temperature range 25-29°C. Rainfall heaviest during monsoon season in June-August. **Capital:** Malé. Population 34,000 (1982).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. People's Council (Majlis) with 48 members, 40 elected, 8 appointed by President. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. **General elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1978; elections planned for early 1985. No formalised party system. **Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held September 1983. **Independence:** 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

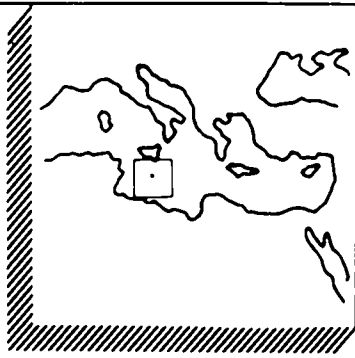
Population: 163,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 3% pa (1982). 45% under 15 years of age (1977). Life expectancy 47 years (1977). Infant mortality 88 per 1,000 live births (1977). **Main language:** Divehi. English used as a second language. **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** 1,580 people per hospital bed (1982). Adult literacy 82% (1980). Calorie consumption 97% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 5%, urban 54% (1977). 7.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 59.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 7.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0900-1300 Monday to Thursday and Sundays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$70m, \$470 per head (1982). Between 1970-79 GNP per head fell by 0.7%. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 30%, industry 16%, services (including tourism) 54%. **Currency:** 1 Maldivian Rupee MvR(US\$0.25)=100 laris. **Exports:** \$8.6m (1981) fresh and dried fish, shells, coconut. **Imports:** \$27.8m (1981): rice, ships and boats, petroleum products, chemicals. **Main industries:** fishing, shipping, coconut processing, agriculture. **Main crops:** coconut, millet, sorghum, maize. **Tourism:** Rapidly expanding industry; 48,500 visitors (1981). **Transport:** No roads or railways; island-to-island transport by boat.

National airline: Maldives International Airline. Main airport: Hulule Island.

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 14,096 (1979). **Other main towns:** Sliema 20,123, Birkirkara 16,320, Qormi 15,301 (all on Malta).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. Unicameral legislature: House of Representatives with 65 elected members. **Head of State:** President HE Miss Agatha Barbara. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici. **Main Parties:** Malta Labour Party (governing), Nationalist Party, Progressive Constitutional Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1981. **Independence:** 1964. **National Day:** 31 March. **Flag:** Vertically white and red with a representation of the George Cross medal in the canton.

SOCIAL

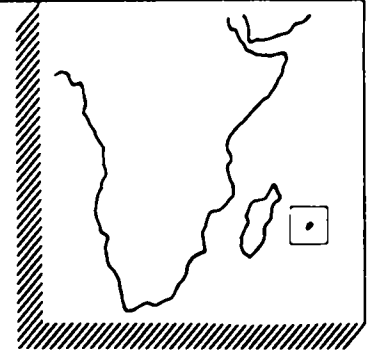
Population: 360,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 0.8% pa (1982). 26.2% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 72.1 years. Infant mortality 13.9 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official languages:** Maltese, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 79 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy 90% (1970). Calorie consumption 115% of requirement (1982). 72.2% of population with access to safe water (1960). 371.3 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 206 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 191 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 245.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open** 0745-1715 Monday to Friday; June to September 0730-1330 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,210m (1983), \$3,800 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 8.9% pa. GDP distribution (1979): agriculture 4%, industry 86%, (manufacturing 34%), services 10%. **Currency:** 1 Maltese lira (US\$0.49)=1000 mils. **Exports:** ML169m (1982): manufactured goods, beverages, tobacco, cut flowers, textiles. **Imports:** ML325m (1982): foodstuffs, fuel, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** stone quarrying,

textiles. **Main crops:** potatoes, wheat, tomatoes. **Tourism:** 705,710 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 1,225 kms. 110,502 motor vehicles (1982). 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, Reunion (part of French Union). **Land area:** 1,865 sq kms. **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 coast to 508 cms on central plateau. Within hurricane belt. **Capital:** Port Louis. Population 149,000 (1982). Other main towns: Beau-Bassin-Rose Hill 87,682, Quatre Bornes 56,491, Vascoas-Phoenix 55,512.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral Legislative Assembly of 70 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Dr The Rt Hon Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Aneerood Jugnauth QC. **Main Parties:** Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (governing coalition with Parti Mauricien Social Democrat), Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held August 1983. **Independence:** 1968. **National Day:** 12 March. **Flag:** Four equal horizontal stripes of red, blue, yellow and green.

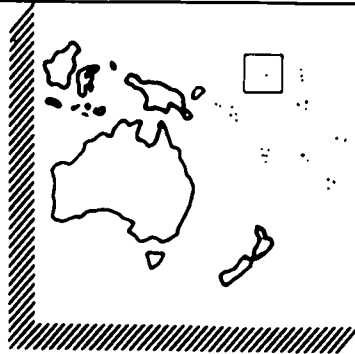
SOCIAL

Population: 985,000 (1982) increasing by 1.4% pa (1982). 33.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 67 years (1982). Infant mortality 32 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Creole, French. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 282.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 86%, female 72% (1980). Calorie consumption 125% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 22%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 78.6 per 1,000 people (1980). 205.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 80.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 24.4 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 42 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** hours vary; 0830-1600 Monday to Friday for some ministries, other ministries work 0900-1500 Monday to Friday and 0900-1200 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,140m (1983), \$1,240 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 3.4% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 22%, industry 25%, services 41%. **Currency:** 1 Mauritian rupee (US\$0.06)= 100 cents. **Exports:** Rs 3,988.7m (1982): sugar molasses, tea, fish, fish preparations. **Imports:** Rs 5,048.2m (1982): foodstuffs (rice, wheat flour), manufactured goods. **Main crops:** sugar, tea, tobacco, potatoes. **Tourism:** 118,300 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 1,826.5 kms (1981). 52,439 motor vehicles (1982). No railways. National airline: Air Mauritius. Main airport: Plaisance. Main seaport: Port Louis.

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+11½. **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. Unicameral legislature: Parliament with 18 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Hammer DeRoburt GCMG, OBE. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held December 1983. President elected by Parliament. No formalised party system. **Independence:** 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: 8,000 (most recent estimate) increasing by 1.6% pa (1982). 43.6% under 15 years of age (most recent estimate). Life expectancy 62 years (1982). Infant mortality 19 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main language:** Nauruan. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 34 people per hospital bed (1980). 560 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 200 telephones per 1,000 people (1978).

ECONOMIC

Economy heavily dependent upon mining of world's richest phosphate deposits. **Currency:** A\$ in use (1A\$ =

US\$0.81). **Exports:** A\$ 77.4m (1978/79): phosphates. **Imports:** A\$14.1m (1982): foodstuffs, building and construction materials, machinery for phosphate industry. **Main crops:** coconut. **Transport:** Roads 19 kms. One road circles island, another services Buada District, one of few areas suitable for agriculture. 12,000 motor vehicles (1979). Railways 5.2 kms for phosphate workings. National airline: Air Nauru. Main airport: Nauru (airfield capable of handling medium-size 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 Mount Cook 3,746 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:** 268,676 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 342,000 (1983). **Other main towns:** Auckland 864,000, Christchurch 322,000, Hamilton 165,000, Dunedin 112,000 (all in 1983).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral legislature: House of Representatives with 92 elected members, 4 representing the Maori people. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Hon Sir David Stuart Beattie, GCMG, GCVO, QC. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon David R Lange. **Main Parties:** Labour Party (governing), National Party, Social Credit League. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held July 1984. **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

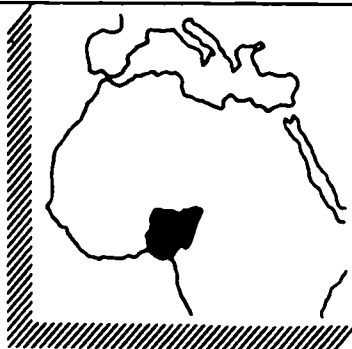
Population: 3,160,000 (1982) increasing by 1% pa (1982). 27% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 73

years (1980). Infant mortality 12 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** English, Maori. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 99.8 people per hospital bed (1982). Adult literacy 99%. Calorie consumption 129% of requirement (1982). 93% of population with access to safe water (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 345 per 1,000 people (1979). 870 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 288 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983). 439 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 606 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$20,446m (1983), \$7,920 per head (1982). Between 1960-82 GNP per head rose by 1.5% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.28% of GNP (1983). GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 10%, industry 33% (manufacturing 25%), services 57%. **Currency:** 1NZ\$ (US\$0.46) = 100 cents. **Exports:** NZ\$ 6,594.2m (1982): meat, wool, dairy products, vegetables. **Imports:** NZ\$ 7,463.2m (1982): machinery and transport equipment, chemicals, fuels, lubricants, food, live animals. **Main industries:** hydro-electricity, timber, paper, light industry. **Main crops:** wheat, oats, barley, maize. **Tourism:** 487,658 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 93,133 kms (1982). 2,325,386 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 4,332 kms (1983). National airline: Air New Zealand. Main airports: Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington. Main seaports: Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (Christchurch).

Nigeria



The Federal Republic of Nigeria is located between latitudes 4° and 14°N and longitudes 3° and 15°E on W coast of Africa. Watered by Niger and Benue rivers. Mainly flattish terrain consists of: mangrove swamps on coast; tropical rain forest 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 N to 381 cms in Niger delta. **Capital:** Lagos. Population 2,100,000 (1975). **Other main towns:** Ibadan

847,000, Kano 399,000, Ogbomosho 342,000, Port Harcourt 242,000 (all 1975).

POLITICAL

On 31 December 1983, President Shehu Shagari's government was replaced by a Federal Military Government (FMG) under the leadership of Major-General Muhammed Buhari. Subsequently party political activity was suspended. No date has yet been set for a return to civilian rule. **Head of State and Government:** HE Major-General Muhammed Buhari. **Independence:** 1960. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** Three equal vertical bands of green, white, green.

SOCIAL

Population: 90,572,000 (1982) increasing by 2.6% pa (1982). 47.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 50 years (1982). Infant mortality 109 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official languages:** Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 1,180 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy male 46%, female 23% (1980). Calorie consumption 91% of requirement (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 6.9 per 1,000 people (1976). 66.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 5.3 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 1.4 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 7.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730-1530 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$65,760m (1983), \$860 per head (1982). Between 1970-82, GNP per head rose by 0.2% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.08% of GNP (1982). GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 22%, industry 39% (manufacturing 6%), services 39%. **Currency:** 1 Naira (US\$1.47) = 100 kobo. **Exports:** ₦798,276m (1983): crude oil, columbite, cocoa, rubber, tin and timber. **Imports:** ₦387,975m (1983): motor vehicles, iron and steel products, medicines and drugs, cereals. **Main industries:** mining (petroleum, gas, tin), vehicle assembly, oil products, textiles. **Main crops:** maize, millet, sorghum, cassava, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 113,827 arrivals (1976). **Transport:** Roads 108,000 kms (1980). 633,268 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 3,505 kms. 20,000 kms of inland waterways. National airline: Nigerian Airways. Main airports: Murtala Muhammed (Lagos), Kano. Main seaports: Lagos (Apapa), Port Harcourt, Warri, Koko, Calabar.

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:** 461,691 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+10. **Climate:** Tropical monsoon, hot and humid all year. Temperature range 22°–33°C. Rainfall: heavy on coast, lighter inland; averages 119.4–508 cms. **Capital:** Port Moresby. Population 123,624 (1980). Other main towns: Lae 61,618, Madang 21,335, Wewak 20,000 (all in 1980).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral legislature: House of Assembly with 109 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Kingsford Dibela GCMG. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Michael Somare CH. **Main Parties:** Pangu Pati (governing coalition with United Party and independents) People's Progressive Party, People's United Progress Party, Papua Besena, Melanesian Alliance. Elections 4-yearly, last held June 1982. **Independence:** 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.

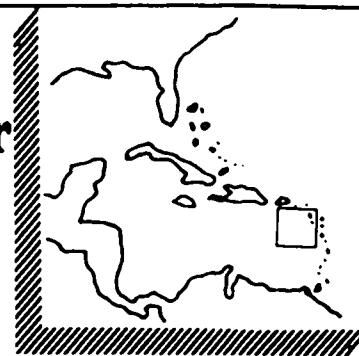
SOCIAL

Population: 3,128,000 (1982) increasing by 2.1% pa (1982). 41.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 53 years (1982). Infant mortality 99 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Pidgin, Hirimotu. **Official languages:** English, Pidgin. **Main religions:** Christianity, traditional religions. **Indicators:** 214.9 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 48%, female 30% (1980). Calorie consumption 92% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 19%, urban 30% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 6.5 per 1,000 people (1980). 66.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 4.1 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1979). 16.1 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0745–1606 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$2,310m (1983), 820 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head fell by 0.8% pa. GDP distribution (1980): agriculture 34%, industry 30% (manufacturing 8%), services 37%. **Currency:** 1 Kina (US\$1.04) = 100 toea. **Exports:** K570.2m (1982): copper, copra, coffee, cocoa, timber. **Imports:** K751.6m (1982): machinery and transport equipment, food, live animals, fuel, lubricants. **Main industries:** mining, palm oil, beer, timber. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, cassava, taro, coconut, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 16,445 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 18,545 kms (1981). 44,508 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: Air Nuigini. Main airports: Port Moresby, Lae. Main seaports: Port Moresby, Madang, Lae.

St Christopher 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 Christopher (St Kitts) has central mountain range rising to 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:** 269 sq kms. **Time:** GMT–4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical tempered by sea breezes. Low humidity. Temperatures: highest 34°C, lowest 18°C, average 26°C. Mean annual rainfall 21 cms on St Kitts and 18.7 cms on Nevis. **Capital:** Basseterre, on St Kitts. **Population:** 15,000 (1982). **Other main towns:** Charles-town, on Nevis. Population 1,200.

POLITICAL

Status: Monarchy. Unicameral legislature. House of Assembly with 14 members, 11 elected and 4 nominated. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Clement Arrindell GCMG. **Head of Government:** PM The Rt Hon Dr Kennedy Simmonds. **Main Parties:** Peoples Action Movement, Nevis Reformation Party (governing coalition), Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1984. **Independence:** 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: 53,000 (most recent estimate 1980–2) increasing by 0.2% pa. 48.7% under 15 years of age (most recent estimate). Life expectancy 63 years (1982). Infant mortality 53 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 130 people per hospital bed (1978). Calorie consumption 138% of requirement (1982). 384.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 29.4 per 1000 people (1979). 80.8 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 52 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 32 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0830–1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$40m, \$750 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 1.8% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 11%, industry 41%, services (including tourism) 48%. **Currency:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar

(US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$50.9m (1982): sugar molasses, cotton. **Imports:** EC\$120.4m (1982): food (cereals), machinery, chemicals, motor vehicles. **Main industry:** sugar. **Main crops:** sugar, cotton, vegetables, coconut. **Tourism:** 34,575 arrivals (1982). Major source of revenue. **Transport:** Roads 200 kms. 4,923 motor vehicles (1981). Railways: 58 kms. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (jointly owned with other E Caribbean countries). Main airports: Golden Rock (Basseterre), New Castle (on Nevis). Main seaport: Basseterre.



