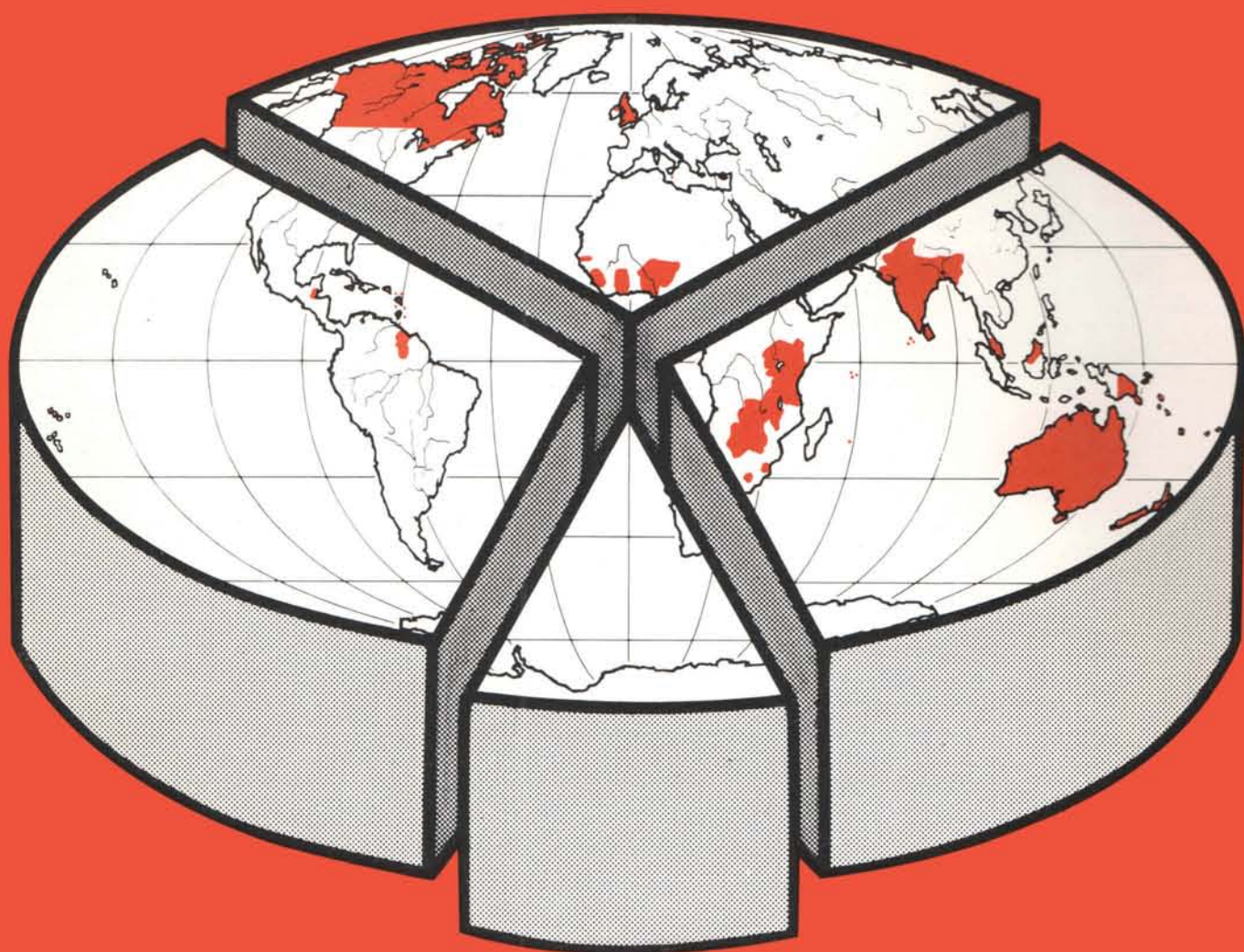


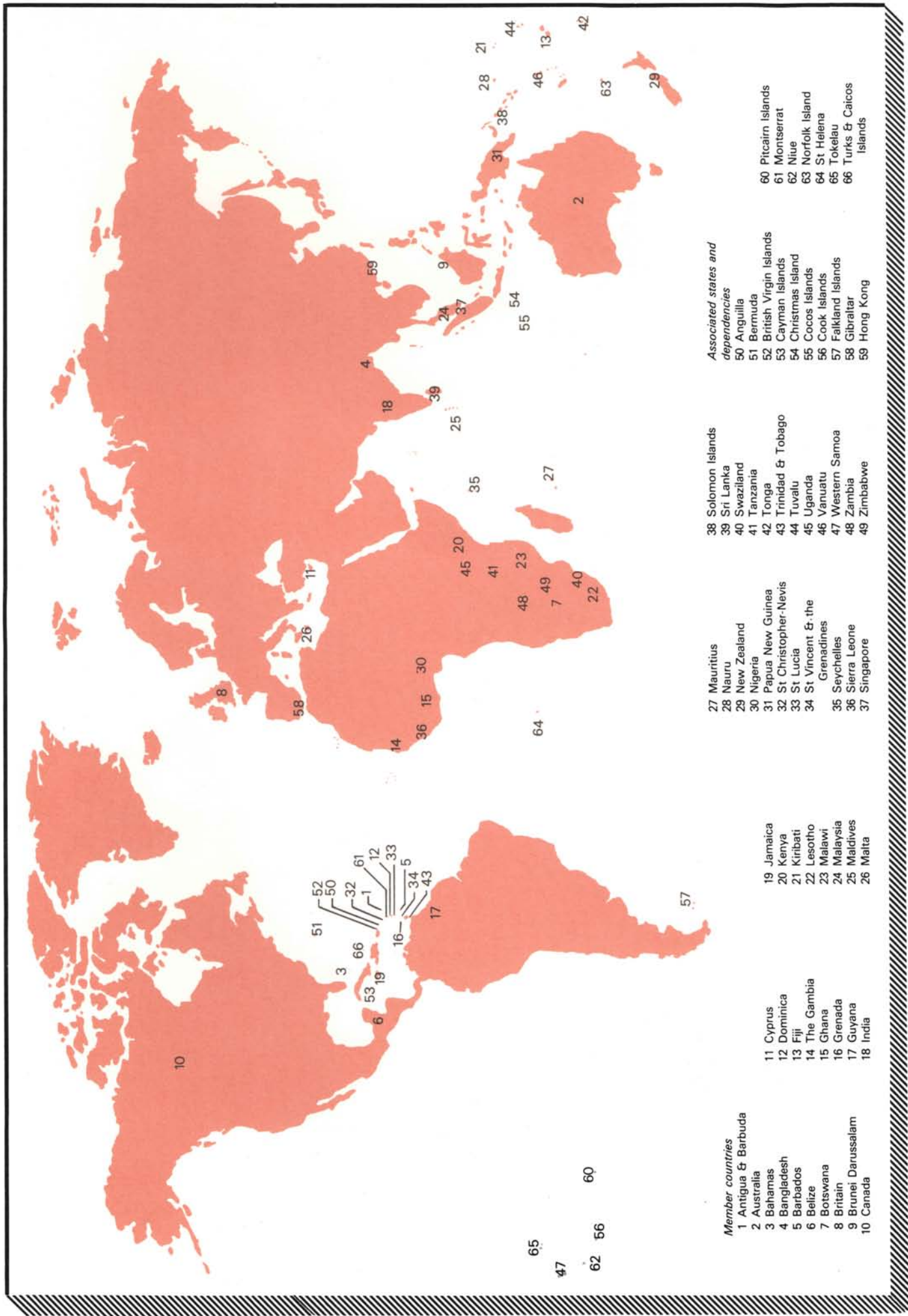
THE COMMONWEALTH FACTBOOK

Facts and figures about Commonwealth countries

1987



Commonwealth Secretariat



Member countries

- 1 Antigua & Barbuda
- 2 Australia
- 3 Bahamas
- 4 Bangladesh
- 5 Barbados
- 6 Belize
- 7 Botswana
- 8 Britain
- 9 Brunei Darussalam
- 10 Canada

- 11 Cyprus
- 12 Dominica
- 13 Fiji
- 14 The Gambia
- 15 Ghana
- 16 Grenada
- 17 Guyana
- 18 India
- 19 Jamaica
- 20 Kenya
- 21 Kiribati
- 22 Lesotho
- 23 Malawi
- 24 Malaysia
- 25 Maldives
- 26 Malta

Associated states and dependencies

- 50 Anguilla
- 51 Bermuda
- 52 British Virgin Islands
- 53 Cayman Islands
- 54 Christmas Island
- 55 Cocos Islands
- 56 Cook Islands
- 57 Falkland Islands
- 58 Gibraltar
- 59 Hong Kong

Solomon Islands

- 38 Solomon Islands
- 39 Sri Lanka
- 40 Swaziland
- 41 Tanzania
- 42 Tonga
- 43 Trinidad & Tobago
- 44 Tuvalu
- 45 Uganda
- 46 Vanuatu
- 47 Western Samoa
- 48 Zambia
- 49 Zimbabwe

Mauritius

- 27 Mauritius
- 28 Nauru
- 29 New Zealand
- 30 Nigeria
- 31 Papua New Guinea
- 32 St Christopher-Nevis
- 33 St Lucia
- 34 St Vincent & the Grenadines
- 35 Seychelles
- 36 Sierra Leone
- 37 Singapore

- 60 Pitcairn Islands
- 61 Montserrat
- 62 Niue
- 63 Norfolk Island
- 64 St Helena
- 65 Tokelau
- 66 Turks & Caicos Islands

The Commonwealth Factbook

Unity in Diversity

By August 1987, 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 more than 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 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.

Contents

Part 1 Member countries

	page		
Antigua & Barbuda	2	Malta	18
Australia	3	Mauritius	19
Bahamas	3	Nauru	20
Bangladesh	4	New Zealand	20
Barbados	5	Nigeria	21
Belize	5	Papua New Guinea	21
Botswana	6	St Kitts and Nevis	22
Britain	6	St Lucia	23
Brunei Darussalam	8	St Vincent & the Grenadines	23
Canada	8	Seychelles	24
Cyprus	9	Sierra Leone	24
Dominica	10	Singapore	25
Fiji	10	Solomon Islands	26
The Gambia	11	Sri Lanka	26
Ghana	12	Swaziland	27
Grenada	12	Tanzania	27
Guyana	13	Tonga	28
India	13	Trinidad & Tobago	29
Jamaica	14	Tuvalu	29
Kenya	15	Uganda	30
Kiribati	15	Vanuatu	30
Lesotho	16	Western Samoa	31
Malawi	16	Zambia	31
Malaysia	17	Zimbabwe	32
Maldives	18		

Part 2 Associated states and dependencies

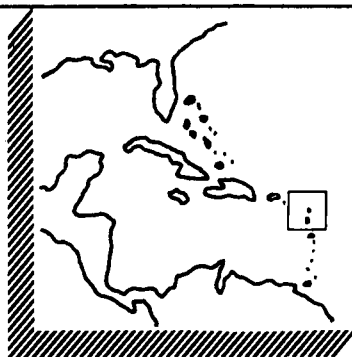
Anguilla	34	Hong Kong	38
Bermuda	34	Montserrat	39
British Virgin Islands	35	Niue	39
Cayman Islands	35	Norfolk Island	40
Christmas Island	36	Pitcairn Islands	40
Cocos Islands	36	St Helena	41
Cook Islands	37	Tokelau	41
Falkland Islands	37	Turks & Caicos Islands	42
Gibraltar	38		

Part 3 Tables and charts

1. Commonwealth membership of United Nations and related organisations	43
2. Economic data	44-45
3. Social data	46-47
4. Commonwealth membership of regional organisations and other groupings	48
5. Commonwealth representation in member countries	49
6. Membership of official Commonwealth organisations	50
7. Levels of development	Inside Back Cover
a. Income levels	
b. Rates of GNP growth	
c. Developmental need and disadvantage groupings	

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 and 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 29,500 (1983 estimate). **Other main town:** Codrington, on Barbuda 12,000 (1983 estimate).

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 GCMG, KCVO, OBE, QC. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon V C Bird; since 1981. **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: 79,000 (1985) increasing by 1.2% pa (1973-85). 37.7% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 73 years (1985). Infant mortality 32 per 1000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 147.1 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 88% (MRE). Calorie consumption 83% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 14%, urban 33.2% (1970). 259.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 220 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983). 135.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Friday; 0800-1200 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$160m (1985), \$2,030 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 2.9%. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 6%, industry 15%, services (including tourism) 79%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37**) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$ 47m (1985): clothing, rum, cotton lint, lobsters. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings** (1982-83): clothing 29%, furniture 11%. **Imports:** \$ 110m (1985): crude oil, food, clothing, machinery and transport equipment, chemicals. **Main crops:** sugar, cotton, fruits. **Tourism:** the major industry: 154,100 arrivals in 1983, accounting for 40% of GDP. **Transport:** Roads 966 kms. No railways. No national airline: served by BWIA International, British Airways and Eastern LIAT. 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 11 September 1987 (£1 sterling = US\$1.65) unless otherwise stated.

Honours and decorations abbreviated in text

Awarding Country

Australia	AK:	Knight of the Order of Australia
	AO:	Officer of the Order of Australia
	NDC:	National Defence College
	PSC:	Past Staff College
Britain	AFC:	Air Force Cross
	CBE:	Commander of the British Empire
	CMG:	Companion of St Michael and St George
	CVO:	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
	DCL	Doctor of Civil Law
	DCMG:	Dame Commander of (the order of) St Michael and St George
	DFC:	Distinguished Flying Cross
	DSO:	Distinguished Service Order
	ED	Efficiency Decoration
	GCB:	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
	GCMG:	Knight Grand Cross of St Michael and St George
	ISO:	Imperial Service Order
	JP:	Justice of the Peace
	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	
Canada	CC:	Companion of the Order of Canada
	CD:	Canadian Forces Decoration
	CMM	Commander of the Order of Military Merit
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
Sierra Leone	OR:	Order of the Rokel

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 264,300 (1984). **Other main towns:** Sydney 3,355,300, Melbourne 2,888,400, Brisbane 1,145,400, Perth 982,700, Adelaide 978,900, Newcastle 418,500.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Federal Parliament represents the 6 states and 2 territories of the Commonwealth of Australia, and comprises House of Representatives with 148 elected members, Senate with 64 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Rt Hon Sir Ninian Stephen AK, GCMG, GCVO, QC, KBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Robert J L Hawke AC, since 1983. **Main Parties:** Australian Labour Party (governing), Liberal Party, National Country Party, Australian Democrats. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held July 1987. **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.

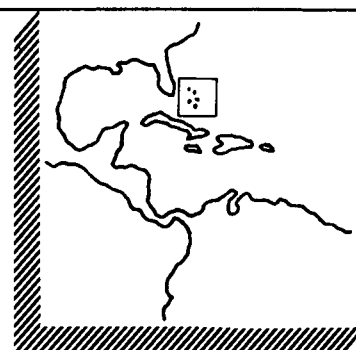
SOCIAL

Population: 15,789,000 (1985) increasing by 1.3% pa (1973-85). 26% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 78 years (1985). Infant mortality 9 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 80 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 97% (1950). Calorie consumption 115% of requirement (1983). Distribution of daily newspapers 238.4 per 1,000 people (1981 estimate). 1,100 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 363 TV sets per 1,000 (1981). 365.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 414 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$171,170m (1985), \$10,840 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.4%. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.49% of GNP (1986). GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 4%, industry 33% (manufacturing 17%), services 63%. **Currency:** 1A\$ (US\$0.72)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$22,883m (1985): wheat, barley, sugar, meat and dairy products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** Coal 14%, wool 9%, wheat 8%. **Imports:** \$23,450m (1985): fuel, lubricants, machinery and transport equipment, coffee, tea, tobacco. **Main industries:** steel, electricity, mining, agricultural processing. **Main crops:** wheat, oats, barley. **Tourism:** 943,900 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 817,000 kms. 8,833,000 motor vehicles (1983/84). Railways 39,065 kms (1982/83). 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 GCMG, JP, KCVO, OBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Sir Lynden Pindling KCMG; since 1973. **Main Parties:** Progressive Liberal Party (governing), Free National Movement, Bahamas Democratic Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1987. **Independence:** 1973. **National Day:** 10 July. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of aquamarine, gold, aquamarine, with a black triangle on the hoist.

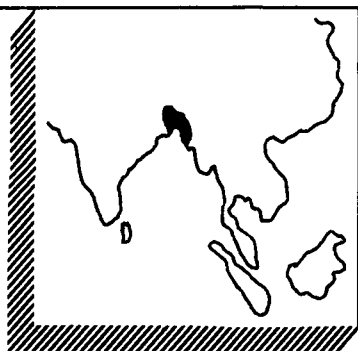
SOCIAL

Population: 234,000 (1985) increasing by 2.1% pa (1973-85). 39.2% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 70 years (1985). Infant mortality 32 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 227.1 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 90%, female 89% (1980). Calorie consumption 117% of requirement (1981-83). Access to safe drinking water: rural 12%, urban 100% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 148.5 per 1,000 people (MRE). 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). 294.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0930-1730 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,670m (1985), \$7,150 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.9% pa. GDP distribution (1981): tourism 25%. **Currency:** 1 Bahamian dollar (Bah.\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$2,100m (1985): petroleum and petroleum products, hormones, rum, salt, crawfish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** petroleum products 84%. **Imports:** \$2,800m (1985): foodstuffs, 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, accounts for 70% of GNP, employing 66% of labour force. 2,217,986 visitors (1984). **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.

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 4,023,000 (1983 estimate). **Other main towns:** Chittagong 1,300,000, Khulna 600,000 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Parliament has 330 members, including 30 women representatives nominated by the ruling party. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Hussain Muhammad Ershad NDC, PSC; since 1982. **Main Parties:** Jatiya Party (governing), Awami League, Bangladesh Nationalist Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly last held October 1986. **Independence:** 1971. **National Day:** 26 March. **Flag:** Bottle green with a red disc in the centre.

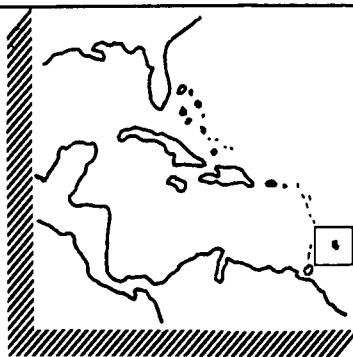
SOCIAL

Population: 98,057,000 (1985) increasing by 2.5% pa (1973-85). 44.4% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 51 years (1985). Infant mortality 123 per 1000 live births (1985). **Main and official language:** Bangla. **Main religion:** Islam. **Indicators:** 3,761 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 28.5%, female 13.2% (1981). Calorie consumption 81% of requirement (1983). Access to safe drinking water: rural 55%, urban 15% (1982). 5.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). Distribution of daily newspapers 5.6 per 1,000 people (1984). 1.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1979). 2.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 0.5 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0730-1400 Saturday to Thursday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$14,770m (1985), \$150 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 2.0% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 50%, industry 14%, (manufacturing 8%), services 36%. **Currency:** 1 Taka (Tk) (US\$0.032)=100 paise. **Exports:** \$927m (1985): jute and jute products, hides, tea, leather, fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** textiles 42%, jute 15%. **Imports:** \$2,170m (1985): machinery, transport equipment, fuels. **Main industries:** jute, cotton, textiles, fertilisers, iron and steel. **Main crops:** jute, rice, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 103,130 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 11,076.8 kms (1984). 50,000 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 4,186 kms (1984). Inland waterways 8,000 kms. National airline: Bangladesh Biman. Main airports: Dhaka, Zia. Main seaports: Chittagong, Khulna.

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 112,000 (1985 estimate). **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 Erskine Sandiford; since 1987. **Main Parties:** Democratic Labour Party (governing), Barbados Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1986. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 30 November. **Flag:** Three vertical stripes of blue, gold, blue with a black trident in the centre.

