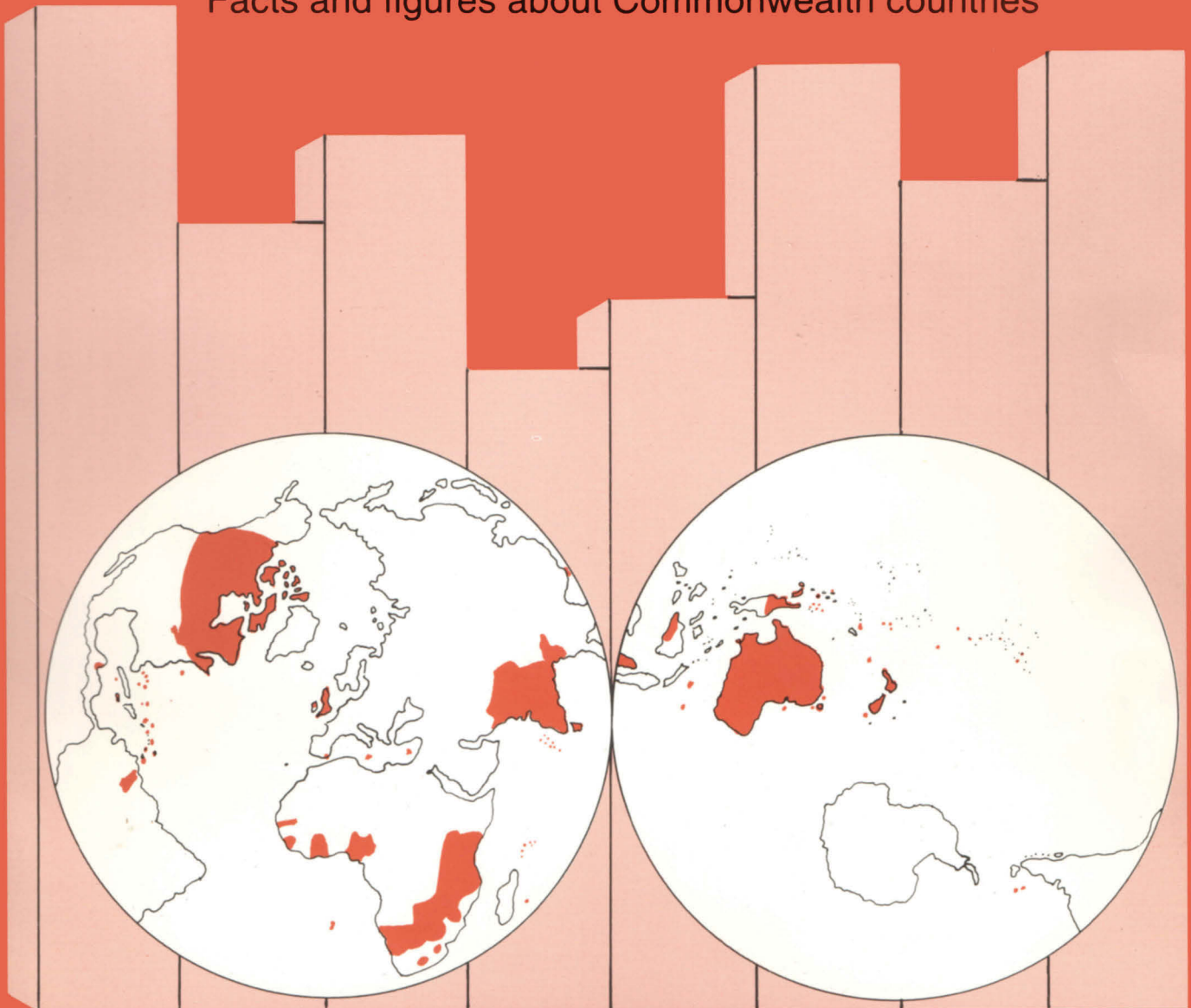


The COMMONWEALTH

Factbook 1992

Facts and figures about Commonwealth countries



Commonwealth Secretariat

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Factbook
1992

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Commonwealth Secretariat

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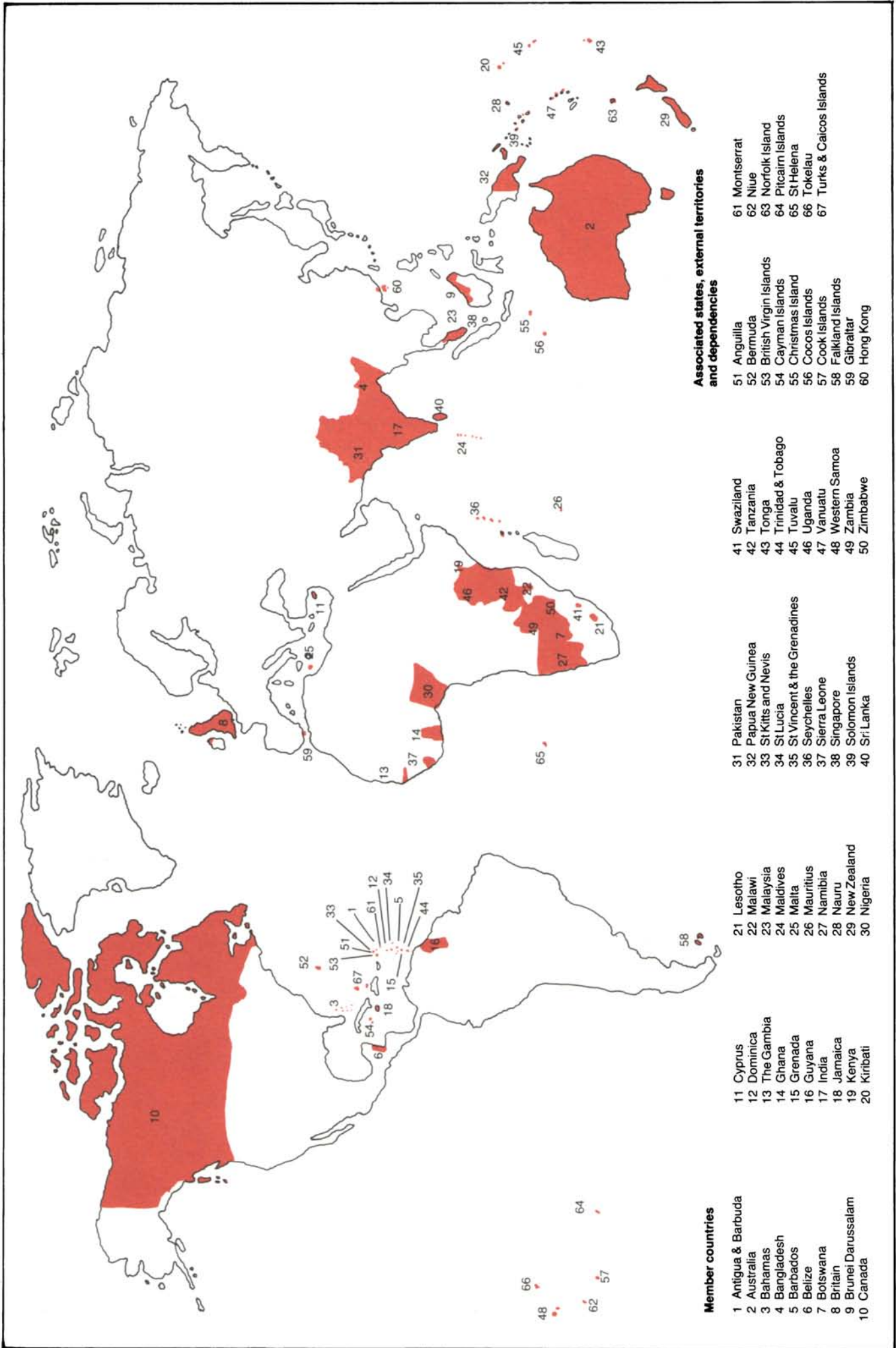
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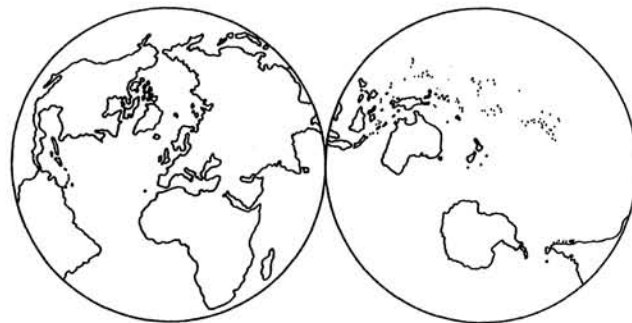
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- 33 St Kitts and Nevis
- 34 St Lucia
- 35 St Vincent & the Grenadines
- 36 Seychelles
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- 65 St Helena
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- 67 Turks & Caicos Islands