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:** Subtropical. Dry season January-April, rainy season May-November and towards end of year. Average temperature 26°C. Rainfall varies with altitude: 150-350cms. **Capital:** Castries. Population 50,282 (1982).

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 Sir Allen Montgomery Lewis GCMG, QC. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon John Compton. **Main parties:** United Workers Party (governing), St Lucia Labour Party, Progressive Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1982. **Independence:** 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.

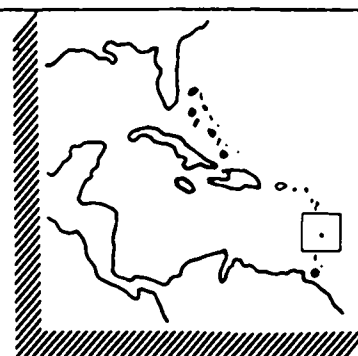
SOCIAL

Population: 124,000 (1982) increasing by 1.8% pa (1982). 49.6% under 15 years of age (1970). Life expectancy 69 years (1982). Infant mortality 30.1 per 1,000 live births (1982). **National language:** French-based patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 174 people per hospital bed (1981). Adult literacy male 51%, female 52% (1977). Calorie consumption 99% of requirement (1982). 76% of population with access to safe water (1979). 708.3 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 15 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 36 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). Distribution of daily newspapers 33.6 per 1,000 people (1979). 95 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$120m, \$720 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 2.6% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 14%, industry 48%, services (including tourism) 38%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$40.4m (1980): bananas, coconut oil, copra, cocoa. **Imports:** EC\$123.8m (1980): foodstuffs (wheat, flour, codfish, rice, meat and meat preparations). **Main industries:** beer, coconut products (copra, coconut oil, soap). **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, cocoa. **Tourism:** 98,181 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 805 kms. 6,500 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) (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 15°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 NE. **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 24,300 (1981). **Other main town:** Georgetown.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral legislature: House of Assembly with 13 elected Representatives and 6 appointed Senators. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Mr Joseph Lambert Eustace. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon James Mitchell. **Main Parties:** New Democratic Party (governing), St Vincent Labour Party, Movement for National Unity. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1984. **Independence:** 1979. **National Day:** 27 October. **Flag:** Three vertical stripes of blue, yellow, green with white fimbriations, charged in the centre with a green leaf of bread-fruit, bearing the arms of St Vincent.

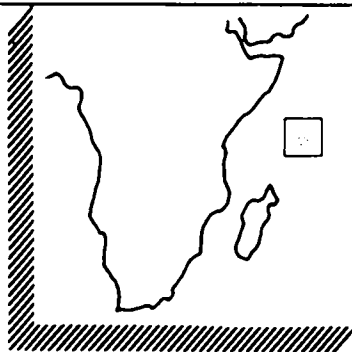
SOCIAL

Population: 112,000 (1982) increasing by 1.1% pa (1982). 44.9% under 15 years of age (1978). Life expectancy 69 years (1982). Infant mortality 45 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 343 people per hospital bed (1980). Calorie consumption 90% of requirement (1982). 25% of population with access to safe drinking water (1978). 290 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1974). 40.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1978). 58 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$70m, \$620 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 0.5% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 12%, industry 23%, services 48%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$87.3m (1982): bananas, arrowroot, coconut and coconut products, sweet potatoes. **Imports:** EC\$164.3m (1982): foodstuffs, fertilizers. **Main industries:** arrowroot starch, copra. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, coconut, nutmegs. **Tourism:** 82,196 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 665 kms (1982). 6,400 motor vehicles (1980). 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 over 100 islands in western Indian Ocean between latitudes 4° and 5°S and longitudes 55° and 56°E. Consists of Mahé group of 40 steeply mountainous granitic islands, and outlying coralline group of flat coral islands. Main island Mahé 144 sq kms. **Nearest countries:** Kenya and Tanzania 1600 kms to W. Madagascar and Mauritius to S, Maldivé Islands to NE. **Land area:** 280 sq kms. **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 23,000 (1982).

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. **Party:** Seychelles People's Progressive Front. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1984. President elected by members of People's Assembly. **Independence:** 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: 64,300 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 1.6% pa (1982). 39.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 66 years (1977). Infant mortality 26.6 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Creole. **Official languages:** English, French. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 195.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 56%, female 60% (1977). 23.2% of population with access to safe water (1970). Distribution of daily newspapers 55.8 per 1,000 people (1979). 396.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 57 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 40 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$150m (1983), \$1,800 per head (1981). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 2.5% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 4%, industry 17%, services (including tourism) 79%. **Currency:** 1 Seychelles Rupee (US\$0.13) = 100 cents. **Exports:** Rs 20.4m (1982): copra, cinnamon bark, fish, guano. **Imports:** Rs 641.3m (1982): fuel, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** fishing, guano extraction, consumer goods manufacturing. **Main crops:** cassava, coconut. **Tourism:** Main economic activity, 62,998 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 214 kms. 4,820 motor vehicles (1981). 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 1,938.3m 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 December rainy season. Average temperature 27°C. Wide annual variations in average rainfall, from 190 to 330.2 cms; as much as 635 cms falls at Guma Valley, on coast near Freetown. **Capital:** Freetown. Population 316,312 (1980 estimate). Other main towns: Koidu 80,000, Bo 26,000, Kenema 13,000, Makeni 12,000 (1974).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature; House of Representatives with 104 members: 85 elected, 7 appointed by the President, and 12 paramount chiefs. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr Siaka P Stevens. **Party:** All People's Congress. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1982. **Presidential elections:** last held May 1977, scheduled for June 1985. **Independence:** 1961. **National Day:** 19 April. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of green, white, blue.

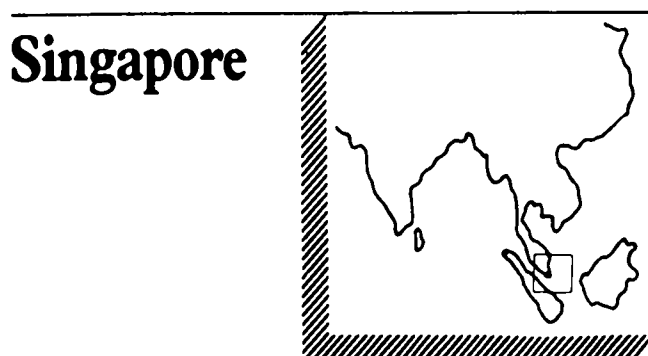
SOCIAL

Population: 3,194,000 (1982) increasing by 2% pa (1982). 44.3% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 38 years (1982). Infant mortality 190 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Mende, Temne, Krio. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 760 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy male 31%, female 17% (1980). Calorie consumption 101% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 1%, urban 75% (1970). Distribution of daily newspapers 3.3 per 1,000 people (1979). 109.5 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 8.7 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 6.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 68.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Friday; 0800-1230 alternate Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,170m (1983), \$390 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head fell by 0.2% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 32%, industry 20% (manufacturing 5%), services 48%. **Currency:** 1 Leone (Le) (US\$0.16)* = 100 cents. **Exports:** Le 133.2m (1982): diamonds, bauxite, iron ore, rutile, cocoa, palm-kernel oil. **Imports:** Le 368.4m (1982): food, fuel, machinery, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** diamond, bauxite and iron ore mining, oil refining, beverages, textiles. **Main crops:** coffee, cocoa, rice, groundnuts, yam. **Tourism:** 46,000 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 8,050 kms (1982). 47,796 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 84 kms (1982). Inland waterways 800 kms (1982). National airline: Sierra Leone Airways. Main airport: Lungi (Freetown). Main seaports: Freetown, Bonthe, Pepel.

*At 13 March 1985



SE Asian state on latitude 1°N and longitude 104°E, at southern tip of Peninsular Malaysia. Comprises Singapore

Island and some 54 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:** 581 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+7½. **Climate:** Equatorial: hot and humid with no clearly defined seasons. Average day-time maximum temperature 26.6°C, average minimum 23.7°C at night. Rainfall averages 231 cms a year. **Capital:** Singapore. Population 2,500,000 (1982).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. Unicameral Parliament with 79 elected members. A 21-member Presidential Council advises on legislation with implications for race, religion and fundamental freedoms. **Head of State:** President HE C V Devan Nair. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Lee Kuan Yew. **Main Parties:** People's Action Party (governing), Workers' Party and Singapore Democratic Party (only other parties represented in Parliament with 1 seat each), Singapore United Front, United People's Front, Socialist Front, Singapore Malays' National Organisation. **Parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1984. **Presidential elections:** 4-yearly, last held October 1981. **Independence:** 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.

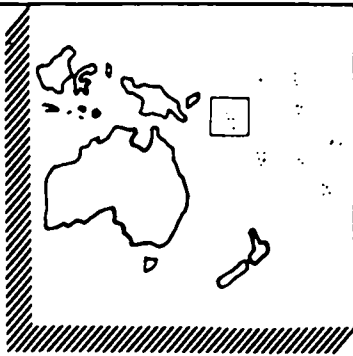
SOCIAL

Population: 2,471,800 (1982) increasing by 1.5% pa (1982). 28.4% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 72 years (1982). Infant mortality 11 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official languages:** Malay, Mandarin Chinese, Tamil, English. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism, Christianity. **Indicators:** 269.1 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 88%, female 70% (1980). Calorie consumption 133% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 246.3 per 1,000 people (1979). 190.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 164.4 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 77.5 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1983). 318.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday-Friday; 0900-1300 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$16,320m (1983), \$5,910 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 6.4% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 1%, industry 37% (manufacturing 26%), services (including tourism) 62%. **Currency:** S\$1 (US\$0.45) = 100 cents. **Exports:** S\$44,473m (1982): petroleum products, machinery and electronic products, rubber, foodstuffs. **Imports:** S\$60,245m (1982): food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, lubricants. **Main industries:** rubber (crepe, smoked sheets), bricks, soft drinks, animal fodder. Manufacturing, ship-building and repairing and tourism are growth sectors. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, cassava, cucumbers, coconuts. **Tourism:** 2,950,000 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 2,480 kms (1983). 464,156 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 25.7 kms link line to Malaysian railway system. National airline: Singapore Airlines. Main airports: Changi, Paya Lebar. 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, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Choiseul, and numerous smaller islands. (North Solomon Islands are part of Papua New Guinea.) Mountainous, covered with dense rain forests. No navigable rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** Papua New Guinea to W, Vanuatu to SE. **Land area:** 28,446 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+11. **Climate:** Equatorial, with small seasonal variations governed by trade winds. Average temperature in Honiara 27°C. Rainfall varies from 215.9 to 304.8 cms. **Capital:** Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Population 20,842 (1981 estimate).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral National Parliament with 38 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Baddeley Devesi GCMG, GCVO. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Sir Peter Kenilorea. **Main Parties:** United Party (in governing coalition with Peoples' Alliance Party), Solomone Ano Sagufena, National Democratic Party. Elections 4-yearly, last held October 1984. **Independence:** 1978. **National Day:** 7 July. **Flag:** Divided blue over green by a diagonal yellow band, and in the canton 5 white stars.

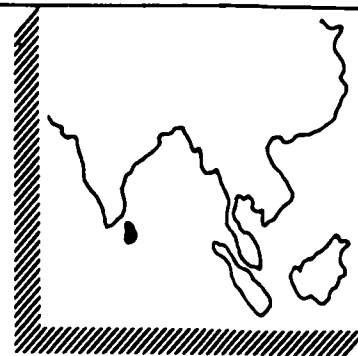
SOCIAL

Population: 245,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 3.4% pa (1982). 47.8% under 15 years of age (1976). Life expectancy 57 years (1982). Infant mortality 52 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main language:** Pidgin. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, traditional religions. **Indicators:** 325 people per hospital bed (1980). Calorie consumption 79% of requirement (1982). 31% of population with access to safe water (1978). 87.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 4.2 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 13.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$160m, \$660 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 2.3% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 59%, industry 1%, services 40%. **Currency:** SI\$1 (US\$0.73) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$54.5m (1982): copra, frozen fish, rough timber, palm oil. **Imports:** \$58.6m (1982): food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, fuel. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, rice, taro, yams. **Tourism:** 10,937 visitors (1981). **Transport:** Roads 2,100 kms (1980). 2,261 motor vehicles (1980). No railways. National airline: Solomon Islands Airways. Main airport: Honiara. Main seaports: Honiara, Gizo, Yandina (on Pavuvu Island).

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 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 109.2 cms in relatively dry N province to 553.7 cms in central massif. Inland average 243.8 cms. **Capital:** Colombo. Population 585,776 (1981). **Other main towns:** Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia 173,385, Moratuwa 135,610, Jaffna 118,215, Kotte 101,563, Kandy 101,281 (all in 1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral National State Assembly with 168 elected and 6 nominated members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Junius R Jayewardene. **Main Parties:** United National Party (governing), Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Tamil United Liberation Front. **Parliamentary elections:** 6-yearly, last held July 1977. 1982 referendum extended term of existing Parliament for another 6 years. **Presidential elections:** 6-yearly, last held October 1982. **Independence:** 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.

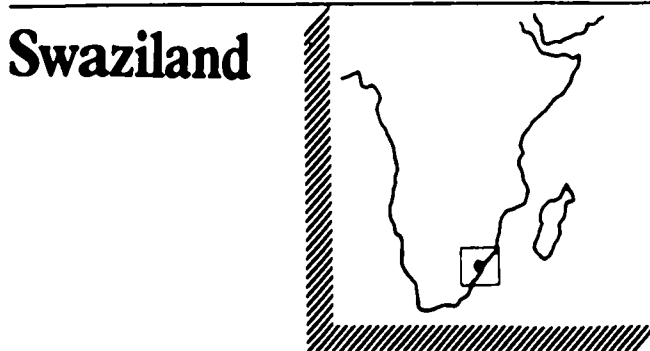
SOCIAL

Population: 15,189,000 (1982) increasing by 1.6% pa (1982). 35.2% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 69 years (1982). Infant mortality 32 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Sinhala, Tamil. **Official language:** Sinhala. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 340.7 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 87%, female 76% (1980). Calorie consumption 102% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 13%, urban 45% (1976). Distribution of daily newspapers 42 per 1,000 people (1979). 98.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 2.4 TV sets per 1,000 population (1982). 7.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,060m (1983), \$320 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 3.4% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 27% industry 27% (manufacturing 15%), services 46%. **Currency:** Sri Lanka Rupee (SLR) (US\$0.03) = 100 cents. **Exports:** SLRs 20,728m

(1982): tea, rubber, copra and coconut oil, gemstones, graphite. **Imports:** SLRs 36,875m (1982): machinery and equipment, vehicles and transport equipment, food and beverages. **Main industries:** rubber processing, tea processing, light manufacturing. **Main crops:** rice, cassava, tea, rubber, coconut, coffee, tobacco. **Tourism:** 407,230 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 25,466 kms (1982). 403,014 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 1,453 kms (1982). National airline: Air Lanka. Main airports: Katunayake (Colombo). Main seaports: Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle.