SOCIAL

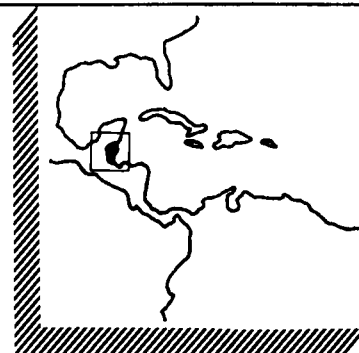
Population: 252,000 (1985) increasing by 0.3% pa (1973-85). 28.2% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 73 years (1985). Infant mortality 12.8 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 119.9 people per hospital bed (1983). Overall adult literacy rate 99.3% (1981-83). Adult literacy male 98%, female 98% (1977). Calorie consumption 138% of requirement (1981-83). Access to safe drinking water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 154.1 per 1,000 people (1984). 541.5 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 323.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). 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: \$1,180m (1985), \$4,680 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.5% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 6%, industry 21%, services (including tourism) 73%. **Currency:** 1 Bd\$ (US\$0.49)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$352m (1985): sugar, molasses, rum. **Major commodities as % of export earnings (1982-83):** machinery 36%, clothing 15%, sugar 13%. **Imports:** \$607m (1985): food, live animals. **Main industries:** processed food, sugar, rum. **Main crops:** sugar cane, bananas and vegetables. **Tourism:** the major industry: 367,000 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads

1,642.2 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. Rainy season June-October. Heat and humidity tempered by breezes. Prone to severe hurricanes. Mean annual temperature 24°C. Rainfall 247 cms. **Capital:** Belmopan, population 5,000 (estimate 1985-86). **Other main town:** Belize City 50,000 (estimate 1985-86).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. National Assembly comprises House of Representatives with 28 elected members, Senate with 8 appointed members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Dr Minita E Gordon DCMG. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Manuel Esquivel; since December 1984. **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.

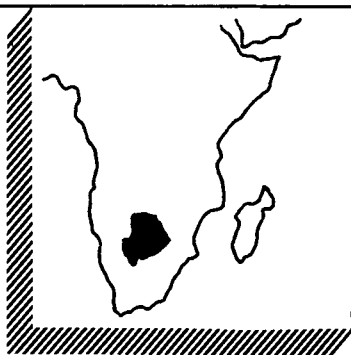
SOCIAL

Population: 159,000 (1985) increasing by 2.7% pa (1973-85). 45.2% under 15 years of age (1984). Life expectancy 66 years (1985). Infant mortality 25.4 per 1,000 live births (1984). **Main languages:** English, Spanish, Creole, Carib, Maya. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 267.5 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 90% (1983). Calorie consumption 117% of requirement (MRE). 62% of population with access to safe water (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 49.3 per 1,000 people (1980). 489.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 51.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). 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: \$180 m (1985), \$1,130 per head (1985). Between 1973–1985 GNP per head fell by 0.1% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 24%, industry 18%, services 58%. **Currency:** 1\$BZ (US\$0.50)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$90m (1985): sugar, citrus fruits, timber, bananas. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** Sugar 46%, fruit 9%. **Imports:** \$128m (1985): food, machinery, manufactures. **Main crops:** maize, rice, red kidney beans, bananas, sugar, citrus fruit. **Tourism:** 64,000 arrivals, earnings of \$BZ15m (1985). **Transport:** Roads 3,002.6 kms (1983) 10,162 motor vehicles (1984). 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 79,400 (1984 estimate). **Other main towns:** Francistown 35,960, Selebi-Phikwe 32,480 (all 1984 estimates).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 32 elected and 4 nominated members. A House of Chiefs advises the Government on traditional matters. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Dr The Hon Quett Masire; since 1980. **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

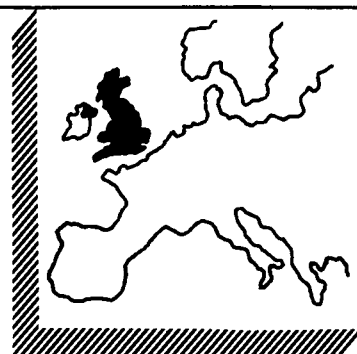
Population: 1,070,000 (1985) increasing by 4.3% pa (1973–85). 48.2% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 57 years (1985). Infant mortality 71 per 1,000

live births (1985). **Main language:** Setswana. **Official languages:** English, Setswana. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 500 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 30%, female 35% (1977). Calorie consumption 93% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 39%, urban 95% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 18.4 per 1,000 people (MRE). 133.3 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 12 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). 7.5 passenger cars per 1,000 people (MRE). **Government offices open:** 0730–1630 Monday to Friday, Saturday 0730–1230.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$900m (1985), \$840 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 6.4% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 6%, industry 49% (manufacturing 8%) services 46%. **Currency:** 1 Pula (US\$0.59)=100 thebe. **Exports:** \$727m (1985): diamonds, beef, copper-nickel matte. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** diamonds 55%, meat 18%. **Imports:** \$596m (1985): agricultural machinery, food, beverages, tobacco. **Main industries:** mining, meat processing. **Main crops:** sorghum, maize, millet, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 55,928 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 8,674 kms. 42,479 motor vehicles (1983). 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.

Britain



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland lies between latitudes 50° and 60°N and longitudes 2°E and 8°W in the Atlantic, off NW coast of mainland Europe. Comprises most of the British Isles: England, Scotland and Wales on the main island, several smaller islands and NE Ireland. Main island consists of highland Britain—Scotland, NW England, the central Pennine chain, most of Wales and the SW peninsula—and lowland Britain, mainly in S and E. **Land area:** 244,046 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 6,767,500 (1985). **Other main towns:** Birmingham 1,007,500 (1985), Glasgow 725,130 (1986), Leeds 710,500 (1985) Edinburgh 438,232 (1986).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Parliament comprises House of Commons with 650 elected members, House of Lords

with 1,175 hereditary and life members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher; since 1979. **Main Parties:** Conservative (governing), Labour, Liberal, Social Democratic. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held June 1987. **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: 56,539,000 (1985) increasing by 0.0% pa (1973–85). 19.2% under 15 years of age (1985). Life expectancy 75 years (1985). Infant mortality 9.3 per 1000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** English, Welsh, Gaelic. **Official language:** English, but in Wales Welsh can be used in courts and government administration and is widely taught and used as a medium of instruction. **Main religions:** Christianity, Judaism, Islam. **Indicators:** 114 people per hospital bed (1977). Adult literacy 98% (MRE). Calorie consumption 132% of requirement (MRE). 99% of population with access to safe water (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 525.8 per 1,000 people (1986 provisional). 940 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 331.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 514.1 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). 306.9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1983 provisional). **Government offices open:** normally 0900–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$474,190m (1985), \$8,390 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 1.1% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.32% of GNP (1986). GDP distribution (1984): agriculture 2%, industry 36% (manufacturing 22%), services 62%. **Currency:** 1 pound sterling (£) (US\$0.60)=100 new pence. **Exports:** \$101,332m (1985); machinery and transport equipment, oil products, electrical and electronic equipment, chemical fuels, textiles. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** crude petroleum and products 20%, manufactured goods 27%. **Imports:** \$109,269m (1985); industrial materials, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food, beverages, tobacco. **Main industries:** mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering, food, drink and tobacco, chemicals and man-made fibres, paper and printing, coal-mining, oil and gas. **Main crops:** wheat, barley, oilseed (rape), potatoes, rye, oats. **Tourism:** 15m arrivals (1985). **Transport:** Roads 348,344 kms (1985). 21,166,000 motor vehicles (1985). Railways 16,810 kms (1984–85). 4,025 kms of inland waterways (1984). National airline: British Airways. Main airports: Heathrow, Gatwick (London), Ringway (Manchester), Glasgow, Prestwick (Glasgow international), 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 Sir Alexander Boswell KCB, CBE; 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: 130,000 (1985) increasing by 0.3% pa (1973–85). **Main languages:** English, French patois. **Official languages:** English, French. **Indicators:** Life expectancy 75 years (1984).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,350m (1985), \$10,390 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 0.5%. **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:** Onchan, Ramsey, Peel, Castletown.

POLITICAL

Lieutenant Governor HE Major-General Laurence New CBE, CB, representing HM Queen Elizabeth II, presides over legislature the Court of Tynwald, and is advised by an Executive Council which includes 8 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.

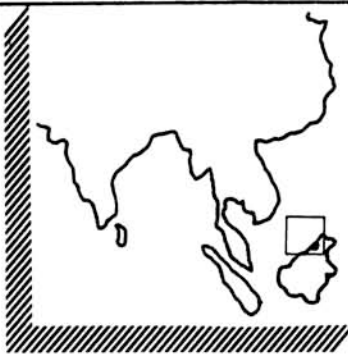
SOCIAL

Population: 65,000 (1985), increasing by 1.0% pa (1973–85). **Main language:** English. **Official languages:** English, Manx, Gaelic.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$380m (1985), \$5,910 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 1.0%. **Main industries:** financial services, manufacturing, tourism, construction, agriculture. **Tourism:** 552,763 visitors (1983). **Transport:** roads 800 kms. Small local railways. Sea links to other parts of British Isles. Airport: Ronaldsway.

Brunei Darussalam



On NW coast of Borneo (Kalimantan) between latitudes 4°–6°N and longitudes 114°–116°E. Surrounded on landward side by Sarawak, one of two non-peninsular states of Malaysia. Consists of two enclaves separated from each other by the Limbang River valley, part of Sarawak. Has an alluvial plain on W side and a swampy coastal plain. Much of coastal zone covered by dense equatorial forest. E part hilly, mountainous near border with Sarawak. **Land area:** 5,765 sq kms. **Time:** GMT +8. **Climate:** Tropical, characterised by uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall, average daily temperature range 24°–30°C, extreme range 23°–35.8°C. Annual rainfall varies from 254 cms on coast, to over 508 cms in interior. **Capital:** Bandar Seri Begawan, population 54,000 (1984 estimate). **Other main towns:** Tutong 43,000 (1981), 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; since 1967. **Government:** The Sultan presides over Privy Council and 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: 224,000 (1985) increasing by 3.7% pa (1973–85). 35% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 74 years (MRE). Infant mortality 18 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main languages:** Malay, Chinese, English. **Official language:** Malay. **Main religions:** Islam (official), Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism. **Indicators:** 349 people per hospital bed (1980). Combined adult literacy rate 77.8% (MRE). Adult literacy male 75%, female 50% (1977). 298.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 183.4 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 327.2 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 150.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0745–1630 Monday to Thursday and Saturday.

ECONOMIC

GNP \$3,940m (1985), \$17,580 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 1.2% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 1%, industry 78%, services 23%. **Currency:** 1 Brunei dollar B\$ (US\$0.47)=100 sen (cents). **Exports:** \$2,580m (1985): crude oil, liquefied natural gas. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** crude petroleum and products 59%, gas 41%. **Imports:** \$750m (1985): 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:** 36,100 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 1,474.7 kms (1984). 86,772 motor vehicles (1984). Railways 19 kms (1981) operated by Brunei Shell Petroleum Co Ltd. National Airline: Royal Brunei Airlines. Main airport: Bandar Seri Begawan. Main seaport: Muara.

Canada



World's second largest country. Lies between latitudes 41° and 83°N and longitudes 54° and 141°W. Bounded on E by Atlantic Ocean, on SW by Pacific and on N by Arctic. Great diversity of terrain includes in W, 83 peaks over 3,000 m in Yukon, 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	GMT
Dawson and Mayo	winter/summer	-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 819,263 (1986). **Other main towns:** Toronto 3,427,168, Montreal 2,921,357, Vancouver 1,380,729, Edmonton 785,465, Calgary 671,326, Winnipeg 625,304, Quebec 603,267 (all in 1986).

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 The Rt Hon Madame Jeanne Sauvé CC, CMM, CD. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Brian Mulroney; since 1984. **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.

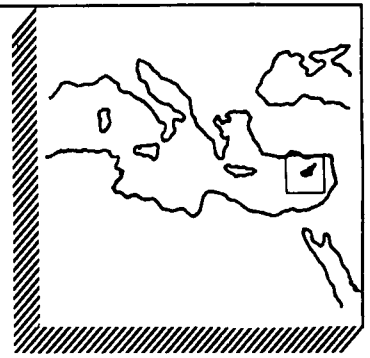
SOCIAL

Population: 25,414,000 (1985) increasing by 1.2% pa (1973-85). 23% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 76 years (1985). Infant mortality 8 per 1,000 live births (1985). **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 130% of requirement (1984). 98% of population with access to safe water (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 220 per 1,000 people (1984). 1,100 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1980). 616.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1985). 467 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). 417 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$347,360m (1985), \$13,670 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.1% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.46% of GNP (1985-6). GDP distribution (1984): agriculture 3%, industry 24% (manufacturing 16%), services 72%. **Currency:** 1C\$ (US\$0.75) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$112,495m (1984): motor vehicles, lumber, newsprint, industrial machinery, fertilisers, iron ore, copper, nickel. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** motor vehicles 21%, gas 6%, paper 6%. **Imports:** \$95,754m (1984): fruit and vegetables; coffee, meat. **Main industries:** mining (lead, iron ore, zinc, silver, copper, gold, 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 392,864 kms (1982). 14.6 m motor vehicles (1983). Railways 99,444 kms (1983). 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 162,500 (1984). **Other main towns:** Limassol 119,900, Larnaca 52,900, Paphos 22,900 (all in 1984).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. Under the Constitution adopted on independence the President must be a Greek-Cypriot and the Vice-President a Turkish-Cypriot, both elected by universal suffrage of their respective communities, and working through a 10-member Council of Ministers, 7 Greek-Cypriots and 3 Turkish-Cypriots, appointed jointly by President and Vice-President from outside House of Representatives. Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities each have a Communal Chamber with authority in religion, education and other communal matters. In non-communal matters: unicameral House of Representatives with 50 members, 35 elected by Greek-Cypriot Community and 15 by Turkish-Cypriot Community. The Turkish-Cypriots ceased to participate in the Government of the Republic in 1963. As a result of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July 1974, the N part of the island came under the 'de facto' control of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" for which a formal constitution was promulgated. The November 1983 unilateral declaration of independence by the 'Turkish Federated State' was condemned as illegal by the international community, and the Commonwealth joined in calling for its withdrawal. The Republic of Cyprus, which controls the S part of the island inhabited mainly by Greek-Cypriots, is the only internationally-recognised Government. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Spyros Kyprianou; since 1977. **Main Parties:** Democratic Party (governing), Democratic Rally, Socialist Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1985. **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

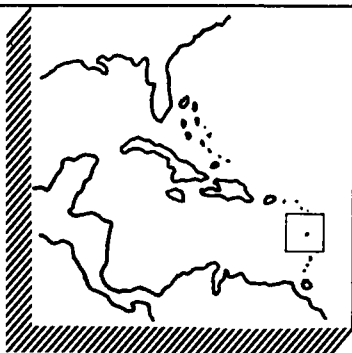
Population: 660,000 (1985) increasing by 0.7% pa (1973-85). 25% under 15 years of age (MRE). Infant mortality 17 per 1,000 live births (1983). Life expectancy

74 years (1985). **Main and official languages:** Greek, Turkish. **Main religions:** Christianity (Greek Orthodox), Islam. **Indicators:** 200 people per hospital bed (1981). Adult literacy: male 88%, female 64% (1975). Calorie consumption 139.1% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1980). 497.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 116.2 per 1,000 people (MRE). 241.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). 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: \$2,650m (1985), \$3,790 per head (1985). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 4.6% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 9%, industry 31%, services 60%. **Currency:** 1 £C (US\$0.47)=100 mils. (Turkish lira also used). **Exports:** \$479m (1985): grapefruit and other citrus fruits, grapes. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** clothing 15%, fruit and vegetables 16%. **Imports:** \$1,247m (1985): meat, dairy products, machinery, transport equipment, oil products. **Main industries:** foodstuffs, textiles, tobacco, wine, asbestos. **Main crops:** citrus fruits, potatoes, vegetables. **Tourism:** 737,000 arrivals (1984). (Greek-Cypriot controlled area). **Transport:** Roads 11,227 kms (1983). No railways. 239,525 motor vehicles (1983). National airline: Cyprus Airways. Main airports: Larnaca, Paphos. Main seaports: Limassol, Larnaca.

Dominica



The Commonwealth of Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean sea, latitude 16°N longitude 62°W. Roughly rectangular in shape, mountainous and well-watered. Ridges with spurs in N; Morne Diablotin 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 8,346 (1984 estimate). **Other main towns:** Portsmouth 2,220. Grand Bay.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. House of Assembly with 21 elected and 9 nominated members and 1 official member. **Head of State:** President HE Mr Clarence A Seignoret OBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon

Miss Eugenia Charles; since 1980. **Main Parties:** Dominica Freedom Party (governing), Dominica Democratic Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held July 1985. **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.

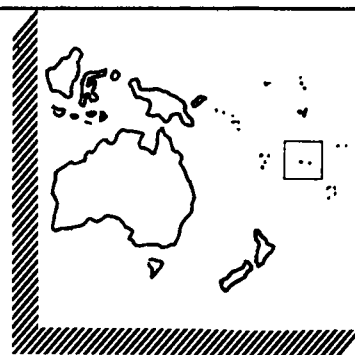
SOCIAL

Population: 78,000 (1985) increasing by 0.7% pa (1973–85). 41.4% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 75 years (1985). Infant mortality 20 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main language:** French patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 246.7 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 58%, female 61% (1977). Calorie consumption 99% of requirement (MRE). 167.5 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 51.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0800–1700 Mondays; 0800–1600 Tuesday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$90m (1985), \$1,160 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 0.3% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 26%, industry 15%, services 59%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$32m (1985): bananas, coconut oil, citrus fruits, pumice. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** fruit and nuts 45%, soaps 35%. **Imports:** \$50m (1985): food (including dairy produce), chemicals. **Main industries:** edible oil, timber, copra. **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, limes. **Tourism:** 23,826 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 751.8 kms. 5,717 motor vehicles (1983). 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 oceanic. 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 73,867 (1984). **Other main town:** Lautoka, also on Viti Levu 26,000 (1982 estimate).

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, GCMG, DSO, ED. **Elections:** every 5 years, last held April 1987. The governing coalition of the Labour and National Federation Parties, led by Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra, was overthrown in May 1987. The Governor-General subsequently assumed executive power and has been engaged in a process of discussion directed to consensus arrangements for a return to parliamentary government. **Main Parties:** National Federation Party, Labour Party, Alliance Party, Western United Front, Fijian Nationalist Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1987. **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.

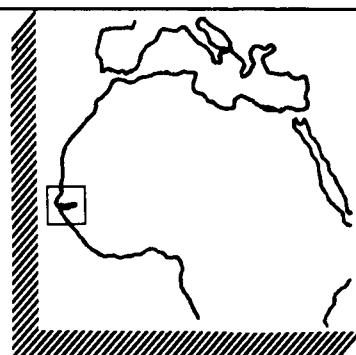
SOCIAL

Population: 702,000 (1985) increasing by 2% pa (1973-85). 38.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 65 years (1985). Infant mortality 22.5 per 1,000 live births (1984). **Main languages:** Fijian, Hindi. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 395 people per hospital bed (1984). Combined adult literacy 79% (MRE). Calorie consumption 107.1% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 66%, urban 94% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 97.7 per 1,000 people (MRE). 473.2 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 45.2 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 74.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0800-1630 Monday to Thursday; 0800-1600 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,190m (1985), \$1,700 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.0% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 17%, industry 19% (manufacturing 12%), services 63%. **Currency:** 1\$F(US\$0.78)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$236m (1985): sugar, coconut oil, gold. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** sugar 75%, fish 7%. **Imports:** \$442m (1985): food, machinery, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** sugar, coconut-oil refining, passion-fruit processing. **Main crops:** sugar cane, coconut, rice, bananas. **Tourism:** 235,227 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 3,250.5 kms (1982). 57,018 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 652 km of permanent track and 225 km of temporary track (1984). 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, Levuka.