The Commonwealth Factbook



The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is an association of independent countries which have decided to work together to advance the interests of their peoples, and to help build a better world.

Member countries also work together to advance global progress in economic development and social justice, and use the association to share ideas and expertise on developmental issues.

Fifty countries were members of The Commonwealth in mid-1992. Their populations totalled more than 1,400 million people—over a quarter of the world's population and around a third of its nation states made up The Commonwealth.

Pakistan (1989) and Namibia (1990) were the newest members, Pakistan re-joining after it had left in 1972, and Namibia becoming a member after a 25-year Commonwealth-supported struggle brought its independence.

Countries of The Commonwealth

Commonwealth countries include some of the world's largest countries, and many of its smallest; a few of its richest and many of its poorest. Some member countries are industrialised and others are rapidly industrialising, but many remain dependent on the sale of a few low-value commodities. A few produce large surpluses of food, while others cannot feed their own populations. Commonwealth countries occur on every continent, and the association includes all the world's major religions and many of its languages.

A unique product of history

The movement for decolonisation gave The Commonwealth its contemporary shape. Its member countries were once part of the British Empire, whose shared colonial past had given them a sense of kinship. They decided to use this to help themselves and each other overcome the negative legacies of colonialism. The central principles for which they strove were: partnership, equality, multiracialism, and helping the development of the poorest.

Colonialism also left positive legacies: a common language (English), similar legal, educational and administrative systems, long-standing links through sport, literature and the performing arts, and enduring bonds of friendship. Rooted in this way in a shared culture, Commonwealth links have long outlasted the involuntary bonds of colonialism. They underlie the sense of 'a family of nations', in which people find it easy, and meaningful, to work together.

The Commonwealth at the summit

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth is Head of The Commonwealth and 'the symbol of the free association of independent member nations.'^{*} Sixteen Commonwealth countries are monarchies in which The Queen is also their Head of State. Twenty-nine are republics and five have national monarchies; their allegiance to The Queen is as Head of The Commonwealth, and Her Majesty has visited almost all these countries in that capacity.

The Queen does not take part in the running of The Commonwealth as an association, although she consults with all its national leaders and has great moral authority.

Overall direction is given by Commonwealth Heads of Government, who meet for a week every two years. They met in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1991, and are to meet in Cyprus in 1993. Discussions at Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings are private. They are known, however, for their frankness and informality: no subjects of discussion are barred and decisions are reached by consensus. The meetings also include a 'retreat', usually held at the weekend, where leaders, accompanied by their spouses but without officials, meet in a more relaxed environment.

Commonwealth Ministers in charge of finance, law, health, education, youth, women and development, science and food production also meet regularly, and set the parameters for Commonwealth activities in their areas.

Administering The Commonwealth

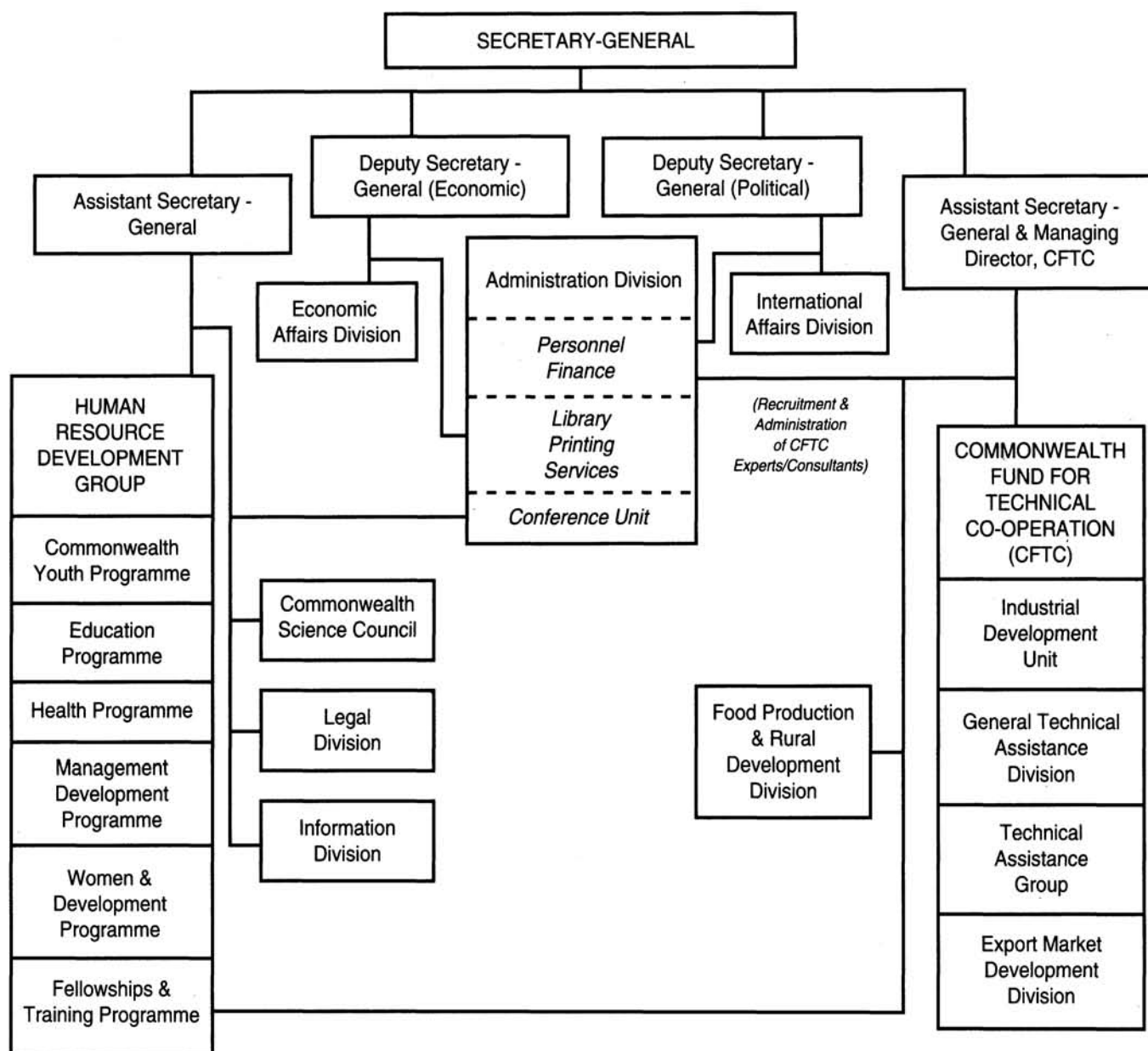
To organise these consultations of Heads of Government and ministers and carry out the programmes of co-operation set up through them, The Commonwealth has a Secretariat, based in London (see diagram of areas of work). The Secretariat includes the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, which provides training, largely for government staff, and supplies expertise in every area of development. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General, elected by Heads of Government. The present Secretary-General is Chief Emeka Anyaoku, from Nigeria. Under him serve some 400 staff from over 30 Commonwealth countries.