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 subtropical and less humid, Lowveld near-tropical. 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 22,262 (1976). **Other main town:** Manzini 16,000 (1976).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Bicameral Parliament comprising 50 deputies and 20 senators. An 80-member electoral college, elected by tribal or community committees, elects from its members 40 deputies and 10 senators. The King appoints remaining members in each chamber. **Acting Head of State:** HM The Queen Mother Ntombi (Queen Regent during the minority of Crown Prince Makhosetive). She is assisted by the Likoqo, a 15-member Inner Council of senior princes and chiefs. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini. **Elections:** last held October 1978. No political parties. **Independence:** 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.

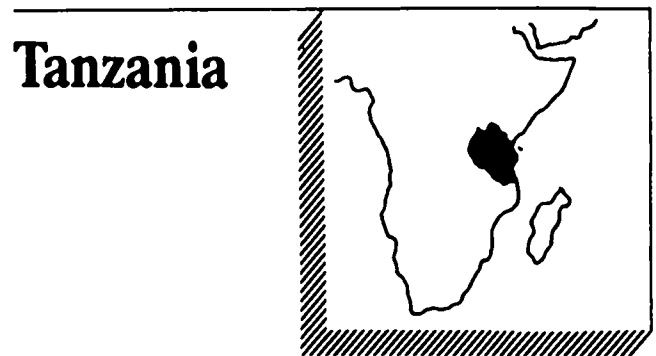
SOCIAL

Population: 664,000 (most recent estimate 1980–2) increasing by 3.2% pa (1982). 45.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 55 years (1982). Infant mortality 130.4 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Siswati. **Official languages:** English, Siswati. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 288.9

people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 31%, female 28% (1977). Calorie consumption 98% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 29%, urban 83% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 13.4 per 1,000 people (1982). 131.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 19 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1978). 21.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800–1630 Monday to Thursday, 0800–1645 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$640m (1983), \$940 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 0.7% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 20%, industry 24%, services 56%. **Currency:** 1 Lilangeni (Li) (plural 'emalangeni' or 'Ei') (US\$0.50) = 100 cents. **Exports:** Ei 322m (1982): sugar, wood pulp and other forest products, asbestos, iron ore. **Imports:** Ei 543m (1982): transport equipment, foodstuffs, oil. **Main industries:** mining (asbestos, iron ore, coal), sugar milling, timber. **Main crops:** maize, rice, potatoes, sugar. **Tourism:** 82,000 visitors (1981). **Transport:** Roads 2,750 kms. 28,860 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 389 kms. National airline: Royal Swazi Airways. Main airport: Matsapa (Manzini).



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, 5,866m above sea level. Major rivers include Ruvu, Klami 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 to 313.4 cms. **Capital:** Dar es Salaam. Population 1,200,000 1982 (estimate). Dodoma being developed as new capital. **Other main towns:** Tanga 143,878, Mwanza 170,883, Arusha 88,155 all 1982 estimates.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral National Assembly of 106 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mwalimu Dr Julius Nyerere. **Party:** Chama Cha Mapinduzi. One-party state. **Presidential and parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1980. **Independence:** 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: 19,763,000 (1982) increasing by 3.3% pa (1982). 46.2% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 52 years (1982). Infant mortality 98 per 1,000 live births (1982). **National language:** Kiswahili. **Official languages:** Kiswahili, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, African religions. **Indicators:** 490 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 53%, female 23% (1976). Calorie consumption 83% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 36%, urban 88% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 10.5 per 1,000 people (1979). 27 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 2.1 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 4.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730-1430 Monday to Friday; 0730-1230 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$4,340m (1983), \$280 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head remained static. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 52%, industry 15% (manufacturing 9%), services 33%. **Currency:** 1 Tanzania shilling (Tsh) (US\$0.05) = 100 cents. **Exports:** Tshs 5,248m (1981): coffee, cotton, sisal, cloves, tea and cashew nuts. **Imports:** Tshs 10,065m (1981): grain, transport equipment, machinery, fuel, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, mining, oil refining. **Main crops:** rice, maize, millet, sorghum, sweet potatoes, tea, coffee, sisal, cloves, cotton, cashew nuts. **Tourism:** 91,600 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 45,631 kms (1980). 95,000 vehicles (1980). Railways 2,600 kms of internal system plus 969 kms of international Tanzania-Zambia system. Shipping services operated on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. National airline: Air Tanzania. Main airports: Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro. Main seaports: Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral Legislative Assembly consists of Prime Minister, Ministers, 7 nobles elected by their peers and 7 representatives elected by popular franchise. **Head of State:** HM King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV GCMG, GCVO, KBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake KBE. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held May 1984. No formal parties. **Independence:** 1970. **National Day:** 4 June. **Flag:** Red with a white quarter bearing a red couped cross.

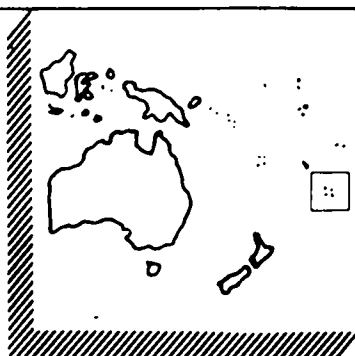
SOCIAL

Population: 100,100 (most recent estimate) increasing by 1.3% pa (1979). 44% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 58 years (1979). Infant mortality 60 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main language:** Tongan. **Official languages:** Tongan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 310 people per hospital bed (1980). 212 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 26.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 9.8 passenger cars per 1000 people (1979). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$80m, \$740 per head (1983). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 2.4% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 35%, industry 14% (manufacturing 4%), services 51%. **Currency:** 1 Pa'anga (Tongan dollar T\$) (US\$0.81) = 100 seniti. **Exports:** T\$4.2m (1982): desiccated coconut, copra, bananas. **Imports:** T\$41.2m (1982): textiles, flour, preserved meats, sugar, kerosene. **Main industries:** desiccated coconut processing, shell button manufacturing. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, citrus fruits, bananas. **Tourism:** 82,000 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 433 kms (1979). 2,849 motor vehicles (1980). National airline: Tonga Airlines (domestic); seaplane facilities. No railways. Main airport: Fua'amotu, on Tongatapu. Main seaports: Nuku'alofa, Neiafu on Vava'u.

Tonga



The Kingdom of Tonga comprises 169 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:** 699 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+13. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. January to March hot and humid. Temperature range 11°-32°C. Rainfall on Tongatapu 177.8 cms and on Vava'u 279.4 cms. Prone to cyclones. **Capital:** Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu. Population 20,000 (1982).

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:** 5,128 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 mid-May dry season. June to December wet season. Average rainfall 162.5 cms.

heaviest in June. **Capital:** Port of Spain. Population 120,000 (1980). **Other main towns:** San Fernando 33,000 Arima 11,000 (all on Trinidad).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. House of Representatives with 36 elected members, Senate with 31 nominated members. Head of State: President HE Sir Ellis Clarke GCMG. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon George Chambers. **Main parties:** People's National Movement (governing), United Labour Front, Democratic Action Congress. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held in November 1981. **Independence:** 1962. **National Day:** 31 August (Republic Day 24 September). **Flag:** Red with a diagonal black strip edged in white.

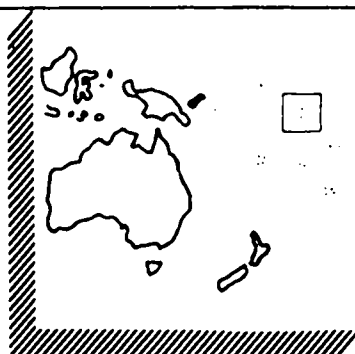
SOCIAL

Population: 1,128,600 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 0.7% pa (1982). 31.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 68 years (1982). Infant mortality 26 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 224 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 97%, female 94% (1980). Calorie consumption 121% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 95%, urban 100% (1970). Distribution of daily newspapers 180.7 per 1,000 people (1979). 280.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 196.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 150 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 70.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). **Government offices open:** 0815-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$8,320m (1983), \$6,840 per head (1982). Between 1970-82 GNP per head rose by 4.8% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 2%, industry 52% (manufacturing 13%), services 46%. **Currency:** 1 TT\$ (US\$0.41) = 100 cents. **Exports:** US\$3,057m (1982): petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, cocoa, citrus fruits. **Imports:** US\$3,518m (1982): machinery and transport equipment, food and live animals, fuel and lubricants, crude petroleum and chemicals. **Main industries:** oil extraction and refining, food processing. **Main crops:** rice, sugar, grapefruit, cocoa, coffee. **Tourism:** 210,000 arrivals (1980 estimate). **Transport:** Roads 6,440 kms (1984). 228,000 motor vehicles (1982). No railways. National airlines: British West Indian Airways (international), Trinidad and Tobago Air Service (domestic). Main airport: Piarco (Port of Spain). Main seaports: Port of Spain, Scarborough (on Tobago).

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 322 kms to N, Fiji 1,046 kms to S. **Land area:** 28 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. Population 2,620 (1983).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Unicameral legislature: House of Assembly with 12 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Fiatau Penitala Teo GCMG, GCVO, ISO, MBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Dr Tomasi Puapua. No political parties. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held September 1981. **Independence:** 1978. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** Light blue with Union Jack in the canton, and 9 gold stars in the fly arranged in same pattern as the 9 islands.

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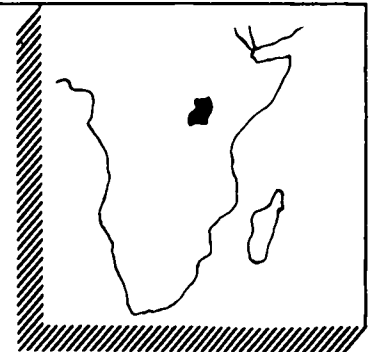
Population: 8,100 (most recent estimate) increasing by 2.8% (1982). An additional 1,500 Tuvaluans work abroad. 46.3% under 15 years of age (most recent estimate). Life expectancy 59 years (1979). Infant mortality 42 per 1,000 live births (most recent estimate). **Main language:** Tuvaluan. **Official languages:** Tuvaluan, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Baha'i. **Indicators:** 119 people per hospital bed (1980). 35% of population with access to safe water (1975). 12 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0730-1630 Monday to Thursday; 0730-1245 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5m, \$680 per head (1981). **Currency:** 1 Tuvaluan dollar (US\$0.81) = 100 cents at par with Australian dollar (A\$). **Exports:** T\$1.97m (1982): copra. **Imports:** T\$2.84m (1982): food, petroleum products. **Main crops:** coconut, taro. **Tourism:** Very few tourists. Tuvalu has only one hotel, at Funafuti. **Transport:** No metalled roads. Air Fiji maintains a service from Fiji to Tuvalu and Kiribati and a weekly service between Fiji and Tuvalu. Air New Zealand operates an internal seaplane service. Main airport: 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 39°E. Lies W of E African plateau. Fresh-water lakes include Edward, George, Albert, Kyoga and Victoria, source of river Nile. Terrain

ranges from semi-desert in NE to tropical rain forest in S and SE, and mountain ranges in E and W. Mt Ruwenzori in W, 5,094m, Mt Elgon in E, 4,300m. **Neighbouring countries:** Kenya to E, Tanzania to S, Zaire to W, Sudan to N. **Land area:** 236,036 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Tropical but affected by altitude and low humidity level. Mainly permanent summer weather. Temperature range 17.5°–26°C. Cooler in mountain areas; Mt Elgon is snow-capped. Average rainfall 161 cms; heaviest March–May and October–November. **Capital:** Kampala. Population 458,000 (1980 estimate). **Other main towns:** Jinja 45,000, Mbale 29,000, Masaka 29,000.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: National Assembly with 126 elected members and 10 specially nominated members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr Apollo Milton Obote. **Main Parties:** Uganda People's Congress (governing), Democratic Party, Uganda Patriotic Movement. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1980. Leader of winning party in general elections automatically becomes President. **Independence:** 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.

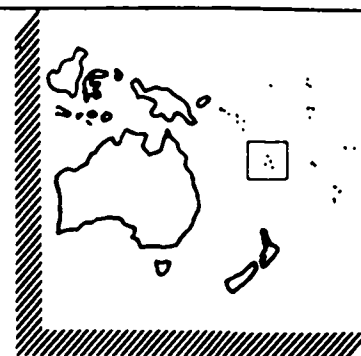
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Population: 13,451,000 (1982) increasing by 2.7% pa (1982). 45% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 47 years (1982). Infant mortality 120 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Luganda, Lwo, Ateso, Swahili. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 636 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 65%, female 41% (1980). Calorie consumption 80% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 29%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 1.6 per 1,000 people (1979). 21.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 5.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 3.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). **Government offices open:** 0800–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$2,740m (1983), \$230 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head fell by 3.6% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 82%, industry 4% (manufacturing 4%), services 14%. **Currency:** 1 Uganda shilling (US\$0.0018) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$220m (1981): coffee, cotton, tea, copper, hides and skins. **Imports:** \$400m (1981): oil products, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, copper smelting. **Main crops:** maize, millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, coffee, cotton, tea. **Tourism:** 22,636 arrivals (1975). **Transport:** Roads 27,544 kms (1981). 19,100 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 1,286 kms (1982). Regular steamer services on Lake Victoria. National airline: Uganda Airlines. Main airports: Obote International 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, Kalkula, 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:** 11,880 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+12. **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: 231.1 cms. **Capital:** Port Vila, on Efate. Population 14,600 (1979). **Other main town:** Luganville, on Espiritu Santo. Population 5,200 (1979).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. Unicameral legislature with 39 elected members. A Council of Chiefs advises on custom and tradition. **Head of State:** President HE Ati George Sokomanu MBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Father Walter Lini CBE. **Main Parties:** Vanuatu Pati (governing), Moderate Party. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held November 1983. **Independence:** 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 hog's tusk enclosing two crossed yellow mele leaves.

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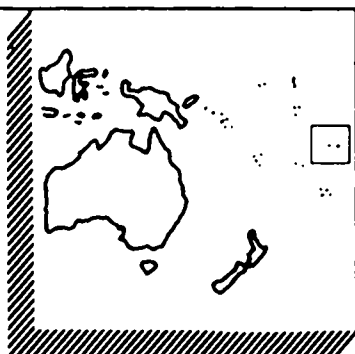
Population: 123,000 (1982) increasing by 3.2% pa (1982). 45.9% under 15 years of age (most recent estimate). Life expectancy 55 years (1982). Infant mortality 97 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main language:** Bislama (a form of Pidgin). **Official languages:** English, French (Vanuatu was formerly New Hebrides, Anglo-French Condominium). **Main religions:** Christianity, Pacific religions. **Indicators:** 209 people per hospital bed (1982). Calorie consumption 98% of requirement (1982). 246 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 13 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 24 passenger cars per 1,000 (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730–1700 Monday to Friday; 0730–1130 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$80m (1983), \$700 per head (1983). Between 1960–82 GNP per head rose by 1.9% pa. **Currency:** 1 Vatu (US\$0.009) = 100 cents. Australian dollar also in use (1A\$ = US\$0.81). **Exports:** V2,199m (1982): copra, fish (tuna and bonito), meat, manganese ore. **Imports:** V5,794m (1982): food, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** copra processing, mining. **Main crops:** maize, bananas, coconut. **Tourism:** 32,180 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads 1,062 kms (1982). 4,948 motor

vehicles (1982). No railways. National airlines: New Hebrides Airways, Société Francaise Air Hebrides. Main airports: Bauerfield (Efate), Pekoia (Santo). Main seaports: Port Vila, Santo, 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 1,094.4m in Upolu and to 1,848.5m 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:** 2,842 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. Population 33,100 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. Unicameral Legislative Assembly of 47 members (45 elected in traditional Samoan manner, 2 elected by popular vote). **Head of State for life:** H H Malietoa Tanumafili II GCMG, CBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Tofilau Eti Alesana. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held March 1982. No formal parties. **Independence:** 1962. **National Day:** 1 June. **Flag:** Red with a blue quarter, upper left, bearing the 5 white stars of the Southern Cross.