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 44,536 (1983).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. 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; since 1970. **Main Parties:** People's Progressive Party (governing), National Convention Party, Gambia People's Party. **Parliamentary and Presidential elections:** 5-yearly, last held March 1987. 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

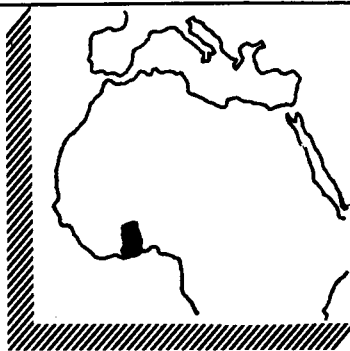
Population: 737,000 (1985) increasing by 3.4% pa (1973-85). 42.8% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 43 years (1985). Infant mortality 194 per 1,000 live births (most recent estimate). **Main languages:** Mandinka, Woloff, Fula, Jola. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 860 people per hospital bed (1978). Combined adult literacy 20.1% (MRE). Calorie consumption 95% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 3% (1970), urban 85.5% (1980). 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: \$170m (1985), \$230 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 0.4% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 58%, industry 2%, services 40%. **Currency:** 1 dalasi (D) (US\$0.13)=100 butut. **Exports:** \$45m (1985): groundnuts, palm kernels, dried and smoked fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings**

(1982-83): oil seeds and nuts 49%, vegetable oil 18%. **Imports:** \$94m (1985): petroleum products, vehicles and machinery. **Main industry:** peanut processing. **Main crops:** groundnuts, millet and sorghum, rice, maize. **Tourism:** 67,000 arrivals (1985-86). **Transport:** Roads 3,083 kms (1981). 9,310 motor vehicles (1983). 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 964,879 (1984). **Other main towns:** Kumasi 348,880, Tamale 136,828, Tema 99,608 (1984).

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 June-September 1979, and since 31 December 1981 when Parliament was 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.

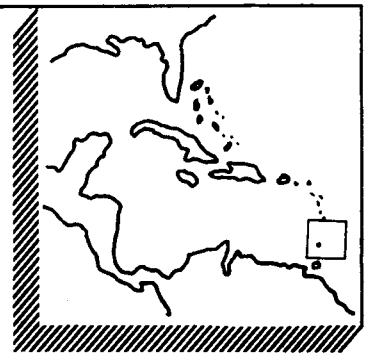
SOCIAL

Population: 12,710,000 (1985) increasing by 2.7% pa (1973-85). 49.1% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 53 years (1985). Infant mortality 94 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Akan, Ga, Mole-Dagbeni, Hausa, Ewe. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, African religions. **Indicators:** 600 people per hospital bed (1981). Adult literacy male 59%, female 37% (1980). Calorie consumption 66% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 33%, urban 72% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 30.5 per 1,000 people (1980). 183.3 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 5.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 5.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). 6.3 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0900-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$4,960 m (1985), \$390 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 41%, industry 15% (manufacturing 11%), services 43%. **Currency:** 1 cedi (US\$0.006)=100 pesewa. **Exports:** \$720m (1985): cocoa, timber-logs, gold, diamonds, bauxite. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** cocoa 47%, aluminium 32%. **Imports:** \$700m (1985): manufactured goods, transport equipment, fuel, foodstuffs. **Main industries:** mining, timber, processing of agricultural products. **Main crops:** cocoa, coffee, bananas, millet, tobacco, maize, rice, groundnuts, yams. **Tourism:** 48,000 arrivals (1979). **Transport:** Roads 28,300 kms (1985). 79,692 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 953 kms (1985). 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; since 1984. **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.

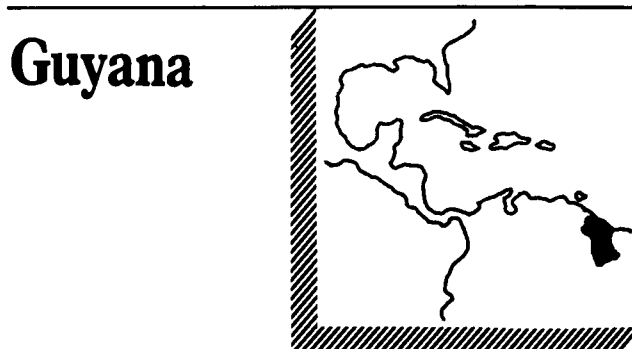
SOCIAL

Population: 96,000 (1985) increasing by 1.8% pa (1973-85). 35.5 under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 68 years (1985). Infant mortality 15 per 1,000 live

births (1981-83). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 153 people per hospital bed (1983). Combined adult literacy rate 97.8% (1981-83). Adult literacy male 77%, female 76% (1977). Calorie consumption 115% of requirement (1981-83). 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). 55.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Thursday, 0800-1700 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$90m (1985), \$970 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 1.7% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 31%, industry 11%, services 59%. **Currency:** 1 EC\$ (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$21m (1985): cocoa, nutmegs, bananas, fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** fresh fruit 38%, cocoa 19%, spices 14%. **Imports:** \$60m (1985): food, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment. **Main crops:** bananas, cocoa, nutmegs, yams, cassava, vegetables. **Tourism:** 82,600 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 928.9 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.



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. National Assembly with 65 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE The Hon Desmond Hoyte; since 1985. **Main Parties:** People's National Congress (governing), People's Progressive Party, United Force. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1985. 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.

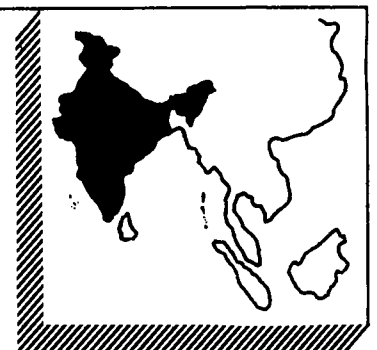
SOCIAL

Population: 806,000 (1985) increasing by 1.1% pa (1973-85). 38.1% under 15 years of age (1981-83). Life expectancy 65 years (1985). Infant mortality 33.6 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main languages:** English, Creole, Hindi, Urdu, Amerindian languages. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 198.9 people per hospital bed (1980). Combined adult literacy rate 91.6% (MRE). Adult literacy male 96%, female 93% (1980). Calorie consumption 118% of requirement (1981-83). Access to safe water: rural 60%, urban 100% (MRE). 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). 34.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0800-1600 Monday to Friday, 0800-1200 Saturday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$570m (1985), \$570 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 2.3%. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 20%, industry 19%, services 60%. **Currency:** 1 G\$ (US\$0.1) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$200m (1985): sugar, bauxite, rice, timber, gold, rum. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** sugar 37%, bauxite 34%, rice 8%. **Imports:** \$255m (1985): 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.

India



Lies between latitudes 7° and 38°N and longitudes 68° and 98°E and includes Andaman and Nicobar Islands to E and Laccadive Islands (Lakshadweep) to SW. Mainland has three main regions: Himalayan Mountains rising over 8,800 m in N, Indo-Gangetic Plain and Southern Peninsula. Mountain ranges include Aravallis and Vindhyas in central India and Western and Eastern Ghats. Main rivers include Ganges, Jumna, Indus and Brahmaputra. **Neighbouring countries:** China, Nepal to N, Bangladesh to NE, Pakistan to NW, Sri Lanka to SE. **Land area:** 3,287,590 sq kms. **Time:** GMT + 5½. **Climate:** Temperate to tropical. Four distinct seasons: December to March

cold; April to May hot; June to September rainy or monsoon season; and October to November retreating monsoon season. Average summer temperature in the plains 29°C. Rainfall range 10.1 cms in Thar desert (NW) to 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 Ramaswamy Venkataraman. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Rajiv Gandhi; since 1984. **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

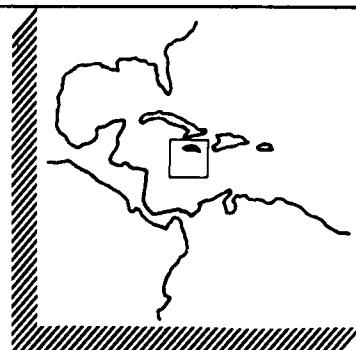
Population: 765,147,000 (1985) increasing by 2.2% pa (1973-85). 39.7% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 56 years (1985). Infant mortality 89 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Hindi, Punjabi, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu, Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Sanskrit, Sindhi. (English widely used as lingua franca). **Official language:** Hindi. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity. **Indicators:** 1,400 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 55%, female 29% (1981). Calorie consumption 96% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 31%, urban 77% (1980). 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). 1.4 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 3.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** hours vary; 0900-1700 Monday to Saturday usual; closed second Saturday of month.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$194,820m (1985), \$250 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 2.0%. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 31%, industry 27% (manufacturing 17%), services 41%. **Currency:** 1 Indian Rupee (R) (US\$0.07)=100 paise. **Exports:** \$7,631m (1985): tea, tobacco, petroleum and products, coffee, iron ore, iron and steel, vegetable oils, leather and leather manufactures, cotton and clothing, handicrafts. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** crude and refined petroleum 13%, textiles 15%. **Imports:** \$14,204m (1985): food, cereals, fuels, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** textiles, cement, iron and steel, jute goods. **Main crops:** rice, sorghum, wheat, sugar, sugar cane, millet, peas, beans, cotton, jute. **Tourism:** 1.3m arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 1,534,000 kms (1980). 6,718,539 motor vehicles (1984). Railways 61,385 kms (1984). 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, Haldia, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Paradip, Mangalore and Tuticorin.

Jamaica



Island in Caribbean Sea, between latitudes 17° and 19°N and longitudes 76° and 79°W. Mountainous, highest point Blue Mountain Peak 2,245 m; many bays and harbours. **Nearest countries:** Cuba to N, Haiti to E. **Land area:** 10,991 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-5. **Climate:** Tropical at sea level, temperate in mountain areas. Temperature range: on coast 21-34°C with high humidity, in mountains 7-26°C. Rainfall averages 198 cms heaviest in May and August-November. In hurricane zone. **Capital:** Kingston, population 586,930 (1982). **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, GCVO, CD. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Edward Seaga; since 1980. **Main Parties:** Jamaica Labour Party (governing), People's National Party. **Elections:** 5-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.

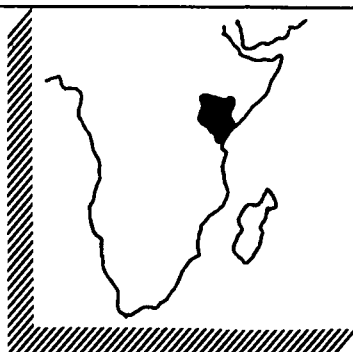
SOCIAL

Population: 2,325,500 (1985) increasing by 1.3% pa (1985). 38.2% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 73 years (1985). Infant mortality 20 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** English, Spanish. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 373.5 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 90%, female 93% (1980). Calorie consumption 111% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 85%, urban 100% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 47.7 per 1,000 people (1980). 331.0 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 62.1 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). 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: \$2,090m (1985), \$2,227 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 3.5% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 6%, industry 36% (manufacturing 20%), services 58%. **Currency:** 1 J\$(US\$0.18) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$564m (1985): bauxite, alumina, sugar, chemicals. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** bauxite 45%, alumina 22%, sugar 6%. **Imports:** \$1,110m (1985): 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, citrus fruits. **Tourism:** 843,774 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 17,227 kms. Railways 325 kms (1984). 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. 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; since 1978. **Party:** Kenya African National Union. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-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.

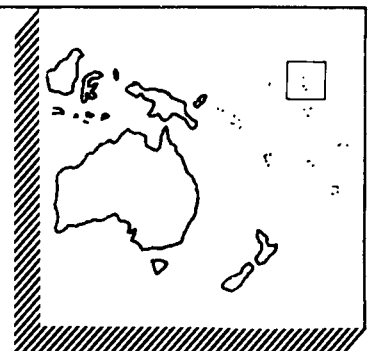
SOCIAL

Population: 19,540,000 (1985) increasing by 4.0% pa (1973–85). 52.5% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 54 years (1985). Infant mortality 91 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Kikuyu, Luo, Luhya, Kiswahili. **Official languages:** Kiswahili, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 600 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 60%, female 35% (1980). Calorie consumption 83% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 15%, urban 85% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 11.3 per 1,000 people (MRE). 142.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 7.3 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 6.9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 11.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0800–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,960m (1985), \$290 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 0.3% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 31%, industry 20%, (manufacturing 13%), services 49%. **Currency:** 1 Kenya pound = 20 shillings (1 K shilling = US\$0.06) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$977m (1985): tea, sisal, petroleum products. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** coffee 26%, petroleum products 24%, tea 17%. **Imports:** \$1,436m (1985): fuel, machinery, textiles. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, beer brewing, timber, cement. **Main crops:** coffee, tea, maize, wheat, rice. **Tourism:** 360,000 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 54,836.5 kms. 171,074 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 2,651 kms (1984). 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 24,400 (1985 estimate).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. House of Assembly with 36 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President The Hon Mr Ieremia T

Tabai GCMG; since 1982. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held March 1987. **Presidential elections:** last held May 1987. 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.

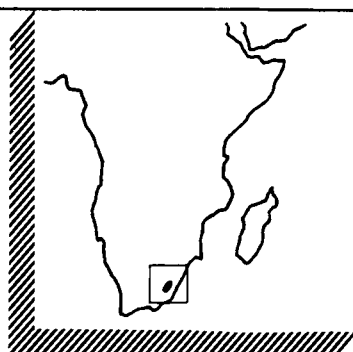
SOCIAL

Population: 63,800 (1985) increasing by 1.8% pa (1973-85). 44.1% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 53 years (1985). Infant mortality 87 per 1,000 live births (1980). **Main and official languages:** English, Kiribati. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 375 people per hospital bed (1983 estimate). Adult literacy rate 90% (MRE). 158 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 33.3 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1983). 113.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800-1615 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$30m (1984), \$450 per head (1984). Between 1973-85 GNP fell by 12.0% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 19%, industry 54%, services 27%. **Currency:** Australian dollars in use. 1A\$ (US\$0.72)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$20m (1985): copra and fish. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** oil seeds and oil nuts 91%. **Imports:** \$13m (1985): food (rice, flour), tobacco, manufactured articles. **Main industry:** fishing. **Main crops:** coconut, bananas, breadfruit. Postage stamps are a source of foreign exchange. **Transport:** Roads 640 kms. No railways. National airline: Air Tun-garu. Main airport: Bonriki, 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 80,000 (1984). Other main towns: Mohale'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:** Chairman of the Military Council Major-General J M Lekhanya since January 1986 when all political activity in the country was suspended. **Independence:** 1966. **National Day:** 4 October. **Flag:** Blue with white Basotho hat, in the hoist two vertical stripes of green and red.

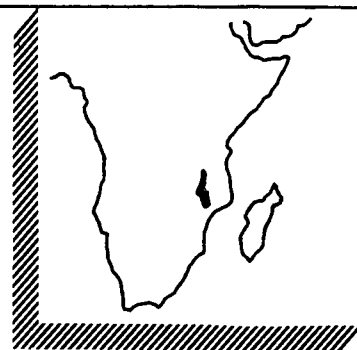
SOCIAL

Population: 1,540,000 (1985) increasing by 2.3% pa (1973-85). 42.5% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 54 years (1985). Infant mortality 106 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main language:** Sesotho, English. **Official languages:** Sesotho, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 418.6 people per hospital bed (1984). Combined adult literacy rate 65% (1984). Adult literacy male 55%, female 81% (1980). Calorie consumption 104% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 11%, urban 37% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 31.8 per 1,000 people (MRE). 28 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 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: \$730m (1985), \$480 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 0.3% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 23%, industry 22%, (manufacturing 6%), services 55%. **Currency:** 1 Loti (plural 'Maloti') (US\$0.49) = 100 Lisente. **Exports:** \$21m (1985): wool, mohair, diamonds. **Imports:** \$250m (1985): maize, transport equipment, machinery. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** wool 13%. **Main industry:** diamond mining. **Main crops:** maize, sorghum, wheat. **Tourism:** 150,000 arrivals (1980). **Transport:** Roads 2,803 kms (1984). 17,719 motor vehicles (1982). 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. National Assembly with 103 elected members and 21 members nominated by the President. **Head of State and Government, and life President:** H E Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda; since 1964. **Party:** Malawi Congress Party. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1987. **Independence:** 1964. **National Day:** 6 July. **Flag:** Three equal horizontal stripes of black, red, green with a red rising sun on the black stripe.

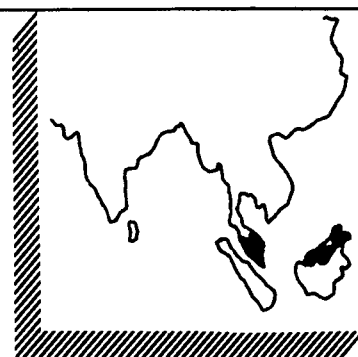
SOCIAL

Population: 7,100,000 (1985) increasing by 3.1% pa (1973–85). 48.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 45 years (1985). Infant mortality 156 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main language:** Chichewa. **Official languages:** Chichewa and English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 1030.9 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 52.2%, female 30.8% (1985). Calorie consumption 95% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 37%, urban 77% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 2.0 per 1,000 people (1984). 176.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 2.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0730–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,160m (1985), \$170 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1985); agriculture 38%, industry 19% (manufacturing na), services 44%. **Currency:** 1 Malawi Kwacha (US\$0.62)=100 Tambala. **Exports:** \$252m (1985): tobacco, tea, sugar, groundnuts. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** tobacco 57%, tea 21%. **Imports:** \$284m (1985): machinery, vehicles, consumer goods. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, cement. **Main crops:** tea, maize, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane. **Tourism:** 41,145 arrivals (1985). **Transport:** Roads 11,542 kms (1983). 27,768 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 797 kms. Malawi Railways operate cargo and passenger vessels on Lake Malawi. National airline: Air Malawi. Main airport: Chileka (Blantyre), Lilongwe.

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

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy, in a Federation comprising the 12 states of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur 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 Iskandar Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum of Johore (1984). **Head of Government:** Prime Minister YAB Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, since 1981. **Main Parties:** National Front (governing coalition: main party United Malays National Organisation also including Malaysian Chinese Association, Malaysian Indian Congress), Democratic Action Party, Pan-Islamic Malaysian Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held August 1986. **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: 15,611,000 (1985) increasing by 2.4% pa (1973–85). 39.6% under 15 years of age (1980–82). Life expectancy 68 years (1985). Infant mortality 28 per 1,000 live births (1985). **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 111% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 49%, urban 90% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 73.3 per 1,000 people (MRE). 144.2 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 109 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 42.8 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 46 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0800–1615 Monday to Friday, 0800–1230 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$31,930m (1985), \$2,050 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 4.3% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 21%, industry 35% (manufacturing 19%), services 44%. **Currency:** 1M\$ or Ringgit (US\$0.39)=100 Sen. **Exports:** \$15,442m (1985): rubber, petroleum and petroleum products, palm oil, pepper, copra. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** crude petroleum 26%, electrical machinery 12%, rubber 10%. **Imports:** \$12,302m (1985): 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:** 2.8m arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 28,034 kms. 3.2 m motor vehicles (1982). Railways 1,313 kms. National airline: Malaysian Airlines System. Main airports: Kuala Lumpur, Penang. Main seaports: Kelang, Penang, Labuan, Pasir Gudang (in Johore).

1979. **General elections:** 5-yearly, last held November 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.