The people's Commonwealth

The Commonwealth's roots, however, lie not in governments but in the fellowship of peoples. This is fostered by traditions and informal links, and a network of some 250 non-governmental organisations. Many universities, for instance, have for generations opened their doors to stu-

^{*}From the Communiqué of the Meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, 1949.

Commonwealth Secretariat Organisation Chart



dents from all over The Commonwealth; a high proportion of today's leaders once studied at the same centres of excellence.

Doctors, nurses and members of many other professions have formed links across The Commonwealth, working and studying in other Commonwealth countries. These networks are fostered by the Commonwealth Foundation, which supports associations linking professionals. The Foundation also assists the development of Commonwealth arts, through fellowships for artists and craftspeople and high-profile awards such as the Commonwealth Writers Prize.

Sport also brings Commonwealth people together, through such particularly Commonwealth games as cricket and (in some regions) rugby, and most notably

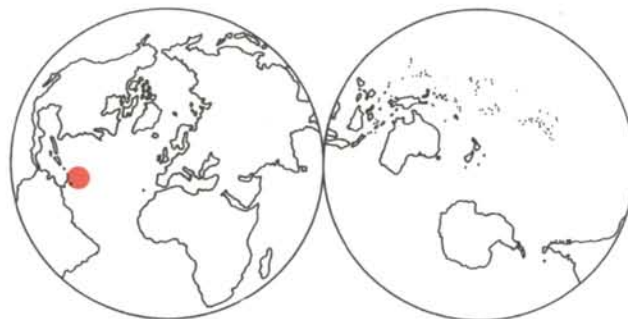
through the four-yearly Commonwealth Games, known for their fine sporting spirit as 'The Friendly Games'.

The Commonwealth Factbook

This book is a compilation of facts and figures on all member countries. It also includes information about associated states, external territories and dependencies which share in the work and benefits of Commonwealth consultation and co-operation.

The tables at the end of the Factbook show that Commonwealth members belong to many other regional and 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.

Antigua & Barbuda



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

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

*GMT=Greenwich Mean Time.

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

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

f.o.b.: free on board.

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

Australia



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

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

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

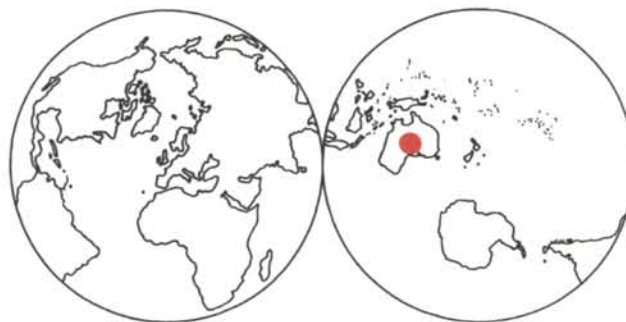
POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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



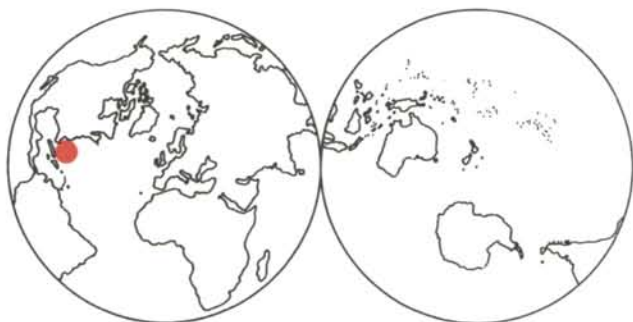
ECONOMIC

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

Bahamas



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

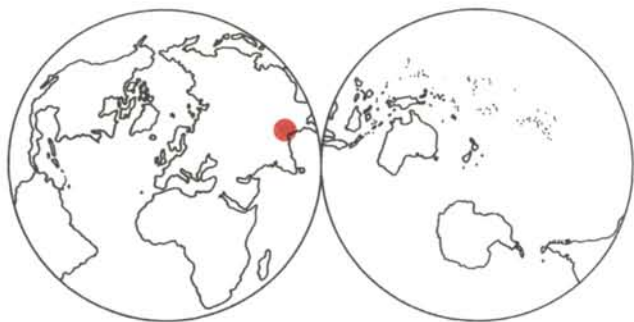
ECONOMIC

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

Bangladesh



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Barbados



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

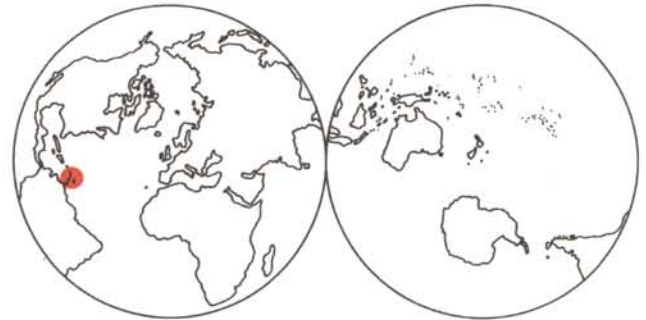
POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