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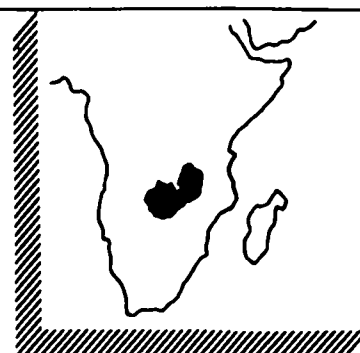
Population: 159,000 (most recent estimate 1980-2) increasing by 0.9% pa (1982). 45% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 65 years (1982). Infant mortality 13 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Samoan. **Official languages:** Samoan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 227 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 98%, female 98% (1977). Calorie consumption 86% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 23%, urban 100% (1975). 318 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 19 TV sets per 1,000 people (1981). 9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 29.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$130m, \$350 per head (1981). **Currency:** 1 Tala or WS\$ (US\$0.45) = 100 Sene. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 49%, industry 3%, services 41%. **Exports:** WS\$15.8m (1980): copra, taro, timber, cocoa. **Imports:** WS\$ 57.4m (1980): foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and tools, transport equipment, fuel and lubricants. **Main industries:** food processing, fishing, milling. **Main**

crops: coconut, taro, cocoa, bananas. **Tourism:** 42,608 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 2,085 kms (1981). 3,300 motor vehicles (1982). National airline: Air Samoa. Other inter-island service: Samoa Aviation. External services: Polynesian Airlines. Air Nauru. Main airport: Faleolo (Apia), Salelologa (Savai'i). 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 1,841m 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 693,878 (1980). **Other main towns:** Kitwe 314,794, Ndola 282,439, Mufulira 149,778.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Unicameral legislature: National Assembly with 125 elected members. The House of Chiefs has an advisory function. **Head of State and Government:** President HE The Hon Dr Kenneth Kaunda. **Party:** United National Independence Party. One-party state. **Presidential and general elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1983. **Independence:** 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.

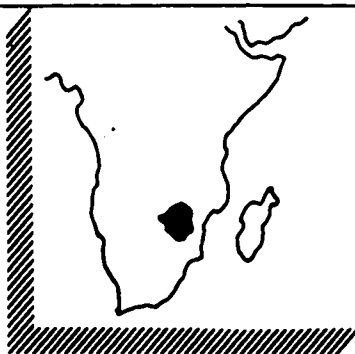
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Population: 6,045,000 (1982) increasing by 3.1% pa (1982). 47.4% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 51 years (1982). Infant mortality 105 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale. **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 269.6 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 64%, female 62% (1980). Calorie consumption 93% of requirement (1982). Access to safe water: rural 16%, urban 87% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 19.9 per 1,000 people (1979). 23.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 17 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 10.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 5.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$3,170m (1983), \$640 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head fell by 2.7% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 14%, industry 36% (manufacturing 19%), services 50%. **Currency:** 1 Zambia Kwacha (K) (US\$0.43) = 100 ngwee. **Exports:** K985m (1982): copper, zinc, lead. **Imports:** K773m (1982): machinery and transport, fuel, food. **Main industry:** mining (copper, zinc, lead, cobalt). **Main crops:** maize, cassava, sugar, tobacco, cotton, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 65,000 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 37,230 kms (1981). 169,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 1,297 kms, internal system plus 892 kms of international Tanzania-Zambia system. National airline: Zambia Airways. Main airports: Lusaka, 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 1,213 m above sea level running mainly SW to NE; Middle Veld on either side of High Veld 910–1,114 m; and Low Veld, below 910m along river valleys. Mountains: E highlands, Mt Inyangani 2,579 m; in S highlands Chimanimani Range over 2,427 m, Vumba Mountains; N highlands 1,820 m, 2,578 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. Population 656,000 (1982 estimate). **Other main towns:** Bulawayo 400,000, Gweru 78,000, Mutare 74,000 (all 1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. House of Assembly with 100 elected members, Senate with 40 members. **Head of State:** President HE Rev The Hon Canaan Banana. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Robert Mugabe. **Main Parties:** Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (governing), Zimbabwe African People's Union, United African National Council, Conservative Alliance. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held February 1980. Elections planned for June 1985. **Independence:** 1980. **National Day:** 18 April. **Flag:** Seven horizontal stripes of green, yellow, red, black, red, yellow, green, on a white, black-edged triangle, in the hoist a red star surmounted by a Zimbabwe bird in yellow.

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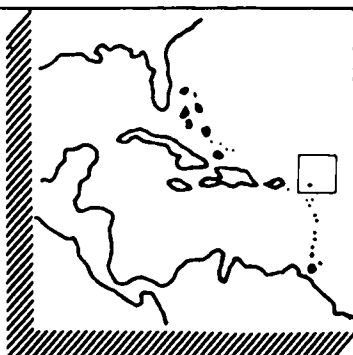
Population: 7,500,000 (1982) increasing by 3% pa (1982). 47.5% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 56 years (1982). Infant mortality 83 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Chishona, Sindebele, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 374 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 77%, female 61% (1980). Calorie consumption 90% of requirement (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 16.6 per 1,000 people (1979). 45.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 10.9 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 30 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 132.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0745–1645 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,380m (1983), \$850 per head (1982). Between 1970–82 GNP per head fell by 0.1% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 15%, industry 35% (manufacturing 25%), services 50%. **Currency:** Z\$1 (US\$0.64) = 100 cents. **Exports:** Z\$1,118m (1982): tobacco, asbestos, chrome ore, copper, coal, sugar, meat. **Imports:** Z\$999m (1982): machinery, oil products, wheat, maize, transport equipment. **Main industries:** mining and quarrying, textiles, chemicals. **Main crops:** wheat, maize, millet, groundnuts, sugar, tea. **Tourism:** 327,261 visitors (1981). **Transport:** Roads 85,789 kms (1981). 290,000 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 3,394 kms. National airline: Air Zimbabwe. Main airports: Harare, Bulawayo.

Part 2 Associated states and dependencies

Anguilla



Most northerly of Leeward island group of Lesser Antilles chain, in E Caribbean latitude 18°N longitude 63°W, lying 104.6 kms NW of St Kitts. A flat, dry coralline island with low shrub at widest point. **Neighbouring islands:** St Kitts-Nevis to S, Virgin Islands to W. **Land area:** 90.6 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Average temperature 26°C. Lies in path of NE trade winds which bring cool breezes throughout year. Average rainfall 88.9 cms heaviest September-January. **Capital:** Valley. Other main settlements: South Hill, Quartar Stony Ground.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency with full internal self-government. Governor: HE Mr Alastair T Baillie. Chief Minister: Hon Emile Gumbs. **Government:** Governor discharges executive authority on advice of Executive Council comprising Chief Minister and 3 other Ministers (from Legislative Assembly) and 2 official members. Legislative Assembly comprises 7 elected members, 2 nominated members and 2 official members. **Main Parties:** Anguilla National Alliance (majority), Anguilla People's Party. **Elections:** last held March 1984. **Flag:** The British flag.

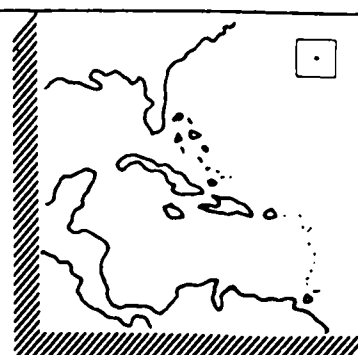
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Population: 6,500 (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 260 people per hospital bed (1982). 280 motor vehicles per 1,000 people (1982). 90 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$ 1.6 m (1979): fish, lobsters, livestock, salt. **Imports:** EC\$ 8 m (1979): rice, flour, wood and timber, textiles. **Main industries:** salt production, fishing, livestock raising. **Main crops:** peas, corn, sweet potatoes. **Tourism:** 17,950 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads 92 kms (1982). 1,800 registered motor vehicles (1982 estimate). No railways. Airlines: Air Mello and Valley Air Service provide charter services. Main airport: Wallblake. Main seaports: 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. 7 main islands linked by causeways and bridges form distinctive fish-hook 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. May to mid-November summer, temperatures rarely exceed 29°C. Average rainfall 146 cms. **Capital:** Hamilton, on Bermuda. Population 1,617 (1981). Other main town: St Georges 1,647.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency with full internal self-government. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Viscount Dunrossil CMG. Premier: The Hon J W Swan. **Government:** Bicameral legislature. 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. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held January 1982. **Flag:** The British Red Ensign with the badge of Bermuda in the fly.

SOCIAL

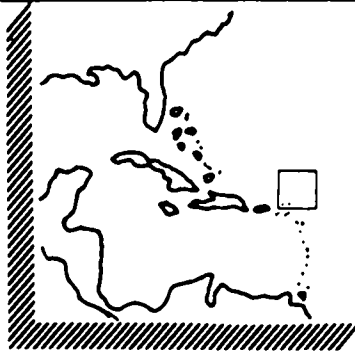
Population: 55,000 estimate (1982) increasing by 0.5% pa estimate (1982). 22% of population under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 69 years (1966). Infant mortality 18.6 per 1,000 live births (1977). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 113 people per hospital bed (1980). 1,090 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 550 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 239 per 1,000 people (1979). 267.4 cars per 1,000 people (1981). 906.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$560 m, \$9,440 per head (1979). Between 1970-78 GNP rose by 1.4% pa. **Currency:** 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents. **Exports:** B\$ 29.3 m (1981): petroleum products, drugs and medicines, aircraft supplies. **Imports:** B\$322.7 m (1981): petroleum and petro-products, electrical machinery, clothing, transport equipment, meat and meat preparations. **Main industries:** pharmaceutical manufacturing, construction, ship repairing and boat building. **Main crops:** bananas, citrus fruit. **Tourism:** 544,466 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads

400 kms (1981). No railways. 40,402 motor vehicles (1982). 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 Georges (St Georges Island) Freeport (Ireland Island).

British Virgin Islands



Chain of about 40 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. 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 17°-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 4,000 (1980). Other main town: East End Long Look.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr D R Barwick CBE, QC. Chief Minister: Hon Cyril Romney. **Government:** Executive Council comprises Governor, 1 official member, Chief Minister and 3 other ministers. Legislative Council consists of 9 elected members, a Speaker, and 1 official member. Elections last held November 1983. **Main parties:** United Party (governing) Virgin Islands Party. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the arms of the colony in the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 12,600 (1982 estimate) increasing by 2.2% pa (estimate). Infant mortality rate 33.2 per 1,000 live births (1979). **Language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 250 people per hospital bed (1982). Adult literacy 93% (1960). 820 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 180 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). 240 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 248 telephones per 1,000 people (1979).

ECONOMIC

Currency: US dollar in use. **Exports:** \$1.2 m(1980): fish, rum, sand and gravel. **Imports:** \$40.5m (1980): machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, motor cars, beverages. **Main industries:** fishing, rum distilling. **Tourism:** the major

economic activity. 232,535 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 106.2 kms (1983). 3,000 licensed motor vehicles (1983). No railways. Steamship services to USA, UK and Holland. Daily launch service and flying-boat service (Antilles Airboats) to US Virgin Islands (St Thomas). Airlines: Served by AIR BVI, LIAT, Crownair, Prinair, (to US Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and E Caribbean). Main airport: Beef Island Airport (for small aircraft). Main seaport: Road Town.

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 end rises to 42 m (140'); rock-bound coasts protected by coral reefs enclosing a few fair anchorages. No rivers. **Nearest countries:** Cuba to N, Jamaica to E, Belize to W. **Land area:** 259 sq kms. **Climate:** Tropical tempered by trade winds. May-October temperature range 24°-32°C. Rest of year 16°-24°C. Average annual rainfall 142 cms. In hurricane belt. **Capital:** George Town. Population 7,617 (1982). **Other main town:** West Bay. Population 3,947 (1982).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr G P Lloyd CMG, CVO. **Government:** Executive Council consisting of 3 official and 4 elected members, and Legislative Assembly comprising Governor, 3 official members and 12 elected members. No political parties. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the arms of the colony on a white disc in the fly.

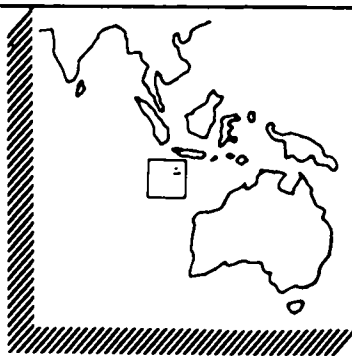
SOCIAL

Population: 18,285 (1982) increasing by 4.6% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 326 people per hospital bed (1982). 901 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 291 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: CI\$1 (US\$1.20)= 100 cents. **Exports:** CI\$2m (1982): turtle products including meat, soup, leather and shells. **Imports:** CI\$110m (1982): foodstuffs, textiles, building materials, petroleum products. **Main industries:** construction, tile making. Banking, insurance, financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** 279,500 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads 180 kms (1981). 8,600 motor vehicles (1982). Airlines: Served by Cayman Airways, Republic Airways, Air Jamaica. Main airport: George Town. Main seaport: George Town.

Christmas Island



Remote island, summit of submarine mountain in Indian Ocean, latitude 10°S longitude 106°E. 1,310 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 rain forest. **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. **Capital:** Flying Fish Cove. Population: 1,400 (1978).

POLITICAL

Status: Australian External Territory. Administrator: T F Paterson. **Government:** Administrator is advised by Advisory Council. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

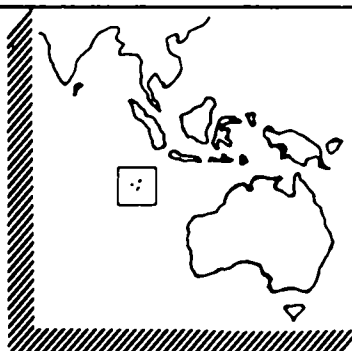
SOCIAL

Population: 3,018 (1982) increasing by 0% pa (1982). **Official language:** English. 621 primary and secondary pupils at the Christmas Island Area School (1983). 701 students at the technical school (1979). Free medical, dental and hospital services provided by British Phosphate Commission. 1,000 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 136 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1A\$ (US\$0.81)=100 cents. Sole economic activity: phosphate mining. **Exports:** (1982–1983) 1,017,000 tonnes phosphate to Australia and New Zealand; 184,000 tonnes phosphate to Singapore and Malaysia. **Transport:** Australian Government charter aircraft operate 3-weekly services from Perth (W Australia). Phosphate Mining Company conducts cargo-shipping service to Singapore and Malaysia. 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°. 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: 320 (1983) Other settlement: West Island. Population 226.