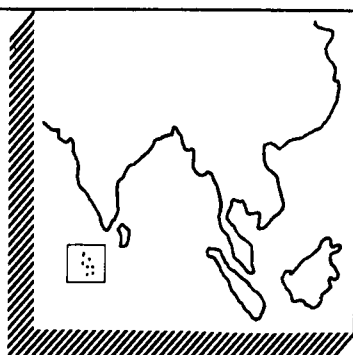
SOCIAL

Population: 178,000 (1985) increasing by 3% pa (1973–85). 45% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 53 years (1985). Infant mortality 105 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **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 91% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 3%, urban 11% (1977). 15.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 100.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 17.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). Distribution of newspapers 5.8 per 1,000 people (MRE). **Government offices open:** 0900–1300 Monday to Thursday and Sundays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$50m (1985), \$290 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 3.3%. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 30%, industry 16%, services (including tourism) 54%. **Currency:** 1 Maldivian Rupee MvR(US\$0.09)=100 laris. **Exports:** \$32m (1985): fresh and dried fish, shells, coconut. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** fish 48%, clothing 39%. **Imports:** \$53m (1985): rice, ships and boats, petroleum products, chemicals. **Main industries:** fishing, shipping, coconut processing, agriculture. **Main crops:** coconut, millet, sorghum, maize. **Tourism:** Rapidly expanding industry; 83,814 visitors (1984). **Transport:** 1,103 motor vehicles (1984). No railways; island-to-island transport by boat. National airline: Maldives International Airline. Main airport: Malé International Airport.

Maldives

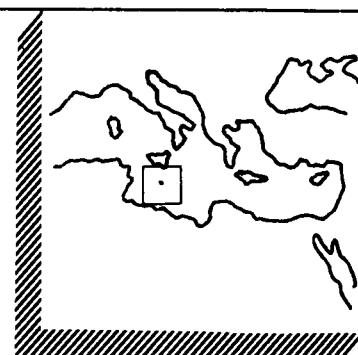


A group of some 1,200 islands lying between 2° and 8°N in Northern Indian Ocean 675 kms SW of Sri Lanka. **Land area:** 298 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+5. **Nearest countries:** Sri Lanka to E, India to N. **Climate:** Tropical. Temperature range 25–29°C. Rainfall heaviest during monsoon season in June–August. **Capital:** Malé, population 42,000 (1984).

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; since

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 14,040 (1983). **Other main towns:** Sliema 20,116, Birkirkara 17,861, Qormi 16,895 (all on Malta).

POLITICAL

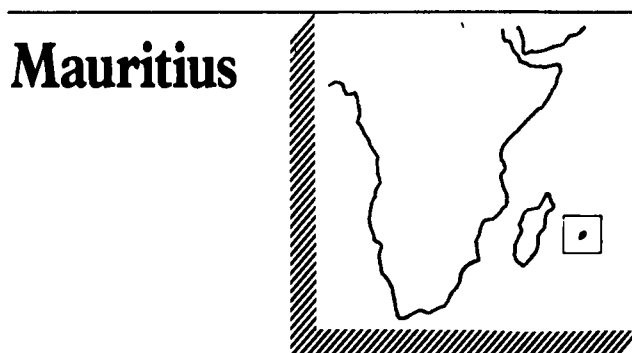
Constitution: Republic. House of Representatives with 65 elected members. **Head of State:** Acting President Dr Paul Xuereb. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Dr Edward Fenech Adami; since 1987. **Main Parties:** Nationalist Party (governing), Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held May 1987. **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 (1985) increasing by 1.2% pa (1973–85). 24.5% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 72 years (1984). Infant mortality 12.2 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main and official languages:** Maltese, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 79 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy 90% (1970). Calorie consumption 107.2% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe drinking water: rural 100%, urban 100% (1980). 371.3 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 206 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 215 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 319.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). 152.8 daily newspapers per 1,000 people (1980). **Government offices open** 0745–1715 Monday to Friday; June to September 0730–1330 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,190m (1985), \$3,300 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 6.7% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 4%, industry 36%, services 60%. **Currency:** 1 Maltese lira (US\$0.34)=1000 mils. **Exports:** \$400m (1985); manufactured goods, beverages, tobacco, cut flowers, textiles. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** clothing 40%. **Imports:** \$758m (1985); foodstuffs, fuel, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** stone quarrying, textiles. **Main crops:** potatoes, wheat, tomatoes. **Tourism:** 479,747 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 1,279 kms (1984). 108,098 motor vehicles (1984). Ferry services between islands. No railways. National airline: Air Malta. Main airport: Luqa (Valletta). Main seaport: Grand Harbour, Valletta.



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. Rain-fall varies from 89 cms on coast to 508 cms on central plateau. Within hurricane belt. **Capital:** Port Louis, population 135,200 (mid-1984 estimate). Other main towns: Beau-Bassin-Rose Hill 91,258, Quatre Bornes 64,203, Curepipe 62,751 (all mid-1984 estimates).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Legislative Assembly of 70 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE The Rt Hon Sir Verasamy Ringadoo Kt, KCMG, QC. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Aneerood Jugnauth QC; since 1982. **Main Parties:** Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (governing coalition with Parti Mauricien Social Democrate and Labour Party), Movement Militant Mauricien. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held August 1987. **Independence:** 1968. **National Day:** 12 March. **Flag:** Four equal horizontal stripes of red, blue, yellow and green.

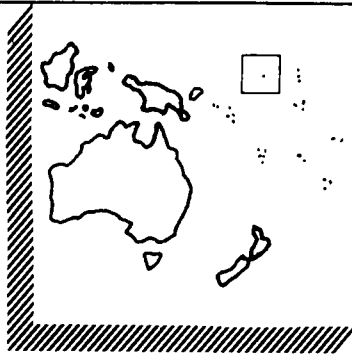
SOCIAL

Population: 1,020,000 (1985) increasing by 1.4% pa (1973–84). 33.8% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 66 years (1985). Infant mortality 25 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Creole, French. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 346 people per hospital bed (1983 estimate). Adult literacy male 88.7%, female 77.1% (1985). Calorie consumption 118% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 98%, urban 100% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 66.3 per 1,000 people (MRE). 719.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 91.0 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 26.4 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 49.3 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **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: \$1,110m (1985), \$1,070 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 1.8% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 15%, industry 29%, (manufacturing 20%), services 56%. **Currency:** 1 Mauritian rupee (US\$0.07)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$441m (1985); sugar molasses, clothing, tea, fish, fish preparations. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** sugar 65%, clothing 22%. **Imports:** \$528m (1985); manufactured goods, foodstuffs (rice, wheat flour), fuel and lubricants. **Main crops:** sugar, tea, tobacco, potatoes. **Tourism:** 139,670 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 1,801 kms (1984). 54,618 motor vehicles (1983). 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. Parliament with 18 elected members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Hammer DeRoburt GCMG, OBE; from 1968–76, 1978–. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held January 1987. 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: 8,042 (1983) increasing by 1.6% pa (1982). 43.6% under 15 years of age (MRE). 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 (MRE). 560 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1981). 200 telephones per 1,000 people (1978).

ECONOMIC

GNP \$1,450m (1983), \$4,000 per capita (1982). Economy heavily dependent upon mining of world's richest phosphate deposits. **Currency:** A\$ in use (1A\$ = US\$0.72). **Exports:** A\$ 77.4m (1978/79): phosphates. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** crude fertilizers 98%. **Imports:** A\$14.1m (1982): food-stuffs, 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. 1,788 motor vehicles (1984). 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 342,500 (1985). **Other main towns:** Auckland 894,000, Christchurch 323,500, Hamilton 170,100, Dunedin 110,900 (all in 1985).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. 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 Most Rev Sir Paul Reeves, GCMG. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon David R Lange; since 1984. **Main Parties:** Labour Party (governing), National Party, Social Credit League. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held August 1987. **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

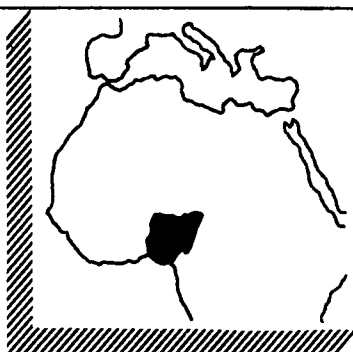
Population: 3,246,000 (1985) increasing by 0.6% pa (1973–85). 27% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 74 years (1985). Infant mortality 12 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** English, Maori. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 128.5 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 100%. Calorie consumption 132% of requirement (1983). 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). 290.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). 454.5 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). 638 telephones per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0900–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$23,720m (1985), \$7,310 per head (1973–85). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 0.7% pa. Official

development assistance (ODA) 0.28% of GNP (1986-7). GDP distribution (1984): agriculture 11%, industry 33% (manufacturing 24%), services 56%. **Currency:** 1NZ\$ (US\$0.62) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$ 5,736m (1985): meat, wool, dairy products, vegetables. **Major commodities as % of export earnings (1982-83):** Meat 24%, wool 14%, butter 8%. **Imports:** 6,080m (1985): 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:** 518,400 arrivals (1983/4). **Transport:** Roads 93,133 kms (1982). 2,412,003 motor vehicles (1985). Railways 4,273 kms (1985). 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:** Abuja, population 60,000 (1987 estimate). **Other main towns:** Lagos 6 m (1985 estimate), Ibadan 2.5 m, Kano 500,000, Ogbomoso 400,000, Port Harcourt 250,000 (all 1980 estimates).

POLITICAL

On 27 August 1985 a Federal Military Government under the leadership of Major-General Buhari was replaced by Major-General Ibrahim Babangida. There is no party political activity. A return to civilian rule has been set for 1992. **Head of State and Government:** HE Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, since 1985. **Independence:** 1960. **National Day:** 1 October. **Flag:** Three equal vertical bands of green, white, green.

SOCIAL

Population: 99,670,000 (1985) increasing by 2.8% pa (1973-85). 48.1% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 50 years (1985). Infant mortality 109 per 1,000

live births (1985). **Main and official languages:** Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 1,600 people per hospital bed (1979). Adult literacy male 46%, female 23% (1980). Calorie consumption 86% of requirement (1983). Distribution of daily newspapers 5.3 per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 72.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 4.7 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 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: \$75,940m (1985), \$760 per head (1985). Between 1973-85, GNP per head rose by 0.2% pa. Official development assistance (ODA) 0.08% of GNP (1982). GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 36%, industry 32% (manufacturing 9%), services 32%. **Currency:** 1 Naira (US\$0.24) = 100 kobo. **Exports:** \$12,345m (1985): crude oil, columbite, cocoa, rubber, tin and timber. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** petroleum 95%. **Imports:** \$8,877m (1985): 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:** \$60m receipts (1982). **Transport:** Roads 124,000 kms (1985 estimate). 633,268 motor vehicles (1980). Railways 3,500 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 150,000 (1985 estimate). Other main towns: Lae 61,618, Madang 21,335, Wewak 20,000 (all in 1980).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Parliament with 109 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, rep-

resented by Governor-General HE Sir Kingsford Dibela GCMG. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Paiaf Wingti; since 1986. **Main Parties:** Peoples Democratic Movement (governing coalition with Peoples Progress Party and independents) Pangu Pati, Peoples United Progress Party, Papua Besena, Melanesian Alliance. Elections 4-yearly, last held June 1987. **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.

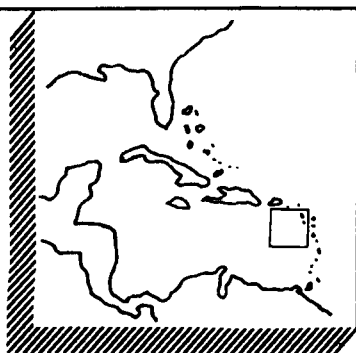
SOCIAL

Population: 3,499,000 (1985) increasing by 2.6% pa (1973-85). 42.4% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 52 years (1985). Infant mortality 68 per 1,000 live births (1985). **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 79.3% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 10%, urban 55% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 8.5 per 1,000 people (1980). 66.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 4.1 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1979). 7.5 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0745-1606 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$2,470m (1985), 710 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 1.2% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 34%, industry 9% services 58%. **Currency:** 1 Kina (US\$1.13) = 100 toea. **Exports:** \$909m (1985): copper, copra, coffee, cocoa, timber. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** gold 30%, copper 21%, coffee 14%. **Imports:** \$870m (1985): 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:** 33,642 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 18,545 kms (1981). 51,504 motor vehicles (1981). No railways. National airline: Air Nuigini. Main airports: Port Moresby, Lae. Main seaports: Port Moresby, Madang, Lae.

St Kitts and Nevis



Lies in N part of Leeward Islands group of Lesser Antilles chain, in E Caribbean latitude 17°N longitude 63°W. Two volcanic, mountainous islands separated by a 3.2 kms channel. Oval island of St Kitts has central mountain range rising to Mt 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 139.7 cms on St Kitts and 121.9 cms on Nevis. **Capital:** Basseterre, on St Kitts, population: 15,000 (1982). **Other main towns:** Charlestown, on Nevis. Population 1,200.

POLITICAL

Status: Monarchy. 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, KB, QC. **Head of Government:** PM The Rt Hon Dr Kennedy Simmonds; since 1983. **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: 43,000 (1985) increasing by 0.0% pa (1973-75). 37.5% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 64 years (1985). Infant mortality 53 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 100 people per hospital bed (MRE). Calorie consumption 97.1% of requirement (MRE). 384.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). Distribution of daily newspapers 163.6 per 1000 people (MRE). 80.8 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 52 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). Access to safe water: rural 85%, urban 100% (MRE). 50.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$70m (1985), \$1,520 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 3.3% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 11%, industry 41%, services (including tourism) 48%. **Currency:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$23m (1985): sugar molasses, cotton. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** clothing 32%, sugar 27%. **Imports:** \$48m (1985): food (cereals), machinery, chemicals, motor vehicles. **Main industry:** sugar. **Main crops:** sugar cane, cotton, vegetables, coconut. **Tourism:** 40,706 arrivals (1983). 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.

St Lucia



Situated in Caribbean Sea on latitude 14°N and longitude 61°W. One of Windward Islands in S part of Lesser Antilles chain. Mountainous, volcanic in formation, with hot sulphurous springs. Fertile, intersected by many short rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** St Vincent and the Grenadines to S, Martinique to N, Barbados to SE. **Land area:** 616 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** 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 50,798 (1984 estimate).

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, KStJ, QC. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon John Compton; since 1979. **Main parties:** United Workers Party (governing), St Lucia Labour Party, Progressive Labour Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1987. **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

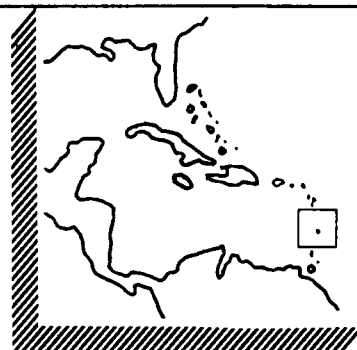
Population: 136,000 (mid-1985) increasing by 2.1% pa (MRE). 47.7% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 70 years (1985). Infant mortality 30 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **National language:** French-based patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 255.2 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 81.7% (MRE). Calorie consumption 97.7% of requirement (MRE). 76% of population with access to safe water (1979). 737.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 23 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 29.9 passenger cars per 1,000 people (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 29.9 per 1,000 people (MRE). 52.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$160m, \$1,210 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 2.9% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 14%, industry 48%, services (including tourism) 38%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$54m (1985): bananas, coconut oil, clothing, paper and cardboard, copra, cocoa. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** fresh fruit and nuts 66%. **Imports:** \$124m (1985): foodstuffs (wheat, flour, codfish, rice, meat and meat preparations). **Main industries:** beer, coconut prod-

ucts (copra, coconut oil, soap). **Main crops:** bananas, coconut, cocoa. **Tourism:** 88,656 arrivals (1984). **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 33,694 (1984 estimate). **Other main town:** Georgetown.

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. 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; since 1984. **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 charged in the centre with three green diamonds.

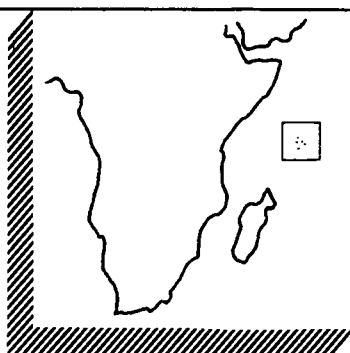
SOCIAL

Population: 119,000 (1985) increasing by 2.3% pa (1973-85). 38.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 69 years (1985). Infant mortality 45 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 343 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy rate 85% (1984 estimate). Calorie consumption 96.9% of requirement (MRE). 90% of urban population with access to safe drinking water (1980). 486.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 40.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1978). 31.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). 53.0 TV sets per 1,000 (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$100m (1985), \$840 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 2.3% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 25%, industry 10%, services 65%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.37) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$40m (1985): bananas, arrowroot, coconut and coconut products, sweet potatoes. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** fresh fruit and nuts 52%, fresh vegetables 16%. **Imports:** \$65m (1985): foodstuffs, fertilizers. **Main industries:** arrowroot, starch, copra. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, tropical vegetables, yams, bananas, coconut, nutmegs. **Tourism:** Accounts for 22% of GDP; 114,626 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 1,019 kms (1983). 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 24,733 (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; since 1977. **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

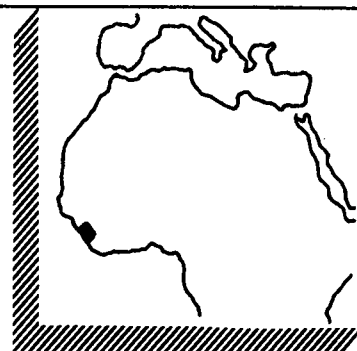
Population: 65,000 (mid-1985) increasing by 1.1% pa (MRE). 37.8% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 69 years (1984). Infant mortality 51 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main language:** Creole. **Official**

languages: English, French. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 195.3 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy 60% (1983). Access to safe water: rural 80%, urban 86.1% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 61.5 per 1,000 people (1979). 246.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). 57 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 61.5 TV receivers per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). 40 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0800–1600 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$140m (1984), \$2,400 per head (1983). Between 1970–82 GNP per head rose by 2.5% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 6%, industry 16%, services (including tourism) 79%. **Currency:** 1 Seychelles Rupee (US\$0.17) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$27m (1985): copra, cinnamon bark, fish, guano. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** oil seeds and nuts 44%, fish 37%. **Imports:** \$101m (1985): fuel, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** fishing, guano extraction, consumer goods manufacturing. **Main crops:** cassava, coconut, bananas, tea, cinnamon bark. **Tourism:** Main economic activity, 64,831 arrivals (1986). **Transport:** Roads 281 kms (1985). 3,600 motor vehicles (1983). 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 450,000 (1985). Other main towns: Koidu 80,000, Bo 26,000, Kenema 13,000, Makeni 12,000 (1985).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. House of Representatives with 104 members: 85 elected, 7 appointed by the President, and 12 paramount chiefs. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Major-General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh OR, OBE, DCL; since November 1985. **Party:** All People's Congress. One-party state. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held April 1986.

Presidential elections: last held November 1985. **Independence:** 1961. **National Day:** 19 April. **Flag:** Three horizontal stripes of green, white, blue.

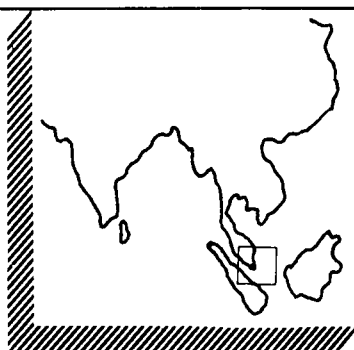
SOCIAL

Population: 3,745,000 (1985) increasing by 2.1% pa (1973–85). 42.8% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 40 years (1985). Infant mortality 175 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Mende, Temne, Krio. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Islam, Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 900 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 31%, female 17% (1980). Calorie consumption 91% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 2%, urban 50% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 2.7 per 1,000 people (MRE). 189.1 radio receivers per 1,000 people. 8.7 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 6.2 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 68.7 telephones per 1,000 people (1981). **Government offices open:** 0800–1600 Monday to Friday; 0800–1230 alternate Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,380m (1985), \$370 per head. Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 0.2% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 44%, industry 14% (manufacturing 6%), services 42%. **Currency:** 1 Leone (Le) (US\$0.04) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$152m (1985): diamonds, bauxite, iron ore, rutile, cocoa, palm-kernel oil. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** precious and semi-precious stones 32%, cocoa 15%. **Imports:** \$151m (1985): food, fuel, machinery, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** diamond, bauxite and iron ore mining, oil refining, beverages, textiles. **Main crops:** rice, cassava, citrus fruit, groundnuts, yam (1984). **Tourism:** 53,000 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 8,050 kms (1982). 32,023 motor vehicles (1983). Railways 84 kms (1982). Inland waterways 800 kms (1982). National airline: Sierra Leone Airways. Main airport: Lungi (Freetown). Main seaports: Freetown, Bonthe, Pepel.