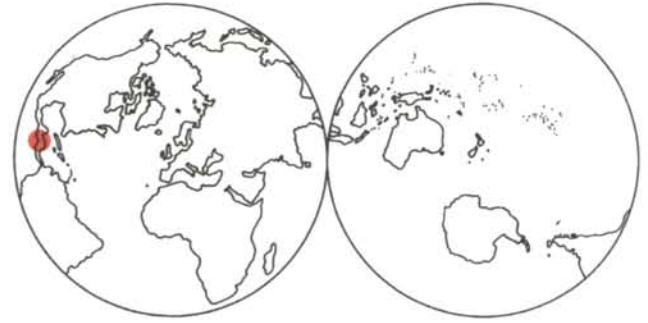
mates). Daily calorie supply per capita 3,228 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 99%, urban 100% (1985). Distribution of daily newspapers 155 per 1,000 people (1986). 864 radio receivers per 1,000 people (1988). 255 TV sets per 1,000 people (1988). 372 telephones per 1,000 people (1987). Population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



ECONOMIC

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

Belize



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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

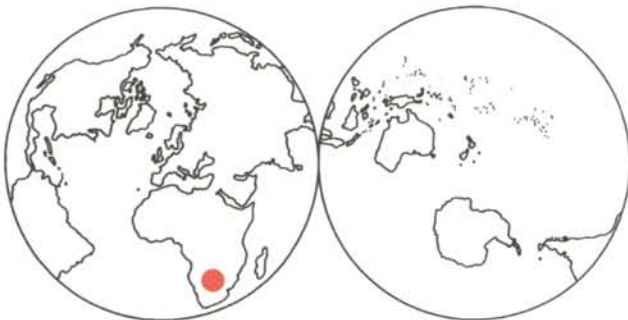
ECONOMIC

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

Botswana



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

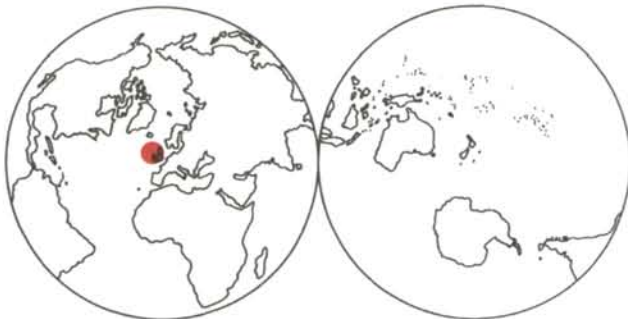
ECONOMIC

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

Britain



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



POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

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

The Channel Islands & the Isle of Man

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

Channel Islands

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

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

Isle of Man

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Brunei Darussalam



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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



ECONOMIC

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

Canada



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

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

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

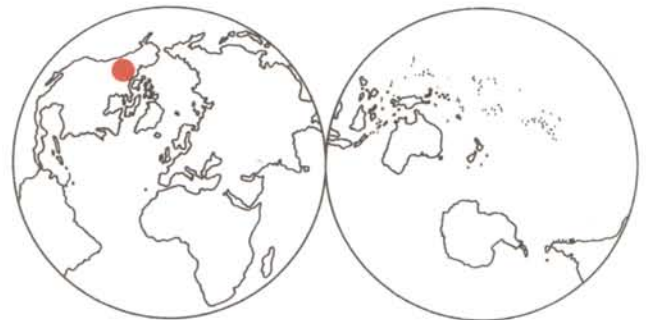
POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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



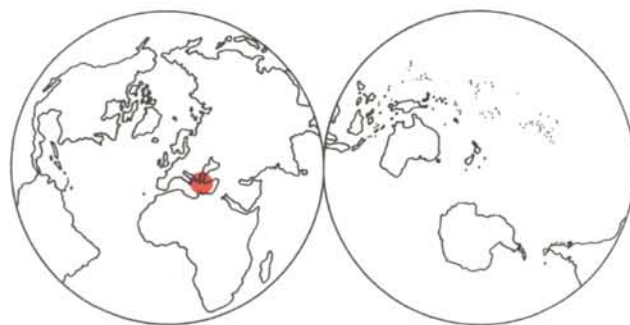
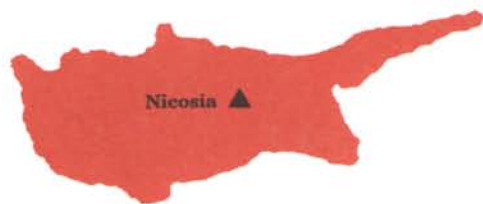
ECONOMIC

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

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

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

Cyprus



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

POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Dominica



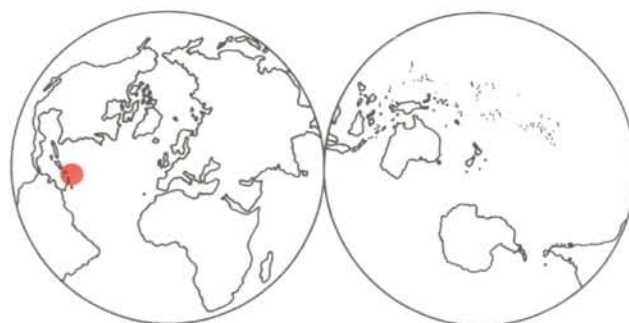
The Commonwealth of Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean sea, latitude 16°N longitude 62°W. Roughly rectangular in shape, mountainous and well-watered. Ridges with spurs in N; Morne Diablotin 1,439.8 m. Cliffs in S. **Neighbouring islands:** Martinique to S, Guadeloupe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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

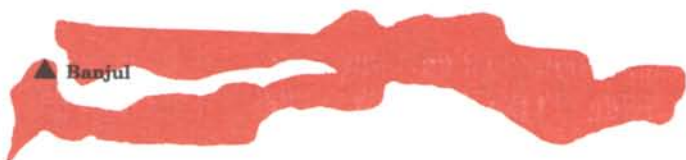
Population: 82,000 (1989) increasing by 1.4% pa (1980-89). 41.7% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 75 years (1989). Infant mortality 18 per 1,000 live births (1985-90). **Main language:** French patois. **Official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population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