POLITICAL

Status: Australian External Territory fully incorporated into Australia. Administrator: Dr K Chan. **Government:** Administrator is advised by Cocos Island Council, elected body of the Cocos Malay community. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

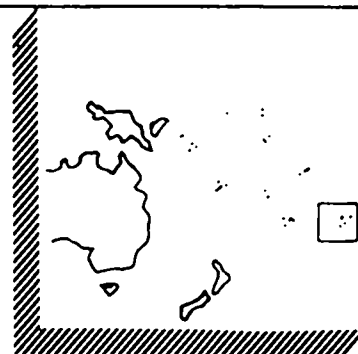
SOCIAL

Population: 546 (1983) decreasing by 1.1% pa (1982). **Main languages:** Malay, English. **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 260 telephones (1981). 1,076 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1975).

ECONOMIC

Currency 1A\$ (US\$0.81)=100 cents. Main economic activity: production and export of copra. Exports controlled by Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Ltd. **Exports:** (1981/82): 190 tonnes of copra. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, pawpaws. **Transport:** Fortnightly Australian Government charter aircraft service operated by Ansett and Trans-Australian Airlines. Airport: West Island. Cargo ships every few weeks.

Cook Islands



Two N and S groups of 14 inhabited islands and 1 uninhabited island. 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:** 234 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 23.6°C. Average annual rainfall on Rarotonga 213.4 cms. **Capital:** Avarua, on Rarotonga.

POLITICAL

Status: Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. Queen's Representative (designate): Hon

Tangaroa Tangaroa. Prime Minister: Hon Sir Thomas Davis KBE. **Government:** Legislative Council with 22 elected members. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held August 1984. House of Arikis (hereditary chiefs) is consultative body on land and matters of island custom. Each main island has its own island council. **Main Parties:** Democratic Party, governing coalition with Cook Islands Party. **Flag:** 15 golden stars, representing the islands of the group, on a green background.

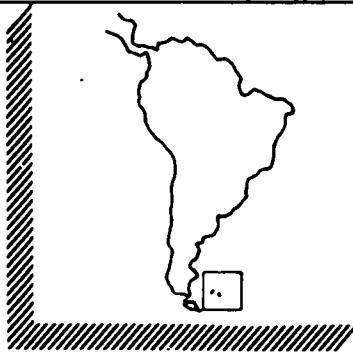
SOCIAL

Population: 17,400 (1982) decreasing by 1.5% pa. **Main languages:** Polynesian, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 150 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy 92% (1970). Distribution of daily newspapers 86 per 1,000 people (1982). 460 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 105 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 64 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981).

ECONOMIC

Currency: New Zealand and Cook Islands dollars. 1\$NZ or 1\$CI (US\$0.46)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$5m (1981): bananas, fruit juices, canned pineapple, copra, clothing, handicrafts. **Imports:** \$26.6m (1980): foodstuffs, drapery and piece-goods, motor vehicles, petrol, oil. **Main industries:** fruit canning, handicrafts. **Main crops:** cassava, sweet potatoes, coconut, citrus fruits. **Tourism:** 17,464 arrivals (1982): "controlled tourism", aimed at ensuring harmonious development. **Transport:** Roads 33 kms on Rarotonga. No railways. National airline: Cook Islands Airways (internal). Main airport: Rarotonga. Main seaports: Avatiu on Rarotonga, Avarau on Palmerston Atoll in N Cooks.

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 61° and 57°W in S Atlantic, approximately 770 kms NE of Cape Horn. On main islands deeply indented coastlines afford good anchorages. Generally hilly with highest points Mt Osborne 701 m on E Falkland and Mt Adam 694 m on W Falkland. Landscape is mainly stony, treeless grassland with no large inland waters. Falkland Islands Dependencies are mountainous and glacial S Georgia 1,288 kms SE of Falklands, and uninhabited S Sandwich Group 757 kms SE of S Georgia. **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

63.5 cms. **Capital:** Port Stanley, on E Falkland. Population 1,086 (1980). Other main settlement: Goose Green, also on E Falkland. Population 110 (1980).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependent territory. **Government:** Following British repossession of the islands from Argentine forces in June 1982, the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief was suspended. Administration conducted jointly by a Civil Commissioner Sir Rex Hunt KCMG, and a Military Commissioner, Maj-Gen. PE de la Billiere CBE, DSO, MC. Military Commissioner commands land forces and has responsibility for defence and internal security. With these exceptions, Civil Commissioner exercises functions of Governor. He is advised by Executive Council comprising 2 official members, 2 elected members of Legislative Council and 2 appointed members. Legislative Council consists of 6 elected and 2 official members. Military Commissioner may take part in proceedings of Executive Council and Legislative Council but may not vote. **Flag:** British Blue ensign with arms of the dependency on a white disc in the fly.

SOCIAL

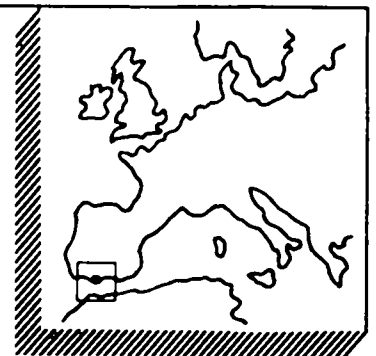
Population: 2,000 (1982) decreasing by 0.2% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** A new 28-bed hospital due for completion early 1986. Routine and emergency flying doctor service. 440 radio receivers per 1,000 population (1978). 281 telephones per 1,000 people (1978).

ECONOMIC

Currency: Falkland £ at parity with £ sterling (US\$0.89). **Exports:** \$2.6m (1980): wool, hides and skins. **Imports:** £2.5m (1980): provisions, alcoholic beverages, timber, clothing, hardware. **Transport:** Roads 40 kms including passable tracks. 6,000 motor vehicles (1977). No railways. Main airport: Mt Pleasant, due for completion February 1986, replacing Port Stanley. 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.

Gibraltar



Narrow rocky peninsula latitude 37°N longitude 7°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 dependency. Britain responsible for defence, external affairs and internal security. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Admiral Sir David Williams, GCB. Chief Minister: Sir Joshua Hassan CBE, MVO, QC. **Government:** House of Assembly, with 15 elected and 2 official members, and Gibraltar Council, with 5 members from House of Assembly appointed by Governor after consultation with Chief Minister and 4 official members. There is also a Council of Ministers. **Main Parties:** Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (majority), Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party. Elections 4-yearly, last held January 1984. **Flag:** (proportioned two by one) bears the banner of the Gibraltar coat of arms (castle and key) on a background, the upper two-thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

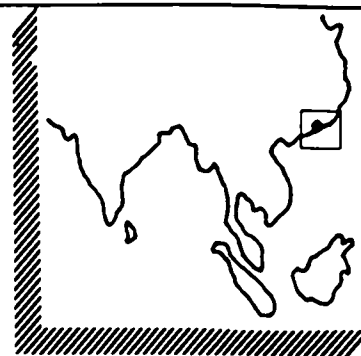
SOCIAL

Population: 31,000 (1982) increasing by 1.2% pa. Infant mortality 15 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main languages:** English, Spanish. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 116 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 66% (1950). 1,100 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 282 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 270 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983). 320 telephones per 1,000 people (1981).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$130m, \$4,320 per head (1979). Between 1970–78 GNP per head rose by 5.0% pa. **Currency:** Gibraltar government notes and UK coins at parity with British currency. Gibraltar pound (Gib £) (US\$0.89)=100 new pence. **Exports and re-exports:** £19.6m (1982): petroleum products, tobacco. **Imports:** £68.3m (1982): petroleum products, fuel, manufactured goods, food, wine, spirits, tobacco. **Main industries:** ship-repairing, beer and mineral water bottling. **Tourism:** 173,838 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 54.7 kms. 9,617 motor vehicles (1982). No railway. National airline: Gibraltar Airways. Main airport: North Front (Gibraltar) Main seaport: Port of Gibraltar.

Hong Kong



Situated on SE coast of China latitude 22°–23°N, 114°–115°E. Consists of 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 957 m. Land surrounding harbour reclaimed from sea. **Neighbouring countries:** China adjoining to N, Taiwan across S China sea to NE. **Total land area:** 1,067 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+8. **Climate:** Sub-tropical and governed by monsoons. Cool dry winters. Hot humid summers. Average daily temperature range February 15°C–July 28°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 'Hong Kong') on Hong Kong Island. Population 970,000 (1981). **Other main towns:** Kowloon including New Kowloon 2,450, Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor and Commander in Chief: HE Sir Edward Youde GCMG, MBE. **Government:** Executive Council with 15 appointed members, Legislative Council with 44 appointed members. 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

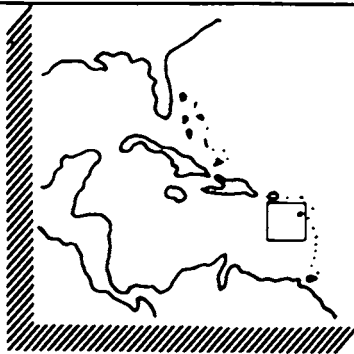
Population: 5,233,000 (1982) increasing by 2.3% pa (1982). 27.7% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 75.4 years (1982). Infant mortality 9.9 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main languages:** Chinese, English. **Official languages:** Chinese, English. **Main religions:** Taoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 230 people per hospital bed (1978). Adult literacy male 90%, female 64% (1977). Calorie consumption 129% of requirement (1982). 506 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 221 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 43 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 368 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$279.3m, \$5,340 per head (1982). Between 1970–79 GNP per head rose by 6.5% pa. GDP distribution (1980): agriculture 1%, industry 41% (manufacturing 26%), services 58%. **Currency:** HK\$1 (US\$0.12)=100 cents.

Exports HK\$ 83,032m (1982): clothing and fabrics, miscellaneous manufactured articles, electrical machinery, telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing equipment, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks. **Imports:** HK\$142,893m (1982): foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco. **Main industries:** textiles, chemicals, transport equipment, manufacturing. Banking and financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** 1.28m arrivals (1983) with earnings of HK\$ 5,102m. **Transport:** Roads 1,206 kms. 307,000 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 34 kms of Kowloon-Canton (People's Republic of China) railway. Frequent Victoria to Kowloon cross-harbour ferries and Hong Kong-Macao jetfoil and ferry services. National airline: Cathay Pacific. Main airport: Kai Tak (Hong Kong Island). Main seaport: Victoria (one of world's finest natural harbours).

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 watered by many streams. Highest point Chances Peak 910 m. **Land area:** 102.3 sq kms. **Neighbouring islands:** Antigua to NE, Guadeloupe (French) to SE. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Tropical but windy. Average temperatures: maximum 30°C, minimum 23°C. September-November rainy, March-June dry. Average rainfall 152 cms. Lies in hurricane zone. **Capital:** Plymouth. Population 3,500 (1980).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr A C Watson CMG. Chief Minister: Mr J Osborne. **Government:** Governor presides over Executive Council, comprising Chief Minister and 3 other Ministers from Legislative Council, and 2 official members. Legislative Council comprises 11 members, 7 elected, 2 nominated and 2 official. **Main Parties:** People's Liberation Movement, Progressive Democratic Party. **Elections:** last held November 1978. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the shield of Montserrat in the fly.

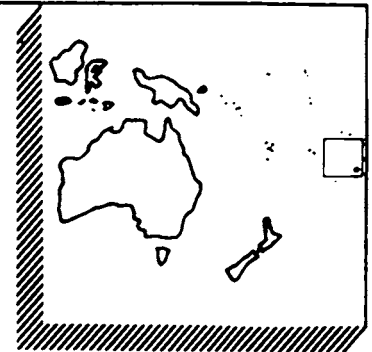
SOCIAL

Population: 11,675 (1982) increasing by 0.2% pa (1982). Infant mortality 11.5 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 133 people per hospital bed (1980 estimate). Adult literacy 80% (1960). 520 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 120 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 224 telephones per 1,000 people (1980).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$7m (1982): hot peppers, tomatoes and manufactured articles. **Imports:** EC\$55m (1982): food, beverages and tobacco, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods. **Main industry:** cotton ginning. **Main crops:** potatoes, cotton, limes, hot peppers, tomatoes. **Tourism:** 21,400 arrivals (1981). **Transport:** Roads 213 kms (1982). 1,800 motor vehicles (1981). 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 170°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:** 259 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. **Capital:** Alofi. Population 1,000 (1979).

POLITICAL

Status: Self-governing state in free association with New Zealand, which has responsibility for foreign affairs and defence. Premier: Hon Sir Robert R Rex KBE, CMG. New Zealand Representative: Mr J R Springford. **Government:** Cabinet with executive authority consists of Premier and 3 other ministers from Legislative Assembly. Legislative 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

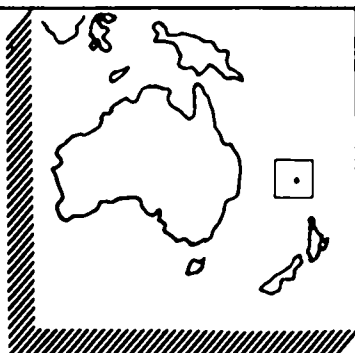
Population: 3,000 (1983) decreasing by 3.4% pa (1982). Population affected by emigration to New Zealand and a declining birth rate. **Main languages:** Niue dialect (Polynesian), English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 110 people per hospital bed (1982). 300 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 88 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 120 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) (US\$0.46)=100 cents. **Exports** NZ\$642,175 (1982): copra, honey, passion-

fruit and limes. **Imports:** NZ\$3.4m (1982): beverages and tobacco, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, fuel. **Main crops:** coconut, passionfruit, limes. **Tourism:** 381 arrivals (1976). **Transport:** Roads 229 kms (1982). 374 registered motor vehicles (1981). No railways. Main airline: Polynesian Airlines weekly link to Tonga and Western Samoa. 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: Air Vice-Marshall R E Trebilco AO, DFC. Chief Minister David E Buffet. **Government:** Legislative Assembly with executive and legislative authority in a wide range of island matters.