Singapore



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 daytime maximum temperature 26.6°C, average minimum 23.7°C at night. Rainfall averages 231 cms a year. **Capital:** Singapore, population 2,500,000 (1984).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. 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 Mr Wee Kim Wee. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Lee Kuan Yew; since 1959. **Main Parties:** People's Action Party (governing), Singapore Democratic Party (only other party represented in Parliament with 1 seat), 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 August 1985. **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.

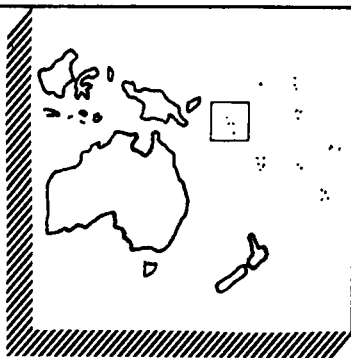
SOCIAL

Population: 2,557,000 (1985) increasing by 1.3% pa (1985). 27.8% under 15 years of age (1984). Life expectancy 73 years (1985). Infant mortality 9.6 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main and official languages:** Malay, Mandarin Chinese, Tamil, English. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism, Christianity. **Indicators:** 309.2 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 88%, female 70% (1980). Calorie consumption 115% of requirement (1983). Access to safe water: rural 100%, urban 100% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 278.9 per 1,000 people (MRE). 211.0 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 211.0 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 77.5 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1983). 401.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0900–1700 Monday–Friday; 0900–1300 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$18,970m (1985), \$7,420 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 6.5% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 1%, industry 37% (manufacturing 24%), services (including tourism) 62%. **Currency:** S\$1 (US\$0.47) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$23,756m (1985): petroleum products, machinery and electronic products, rubber, foodstuffs. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** petroleum products 27%, manufactured goods 24%. **Imports:** \$26,285m (1985): 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:** 2,991,430 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 2,597 kms (1984). 2,569 motor vehicles (1984). 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 23,500 (1984 estimate).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. 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 Hon Ezekiel Alebua; since 1986. **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

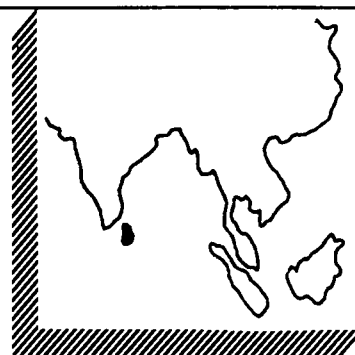
Population: 267,000 (1985) increasing by 3.3% pa (1973-85). 47.8% under 15 years of age (1976). Life expectancy 58 years (1985). Infant mortality 52 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main language:** Pidgin. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, traditional religions. **Indicators:** 200 people per hospital bed (1981). Calorie consumption 77.7% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: 20% rural, 91% urban (1980). 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). 3,827 telephone receivers (1985).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$140m (1985), \$510 per head (1985). Between 1984-85 GNP per head fell by 9.4% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 59%, industry 1%, services 40%. **Currency:** SI\$1 (US\$0.50) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$70m (1985): copra, frozen fish, rough timber, palm oil. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** timber 35%, fish 23%, oil seeds and nuts 15%. **Imports:** \$69m (1985): food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, fuel. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, rice, taro, yams. **Tourism:** 11,113 visitors (1983). **Transport:** Roads 2,100 kms (1984). 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 623,000 (estimate mid-1984). **Other main towns:** Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia 181,000, Jaffna 128,000, Kandy 114,000, Galle 88,000 (all estimate mid-1984).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. National State Assembly with 168 members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Junius R Jayewardene (Executive President from 1978). **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.

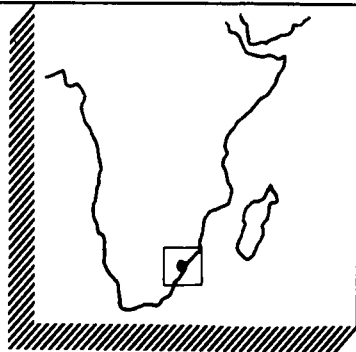
SOCIAL

Population: 16,143,000 (1985) increasing by 1.8% pa (1973-85). 35.1% under 15 years of age (1973-85). Life expectancy 70 years (1985). Infant mortality 36 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Sinhala, Tamil. **Official language:** Sinhala. **Main religions:** Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 400 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 87%, female 76% (1980). Calorie consumption 106% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 18%, urban 65% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 106.1 per 1,000 people (MRE). 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: \$5,980m (1985), \$370 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 3.3% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 27% industry 26% (manufacturing 15%), services 46%. **Currency:** Sri Lanka Rupee (SLR) (US\$0.03) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,251m (1985): tea, rubber, copra and coconut oil, gemstones, graphite. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** tea 32%, clothing 18%. **Imports:** \$1,855m (1985): machinery and equipment, vehicles and transport equipment, food and beverages. **Main industries:** rubber processing, tea processing, light manufacturing. **Main crops:** rice, tea, rubber, coconut, coffee, tobacco. **Tourism:** 317,734 visitors (1984). **Transport:** Roads 25,466 kms (1982). 478,099 motor vehicles (1984). Railways 1,453 kms (1984). National airline: Air Lanka. Main airports: Katunayake (Colombo), Ratmalana. Main seaports: Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle.

Swaziland



The Kingdom of Swaziland, situated between latitudes 26° and 27°S and longitudes 31° and 32°E, is landlocked, and surrounded by South Africa to N, W and S. Has four well-defined regions: mountainous Highveld; hilly grasslands of Middleveld; rolling lowlands of Lowveld or Bushveld; Lubombo escarpment. **Neighbouring countries:** South Africa, Mozambique to E. **Land area:** 17,363 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+2. **Climate:** Highveld humid and near-temperate, Middleveld and Lubombo escarpment 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 23,109 (1984 estimate). **Other main town:** Manzini 18,818 (1983).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. Parliament comprising 50 deputies and 20 senators. An 80-member electoral college, elected by sub-regional communities' elects from its members 40 deputies and 10 senators. The King appoints remaining members in each chamber. **Head of State:** HM King Mswati III. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Sotsha Dlamini; since 1986. **Elections:** last held October 1983. 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.

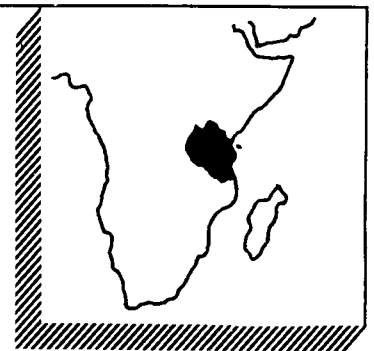
SOCIAL

Population: 750,000 (1985) increasing by 3.4% pa (MRE). 48% under 15 years of age (1981–83). Life expectancy 54 years (1985). Infant mortality 124.6 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main language:** Siswati. **Official languages:** English, Siswati. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** 454.6 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 70.3%, female 65.7% (1985). Calorie consumption 104.5% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 30%, urban 80% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 13.7 per 1,000 people (MRE). 132.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 19 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1978). 24.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). 3.5 TV receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0800–1630 Monday to Thursday, 0800–1645 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$490m (1985), \$650 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 0.7% pa. GDP distribution (1982): agriculture 28%, industry 31%, services 41%. **Currency:** 1 Lilangeni (Li) (plural 'emalangeni' or 'Ei') (US\$0.49) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$175m (1985): sugar, wood pulp and other forest products, asbestos, iron ore. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1981–83):** sugar 40%, wood pulp 15%, chemicals 12%. **Imports:** \$330m (1985): transport equipment, foodstuffs, oil. **Main industries:** mining (asbestos, iron ore, coal), sugar milling, timber. **Main crops:** maize, rice, potatoes, citrus fruits, sugar. **Tourism:** 130,135 visitors (1983). **Transport:** Roads 2,719 kms (1983). 28,860 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 432 kms (1986). National airline: Royal Swazi Airways. Main airport: Matsapa (Manzini).

Tanzania



Situated on E African seaboard between latitudes 1° and 11°S and longitudes 30° and 40°E. The United Republic of Tanzania was formed by union of mainland Tanganyika with islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Terrain includes highest point in Africa: Mt Kilimanjaro, snow-capped all year round, 5,866m above sea level. Major rivers include Ruvu, Wami and Rufiji. Country mostly bush and woodland; varies from beaches in E to desert and mountains. Bounded by Indian Ocean on E, Kenya, Lake Victoria and Uganda on N, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire (across Lake Tanganyika) on W and Zambia, Malawi, Lake Malawi and Mozambique on S. **Land area:** 945,087 sq kms. **Time:** GMT+3. **Climate:** Affected by altitude. Tropical on coast, central plateau drier, semi-temperate in mountains. Temperature range February (hottest) 25°–31°C, July–August (coldest) 19°–28°C.

Rainfall ranges from 36.3 to 313.4 cms. **Capital:** Dar es Salaam, population 1,459,000 (1987 estimate). Dodoma being developed as new capital. **Other main towns:** Tanga 183,000, Mwanza 188,000, Arusha 102,000 (all 1987 estimates).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. National Assembly of 204 elected, and 40 nominated members. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi; since 1985. **Party:** Chama Cha Mapinduzi. One-party state. **Presidential and parliamentary elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1985. **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.

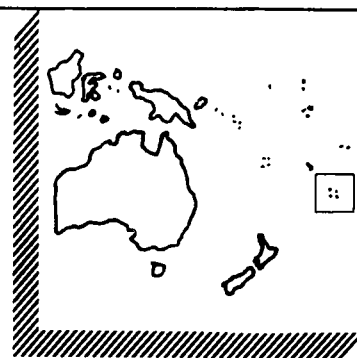
SOCIAL

Population: 22,170,000 (1985) increasing by 3.4% pa (1973-85). 46.2% under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 52 years (1985). Infant mortality 110 per 1,000 live births (1985). **National language:** Kiswahili. **Official languages:** Kiswahili, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, African religions. **Indicators:** 942.9 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy male 53%, female 23% (1976). Calorie consumption 98% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 28%, urban 83.3% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 9.7 per 1,000 people (MRE). 29.5 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 2.6 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1982). 5.2 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0730-1430 Monday to Friday; 0730-1230 Saturdays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,840m (1985), \$270 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head fell by 1.6% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 58%, industry 8% (manufacturing 5%), services 33%. **Currency:** 1 Tanzania shilling (Tsh) (US\$0.014) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$284m (1985): coffee, cotton, sisal, cloves, tea and cashew nuts. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1981-83):** coffee 30%, cotton 13%, sisal 5%, tea 4%. **Imports:** \$1,028m (1985): grain, transport equipment, machinery, fuel, manufactured goods. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, mining, oil refining. **Main crops:** rice, maize, millet, cassava, sorghum, sweet potatoes, tea, coffee, sisal, cloves, cotton, cashew nuts. **Tourism:** 60,000 arrivals (1985). **Transport:** Roads 54,000 kms (1985). 103,082 vehicles (1982). Railways 2,600 kms of internal system plus 969 kms of international Tanzania-Zambia system. Shipping services operated on Lakes Tanganyika, Malawi and Victoria. National airline: Air Tanzania. Main airports: Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro. Main seaports: Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar.

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 27,815 (1985).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Monarchy. 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; since 1965. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held February 1987. No formal parties. **Independence:** 1970. **National Day:** 4 June. **Flag:** Red with a white quarter bearing a red couped cross.

SOCIAL

Population: 97,000 (1985) increasing by 0.7% pa (1973-85). 44% under 15 years of age (1980). Life expectancy 64 years (1985). Infant mortality 21 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main language:** Tongan. **Official languages:** Tongan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 325 people per hospital bed (1981). 471.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 34.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). Adult literacy rate 99.6% (MRE). 9.8 passenger cars per 1000 people (1979). **Government offices open:** 0830-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$70m (1985), \$730 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 6.4% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 30%, industry 8%, services 61%. **Currency:** 1 Pa'anga (Tongan dollar T\$) (US\$0.72) = 100 seniti. **Exports:** \$6m (1985): desiccated coconut, copra, bananas. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** vegetable oils 34%, fresh fruit and nuts 22%. **Imports:** \$44m (1985): textiles, flour, preserved meats, sugar, kerosene. **Main industries:** desiccated coconut processing, shell button manufacturing. **Main crops:** coconuts, yams, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, cassava, tomatoes, citrus fruits, bananas. **Tourism:** 84,679 visitors (1984). **Transport:** Roads 433 kms (1984). 5,790 motor vehicles (1984). National airline: Tonga Airlines

(domestic); seaplane facilities. No railways. Main airport: Fua'amotu, on Tongatapu. Main seaports: Nuku'alofa, Neiafu on Vava'u.

Trinidad & Tobago



Main island of Trinidad and smaller island of Tobago to NE lie in Caribbean Sea between latitudes 10° and 11°N and longitudes 61° and 62°W, very close to Venezuela on S American mainland. Three mountain ranges cross Trinidad in N, S and centre; flat central plain and undulating southern plain. One-fifth of islands consists of forest. **Nearest islands:** Grenada to NW, Barbados to NE, St Vincent to N. **Land area:** 5,128 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 59,800 (estimate mid-1983). **Other main towns:** San Fernando 36,800, Arima 26,200 (all on Trinidad).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. House of Representatives with 36 elected members, Senate with 31 nominated members. Head of State: President HE Mr Noor Hassanali. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Arthur N R Robinson; since December 1986. **Main parties:** National Alliance for Reconstruction (governing), People's National Movement. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held December 1986. **Independence:** 1962. **National Day:** 31 August (Republic Day 24 September). **Flag:** Red with a diagonal black strip edged in white.

SOCIAL

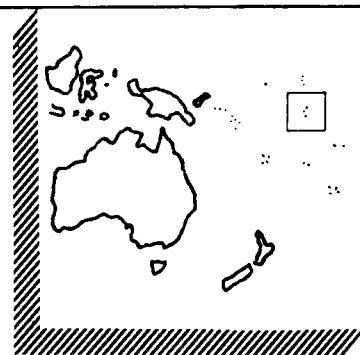
Population: 1,187,000 (1985) increasing by 1.6% pa (1973-85). 33.6% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 69 years (1985). Infant mortality 22 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Hinduism. **Indicators:** 224 people per hospital bed (1980). Adult literacy male 97%, female 94% (1980). Calorie consumption 129% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 93%, urban 100% (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 143.8 per 1,000 people (MRE). 280.9 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1982). 196.6 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 264.9 motor vehicles per 1,000 people (1984). 126.6 telephones per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0815-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$7,140m (1985), \$6,010 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP per head rose by 2.0% pa. GDP distri-

bution: (1985) agriculture 3%, industry 44%, (manufacturing 7%), services 53%. **Currency:** 1 TT\$ (US\$0.27) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$2,164m (1985): petroleum and petroleum products, sugar, cocoa, citrus fruits. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** petroleum products 45%, crude petroleum 41%. **Imports:** \$1,525m (1985): 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:** 565,190 arrivals (1985 estimate). **Transport:** Roads 7,900 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. House of Assembly with 12 elected members. **Head of State:** HM Queen Elizabeth II, represented by Governor-General HE Sir Tupua Leupena GCMG, MBE. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Rt Hon Dr Tomasi Puapua; since 1981. No political parties. **Elections:** 4-yearly, last held September 1985. **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.

SOCIAL

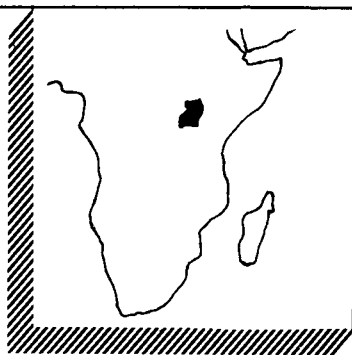
Population: 8,229 (mid-1985) increasing by 2.8% (1982). An additional 1,500 Tuvaluans work abroad. 46.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 59 years (1979). Infant mortality 42 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main language:** Tuvaluan. **Official languages:** Tuvaluan, English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Baha'i. **Indicators:** 274.3 people per hospital bed (1984). 35% of population with access to safe water (1975). 15 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0730-1630 Monday to Thursday; 0730-1245 Fridays.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5m, \$680 per head (1981). **Currency:** 1 Tuvaluan dollar (US\$0.72)=100 cents at par with Australian dollar (A\$). **Exports:** T\$307,917 (1984); copra. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** oil seeds 79%. **Imports:** T\$3.954m (1984); food, petroleum products. **Main crops:** coconut, taro. **Tourism:** Very few tourists. Tuvalu has only one hotel, at Funafuti. Foreign exchange earned from postal stamps. **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 sea-plane 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 600,000 (1985 estimate). **Other main towns:** Jinja 45,000, Mbale 29,000, Masaka 29,000 (1980 estimates).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. **Head of State and Government:** President HE Mr Yoweri Museveni, Chairman of the National Resistance Movement and the National Resistance Council ruling as the over-all legislative and administrative organ of the state from January 1986. Parliament has been dissolved and replaced by the National Resistance Council, political parties and the constitution have been suspended. **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.

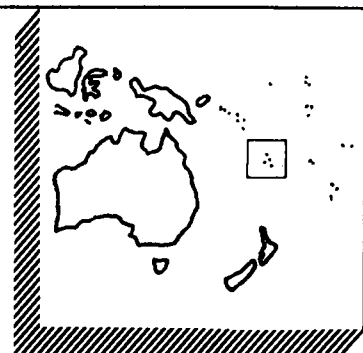
SOCIAL

Population: 14,971,000 (1985) increasing by 3.2% pa (1973-85). 48.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 49 years (1985). Infant mortality 108 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Luganda, Lwo, Ateso, Runyankore-Rukiga, Lugishu, Lunyoro-Lutooro, Lugbara, Kakwa, Karamojang, Madi, Swahili. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 800 people per hospital bed (1981). Adult literacy male 65%, female 41% (1980). Calorie consumption 101% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 29%, urban 100% (1975). Distribution of daily newspapers 1.7 per 1,000 people (MRE). 22.8 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 5.7 TV sets per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 3.0 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). **Government offices open:** 0800-1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$5,000m (1984), \$230 per head (1984). Between 1965-84 GNP per head rose by 2.9% pa. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 82%, industry 4% (manufacturing 4%), services 14%. **Currency:** 1 New Uganda shilling (US\$0.016) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$380m (1985): coffee, cotton, tea, copper, hides and skins. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** coffee 95%. **Imports:** \$375m (1985): oil products, machinery, transport equipment. **Main industries:** agricultural processing, textiles, copper smelting. **Main crops:** maize, millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, coffee, cotton, tea. **Tourism:** 12,786 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 27,222 kms (1985). 19,100 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 1,286 kms (1982). Regular steamer services on Lake Victoria. National airline: Uganda Airlines. Main airport: Entebbe.

Vanuatu



Irregular Y-shaped island chain in SW Pacific between latitudes 13° and 21°S and longitudes 166° and 171°E. Comprises 12 main islands, largest Espiritu Santo, Kalekula, 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 18,796 (1986). **Other main town:** Luganville, on Espiritu Santo. Population 5,621 (1986).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. 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; since 1983. **Main Parties:** Vanuaaku 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.