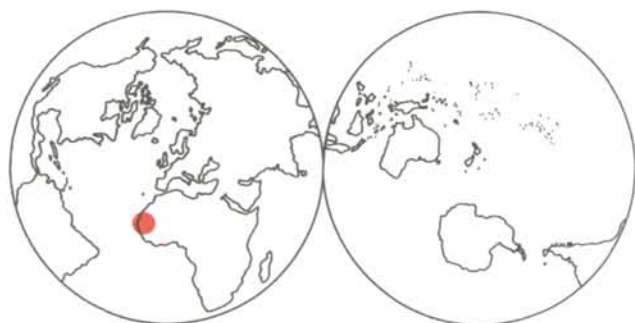
ECONOMIC

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

The Gambia



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Ghana



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

POLITICAL

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

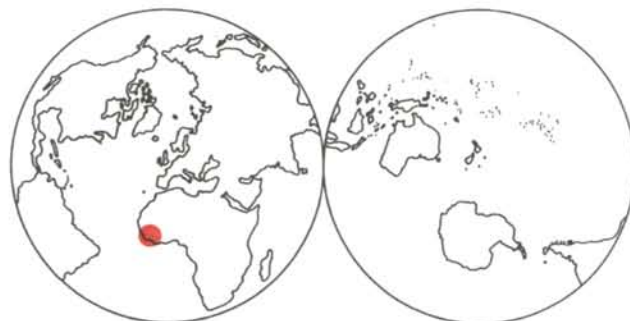
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

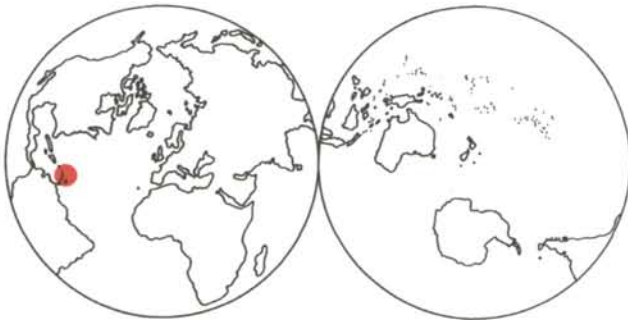
GNP: \$5,503m (1989), \$380 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 0.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 49%, industry 16% (manufacturing 10%), services 34%. **Currency:** 1 cedi (US\$0.003)=100 pesewas. **Exports:** \$1,071m (f.o.b., 1989): cocoa, gold, timber, diamonds, bauxite,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



Grenada



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



POLITICAL

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

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

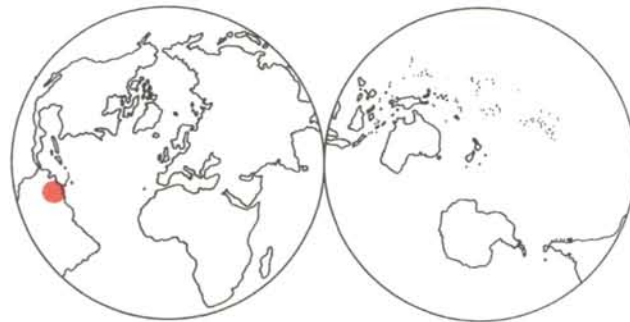
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Guyana



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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

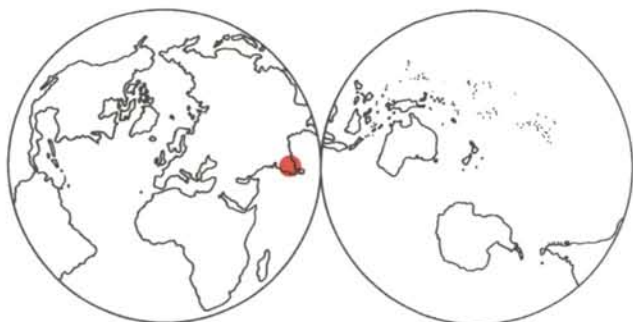
ECONOMIC

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

India



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Jamaica



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

POLITICAL

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

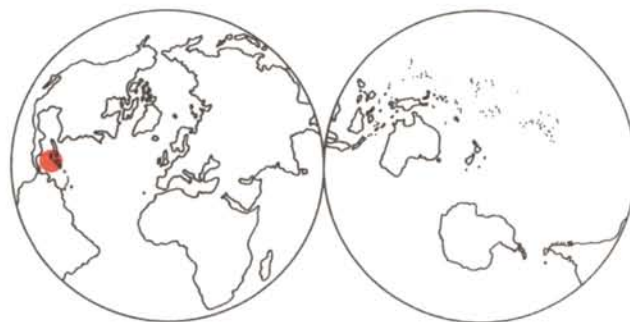
SOCIAL

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

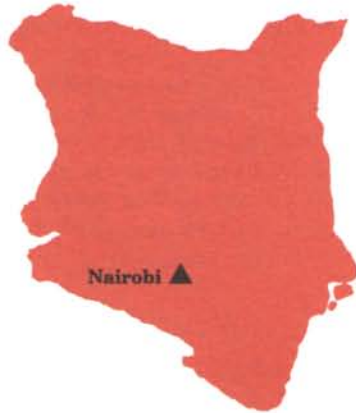
English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population per physician 2,040 (1984). 452 people per hospital bed (1989). Adult literacy male 98%, female 99% (1990 estimates). Daily calorie supply per capita 2,572 (1988). Access to safe water: rural 93% (1985), urban 99% (1988). Distribution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

ECONOMIC

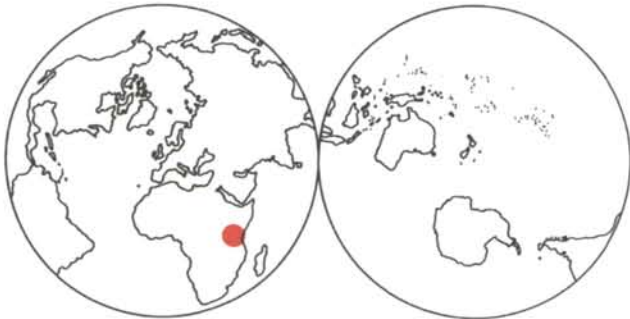
GNP: \$3,011m (1989), \$1,260 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 1.7% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 6%, industry 42% (manufacturing 21%), services 52%. **Currency:** 1 J\$ (US\$0.052)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$967m (f.o.b., 1989): bauxite and alumina, garments, sugar, rum,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



Kenya



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

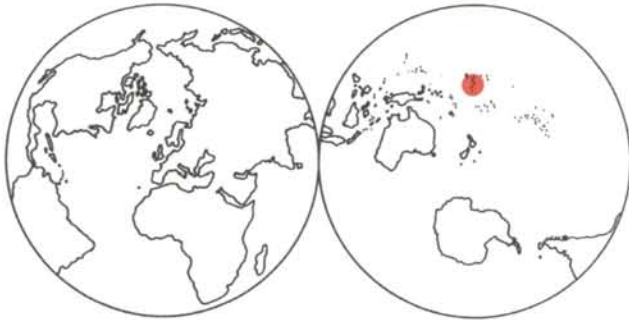
ECONOMIC

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

Kiribati



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Lesotho



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

POLITICAL

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

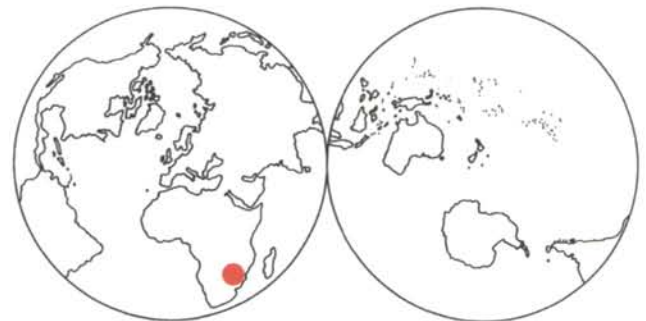
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