SOCIAL

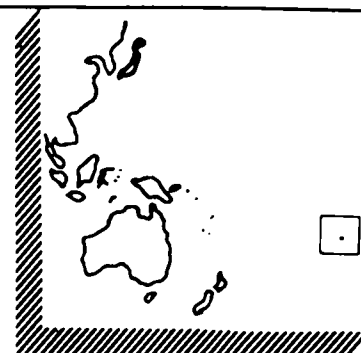
Population: 2,175 (1981) increasing by 2.8% pa (1982). **Main languages:** Norfolkese dialect, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 103 people per hospital bed (1981–82). Education free and compulsory for children between 6 and 15. 920 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 200 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 540 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1979). 454 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Australian dollar (A\$) (US\$0.81)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$3.1m (1982–83): palm products, cereals, vegetables, fruit. 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\$15.1m (1982–83): motor vehicles, jewellery, beer, wines and spirits, liquid fuels, radio accessories. **Tourism:** 16,220 arrivals (1982–83). Most important revenue-earning activity, coupled with re-exportation of low-duty luxury goods. **Transport:** Roads 80 kms. 1,260 motor vehicles (1982). No railways. National airline:

Norfolk Island Airlines. 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 131°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:** 5 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 easterly winds, with some short E to SE gales April–September. **Capital:** Adamstown.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr T D O'Leary CMG. **Government:** Governor administers island in consultation with 10-member Island Council (4 members elected annually, 3 members nominated by elected members, 2 nominated by Governor, 1 official member), presided over by Island Magistrate elected triennially. **Flag:** The British flag.

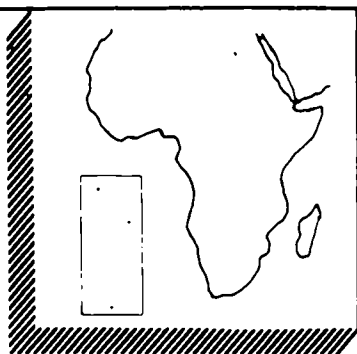
SOCIAL

Population: 61 (1983) decreasing by 4.5% pa (1982). **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).

ECONOMIC

Subsistence economy. **Currency:** 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) (\$US0.46)=100 cents. Revenue (1982–3) NZ\$772,340: fruit, postage stamps, vegetables, handicrafts. Expenditure (1982–83) NZ\$773,680. **Imports:** building materials, clothing, food, fuel, machinery, medicines, motorcycles. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, coconut, water melon, bananas. **Transport:** Roads 6 kms. 31 motor vehicles (1983). 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 and 6°W, Ascension 8°S and 14°W and Tristan da Cunha 37°S and 12°W. Island of St Helena 1,131.8 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 819 m. Tristan da Cunha rises to a volcanic peak 2,050 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 21.1°-29.4°C, winter 18.3°-23.8°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 1,516 (1977).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr F E Baker CBE. **Government:** Governor conducts administration with aid of Legislative Council, comprising 2 official members and 12 elected members, and Executive Council comprising 2 official members and Chairmen of 5 Legislative Council committees. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held October 1984. No political parties. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the shield of the colony in the fly. Ascension and Tristan da Cunha have Administrators. **Tristan da Cunha:** Administrator Mr R Perry, conducting administration through Island Council consisting of 3 appointed members and 8 elected members including 3 women. **Ascension:** Administrator Mr T M S Blick.

SOCIAL (St Helena only)

Population: 5,499 (1982) increasing by 9.6% pa. **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 101.2 people per hospital bed (1982). Literacy rate 100%. 300 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 62 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC (St Helena only)

Currency: One pound sterling £ (US\$0.89)=100 new pence. Subsistence economy. **Exports:** £32,700 (1981/82): fish and handicrafts. **Imports:** £2,485,800 (1981/82): motor vehicles, fuel, flour, meat, machinery and spare parts, liquor. **Main crops:** maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes. **Transport:** Total all-weather road surface 87kms. Additional 28kms of dry-weather roads. Motor vehicles 1,124 (1982). No airports or railways. St Helena Shipping Company operates a scheduled passenger/cargo service. Seaport: Jamestown.

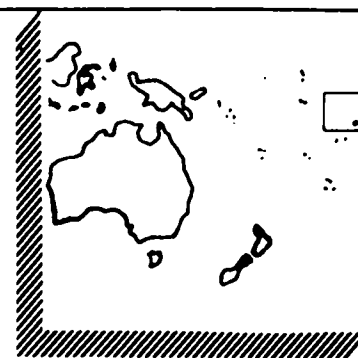
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Ascension only)

Population: 1,625 (1982). All inhabitants are employees of organisations using island or their families. Main organisations Cable and Wireless Ltd (telecommunications station), BBC Relay Station, US Base which operates airfield by agreement.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Tristan da Cunha only)

Population: 325 (1982). Subsistence economy. Modern hospital and school. **Main industry:** fishing and fish-freezing. Revenue also provided by sale of postage stamps. **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. Infertile soils; only vegetation coconut palms. **Nearest countries:** Western Samoa to S, Kiribati to N. **Land area:** 12.2 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: Mr H H Francis. Official Secretary of Office for Tokelau Affairs: Mr A P F Browne (based at Apia, Western Samoa). **Government:** Administrator assisted in atoll affairs by Village Councils which send delegates to joint island meetings ('Fono').

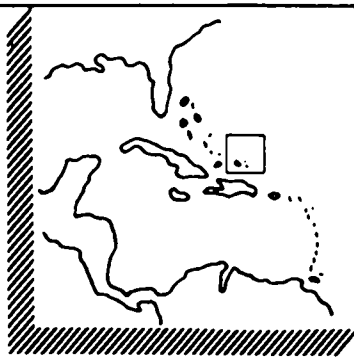
SOCIAL

Population: 1,572 (1981) decreasing by 0.5% pa (1982). **Main and official languages:** Tokelauan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 39 hospital beds (1978). 39% radio receivers in 1977. International links are via HF radio from each atoll to Western Samoa.

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1NZ\$ (US\$0.46)=100 cents. Main economic activity production and export of copra. **Exports:** \$NZ 700,000 (1979): copra. **Imports:** \$NZ 1,000,000 (1979): foodstuffs, building materials, fuel. **Industries:** copra, fishing, handicrafts and woodwork products. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, breadfruit, pawpaws. **Transport:** Visited 10 times yearly by charter vessels. Irregular sea-plane link with Western Samoa.

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 to S. **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:** Grand Turk. Population 3,146 (1980 estimate). Other main settlement Cockburn Harbour, on S Caicos. Population 1,392 (1980).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr C J Turner OBE. Chief Minister: Hon Nathaniel Francis. **Government:** Executive Council comprises Governor, 3 official members, Chief Minister and 3 other Ministers from elected members of Legislative Council. Legislative Council comprises 11 elected members, 3 appointed members and 3 official members. **Main Parties:** Progressive National Party (majority), People's Democratic Movement. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held May 1984. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the shield of the colony on the fly.

SOCIAL

Population: 7,800 (1982) increasing by 2.9% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 260 people per hospital bed (1982). 424 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 123 telephones per 1,000 people (1980).

ECONOMIC

Currency: American dollars in use. US\$1 (£ sterling 0.89)=100 cents. **Exports:** US\$2.5 m (1982): crawfish, conch. **Imports:** US\$20.9m (1982): food, drink, tobacco, clothing. **Main industries:** crawfish and conch processing. **Tourism:** 13,342 arrivals (1982). **Transport:** Roads 200 kms (1982 estimate). 1,149 motor vehicles (1983). No railways. National airline: Turks and Caicos National Airlines. Main airports: Grand Turk, S Caicos, Providenciales (international airports). Main seaports: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbour on S Caicos.

Part 3 Tables and Charts

1. Commonwealth membership of United Nations and related organisations

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	IFAD	GATT	IMO	ICAO	ILO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO	WIPO
Antigua & Barbuda	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brunei Darussalam	X																
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	
Fiji	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Gambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			
Guyana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kiribati								X		X				X	X		
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Malawi	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Maldives	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nauru										X		X		X			
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Papua New Guinea	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
St Christopher-Nevis	X				X	X							X	X	X		
St Lucia	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
St Vincent & Grenadines	X				X	X		X	X	X				X			
Seychelles	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Sierra Leone	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Singapore	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Solomon Islands	X	X	X	X	X		X	X									
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Swaziland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tanzania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tonga					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tuvalu								X						X			
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X			X	X				X	X				X		X	
Western Samoa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X		
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	

Notes:

X = Member

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

IDA: International Development Association

IFC: International Finance Corporation

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural

Development

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IMO: International Maritime Organisation

ITU: International Telecommunication Union

UN: United Nations

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UPU: Universal Postal Union

WHO: World Health Organisation

WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organisation

WMO: World Meteorological Organisation

Source:

The Europa Yearbook, Vol. 1, 1983

2. Economic Data

Country	Gross National Product at current prices (\$ million) 1983	GNP per capita \$ 1982	Annual growth in GNP per capita (real) 1970-82	Annual growth in domestic investment 1970-82 (%)	Annual rate of inflation 1970-82 (%)	Distribution of Gross Domestic Product %								Index of food production 1980-82 (1969-71 = 100)	Share of primary commodities in exports 1981 (%)	Energy consumption
						1960				1982						
						Agriculture	Industry	(of which Manufacturing)	Services	Agriculture	Industry	(of which Manufacturing)	Services			
Antigua & Barbuda	130	1,740	-0.3	na	na	18	3	na	79	9 ^F	8 ^F	na	80 ^E	104 ^B	23.4	2,
Australia	151,618	11,140	2.4 *	1.1	11.4	12	40	28	48	6	35	20	59	98	75	4,
Bahamas	900	3,830	-1.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100 ^A	na	8,
Bangladesh	11,100	140	3.1	2.9	14.9	57	7	5	36	47	14	7	39	94	32	
Barbados	760 ^F	2,900	1.5	4.7	na	28	8	na	64	7 ^F	20 ^F	na	73 ^E	79	47.3	1,
Belize	170	1,080	3.5	na	na	33	30	na	37	23 ^F	19 ^F	na	57 ^E	105 ^B	69.8	
Botswana	780	900	4.9	7.4	na	51	13	na	36	12 ^F	43 ^F	na	47 ^F	73	8.0	
Britain	436,776	9,660	2.0 *	0.3	14.2	3	43	32	54	2	33	19	65	126	32	3,
Brunei Darussalam	4,390 ^F	17,060	7.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	1 ^D	71 ^D	na	29 ^D	na	na	7,
Canada	483,686	11,320	3.1 *	3.3	9.3	6	34	23	60	4	29	16	67	119	48	9,
Cyprus	2,140	3,840	4.6	7.9 †	na	na	na	na	na	10	39	17	51	109	na	1,
Dominica	60 ^F	710	-3.4	na	na	35	7	na	58	40 ^F	12 ^F	na	48 ^F	na	81.8	
Fiji	1,140	1,950	2.0	3.6 †	na	41	20	na	39	25	20	12	54	106	96.0	
The Gambia	200 ^F	360	-0.4	30.1	na	58	2	na	40	52 ^F	1 ^F	na	47 ^F	74	99.3	
Ghana	4,270 ^F	360	-4.0	- 5.1	39.5	41	10	na	49	51	8	5	41	72	na	
Grenada	90 ^F	760	-0.8	na	na	39	2	na	59	31 ^F	11 ^F	na	59 ^F	90 ^B	92.2	
Guyana	520 ^F	670	-0.8	0.6	na	24	19	na	57	21 ^F	25 ^F	na	46 ^E	87	49.4	
India	182,510	260	1.6	5.3	8.4	50	20	14	30	33	26	16	41	101	41 ^D	
Jamaica	3,030 ^F	1,330	-3.2	- 7.6	16.2	10	36	15	54	7	32	16	61	90	94	1,
Kenya	5,710	390	0.6	2.1	10.1	38	18	9	44	33	22	13	45	88	86 ^D	
Kiribati	50 ^D	770 ^D	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19 ^F	54 ^F	na	27 ^F	na	15.3	
Lesotho	630	510	6.6	19.6	11.4	73	4	na	23	23	22	6	55	84	96.9	
Malawi	1,310 ^F	210	1.1	2.0	9.5	50	10	5	40	38 ^C	25 ^C	13 ^C	37 ^C	99	93 ^D	
Malaysia	27,520	1,860	4.8	11.4	7.2	36	18	9	46	23	30	18	47	150	80	
Maldives	70 ^F	470	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30	16	na	54	na	92.0	
Malta	1,210	3,800	8.9	5.5	na	na	na	na	na	4 ^C	86 ^C	34 ^C	10 ^C	128	na	1,
Mauritius	1,140	1,240	3.4	7.8	na	20	24	na	56	22 ^E	25 ^E	na	41 ^F	110	74.4	
Nauru	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5,
New Zealand	20,446	7,920	1.5 *	- 0.1	13.1	na	na	na	na	10	33	25	57	114	79	3,
Nigeria	65,750	860	0.2	8.8	14.4	63	11	5	26	22	39	6	39	92	na	
Papua New Guinea	2,310	820	-0.8	- 3.2	8.1	49	13	4	38	34 ^b	30 ^D	8 ^D	37 ^D	99	51.9	
St Christopher-Nevis	40 ^F	750	1.8	na	na	46	1	na	53	11 ^F	41 ^F	na	48 ^F	na	81.6	
St Lucia	120 ^F	720	2.6	na	na	34	5	na	61	14	48	10	38	na	57.7	
St Vincent & Grenadines	70 ^F	620	-0.5	na	na	40	1	na	59	12 ^F	23 ^F	na	48 ^F	na	95.9	
Seychelles	150	1,800 ^E	2.5	na	na	14	35	na	51	4 ^F	17 ^F	na	79 ^F	na	93.4	
Sierra Leone	1,170	390	-0.2	- 1.1	12.2	na	na	na	na	32	20	5	48	81	29.9	
Singapore	16,320	5,910	6.4	8.7	5.4	4	18	12	78	1	37	26	62	91	44	4,
Solomon Islands	160 ^F	660	2.3	na	na	63	1	na	36	59 ^F	1 ^F	na	40 ^F	126	97.7	
Sri Lanka	5,060	320	3.4	11.0	13.3	32	20	15	48	27	27	15	46	154	79	
Swaziland	640	940	0.7	11.4	na	33	31	na	36	20 ^F	24 ^F	na	56 ^F	107	na	
Tanzania	4,340	280	0.0	3.4	11.9	57	11	5	32	52	15	9	33	88	86 ^D	
Tonga	80	740 ^G	2.4	na	na	47	4	na	49	35	14	na	51 ^F	na	93.3	
Trinidad & Tobago	8,320	6,840	4.8	10.5	17.8	8	45	24	47	2 ^F	52 ^F	13 ^F	46 ^F	62	92	6,
Tuvalu	5 ^F	680 ^F	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Uganda	2,740	230	-3.6	- 8.0	47.4	52	12	9	36	82 ^F	4 ^F	4 ^F	14 ^F	86	na	
Vanuatu	80	700 ^G	1.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	81	99.4	
Western Samoa	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	49 ^E	3 ^F	na	41 ^F	88 ^R	97.9	
Zambia	3,170	640	-2.7	-10.5	8.7	11	63	4	26	14	36	19	50	87	na	
Zimbabwe	5,380	850	0.1	2.5	8.4	18	35	17	47	15	35	25	50	87	na	