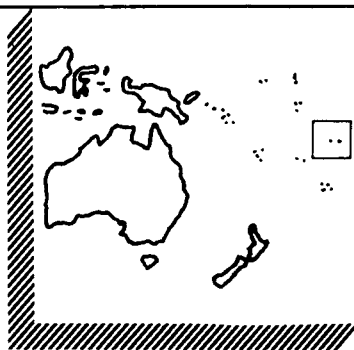
SOCIAL

Population: 134,000 (1985) increasing by 2.8% pa (1973-85). 45.1% under 15 years of age (1984). Life expectancy 56 years (1985). Infant mortality 97 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main language:** Bislama (a form of Pidgin). **Official languages:** English, French. **Main religions:** Christianity, Pacific religions. **Indicators:** 209 people per hospital bed (1982). Access to safe water: rural 53%, urban 65% (1980). Calorie consumption 80.6% of requirement (MRE). 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: \$90m (1984), \$700 per head (1983). Between 1960-82 GNP per head rose by 1.9% pa. GDP distribution (1983): agriculture 20%, industry 15%, services 65%. **Currency:** 1 Vatu (US\$0.009) = 100 cents. Australian dollar also in use (1A\$=US\$0.81). **Exports:** \$30m (1985): copra, fish (tuna and bonito), cocoa, meat, manganese ore. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** oil seeds nuts 72%. **Imports:** \$71m (1985): food, machinery and transport equipment. **Main industries:** copra processing, mining. **Main crops:** yams, maize, bananas, coconut. **Tourism:** 31,615 visitors (1984). **Transport:** Roads 1,062 kms (1982). 3,506 motor vehicles (1984). No railways. National airline: Air Vanuatu. Main airports: Bauerfield (Efate), Pekoa (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 33,170 (1981).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. 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 Va'ai Kolone; since 1985. **Elections:** 3-yearly, last held February 1985. 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.

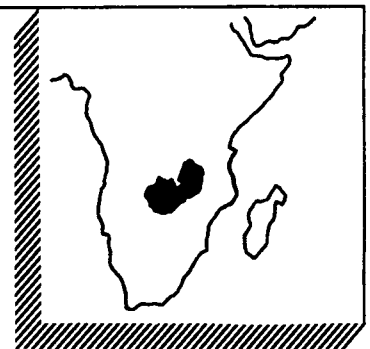
SOCIAL

Population: 163,000 (mid-1985) increasing by 0.9% pa (1982). 40.9% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 65 years (1984). Infant mortality 13 per 1,000 live births (1982). **Main language:** Samoan. **Official languages:** Samoan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 200 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 98%, female 98% (1977). Calorie consumption 88.9% of requirement (MRE). Access to safe water: rural 94%, urban 97% (MRE). 434.7 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 15.7 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 9.3 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 38.9 telephones per 1,000 people (1983). **Government offices open:** 0800-1630 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$110m, \$660 per head (1985). Between 1984-85 GNP per head rose by 2.7%. **Currency:** 1 Tala or WS\$ (US\$0.47) = 100 Sene. GDP distribution (1981): agriculture 49%, industry 3%, services 41%. **Exports:** \$15m (1985): copra, taro, timber, cocoa. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982-83):** vegetable oils 28%, oil seeds and nuts 14%. **Imports:** \$51m (1985): foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and tools, transport equipment, fuel and lubricants. **Main industries:** food processing, fishing, milling. **Main crops:** coconut, taro, cocoa, bananas. **Tourism:** 36,717 arrivals (1983). **Transport:** Roads 570 kms (1984). 4,433 motor vehicles (1984). 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 820,000 (1985 estimate). **Other main towns:** Kitwe 357,000, Ndola 322,000, Mufulira 171,000 (all 1985 estimates).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic with Executive President. National Assembly with 125 elected and up to 10 nominated members. The House of Chiefs has an advisory function. **Head of State and Government:** President HE The Hon Dr Kenneth Kaunda; since 1964. **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.

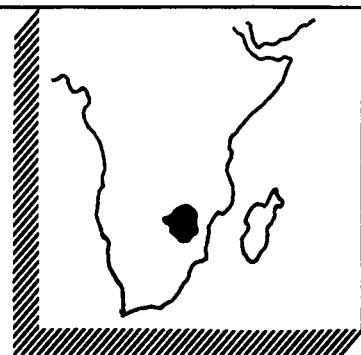
SOCIAL

Population: 6,640,000 (1985) increasing by 3.2% pa (1973–85). 48.8% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 52 years (1985). Infant mortality 84 per 1,000 live births (1985). **Main languages:** Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale. **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 300 people per hospital bed (1981). Adult literacy male 84.2%, female 67.4% (1980). Calorie consumption 84% of requirement (1984). Access to safe water: rural 66%, urban 67% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 17.6 per 1,000 people (MRE). 166.6 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 17 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1980). 40 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 5.4 telephones per 1,000 people (1982). **Government offices open:** 0800–1700 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$2,620m (1985), \$400 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head fell by 2.6% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 14%, industry 39% (manufacturing 22%), services 46%. **Currency:** 1 Zambia Kwacha (K) (US\$0.12) = 100 ngwee. **Exports:** \$539m (1985): copper, zinc, lead. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** copper 90%. **Imports:** \$698m (1985): machinery and transport, fuel, food. **Main industry:** mining (copper, zinc, lead, cobalt). **Main crops:** maize, cassava, sugar, tobacco, cotton, groundnuts. **Tourism:** 100,000 arrivals (1985). **Transport:** Roads 37,232 kms (1982). 124,635 motor vehicles (1981). Railways 2,187 kms, including the 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). **Other main towns:** Bulawayo 414,000, Gweru 79,000, Mutare 70,000 (all 1982).

POLITICAL

Constitution: Republic. House of Assembly with 100 elected members, Senate with 40 members. **Head of State:** President HE Rev Canaan Banana. **Head of Government:** Prime Minister The Hon Robert Mugabe; since 1980. **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 July 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.

SOCIAL

Population: 8,406,000 (1985) increasing by 3.2%pa (1973–85). 52.7% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 57 years (1985). Infant mortality 77 per 1,000 live births (1985). **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). Access to safe water: rural 10%, urban 100% (MRE). Calorie consumption 82% of requirement (1984). Distribution of daily newspapers 16.6 per 1,000 people (1979). 25 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1984). 12.5 TV sets per 1,000 people (1984). 30.7 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1984). 130.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1984). **Government offices open:** 0745–1645 Monday to Friday.

ECONOMIC

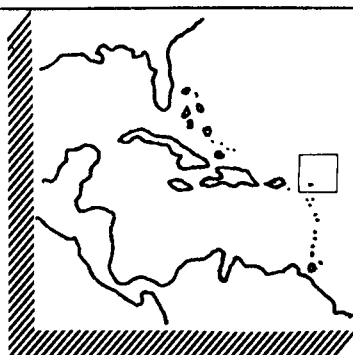
GNP: \$5,450m (1985), \$650 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head was 0.0% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 5%, industry 43% (manufacturing 29%), services 44%. **Currency:** Z\$1 (US\$0.59) = 100 cents. **Exports:** \$1,000m (1985): tobacco, asbestos, chrome ore, copper, coal, sugar, meat. **Major commodities as % of total export earnings (1982–83):** tobacco 23%, iron ore 10%. **Imports:** \$950m (1985): machinery, oil products, wheat, maize, transport equipment. **Main industries:** mining and quarrying, textiles, chemicals. **Main crops:** maize, sugar cane, millet, groundnuts, sugar, tea. **Tourism:** 319,826 visitors (1985). **Transport:** Roads 85,789 kms (1981). 290,000 motor vehicles (1982). Railways 3,394 kms (1983). National airline: Air Zimbabwe. Main airports: Harare, Bulawayo.

Acknowledgement

The assistance of Commonwealth High Commissions in London in providing information for this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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, about 26kms long and 5kms at widest point. **Neighbouring islands:** St Martin to S, St Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda to SE, Virgin Islands to W. **Land area:** 90.6 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical. Average temperature 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, population 500 (1984). Some main settlements: South Hill, The Quarter, Stony Ground, Island Harbour.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr G O Whittaker OBE. 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.

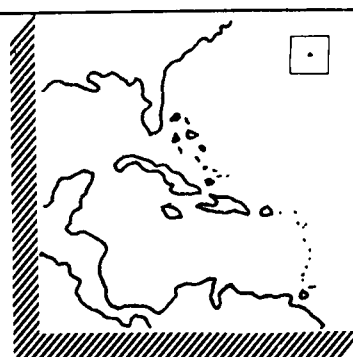
SOCIAL

Population: 7,000 (1984). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Infant mortality 12.6 per 1,000 (1984). 292 people per hospital bed (1984). 280 motor vehicles per 1,000 people (1982). 1,300 exchange lines (1984). 90 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** EC\$1.4m (1984): fish, lobsters, livestock, salt. **Imports:** EC\$8m (1979): rice, flour, wood and timber, textiles. Revenue EC\$13.6m (1985 estimate), expenditure EC\$13.3m (1985 estimate). Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$1.5m (1985). **Main industries:** salt production, fishing, livestock raising. **Main crops:** peas, corn, sweet potatoes. **Tourism:** 17,950 visitors (1982). **Transport:** Roads 144.9kms (1984). 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, Blowling 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 2,000 (1984). Other main town: St Georges 1,647 (1981).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency with internal self-government. Governor and Commander-in-Chief: HE Viscount Dunrossil CMG. Premier: The Hon J W Swan. **Government:** House of Assembly with 40 elected members and Senate with 11 nominated members, 5 appointed by Governor on advice of Premier, 3 on advice of Opposition Leader and 3 at Governor's own discretion. **Main Parties:** United Bermuda Party (governing), Progressive Labour Party, National Liberal Party. **Elections:** 5-yearly, last held October 1985. **Flag:** The British Red Ensign with the badge of Bermuda in the fly.

SOCIAL

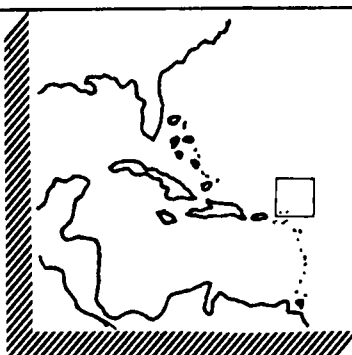
Population: 79,000 (1985) increasing by 2.3% pa estimate (1973-85). 22% of population under 15 years of age (1982). Life expectancy 69 years (1966). Infant mortality 7.1 per 1,000 live births (1984). Adult literacy 98% (1984). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 128 people per hospital bed (1984). 1,218 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 550 TV sets per 1,000 people (1980). Distribution of daily newspapers 290.9 per 1,000 people (1985 estimate). 757.5 cars per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 934 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$1,030m (1985), \$13,070 per head (1985). Between 1973-85 GNP rose by 3.1% pa. **Currency:** 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$) (US\$1.00)=100 cents. **Exports:** US\$101m (1985): petroleum products, drugs and medicines, aircraft supplies. Invisible exports include tourism and off-shore insurance business. **Imports:** US\$500m (1985): petroleum and petro-products, electrical machinery, clothing, transport equipment, meat and meat preparations. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$0.0 (1985). **Main indus-**

tries: pharmaceutical manufacturing, construction, ship repairing and boat building. **Main crops:** bananas, citrus fruit. **Tourism:** 548,458 visitors (1985). **Transport:** Roads 400 kms (1981). No railways. 41,666 motor vehicles (1983). 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. Mainly steep, thickly wooded hills, with coral reefs, coves and beaches. Highest point Sage Mountain, 540 m on Tortola. No rivers. **Neighbouring islands:** US Virgin Islands to W and S, Puerto Rico (USA) to W, Anguilla to E. **Land area:** 153 sq kms. **Time:** GMT-4. **Climate:** Sub-tropical rather than tropical. Trade winds moderate extremes of both heat and humidity. Temperature ranges: winter 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 9,119 (1984). Other main town: East End Long Look.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr J M A Herdman LVO. 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

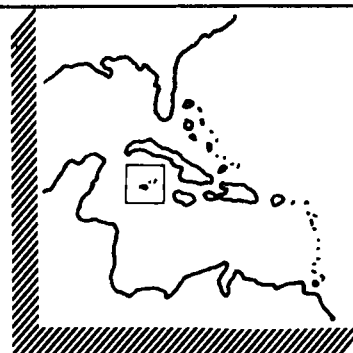
Population: 13,000 (1984) increasing by 2.2% pa (estimate). Infant mortality 32.3 per 1,000 live births (1983). **Language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 250 people per hospital bed (1982). Adult literacy 99% (1984). 462 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 180 TV sets 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:** \$2.4 m (estimate 1983): fish, rum, sand and gravel. **Imports:** \$88.3m

(estimate 1983): building materials, machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, motor cars, beverages. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$1.5m (1985). **Main industries:** fishing, rum distilling. **Tourism:** the major economic activity. Over 146,000 arrivals (1984). **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 A J Scott CVO, CBE. **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. Elections 4-yearly, planned for November 1987. **Flag:** British Blue Ensign with the arms of the colony on a white disc in the fly.

SOCIAL

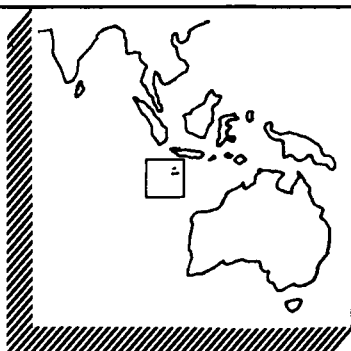
Population: 20,300 (estimate 1985) increasing by 4.6% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 326 people per hospital bed (1982). 947 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). Infant mortality rate 0 per 1,000. 471 telephones per 1,000 people (1984 estimate).

ECONOMIC

Currency: CI\$1 (US\$1.19)=100 cents. **Exports:** CI\$2m (estimate 1983): turtle products including meat, soup, leather and shells. **Imports:** CI\$117m (estimate 1983):

foodstuffs, textiles, building materials, petroleum products. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$-0.1m (1985). **Main industries:** construction, tile making. Banking, insurance, financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** 350,000 visitors (1984). **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: D Taylor. **Government:** First local elections to Assembly held October, 1985. Administrator is advised by Advisory Council. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

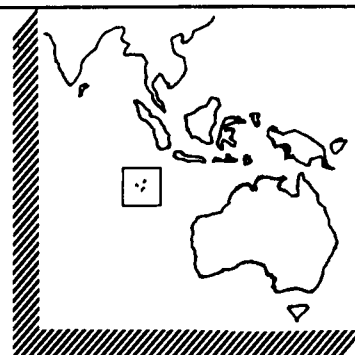
SOCIAL

Population: 2,800 (1985) increasing by 0% pa (1982). **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 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\$0.72)=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: C Stuart. **Government:** Administrator is advised by Cocos Island Council, elected body of the Cocos Malay community. **Flag:** The Australian flag.

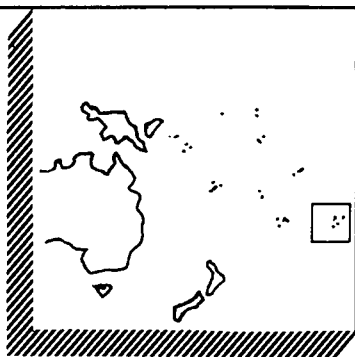
SOCIAL

Population: 615 (1985) 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\$0.72)=100 cents. Main economic activity: production and export of copra. Exports controlled by Cocos Islands Co-operative Society Ltd. **Exports:** (1984–85): 84 tonnes of copra and 41 tonnes of fresh coconut. **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: Hon Tangaroa Tangaroa. Prime Minister: The Hon Pupuke Robati. **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.

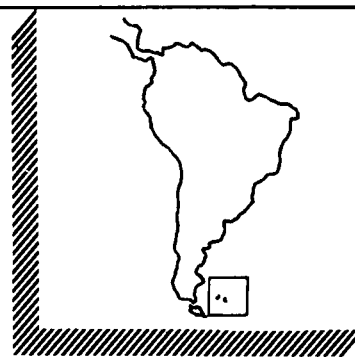
SOCIAL

Population: 23,000 (1985) 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% (MRE). Distribution of daily newspapers 86 per 1,000 people (1982). 588 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 120 telephones per 1,000 people (1983 estimate). 64 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$21m, \$1,170 per head (1981). **Currency:** New Zealand and Cook Islands dollars. 1\$NZ or 1\$CI (US\$0.62)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$6.5m (1984): bananas, fruit juices, canned pineapple, copra, clothing, handicrafts. **Imports:** \$30m (1984): foodstuffs, drapery and piece-goods, motor vehicles, petrol, oil. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$8.8m (1985). **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 1,000 (1985). Other main settlement: Goose Green, also on E Falkland, population 110 (1980).

POLITICAL

Status: British dependent territory. **Governor:** HE Mr G W Jewkes CMG. **Government:** Governor presides over a Legislative Council of 8 elected members and 2 nominated members, and over an Executive Council of 3 elected and 2 official members whom he consults on the running of Islands affairs. The Governor also consults the Commander of British Forces on defence matters. The Commander may take part in proceedings of Executive Council and Legislative Council but may not vote. **Flag:** British Blue ensign with arms of the dependency on a white disc in the fly.

SOCIAL

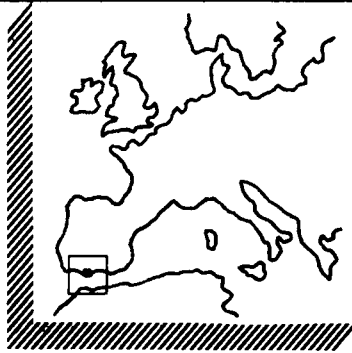
Population: 2,000 (1982) decreasing by 0.2% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** A new 28-bed hospital due for completion early 1986. Routine and emergency flying doctor service. 750 radio receivers per 1,000 population (1983). 474 telephones per 1,000 people (1984).

ECONOMIC

Currency: Falkland £ at parity with £ sterling (US\$0.60). **Exports:** \$12m (1985): wool, hides and skins. **Imports:** £12m (1985): provisions, alcoholic beverages, timber, clothing, hardware. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$13.8m (1985). **Transport:** Roads 81kms 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 in 1982.

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 Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry GCB, AFC. 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

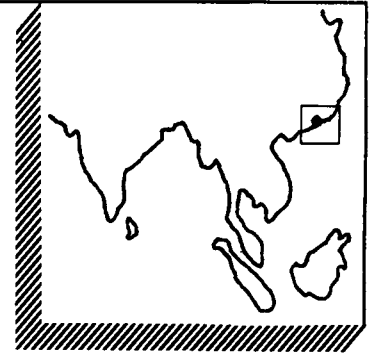
Population: 29,000 (1985) increasing by 0.8% pa (1973–85). Infant mortality 15 per 1,000 live births (1978). **Main languages:** English, Spanish. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, Islam. **Indicators:** 108.3 people per hospital bed (1984). Adult literacy 66% (1950). 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). 377.8 telephones per 1,000 people (1984).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$130m, \$4,370 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 0.8% pa. **Currency:** Gibraltar

government notes and UK coins at parity with British currency. Gibraltar pound (Gib £) (US\$0.60)=100 new pence. **Exports:** \$36m (1985): petroleum products, tobacco. **Imports:** \$95m (1985): petroleum products, fuel, manufactured goods, food, wine, spirits, tobacco. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$28.9m (1985). **Main industries:** ship-repairing, beer and mineral water bottling. **Tourism:** 606,038 arrivals (1984). **Transport:** Roads 49.9 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 'Central District') on Hong Kong Island, population 1,175,800 (1986). **Other main towns:** Kowloon including New Kowloon 2,450, Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor and Commander in Chief: HE Sir David Wilson KCMG. **Government:** Executive Council with 20 appointed members, Legislative Council with 56 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

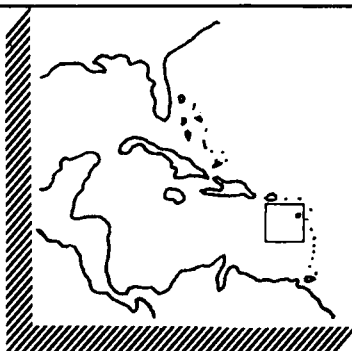
Population: 5,500,000 (1986) increasing by 2.4% pa (MRE). 24.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 75.6 years (MRE). Infant mortality 9.6 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main languages:** Chinese, English. **Official languages:** Chinese, English. **Main religions:** Taoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism. **Indi-**

ctors: 200 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy male 90%, female 64% (1977). Calorie consumption 121.7% of requirement (MRE). 578 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 221 TV sets per 1,000 people (1982). 37.31 passenger cars per 1,000 people (MRE). 559.8 newspapers per 1,000 people (MRE). 368 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC

GNP: \$33,770m, \$6,220 per head (1985). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 6.3% pa. GDP distribution (1980): agriculture 1%, industry 41% (manufacturing 26%), services 58%. **Currency:** HK\$1 (US\$0.12)=100 cents. **Exports:** HK\$ 137,936m (1984): clothing and fabrics, miscellaneous manufactured articles, electrical machinery, telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing equipment, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks. **Imports:** HK\$223,370m (1984): manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$16.7m (1985) **Main industries:** textiles, chemicals, transport equipment, manufacturing. Banking and financial services are important economic activities. **Tourism:** 3.1m arrivals (1984) with earnings of HK\$ 14,030m. **Transport:** Roads 1,287 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 C J Turner OBE. 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, National Development Party **Elections:** last held August 1987. **Flag:** The British Blue Ensign with the shield of Montserrat in the fly.