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



Malawi



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

POLITICAL

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

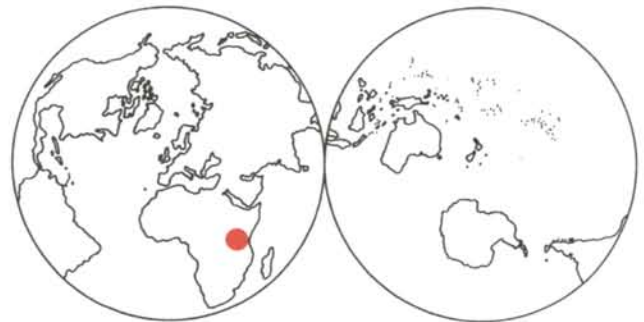
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

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



Malaysia

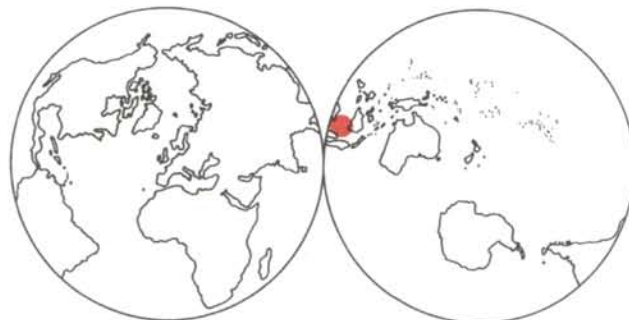


Incorporates Peninsular Malaysia, and Sabah and Sarawak on large island of Borneo (Kalimantan). Lies between latitudes 1° and 7°N and longitudes 100° and 120°E. Mostly dense tropical jungle. Mountainous: in Peninsular Malaysia, NW to SE range culminates in Mt Gunung Tahan 2,179.7 m; in Sabah, Mt Kinabalu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

POLITICAL

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

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



SOCIAL

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

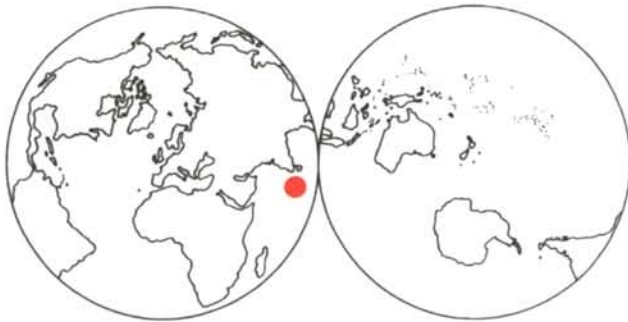
ECONOMIC

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

Maldives



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Malta



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

POLITICAL

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

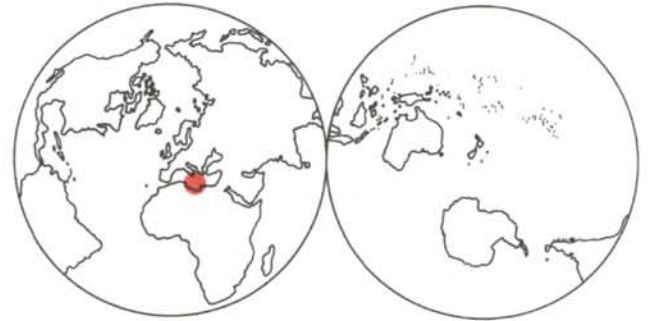
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

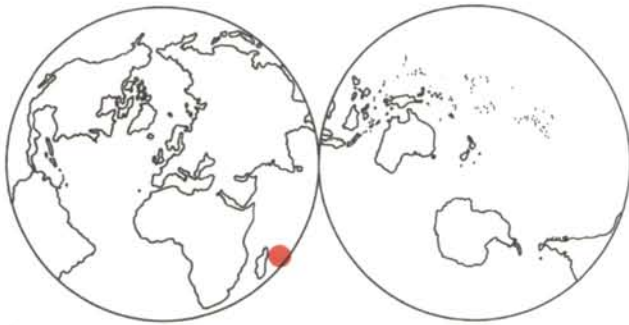
GNP: \$2,041m (1989), \$5,820 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 3.1% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 4%, industry 41% (manufacturing 27%), services 56%. **Currency:** 1 Maltese pound (Maltese lira) (US\$3.156)=100 cents=1,000 mils. **Exports:** \$884m (f.o.b., 1989): manufactured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



Mauritius



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Namibia



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

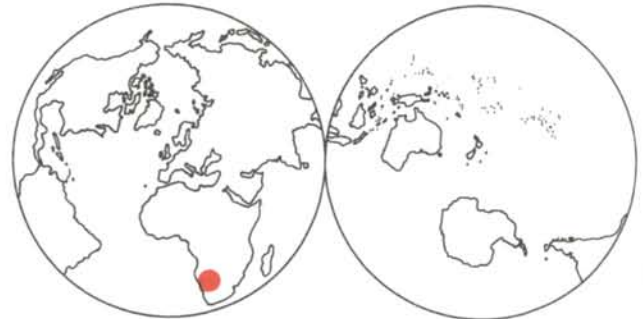
POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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



ECONOMIC

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

Nauru



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

POLITICAL

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



SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

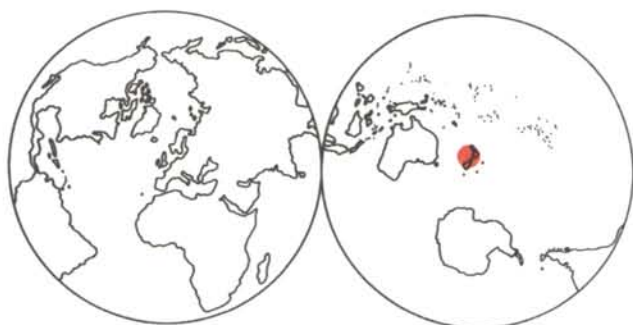
GNP: \$80.7m (at current prices, 1985), \$8,070 per head (1985). Between 1975-85 GNP per head rose (in real terms) by 4.9% pa. Economy heavily dependent upon mining of one of the world's richest phosphate deposits. It is estimated that phosphate supplies could be totally depleted by the year 2000. Revenue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