Ratio of energy imports to total exports 1981 (%)	Terms of trade index 1982 (1980=100)	Balance of payments 1982 (\$ million)	External public debt outstanding and disbursed 1982 (\$ million)	External public debt as % of GNP 1982	Debt service ratio (as % of exports of goods and services)	Net ODA receipts from OECD countries 1983 (\$ million)	Net ODA receipts from Commonwealth donors 1983 (\$ million)	Gross international reserves in months of import coverage 1982	IMF quota September 1984 (SDR millions)
14.6	na	-43.7	na	na	na	1.2	1.3	1.1 [†]	5.0
16.2	97	-7,803	na	na	na			3.6	1,619.2
03.1	na	-43.7	118.7	14.2	3.6	826.7	0.1	0.4	66.4
31.6	105	-1,423.0	4,352.9	38.7	1.0	591.7	133.6	0.9	287.5
53.1	85	-41.7	205.4	20.7	2.9	13.5	4.3	2.1 [†]	34.1
33.0	na	na	51.5	34.1	3.8	16.6	6.1	1.1 [†]	9.5
na	na	-180.3	209.0	24.6	1.6	82.0	17.8	4.1 [†]	22.1
13.3	100**	12,514	na	na	na			1.9	6,194.0
0.3	129	na	na	na	na	4.2	0.0	na	na
8.2	95*	2,701	na	na	na			1.8	2,941
44.5	86	-198.2	611.9	30.1	4.9	18.4	0.6	4.5 [†]	69.7
10.8	na	-9.7	na	na	na	4.9	3.7	0.9 [†]	4.0
96.6	68**	-111.8	243.3	19.8	2.1	22.9	16.5	2.8 [†]	36.5
10.7	111	-98.1	134	65.1	3.4	14.8	4.4	0.4 [†]	17.1
19.3	62	-0.1	1,116	3.6	6.8	77.8	15.9	4.0	204.5
37.9	na	-32.2	na	na	na	11.7	1.7	3.4 [†]	6.0
21.8	96	-143.3	660.9	126.5	9.4	-1.2	3.6	0.2 [†]	49.2
82.1	91	-3,407.8	19,611.5	12.1	0.7	874.5	187.2	4.0	2,207.7
52.5	86	-419.3	1,511	49.9	8.0	226.9	20.9	0.7	145.5
56.8	88	-587.8	2,359	39.2	20.3	325.7	64.8	1.4	142.0
10.5	na	-16.3 [‡]	na	na	na	14.3	11.8	na	na
na	na	-115.7	123	20.4	2.0	58.0	10.3	1.2	15.1
22.7	107	-128.5	692	48.8	22.8	42.4	23.1	0.9	37.2
15.5	84	-3,465.5	7,670.7	31.0	2.9	1,617.9	9.1	3.3	550.6
52.2	na	-23.7	45.1	51.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	na	2.0
28.8	101**	-26.7	101.1	8.2	0.3	24.3	0.2	15.3 [†]	45.1
14.3	94	-61.4	367.4	35.0	6.0	30.0	3.9	1.5	53.6
na	na	na	na	na	na	-8.0	na	na	na
18.7	100**	-1,058	na	na	na			0.9	461.6
1.4	104	-7,289.7	6,085	8.7	9.5	2,133.3	6.8	1.1	849.5
6.8	na	-747.4	748	33.0	10.2	508.2	266.2	2.9	65.9
5.6	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	1.5	na	4.5
36.8	na	-30.9	na	na	na	5.0	3.9	0.8 [†]	7.5
22.8	na	-5.1 [†]	na	na	na	-0.2	1.4	2.4 [†]	4.0
35.5	na	-52.2	36.6	21.3 [†]	0.4 [†]	15.0	4.4	1.8 [†]	3.0
23.0	85	-215.1	370	29.8	20.8 [†]	37.0	4.6	0.4	57.9
45.6	100**	-1,266.3	1,422.7	10.0	1.7	184.8	1.6	3.3	92.4
16.0	na	-36.1 [†]	16.0	10.2	0.1	21.5	16.6	4.1 [†]	5.0
55.8	88	-736.2	1,833.6	38.9	2.9	392.7	86.4	1.9	223.1
na	na	-123.8	177.7	39.3	3.9	25.6	4.9	2.3 [†]	24.7
48.3	88	-382.9	1,631.6	30.4	2.1 [†]	424.7	87.9	0.2	107.0
56.8	na	-10.2	na	na	na	13.4	8.9	na	na
30.2	98	306.3	650.7	8.9	1.4	66.4	0.7	10.5	170.1
na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	3.8	na	na
11.4	75	-117.7 [†]	593.8	6.8	5.2	90.3	13.3	0.1	99.6
32.6	na	-3.6 [‡]	4.1	4.9	0.6	32.2	15.8	na	9.0
17.5	na	-19.4	60.5	na	na	21.0	11.4	0.7 [†]	6.0
9.8	72	-659.1	2,280.6	82.7	6.4	178.6	34.1	1.5	270.3
26.4	108	-751.9	1,220.8	17.6	2.1	265.9	29.1	1.7	191.0

Notes to Economic Data Table

GNP Gross National Product is the economist's measure of the total output of goods and services of a country. To enable international comparison, it is expressed in US dollars using a three-year weighted average of local prices and exchange rates. Per capita GNP figures are a conventional basis for comparing standards of income and living between countries and for assessing progress within each country from year to year.

GDP Gross Domestic Product differs from GNP mainly in excluding income from abroad. The GDP distribution figures, being percentages, should add up to 100%. However, the variables used in computing GDP often differ: for example, some industry figures may or not include a manufacturing element. Again, some variables may be counted in either services or industry. In view of the differences inherent in GDP computation, the distribution figures may not always add up to 100.

*Annual growth in Gross National Product per capita for Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand is based on the period 1960-82.

†The percentage of annual growth in domestic investment is based on 1970-77 period for Fiji and for Cyprus on the 1973-81 period.

**Terms of trade index 1982 estimates. The figure for Singapore is the 1980 estimate.

Balance of payments includes total trade balance, total services debit and private transfers.

‡Kiribati balance of payments is trade balance only; Vanuatu's balance of payments is in local currency.

Footnotes

A = 1970 E = 1981
B = 1977 F = 1982
C = 1979 G = 1983
D = 1980 na = not available

Sources

World Development Report 1984, The World Bank, Washington DC
Social Indicators Data Sheet June 1984, The World Bank
Handbook of International Trade and Developmental Statistics 1984, Unctad
Energy Statistics Yearbook 1982, United Nations
Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows 1980-83, Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, 1984
International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund 1984
Basic Statistical Data on Selected Countries 1984, Commonwealth Secretariat

3. Social Data

Country	Area in sq kms	Population (thousands) 1982	Population per sq km 1982	Annual rate of population growth 1970-1982 (%)	Projected population in year 2000 (thousands)	Population under age 15 1980-82 (%)	Urban population as % of total 1982	Life expectancy at birth 1970	Life expectancy at birth 1982	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000) 1980-82	Crude birth rate (per 1,000) 1982	Crude death rate (per 1,000) 1982	Calorie intake as % of requirement 1980-82	Women as % of total labour force 1980-82
Antigua & Barbuda	441	77	175	1.3‡	100	44	30.8	na	72	32	17	5.5	88	na
Australia	7,686,848	15,170	2	1.6	18,000	26	89	na	74	10	16	8	119	59.1
Bahamas	13,935	218	16	2.1‡	300	38.8	54.4	65.7	69	32	25	5.2	112	47.3
Bangladesh	143,998	92,859	645	2.6	157,000	42.8	12	44.9	48	133	47	17	84	17.8
Barbados	431	258	599	0.4	300	26.1	40.6	68.5	72	26	20	8.9	129	46.1
Belize	22,963	152	7	2.0‡	200	21.9	52.0	59.9	65	45	31	7.6	133	na
Botswana	600,372	998	2	3.4‡	1,800	50.1	21.7	55.5	61	80	44	11.3	85	51.1
Britain	244,046	56,280	231	0.1	57,000	20	91	na	74	11	13	12	132	66
Brunei Darussalam	5,765	250	43	5.6‡	na	35	na	62	62 [†]	na	31	4.0	na	na
Canada	9,976,139	24,600	2	1.2	29,000	23	76	na	75	10	15	7	126	41.2
Cyprus	9,251	645	70	0.4‡	700	25.5	47.6	70	74	20	20	8.4	127	35.1
Dominica	751	80	107	0.4‡	100	49.1 [†]	27.0	na	74	20	21	5.2	96	35.5
Fiji	18,272	658	36	2.0	900	35.6	41.4	68.1	68	34	29	5.2	131	13.2
The Gambia	11,295	682	60	2.7‡	1,000	44.5	19.4	32.3	36	194	49	27.3	88	44.0
Ghana	238,537	12,169	51	3.0	24,000	47.0	37	49.9	55	86	49	13	88	41.1
Grenada	344	113	328	1.0‡	200	35.5	63.0	67.0	69 ^{††}	15	25	6.6	86	42.0
Guyana	214,969	798	4	2.2‡	1,000	38.7	26.9	63.4	68	41	28	5.8	122	25.7
India	3,287,590	716,985	218	2.3	994,000	39.3	24	47.5	55	94	34	13	86	31.8
Jamaica	10,991	2,217	202	1.5	3,000	39.3	48	67.0	73	10	27	6	119	40.0
Kenya	582,646	18,115	31	4.0	40,000	50.4	15	52.0	57	77	55	12	88	33.3
Kiribati	886	60	68	1.7‡	na	44.1	30	na	52	87	35	14.0	na	na
Lesotho	30,355	1,440	47	2.4	2,000	41.3	13	46.5	53	94	42	15	111	43.5
Malawi	118,484	6,452	54	3.0	12,000	47.0	10	40.5	44	137	56	23	94	37.1
Malaysia	329,749	14,528	44	2.5	24,000	39.6	30	61.2	67	29	29	6	121	31.5
Maldives	298	163	547	2.5‡	300	44.6	20.7	na	47	88 [†]	42	13.6	97	37.1
Malta	316	360	1,139	0.8‡	400	26.2	84.2	70	72	14	14	8.5	115	21.1
Mauritius	1,865	985	528	1.4‡	1,300	33.8	54.0	62.3	67	32	26	6.6	125	23.1
Nauru	21	8	381	1.6‡	na	43.6	100	na	62	19	22	4.5	na	na
New Zealand	268,676	3,160	12	1.0	4,000	27	85	na	73	12	16	8	129	47
Nigeria	923,768	90,572	98	2.6	169,000	47.8	21	43.7	50	109	50	16	91	39.7
Papua New Guinea	461,691	3,128	7	2.1	5,000	41.8	17	46.4	53	99	34	13	92	40.9
St Christopher-Nevis	269	53	197	-0.1‡	100	48.7 ¹⁾	42.8	64.0	63	53	25	10.6	138	na
St Lucia	616	124	201	1.7‡	200	49.6 [†]	40.0	na	69	30	31	7.0	99	na
St Vincent & Grenadines	388	112	260	0.9‡	100	44.9 [†]	na	na	69	45	26	5.9	90	36.3
Seychelles	280	64	229	1.6‡	100	39.8	37.0	66	66 [†]	27	29	7.5	na	36.9
Sierra Leone	71,740	3,194	45	2.0	5,000	44.3	23	33.5	38	190	49	27	101	34.6
Singapore	581	2,471	4,253	1.5	3,000	28.4	100	67.5	72	11	17	5	133	26.3
Solomon Islands	28,446	245	9	3.6‡	400	47.8 ^F	23.2	51.0	57	52‡	43	11.7	79	16.8
Sri Lanka	65,610	15,189	232	1.7	21,000	35.2	24	63.6	69	32	27	6	102	24.9
Swaziland	17,363	664	38	3.0‡	1,300	45.8	15.0	47.7	55	130	51	12.9	98	45.5
Tanzania	945,087	19,763	21	3.4	36,000	46.2	13	46.5	52	98	47	15	83	36.1
Tonga	699	100	143	1.3‡	na	44	26	na	58	60	13	1.9	na	na
Trinidad & Tobago	5,128	1,128	0.5	2.0‡	2,000	31.8	22	66.0	68	26	29	7	121	30.9
Tuvalu	28	8	289	2.8‡	na	46.3	30	na	59	42	24	15.0	na	na
Uganda	236,036	13,451	60	2.7	25,000	45.0	9	46.8	47	120	50	19	80	33.6
Vanuatu	11,880	123	10	3.5‡	200	45.1	32.2	na	55	97 [†]	39	12.4	98	na
Western Samoa	2,842	159	56	0.9‡	200	45.0	24	61	65	13	34	7.7	86	16.7
Zambia	752,614	6,000	8	3.1	11,000	47.4	45	44.6	51	105	50	16	93	32.3
Zimbabwe	390,580	7,500	19	3.2	16,000	47.5	24	53.2	56	83	54	12	90	29.2

Country	Adult literacy (%) (1979-82)	Adult literacy (%) male/female 1980	No enrolled in primary school as % of age group (1979-82)	Primary school enrolment ratios male/female (1979-82)	Population with access to safe drinking water (%) (1975-77)	Population per physician (1979-82)	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)	Radio receivers or licences per 1,000 people (1979-82)	Daily newspapers per 1,000 people (1979-82)
9	89 ^A	na	80 ^I	na	21 ^A	2,280 ^A	na	226.7	na
6	97 ^A	100/100	110	110/110	100	560	96	1,100	336
5 ^C	93	na	99	na	65	1,070	87	522.8	157.9
74	26 ^I	43/20	62	76/47	53	10,940	35	8.0	4.7
8	99 ^A	na	115	118/112	100	1,230	92	541.5	84.7
37	86.6	na	85 ^A	na	80	2,980 ^A	na	489.7	49.3
78	35	na	102	94/110	45	9,480 ^B	44	75.0	21
2	99 ^A	99/99	103	103/103	100	650	95	940	450
na	64 ^A	na	na	na	na	2,738	77	152	na
5	98 ^A	99/99	106	106/104	100	550	96	1,100	241
27	91	na	84	83/85	95	1,120	86	497.6	107.5
38 ^B	94 ^A	na	123	124/122	na	4,450 ^I	80	448.7	na
39	79 ^I	na	109	109/108	69	2,230	85	473.2	87.0
79	20	na	52	67/37	12 ^A	12,310 ^A	20	99.7	na
53	30.2 ^A	59/37	69	77/60	35	7,630	41	162.6	30.5
24 ^A	97.8 ^A	na	108	114/102	83	4,340 ^A	92	318.2	28
34	91.6 ^A	96/93	95	96/95	80.5	9,270	87	382.6	85.0
71	36.2	55/29	79	93/64	33	3,690 ^A	42	43.6	19.4
35	90	90/93	99	99/100	86	2,830	89	331.0	59.6
78	47.1	60/35	109	114/101	17	7,890 [†]	55	32.4	9.7
na	90	na	100	na	na	na	na	203	na
87	53	55/81	104	84/123	17	18,640 ^I	49	22.4	1.0 ^A
86	25	48/25	62	73/51	33	40,950	31	45.6	5.3
50	60	79/61	92	94/91	62	7,910 ^I	72	144.2	132.6
56 ^B	82	na	61	na	15	17,670	na	56.6	na
5	90 ^A	na	110	110/109	93 ^M	864	89	371.3	na
29	79	86/72	107	107/106	60	2,000	81	205.9	78.6
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	560	na
10	na	99/99	103	103/101	100	650	95	870	345
54	34	46/23	98	94/70	na	12,550	38	66.1	6.9 ^F
82	32	48/30	65	73/58	20	13,590 ^A	44	66.8	6.5
33	97.6 ^A	na	na	na	na	3,250	na	384.6	29.4
40	81.7 ^A	na	95	na	76	2,880 ^I	83	708.3	33.6
30 ^A	95.6 ^A	na	90	na	25	3,670	87	na	na
20 ^A	57.7 ^A	na	95	na	23.2 ^A	2,320	73	396.8	55.8
65	15 ^I	31/17	39	45/30	12 ^A	16,220	24	109.5	3.3
2	82.9	88/70	104	106/103	100	1,150	86	190.1	246.3
45 ^F	13	na	60	na	31 ^H	7,130	59	87.7	na
54	86	87/76	103	106/110	20	7,170	82	98.7	42
74	65	na	110	111/109	37	7,670 ^A	45	131.1	13.4
83	79	53/23 ^I	102	107/98	39	17,560 ^I	58	27.0	10.5
na	93	na	77	na	na	na	na	212	na
10	95 ^I	97/94	94	93/95	96 ^A	1,360	89	280.9	180.7
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
52	52.3	65/41	54	62/46	35	26,810 ^I	52	21.8	1.6
na	na	na	na	na	na	3,550 ^B	na	246	153.8
61 ^I	97.8 ^A	na	91	94/88	43	2,790	86	318	na
67	44	64/62	96	102/90	42	7,670	46	23.9	19.9
60	68.8	76/61	126	130/121	na	5,840	63	45.7	16.6

Notes to Social Data Table

Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)

PQLI is a non-income measure that summarises many aspects of well-being. It is computed from the three well-known social indicators of infant mortality, average life expectancy at age one and literacy.