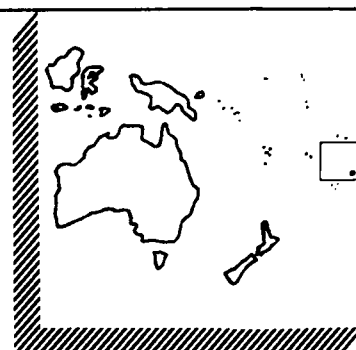
SOCIAL

Population: 12,000 (1985) increasing by 0.0% pa (1973–85). 38.3% under 15 years of age (MRE). Life expectancy 63.1 (MRE). Infant mortality 12.3 per 1,000 live births (MRE). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 200 people per hospital bed (MRE). Adult literacy 96.6% (MRE). 523 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 517 passenger cars per 1,000 people (MRE). 2,280 telephones (1984). 88 newspapers per 1,000 people (MRE).

ECONOMIC

GNP: per capita \$2,780 (1984). Between 1973–85 GNP per head rose by 5.1% pa. **Currency:** 1 Eastern Caribbean dollar (EC\$) (US\$0.37)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$1m (1985): live plants, tomatoes and manufactured articles. **Imports:** EC\$12m (1985): manufactured goods, food, beverages and tobacco, machinery and transport equipment. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$1.7m (1985). **Main industry:** cotton ginning. **Main crops:** potatoes, cotton, limes, hot peppers, tomatoes. **Tourism:** 21,100 arrivals (1984). **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.

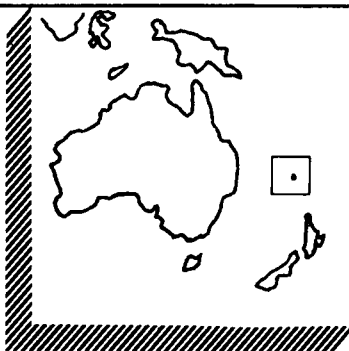
SOCIAL

Population: 3,000 (1984) 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). 333 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 88 passenger cars per 1,000 people (1981). 127 telephones per 1,000 people (1983).

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1 New Zealand dollar (NZ\$) (US\$0.62)=100 cents. **Exports** NZ\$247,235 (1984): canned coconut cream, copra, honey, passionfruit and limes. **Imports:** NZ\$3.158m (1983): beverages and tobacco, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, fuel. Net ODA receipts from OECD \$3.5m (1985). **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: Commodore J A Mathew, CVO, MBE. Chief Minister David E Buffet. **Government:** A nine-member Legislative Assembly has executive and legislative authority in a wide range of island matters.

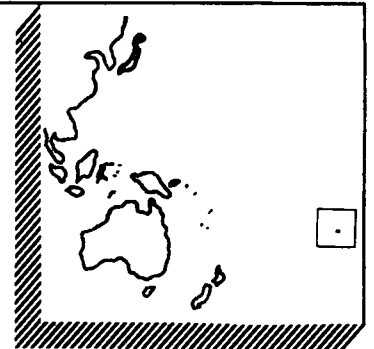
SOCIAL

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. 1,000 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 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\$0.72)=100 cents. **Exports:** A\$2.1m (1983–84): 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 (1983–84): motor vehicles, jewellery, beer, wines and spirits, liquid fuels, radio accessories. **Tourism:** 27,339 arrivals (1985). 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:** 43.5 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 (British High Commissioner to New Zealand). **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.

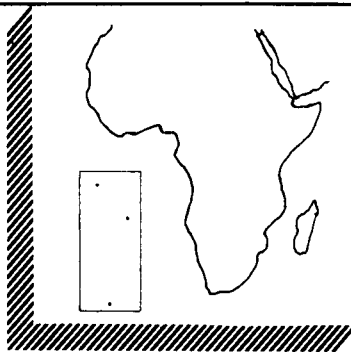
SOCIAL

Population: 67 (1985) 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\$) (\$US0.62)=100 cents. Revenue (1984–85) NZ\$659,700: fruit, postage stamps, vegetables, handicrafts. Expenditure (1984–85) NZ\$671,000. **Imports:** building materials, clothing, food, fuel, machinery, medicines, motorcycles. **Main crops:** sweet potatoes, coconut, water melon, bananas. **Transport:** Roads 6 kms. 3 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 and Commander-in-Chief: HE Mr FE 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: 5,895 (1985) increasing by 9.6% pa (1982). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 101.2 people per hospital bed (1982). Literacy rate 100% (1984). 400 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 62 telephones per 1,000 people (1982).

ECONOMIC (St Helena only)

Currency: One pound sterling £ (US\$0.60)=100 new pence. Subsistence economy. **Exports:** £32,700 (1981/82): fish and handicrafts. **Imports:** £3.219m (1984): motor vehicles, fuel, flour, meat, machinery and spare parts, liquor. **Main crops:** maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes. **Transport:** Total all-weather road surface 87kms. Additional 20kms 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.

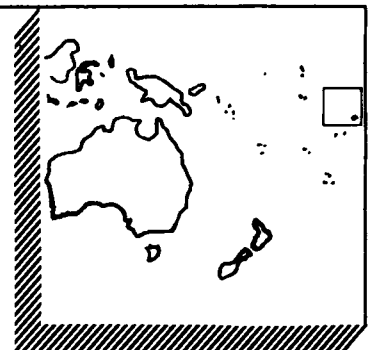
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Ascension only)

Population: 1,708 (1985). 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: 296 (1985). 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: 2,000 (1985) decreasing by 0.5% pa (1982). **Main and official languages:** Tokelauan, English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 39 hospital beds (1978). 500 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). International links are via HF radio from each atoll to Western Samoa.

ECONOMIC

Currency: 1NZ\$ (US\$0.62)=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. Net ODA receipts from OECD countries \$1.6m (1985). **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.

POLITICAL

Status: British dependency. Governor: HE Mr M J Bradley. 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: 10,000 (1985 estimate) increasing by 2.9% pa (1982). Infant mortality 24.6 per 1,000 (1983). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** 260 people per hospital bed (1982). 575 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1983). 123 telephones per 1,000 people (1980).

ECONOMIC

Currency: American dollars in use. US\$1 (£ sterling 0.60)=100 cents. **Exports:** US\$3.535m (1984): crawfish, conch. **Imports:** US\$26.318m (1984): food, drink, tobacco, clothing. **Main industries:** crawfish and conch processing. **Tourism:** 21,600 arrivals (1985). **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.

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 3,150 (1985 estimate). Other main settlement Cockburn Harbour, on S Caicos, population 1,390 (1985 estimate).

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	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
Belize	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
Brunei Darussalam	X								X	X	X			X	X	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
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	X		
Guyana	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
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kiribati								X	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
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nauru									X	X	X	X		X			
New Zealand	X	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 Kitts & Nevis	X	X			X	X	X								X		
St Vincent & Grenadines	X				X	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	X	
Solomon Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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		
Tanzania	X	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		
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		
Western Samoa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X		
Zambia	X	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	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, 1987

2. Economic Data

Country	Gross National Product at current prices (\$ million) 1985	GNP per capita \$ 1985	Annual growth in GNP per capita (real) 1973-85	Annual growth in domestic investment 1980-85 (%)	Annual rate of inflation 1980-85 (%)	Distribution of Gross Domestic Product %								Index of food production 1982-84 (1976-76 = 100)	Share of primary commodities in exports 1983 (%)	Energy consumption per capita (kg of coal equivalent) 1985
						1965				1985						
						Agriculture	Industry (of which manufacturing)	Services		Agriculture	Industry (of which manufacturing)	Services				
Antigua & Barbuda	160	2,030	2.9	na	4.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	99	na	1,320
Australia	171,170	10,840	1.4	0.8	9.1	10	na	28	50	4	33	17	63	105	77	4,763
Bahamas	1,670	7,150	1.9	na	5.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	113	113	5,817
Bangladesh	14,770	150	2.0	0.5	11.5	53	11	na	36	50	14	8	36	99	39	40
Barbados	1,180	4,680	1.5	na	8.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	101	10	1,524
Belize	180	1,130	-0.1	na	1.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	113	40	448
Botswana	900	840	6.4	-14.8 ^E	5.2	34	19	12	47	6	49	8	46	61	19	410
Britain	474,190	8,390	1.1	5.3	6.4	3	41	30	56	2	36	22	62	124	35	3,441
Brunei Darussalam	3,940	17,580	-1.2	na	-2.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11,149 ^E
Canada	347,360	13,670	1.1	0.4	6.3	5	34	23	61	3	24	na	72	118	45	9,148
Cyprus	2,650	3,790	na	na	8.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	111	na	1,637
Dominica	90	1,160	2.8	na	4.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94	na	224
Fiji	1,190	1,700	1.0	na	5.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	136	52	492
The Gambia	170	230	-2.7	na	8.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	71	45	78
Ghana	4,960	390	-3.1	-1.6	57.0	41	19	10	41	41	15	11	43	73	45	101
Grenada	90	970	na	na	6.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92	na	215
Guyana	460	570	-2.3	na	9.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	89	77	534
India	194,820	250	2.0	4.6	7.8	47	22	15	31	31	27	17	41	110	47	187
Jamaica	2,090	940	-3.5	2.1	18.3	10	37	17	53	6	36	20	58	114	25	919
Kenya	5,960	290	0.3	-8.9	10.0	35	18	11	47	31	20	13	49	73	45	111
Kiribati	39 ^E	450 ^E	-12.0	na	6.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	210 ^E
Lesotho	730	480	-0.3	na	11.4	65	5	1	30	na	na	na	na	78	na	na
Malawi	1,160	170	-0.4	-7.5	11.4	50	13	na	37	38	19	na	44	100	92	43
Malaysia	31,930	2,050	4.3	5.3	3.1	30	24	10	45	21	35	19	44	112	78	716
Maldives	50	290	3.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91	na	47
Malta	1,190	3,300	6.7	na	1.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	103	na	1,391
Mauritius	1,110	1,070	1.8	5.5	8.5	16	23	14	61	15	29	20	56	77	69	308
Nauru	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7,375 ^E
New Zealand	23,720	7,310	0.7	8.5	9.8	na	na	na	na	11 ^E	33 ^E	24 ^E	56 ^E	108	78	4,005
Nigeria	75,940	760	-2.5	-18.0	11.4	53	19	7	29	36	32	9	32	94	93	129
Papua New Guinea	2,470	710	-1.2	-2.0 ^E	5.5	42	18	na	41	34 ^D	9 ^D	na	58 ^D	95	76	232
St Kitts & Nevis	70	1,520	0.0	na	5.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	312
St Lucia	160	1,210	2.9	na	3.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	110	na	294
St Vincent & Grenadines	100	840	2.3	na	5.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	103	na	152
Seychelles	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1,506
Sierra Leone	1,380	370	-0.2	na	25.0	34	28	6	38	44	14	6	42	84	57	77
Singapore	18,970	7,420	6.5	7.4	na	3	24	15	73	1	37	24	62	88	44	2,520
Solomon Islands	140	510	na	na	10.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	133	64	159
Sri Lanka	5,980	370	3.3	-4.4	14.7	28	21	17	51	27	26	15	46	125	70	143
Swaziland	490	650	3.3	na	9.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	114	43	242
Tanzania	5,840	270	-1.6	na	19.6	46	14	8	40	58	8	5	33	102	60	38
Tonga	70	730	6.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Trinidad & Tobago	7,140	6,010	2.0	na	7.6	5	38	19	57	3	44	7	53	54	45	4,107
Tuvalu	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uganda	-5,000 ^E	230 ^E	na	na	na	52	13	8	35	na	na	na	na	101	98	22
Vanuatu	-90 ^E	700 ^E	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91	51	251
Western Samoa	110	660	na	na	15.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100	na	244
Zambia	2,620	400	-2.6	-14.0	14.7	14	54	6	32	14	39	22	46	74	97	422
Zimbabwe	5,450	650	0.0	-2.4	13.2	18	35	20	47	13	43	29	44	68	42	469

Ratio of energy imports to total exports 1984 (%)	Terms of Trade Index (1980=100)		Balance of payments 1985 (\$ million)	External public debt outstanding and disbursed 1985 (\$ million)	External public debt as % of GNP 1985	Debt service ratio (as % of exports of goods and services)	Net ODA receipts from OECD countries 1985 (\$ million)	Net ODA receipts from Commonwealth donors 1985 (\$ million)	Gross international reserves in months of import coverage 1983	IMF quota December 1986 (SDR millions)	Import of commercial energy as % of consumption 1983
	1974	1984									
na	na	na	-112.6 ^E	na	na	na	2.1	na	0.9 ^A	5.0	na
9	120	106.2	-13,690	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	1,619	-43
na	na	na	-1,185.2	190.2	11.3	3.6	0.1	-3.8	0.5	66.4	na
20	90	106	-1,469	5,967.8	39.1	16.7	621.9	116.5	4.2	287.5	197
na	222	71	-446.5	351.9	29.0	3.4	5.0	0.5	2.4	34.1	67
na	na	na	-48.9	94.2	53.6	11.6	20.3	7.7	1.1	9.5	na
na	na	na	-118.1	334.2	47.3	5.4	59.1	na	na	22.1	na
15	85.7	98.4	-115,480	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	6,194	-26
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	na	na	na	na
6	105.8	93	-15,019	na	na	na	na	na	0.8	2,941	-18
na	104.6	108.2	-1,122.6	923.2	39.5	11.9	20.7	-5.7	5.3	69.7	103
na	121.0	105 ^C	-30.4	na	na	na	9.3	na	1.3 ^A	4.0	na
na	101.6	86.6	-360.3	302.2	26.9	10.6	26.3	15.9	2.9	36.5	100
na	130	158	-80 ^B	179.4	119.7	8.3 ^D	31.2	3.9	0.3	17.1	100
na	88	70	-308.4	1,170.1	23.6	12.2	95.5	30.7	0.8	204.5	89
na	na	na	-52.3	41.4	44.2	11.8	30.6	na	3.2 ^C	6.0	na
na	146	89	-141.1	742.7	170.1	9.5	6.0	-1.1	0.4 ^A	49.2	100
59 ^D	147	98	-6,554 ^E	26,649.5	14.5	13.3	515.9	77.0	4.7	2,208	12
54 ^D	111	86	-620.8	2,822.7	163.6	36.5	158.2	39.4	0.5	145.5	103
51 ^D	105	94	-919.9	2,857.4	51.2	25.5	329.3	67.6	3.3	142	106
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.9	8.1	na	na	na
na	na	na	-349	172.2	30.1	5.7	51.5	20.6	na	15.1	na
na	126	137	-170.1 ^C	774.9	75.7	20.4 ^D	52.9	14.1	0.6	37.2	78
12 ^D	96	93	-3,398	13,834.1	47.8	22.3	202.6	118.1	3.5	551	-105
na	na	na	-79.3	52.2	99.2	8.6	6.9	na	na	2.0	na
na	108	95.4	-473	123.6	11.2	1.4	5.6	na	17.7	45.1	100
23 ^D	205	93	-188.5	404.1	39.9	11.5	22.2	2.6	0.5	53.6	100
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	na	na	na	na
15	121.6	96.1	-2,710	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	462	31
3 ^D	59	94	863	13,015.6	18.2	30.8	15.9	135.8	0.9	850	-465
25	na	na	-700.6 ^E	1,061.1	46.6	13.4 ^E	240.6	248.2	7.6	65.9	96
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	na	na	na	na
na	na	na	-61.9 ^D	na	na	na	2.4	na	1.2	7.5	na
na	na	na	-28.1 ^D	23.2	23.5	2.2 ^D	1.7	na	1.6 ^A	4.0	na
na	na	na	-122.1 ^E	54	27.9 ^D	4.3 ^E	12.2	1.9	1.4	3.0	na
63 ^D	125	95	-89.6	390	29.8	10.8 ^E	30.3	4.6	1.1	57.9	171
33	na	na	-8,474	1,790.8	10.1	2.4	21.8	0.8	3.9	92.4	190
na	na	na	-48.5	59.9	47.5	1.3	13.5	na	9.2	5.0	100
33	124	111	-1,029.9	2,815.2	48.7	13.9	334.1	64.9	2.0	223	110
na	na	na	-178.5	181.7	44.6	8.5	18.2	11.2	na	24.7	na
na	137	94	-610.8 ^B	2,981.7	52.0	8.1 ^B	372.6	55.1	0.3	107.0	104
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10.6	na	na	na	na
4 ^D	88	93	-461.6	1,087.4	15.1	7.1	0.8	-7.1	9.8	170.1	-60
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.2	na	na	na	na
na	68	98	-164.6	725.9	na	22.3 ^B	42.7	5.6	0.7 ^A	99.6	80
na	na	na	-90	6.9	4.9 ^C	0.7	18.9	13.3	0.2	9.0	na
na	na	na	-20.4	65.2	69.5	19.2	13.2	9.8	1.6	6.0	na
na	219	74	-191	3,213.9	150.8	10.2	215.4	56.7	1.1	270.3	26
na	123.2	104.3	-382.7 ^E	1,526.1	31.9	19.9 ^E	214.2	50.0	1.1	191.0	26

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.