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

New Zealand



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Nigeria



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

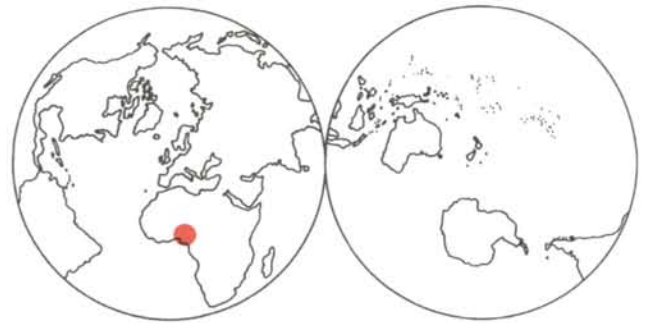
POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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



ECONOMIC

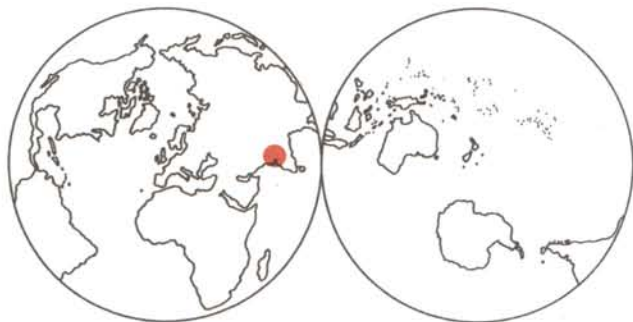
GNP: \$28,314m (1989), \$250 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 34%, industry 36% (manufacturing 10%), services 29%. **Currency:** 1 Naira (US\$0.107)=100 kobo. **Exports:** \$7,871m (f.o.b., 1989): crude petroleum and petroleum products,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

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

Pakistan



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

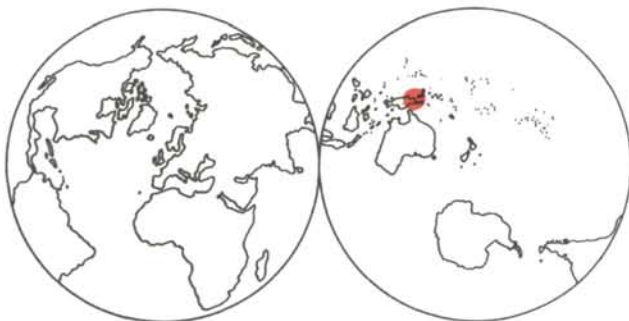
ECONOMIC

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

Papua New Guinea



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

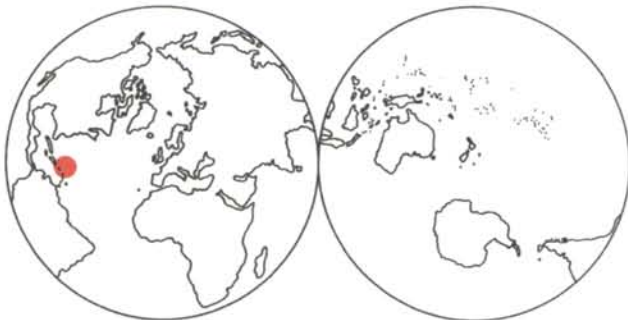
ECONOMIC

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

St Kitts and Nevis



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



POLITICAL

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

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

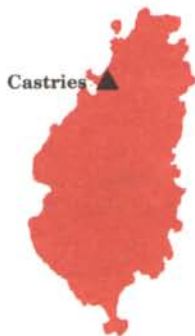
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

St Lucia



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

POLITICAL

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

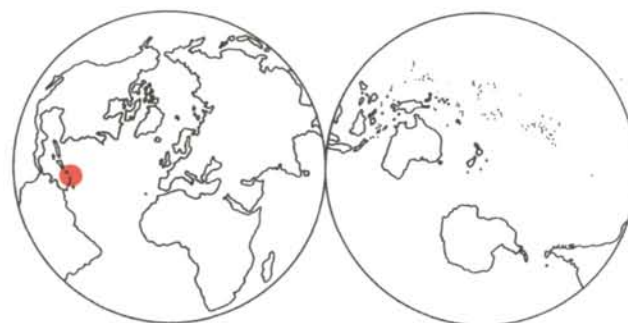
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

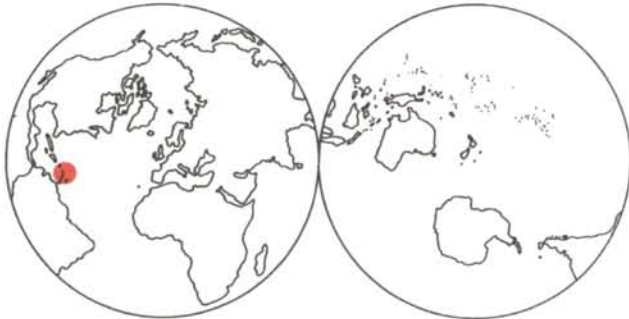
GNP: \$267m (1989), \$1,810 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 4.5% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 19%, industry 20%, services (including tourism) 61%. **Currency:** Eastern Caribbean \$1 (US\$0.372)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$112m (f.o.b., 1989): bananas, coconut oil, cardboard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



St Vincent & the Grenadines



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

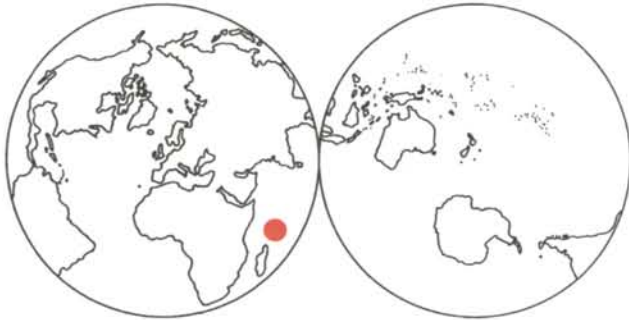
ECONOMIC

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

Seychelles



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Sierra Leone



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

POLITICAL

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

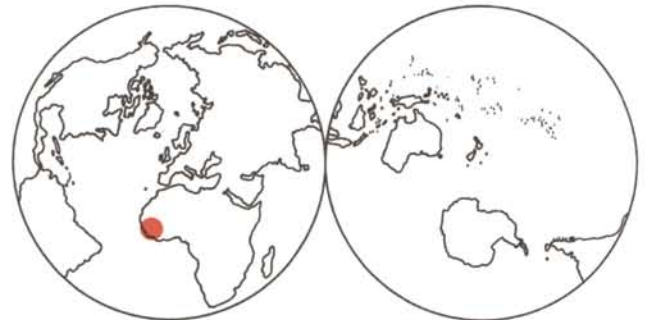
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