Women as percentage of total labour force

*Figures for Australia, Canada and New Zealand from their High Commissions in London.

The British figure is from Equal Opportunities Commission.

Number enrolled in primary school as % of age group

Primary school age is generally considered to be 6-11 years. In countries with universal primary education, enrolment ratios may exceed 100% because some pupils enrolled in primary schools may be below or above the official primary school age.

Population per physician

**Figure relates to registered practitioners, not all practising in the country.

Population growth

†Estimated annual rate of population growth within the period shown.

Access to safe drinking water 1975-77

In this column, the figure given is for one year within the period indicated.

Columns headed '1979-82' and '1980-82'

1979-82 and 1980-82 in a column heading indicate that the figure given is for one year, normally within that period but sometimes up to two years from the years stated.

Footnotes

A = 1950 F = 1976
H = 1967 F = 1977
C = 1970 G = 1978
D = 1975 H = 1979

na = not available

Sources

World Development Report 1984, The World Bank
Social Indicators Data Sheet June 1984, The World Bank

World Bank Annual Report 1984

The State of the World's Children, 1984, UNICEF

The World in Figures 1984, The Economist, London 1984

Basic Statistical Data on Selected Countries, Commonwealth Secretariat 1984

4. Commonwealth membership of regional organisations and other groupings

	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	ANZUS	ASEAN	CARICOM	Colombo Plan	Council of Europe	ECA	ECE	ECLA	ECOWAS	EEC	ESCAP	G77	Lomé Convention: ACP-EEC	IDB	NATO	Non-aligned Movement	OAS	OAU	OECS	OPEC	SADCC	SPC	SPEC
Antigua & Barbuda				X				X					X	X				Δ	X		X				
Australia		X	X		•								X											X	X
Bahamas								X					X	X	X			X	X						
Bangladesh		X			X							X	X					X							
Barbados				X				X				X	X	X				X	X						
Belize				X				X				X	X	X				X							
Botswana	X						X					X	X	X			X	X					X		
Britain	X	X			•	X	□	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X	
Brunei Darussalam				X								X													
Canada		X			•		X	X							X	X		Δ							
Cyprus						X		X					X	X											
Dominica				X				X					X	X				Δ	X		X				
Fiji	X	X		X								X	X	X										X	X
The Gambia	X						X			X		X	X	X			X	X		X					
Ghana	X						X			X			X	X			X	X		X					
Grenada				X				X				X	X	X			X	X		X					
Guyana				X				X				X	X	X			X	Δ			X				
India		X		X								X	X	X			X								
Jamaica				X				X				X	X	X			X	X							
Kenya	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X					
Kiribati		X										□	X	X											X
Lesotho	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		
Malawi	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		
Malaysia	X	X		X								X	X	X			X								
Maldives	X			X								X	X	X			X								
Malta						X	X					X	X	X			X								
Mauritius	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X					
Nauru												X	X	X			X								
New Zealand		X	X		•							X											X	X	
Nigeria	X						X			X		X	X	X			X	X		X		X			
Papua New Guinea	X	X	Δ	X								X	X	X			X						X	X	
St Christopher-Nevis				X								X	X	X			X		X						
St Lucia				X				X				X	X	X			X	X		X					
St Vincent & the Grenadines				X				X				X	X	X			X	X		X					
Seychelles	X						X					X	X	X			X								
Sierra Leone	X						X			X		X	X	X			X	X		X					
Singapore	X	X		X								X	X	X			X								
Solomon Islands												X	X	X										X	X
Sri Lanka		X		X								X	X	X			X								
Swaziland	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		
Tanzania	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		
Tonga	X											X	X	X			X						X	X	
Trinidad & Tobago				X				X				X	X	X			X	X		X					
Tuvalu												□	X	X										X	X
Uganda	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X					
Vanuatu		X										X	X	X			X							X	
Western Samoa		X										X	X	X			X						X	X	
Zambia	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		
Zimbabwe	X						X					X	X	X			X	X		X			X		

Notes:

- X = Member
- = Donor countries
- = Associate members
- Δ = Observers

Abbreviations:

ANZUS: Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty
 ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations
 CARICOM: Caribbean Community
 COLOMBO PLAN: Colombo Plan for Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific
 ECA: UN Economic Commission for Africa
 ECLA: UN Economic Commission for Latin America
 ECE: UN Economic Commission for Europe
 ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
 EEC: European Economic Community
 ESCAP: UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
 G77: Group of 77
 IDB: Inter-American Development Bank
 ACP-EEC: African-Caribbean-Pacific countries and European Economic Community members linked by Lomé Convention
 NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
 OAS: Organisation of American States
 OECS: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
 OAU: Organisation of African Unity
 OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
 SADCC: Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
 SPC: South Pacific Commission
 SPEC: South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (servicing agency for the South Pacific Forum)

5. Commonwealth representation in member countries and at United Nations

Country	Antigua & Barbuda	Australia	Bahamas	Bangladesh	Barbados	Belize	Botswana	Britain	Brunei Darussalam	Canada	Cyprus	Dominica	Fiji	The Gambia	Ghana	Grenada	Guyana	India	Jamaica	Kenya	Kiribati	Lesotho	Malawi	Malaysia	Maldives	Mali	Mauritius	Nauru	New Zealand	Nigeria	Papua New Guinea	St Christopher-Nevis	St Lucia	St Vincent & the Grenadines	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka	Swaziland	Tanzania	Tonga	Trinidad & Tobago	Tuvalu	Uganda	Vanuatu	Western Samoa	Zambia	Zimbabwe	United Nations				
Antigua & Barbuda							X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X																												Xx				
Australia			X				X	X	X	X	X							X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X									X	X	X									Xx				
Bahamas	X																																																	X			
Bangladesh													NR					X		NR	X																													Xx			
Barbados																																																			X		
Belize																																																			X		
Botswana																																																			X		
Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Brunei Darussalam																																																				X	
Canada	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR																																													X		
Cyprus		X																																																		X	
Dominica																																																				X	
Fiji		X																																																		X	
The Gambia																																																				X	
Ghana		X																																																		X	
Grenada																																																				X	
Guyana																																																				X	
India																																																				X	
Jamaica																																																				X	
Kenya																																																				X	
Kiribati																																																				X	
Lesotho																																																				X	
Malawi																																																				X	
Malaysia																																																				X	
Maldives																																																				X	
Mali																																																				X	
Mauritius																																																				X	
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St Christopher-Nevis																																																				X	
St Lucia																																																				X	
St Vincent & the Grenadines																																																				X	
Seychelles																																																				X	
Sierra Leone																																																				X	
Solomon Islands																																																					X
Sri Lanka																																																				X	
Swaziland																																																				X	
Tanzania																																																				X	
Tonga																																																				X	
Trinidad & Tobago																																																				X	
Tuvalu																																																				X	
Uganda																																																				X	
Vanuatu																																																				X	
Western Samoa																																																				X	
Zambia																																																				X	
Zimbabwe																																																				X	

Notes:

X Full representation by resident High Commissioner

NR Non-resident representation

HC Honorary Consul

CG Consul-General

United Nations

X Representation at United Nations, New York

Xx Representation at United Nations, New York and Geneva

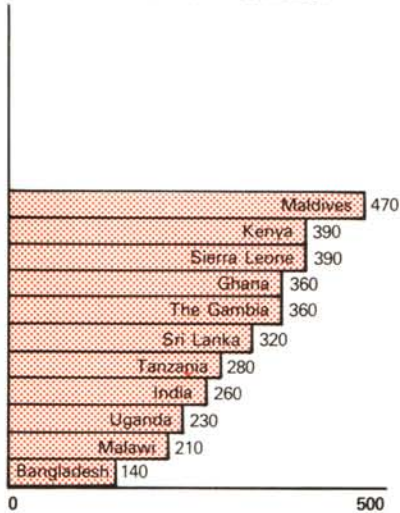
Levels of Development

The United Nations has devised different classifications for countries according to income and need. The place of Commonwealth countries in these classifications is illustrated in the charts on this page.

Chart 1 Income Levels

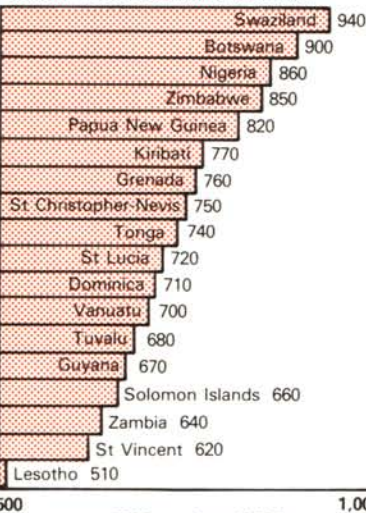
Low income: GNP per head under \$500 in 1982

20% of Commonwealth countries



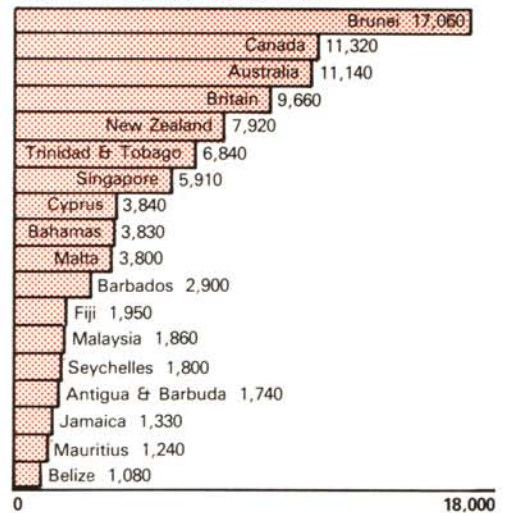
Middle income: GNP per head between \$500 & \$1000 in 1982

39% of Commonwealth countries



Higher income: GNP per head over \$1000 in 1982

37% of Commonwealth countries

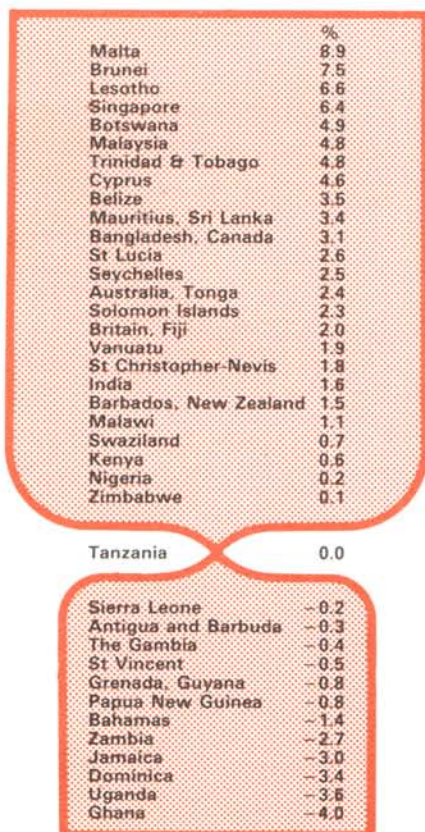


Note: Nauru and Western Samoa not included; no GNP per capita figures available.

Sources: UNCTAD, World Bank, OECD, Commonwealth Secretariat.

Chart 2 Rates of GNP Growth

This chart shows the rate of growth of Commonwealth countries in Gross National Product per head from 1970 to 1982



Notes: 1) Statistics not available for Kiribati, Maldives, Nauru, Tuvalu and Western Samoa.

2) Statistics for Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand refer to 1970-1981.

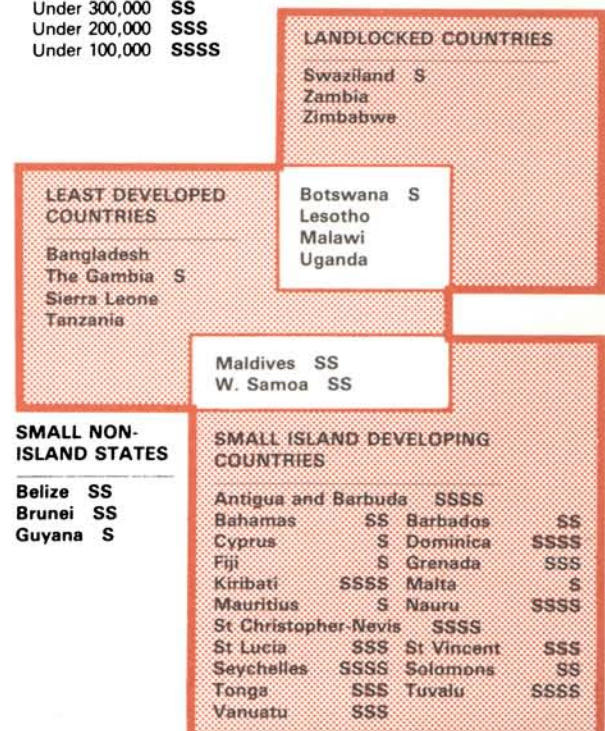
Sources: OECD, World Bank.

Chart 3 Developmental Need Groupings

In this chart showing Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing Countries and Landlocked Countries, the overlap illustrates which Commonwealth countries fall into more than one category of need.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are those identified as least developed on the basis of a combination of income per capita, literacy rate and contribution of manufacturing industries to GDP. Developmental and other problems are also posed when countries are landlocked and/or affected by smallness of size and/or population. Small island developing countries face special difficulties. Smallness by population is indicated thus:

Under 1m S
Under 300,000 SS
Under 200,000 SSS
Under 100,000 SSSS



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