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

Footnotes

A = 1980 D = 1983
B = 1981 E = 1984
C = 1982 na = not available

Sources

World Development Report 1987, The World Bank, Washington DC
Social Indicators Data Sheet June 1986, The World Bank
Handbook of International Trade and Developmental Statistics 1986, Unctad
Energy Statistics Yearbook 1984, United Nations
Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows 1982-85, Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, 1986
International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund 1987
Basic Statistical Data on Selected Countries 1986, Commonwealth Secretariat

3. Social Data

Country	Area in sq kms	Population (thousands) 1985	Population Density (sq kms) 1985	Annual rate of population growth % (1973-85)*	Projected population Year 2000 (thousands)	Population under age 15 % MRE (1982-75)	Population over age 65 % 1985	Urban population as % of total 1985	% of people in cities of 100,000 and over 1980	% of people in cities of 100,000 and over 2000	Life expectancy at birth 1970-73	Life expectancy at birth MRE (1982-1985)	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000) 1984-85	Crude birth rate (per 1,000) MRE (1982-85)	Contraceptive use among married couples 1982
Antigua & Barbuda	441	78	177	1.2	100	37.7	5.8	30.8	29	na	na	72.6	na	17.7	na
Australia	7,686,848	15,789	2	1.3	18,000	24	10	87	73.1	57	na	74	na	na	na
Bahamas	13,935	234	17	2.1	300	38.7	3.4	66.1	56.8	66.6	65.7	69.2	na	24.7	na
Bangladesh	143,998	100,592	698	2.5	141,000	46	3	12	7.8	13.4	45	50.3	124.4	40.5	25
Barbados	431	252	585	0.3	300	28	9	42	38.6	48.6	69.5	72.9	12.8	16.7	46.5 ^E
Belize	22,963	159	7	1.9	200	46.7	4.3	49.8	28.7	68.0	na	65.8	na	31.1	na
Botswana	600,372	1,070	2	4.4	2,000	50	2	19	5.7	na	50.7	57.7	71	46.1	na
Britain	244,046	56,539	232	na	58,000	19.2	15.1	92	67.8	69	na	74	9.3	na	na
Brunei Darussalam	5,765	224	39	na	188	na	na	na	39.9	65.4	na	na	na	na	na
Canada	9,976,139	25,414	2.5	1.2	29,000	26	10	75	55	na	na	75	na	na	na
Cyprus	9,251	660	71	0.7	700	25	10	50	18.9	30.2	71.6	74.2	16.2	19.7	na
Dominica	751	78	104	0.7	100	41.4	5.1	na	na	na	na	74.8	na	23.8	na
Fiji	18,272	702	38	1.9	900	36	4	41	21.3	22.8	61.4	64.7	29	29.9	na
The Gambia	11,295	737	65	3.5	1,100	43	3	21	18.5	23.8	38.6	42.2	170	48.5	na
Ghana	238,537	12,710	53	2.6	20,000	47	3	40	19	28.6	50.1	52.9	94.8	45.9	na
Grenada	344	96	279	na	100	35.1	6.2	na	na	na	na	67.8	na	31.2	na
Guyana	214,969	806	4	1.1	900	37	4	32	20.9	41.7	64.5	65.1	33.6	29.3	na
India	3,287,590	765,147	232	2.3	994,000	37	4	26	14.4	15.8	48.7	55.8	90.1	32.9	32
Jamaica	10,991	2,227	203	1.2	3,000	37	6	54	33.1	36.7	67.9	73.2	19.8	27.9	51.4
Kenya	582,646	20,375	35	4.0	35,500	53	2	17	10.6	na	48.2	53.7	91.5	53.2	17
Kiribati	886	64	72	na	na	na	na	na	33.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Lesotho	30,355	1,515	50	2.4	2,000	42	4	6	4.5	na	49.4	54	106.6	40.5	na
Malawi	118,484	7,044	59	3.1	11,000	48	2	12	4.3	na	41.1	44.8	157.8	53.6	na
Malaysia	329,749	15,611	47	2.4	21,000	37	4	32	12.5	23.4	63.2	68.6	28.4	30.2	42.3 ^D
Maldives	298	178	597.3	3.0	300	44.8	2.4	28.5	23.6	na	na	53.2	104.7	41.8	na
Malta	316	360	1,139	1.3	400	24	9	85	4.3	75	70.5	72.6	12.2	14.8	na
Mauritius	1,865	1,036	555	1.4	1,000	32	4	57	14.8	na	63.1	65.7	26	21.1	55.5
Nauru	21	8	380	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
New Zealand	268,676	3,246	12	0.6	3,822	25	10	84	50.5	55.8	na	73	na	na	na
Nigeria	923,768	99,669	108	2.8	163,000	48	2	23	17.6	23	44.7	49.6	110.4	49.6	5
Papua New Guinea	461,691	3,499	8	2.6	5,000	43	3	14	4.1	17	47.9	52.1	69.2	37.5	5
St Kitts & Nevis	269	43	160	na	100	37.4	7.9	na	na	na	na	63.8	na	26.7	na
St Lucia	616	136	221	2.1	200	47.7	5.4	na	na	na	na	69.6	na	31.4	na
St Vincent & Grenadines	388	119	307	1.9	100	38.3	4.8	na	na	na	na	68.5	na	28.5	na
Seychelles	280	65	232	1.1	100	37.4	6.4	na	43	na	66	69.1	na	25.9	na
Sierra Leone	71,740	3,745	52	2.1	5,000	41	3	28	15.7	29.9	34.8	38.4	175.6	48.5	4
Singapore	581	2,557	4,401	1.3	3,000	25	5	74	74.1	81.7	68.7	72.4	9.6	17.3	na
Solomon Islands	28,446	267	9	3.4	400	48.7	3	9.6	8.1	45.5	na	57.7	na	42.0	na
Sri Lanka	65,610	16,143	246	1.8	21,000	34	4	21	8.2	8	63.3	69.6	36.6	26.2	55
Swaziland	17,363	758	44	3.4	1,200	46	3	26	5.1	12.5	47.6	54	124.6	48.8	na
Tanzania	945,087	22,242	24	3.4	37,000	49	2	15	5.9	na	46.2	51.6	111.4	50.1	na
Tonga	699	97	139	na	na	na	na	na	26.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
Trinidad & Tobago	5,128	1,187	231	1.5	1,000	32	6	23	6.8	39.7	66.6	69.1	22.4	25.6	na
Tuvalu	28	8	286	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uganda	236,036	15,474	66	3.2	26,000	49	3	14	6.1	na	47.1	50.7	110	50.2	1
Vanuatu	11,880	134	11	2.8	200	45.2	2.9	24.5	13.9	na	na	55.4	na	38.5	na
Western Samoa	2,842	163	57	0.7	200	40.9	3.9	22.3	22.9	61	na	65.3	na	34.6	na
Zambia	752,614	6,640	9	3.2	11,000	47	3	50	32.3	na	na	51.6	47.5	51.6	na
Zimbabwe	390,580	8,406	22	3.2	13,000	48	3	25	17.3	na	51.7	56.6	76.8	47.2	27

Calorie intake as % of requirement: MRE (1982-85)	Women as % of total labour force MRE (1982-85)	Labour force in agriculture MRE (1982-85)	Adult literacy %: MRE (1982-85)	Adult literacy M/F: MRE (1982-85)	No. enrolled in primary school as % of age group: MRE (1982-85)	Primary school enrolment ratios M/F MRE (1982-85)	Secondary school enrolment ratios M/F MRE (1982-85)	% Population with access to safe drinking water: MRE (1982-85)	Population per physician: MRE (1982-85)	Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)	Radio receivers or licences per 1,000 1983	Daily newspapers per 1,000 people 1984
83.4	na	9 ^D	88	na	na	na	na	na	na	84	256	na
115	na	na	99	na	na	107/106	92/95	na	na	97	1,301	na
101.9	47.3 ^D	5 ^D	23	na	na	na	na	na	1,200 ^D	89	527	168
80.7	18.1	74.8 ^D	99	40/18	62	70/50	26/10	38 ^D	9,700	37	8	6
132.1	43	9.9 ^D	99	na	107	113/108	93/94	na	na	93	758	158
116.9	na	37.1 ^D	91	na	na	na	na	na	na	89	506	na
92.8	50.4	70.4 ^D	41	38/44	97	94/104	26/30	na	960	48	119	17
132	44.6	1.4	99	na	na	101/101	84/87	na	na	96	993	414
110	na	na	78	85/69	na	na	na	na	na	78	188	na
130	na	na	99	na	na	107/105	102/102	na	na	97	825	220
139.1	34.9	26 ^D	89	na	na	na	na	100 ^D	1,100 ^E	91	626	118
99.9	34.9	35.6 ^D	94	na	na	na	na	43 ^D	na	87	550	na
107.1	14.2	46.2 ^D	79	na	110	111/109	77/79	77 ^D	2,400 ^D	86	493	97.7
95	43.4	84 ^D	20	na	68	91/55	26/11	na	na	16	125	3
65.9	41.7	55.8 ^D	30	59/37	79	75/59	45/27	47 ^D	7,400 ^E	48	173	35
92.7	42	28.7	98	na	na	na	na	na	4,300 ^D	92	345	na
103.7	26.4	25.7 ^D	92	na	99	99/99	58/62 ^E	72 ^D	na	88	381	83
95.7	31.6	69.7 ^D	41	55/26	85	105/73	44/23	41 ^D	3,700	46	55	19
111.3	41.2	31.3 ^D	90	na	107	106/107	56/60	92 ^D	na	91	394	45 ^F
82.7	33.6	81 ^D	47	na	100	101/94	22/16	26 ^D	7,500	56	34	13
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	213	na
104.2	44	86.2 ^D	52	na	110	94/126	19/16	14 ^D	na	52	28	30
94.8	37.8	83.3 ^D	25	na	65	71/53	6/2	41 ^D	na	29	46 ^D	5
110.6	32.2	41.6 ^D	60	79/61	99	100/99	53/53	63	4,300 ^D	73	410	323
90.8	37.1 ^B	56 ^B	82	na	61	na	na	5 ^D	21,600	57	90	na
107.6	21.3	5.2 ^D	83	na	95	97/94	83/69	100 ^D	na	88	406	na
117.8	23.9	27.9 ^D	79	na	112	105/106	54/48	99	1,800 ^E	81	236	74
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	688	na
104	na	na	99	na	na	107/105	84/86	na	na	96	890	na
85.7	40	68.2 ^D	34	na	na	105/81	na	na	12,000 ^D	41	79	na
79.3	41.2	76.3 ^D	32	na	61	66/53	14/8	16 ^D	17,800 ^D	45	67	8
97.1	na	32.9 ^B	98	na	na	na	na	91.3	3,400	84	na	na
97.7	na	29.7 ^D	82	na	na	na	na	na	na	86	758	na
96.9	36.3 ^C	30 ^C	96	na	na	na	na	na	na	83	na	na
na	na	na	58	na	95	na	na	82.2 ^D	na	74	359	44
90.5	34.5	69.6 ^D	15	na	45	68/48	23/11	16 ^D	19,300 ^D	26	202	3
114.6	26.2	1.6	83	na	113	118/113	70/73	100	1,100	89	272	277
77.7	na	na	60	na	60 ^D	na	na	27	na	70	93	na
105.8	25.6	53.4 ^D	86	91/81	101	105/101	58/64	33 ^D	8,100	85	117	na
104.5	45.7	74.1 ^D	65	na	111	112/110	44/43	37 ^D	7,200	na	154	na
97.9	36.2	85.6 ^D	79	na	87	91/84	4/2	34.3 ^D	na	61	29	5
117	na	na	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	78	721	na
128.9	32.5	10.2 ^D	95	na	107	94/98	75/78	98	1,500 ^D	91	313	151
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
100.9	33.7	85.8 ^D	52	na	57	66/50	11/5	na	24,500 ^D	49	22	2
80.6	na	na	15	na	na	na	na	55	5,900 ^E	na	242	na
88.9	16.7 ^A	67 ^A	98	na	na	na	na	95	2,600	84	435	na
83.5	33.3	73.1 ^D	44	na	94	105/95	22/12	66.6 ^D	7,800 ^D	48	27	17
81.8	39.2	52.8 ^D	69	na	131	135/127	46/31	30.7 ^D	7,100 ^D	64	45	22

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.

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.

MRE: Columns headed MRE (1982-85) indicate that the figures given are for one year within that period.

Population growth

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

Footnotes

A = 1976 D = 1980

B = 1977 E = 1981

C = 1978 F = 1983

na = not available

Sources

World Development Report 1987, The World Bank

Social Indicators Data Sheet June 1986, The World Bank

World Bank Atlas, 1987

UNESCO Yearbook, 1987

Basic Data on Selected Countries 1986, Commonwealth Secretariat

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						
Bangladesh		X			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		
Britain	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
The Gambia	X						X				X		X	X				X		X					
Ghana	X						X			X			X	X				X	X		X				
Grenada				X						X			X	X				X	X		X				
Guyana				X						X			X	X	X			X	Δ						
India		X			X								X					X							
Jamaica				X						X			X	X	X			X	X						
Kenya	X						X						X	X				X		X					
Kiribati		X										□	X	X											X
Lesotho	X						X						X	X				X		X			X		
Malawi	X						X						X	X				X		X			X		
Malaysia		X		X		X							X					X							
Maldives		X			X													X							
Malta						X	X						X					X							
Mauritius	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			
Papua New Guinea		X		Δ	X							X	X	X									X	X	
St Kitts & Nevis					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					
Singapore		X		X	X								X					X							
Solomon Islands												X	X	X										X	X
Sri Lanka		X			X							X	X					X							
Swaziland	X						X						X	X				X		X			X		
Tanzania	X						X						X	X				X		X			X		
Tonga		X										X	X	X										X	X
Trinidad & Tobago					X				X				X	X	X			X	X						
Tuvalu												□	X										X	X	
Uganda	X						X						X	X				X		X					
Vanuatu		X										X	X					X							X
Western Samoa		X										X	X	X									X	X	
Zambia	X						X						X	X				X		X			X		
Zimbabwe	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)

6. Membership of Commonwealth official organisations

Country	CAARC	CAB	CATC	CGSCG	CDSO	CF	CFTC	CSC	CTO	CWGC	CYC
Antigua & Barbuda						X	X				
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas		X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Bangladesh		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Barbados			X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Belize			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
Brunei Darussalam		X	X			X	X				X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Dominica						X	X	X			X
Fiji		X	X	X		X	X		X		X
The Gambia		X	X			X	X		X		X
Ghana		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Grenada			X			X	X	X			X
Guyana		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Kenya		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Kiribati						X	X				X
Lesotho				X		X	X	X	X		X
Malawi		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Malaysia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Maldives							X				X
Malta			X	X		X	X	X			X
Mauritius		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Nauru						X					X
New Zealand		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nigeria		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Papua New Guinea		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
St Kitts & Nevis						X					X
St Lucia			X			X	X	X			X
St Vincent & Grenadines			X			X	X				X
Seychelles			X			X	X	X			X
Sierra Leone		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Singapore			X	X	X	X	X				X
Solomon Islands		X		X		X	X				X
Sri Lanka		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Swaziland			X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Tanzania		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Tonga						X	X				X
Trinidad & Tobago		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Tuvalu						X					X
Uganda		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Vanuatu				X		X		X			X
Western Samoa						X	X				X
Zambia		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X
Zimbabwe		X		X		X	X	X			X
Dependencies											
Anguilla											
Bermuda		X									
British Virgin Islands		X									
Cayman Islands											
Christmas Islands											
Cocos Islands											
Cook Islands											X
Falkland Islands											
Gibraltar		X									
Hong Kong		X			X						
Montserrat		X									
Niue											X
Norfolk Islands											
Pitcairn Islands											
St Helena		X									
Tokelau											
Turks & Caicos											

Notes:

X = Member

CAARC: Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council

CAB: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux

CATC: Commonwealth Air Transport Council

CDSO: Commonwealth Defence Science

Organisation

CF: Commonwealth Foundation

CFTC: Commonwealth Fund for Technical

Co-operation

CGSCG: Commonwealth Geological Surveys

Consultative Group

CSC: Commonwealth Science Council

CTO: Commonwealth Telecommunications

Organisation

CWGC: Commonwealth War Graves Commission

CYC: Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council

(All British dependencies have access to CATC services and CSC services)

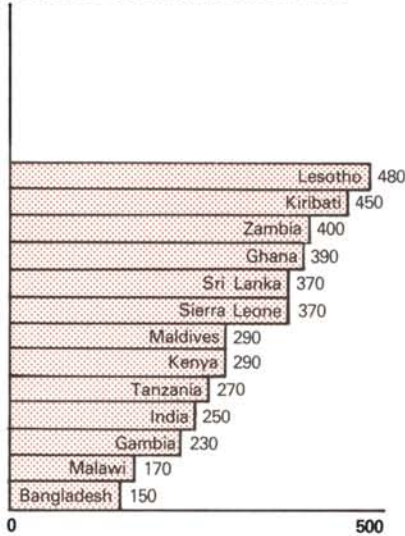
Levels of Development

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

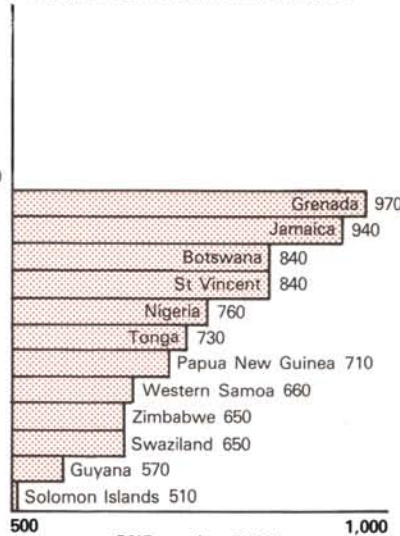
Low Income: GNP per head under \$500 in 1985

29.5% of Commonwealth countries



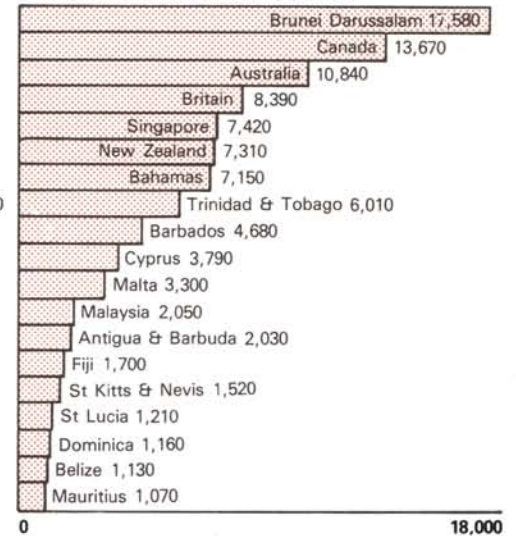
Middle Income: GNP per head between \$500 and \$1,000 in 1985

27.2% of Commonwealth countries



Higher Income: GNP per head over \$1,000 in 1985

43.1% of Commonwealth countries



Note: Nauru, Seychelles, Tuvalu, Uganda and Vanuatu not included; no GNP per capita figures available. Sources: World Bank, UNCTAD

Chart 2 Rates of GNP Growth 1973-85

This chart shows the rate of growth of Commonwealth countries in Gross National Product per head from 1973 to 1985



Note: Statistics not available for Cyprus, Grenada, Nauru, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

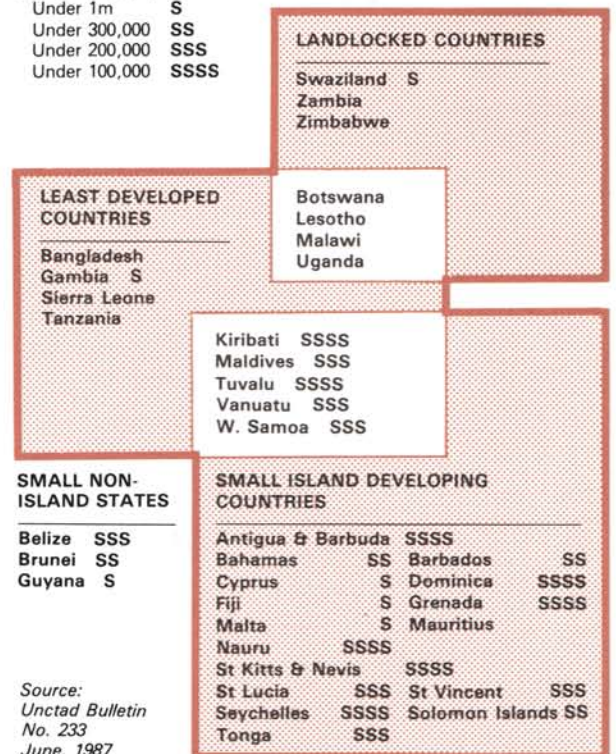
Source: World Bank Atlas, 1987

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



Source: Unctad Bulletin No. 233 June, 1987

Compiled by the
Information Division
Commonwealth Secretariat

Available from the
Publications Section
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House
London SW1Y 5HX
Britain

ISBN 0 85092 315 8

First edition 1982

Second, revised edition 1983

Third, fully revised edition 1985

Fourth, fully revised edition 1987

Commonwealth Secretariat

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL, LONDON SW1Y 5HX