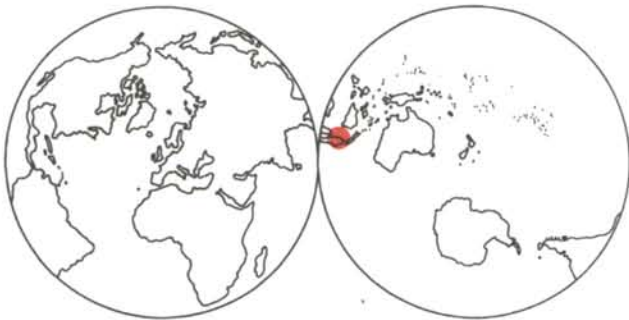
GNP: \$813m (1989), \$200 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.2% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 46%, industry 12% (manufacturing 3%), services 42%. **Currency:** 1 Leone (Le) (US\$0.002)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$137m (f.o.b., 1989): rutile, bauxite, diamonds, cocoa, coffee,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



Singapore



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

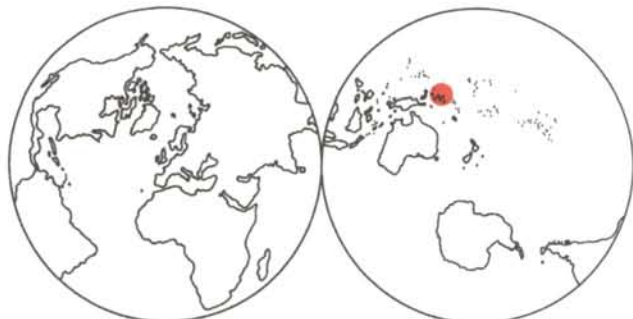
ECONOMIC

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

Solomon Islands



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Sri Lanka



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

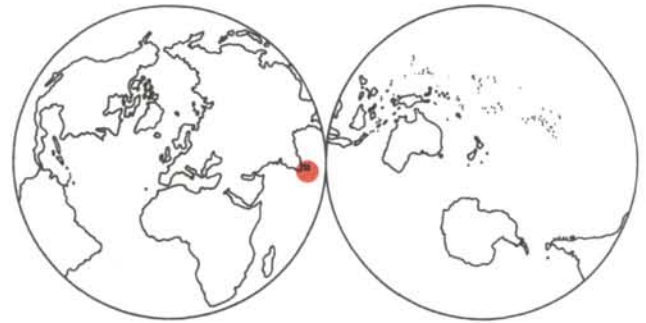
POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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



ECONOMIC

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

Swaziland



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

POLITICAL

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

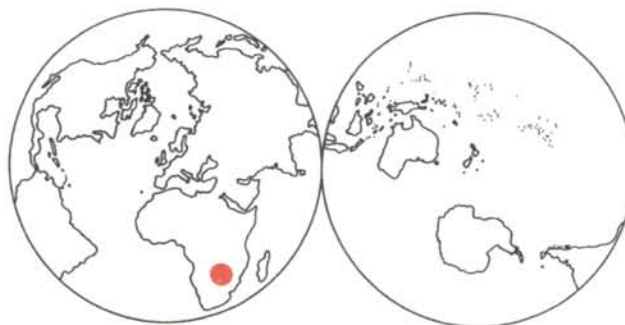
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

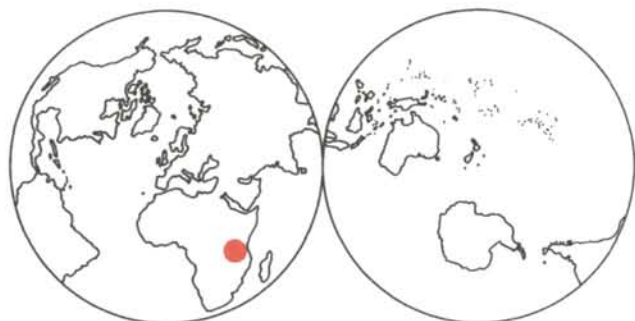
GNP: \$683m (1989), \$900 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 0.6% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 23%, industry 40% (manufacturing 26%), services 37%. **Currency:** 1 Lilangeni (Li) (plural 'emalangeni' or 'Ei') (US\$0.36)=100 cents. **Exports:** \$443m (f.o.b., 1989): sugar,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



Tanzania



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Tonga



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

POLITICAL

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

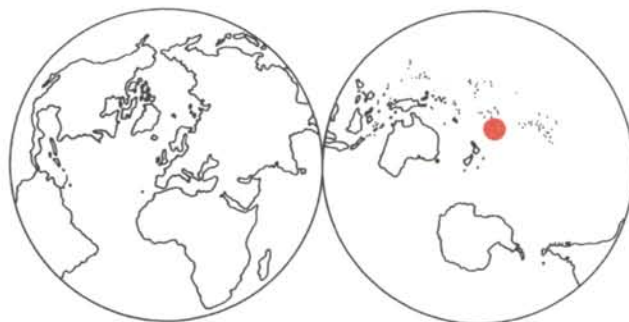
SOCIAL

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

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

ECONOMIC

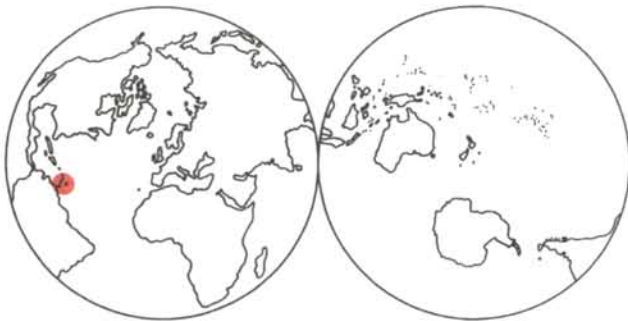
GNP: \$89m (1989), \$910 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head rose by 1.6% pa. GDP distribution (1985): agriculture 41%, industry 19% (manufacturing 10%), services 40%. **Currency:** 1 Pa'anga (Tongan dollar T\$) (US\$0.756)=100 seniti. **Exports:** \$9m (f.o.b., 1989): pumpkins, vanilla beans,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



Trinidad & Tobago



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Tuvalu



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

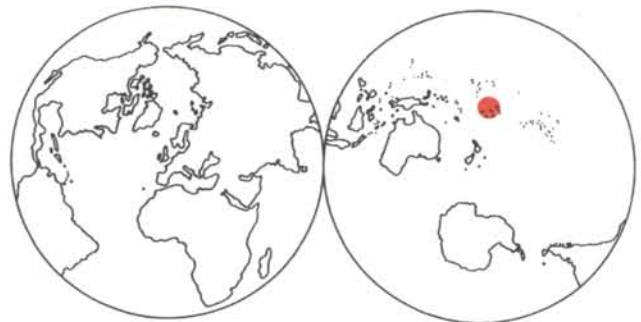
Population: 9,000 (1989) increasing by 2.3% pa (1980-88). A further several hundred Tuvaluans work abroad. 32.6% under 15 years of age (1987). Life expectancy 68 years (MRE). Infant mortality 37.4 per 1,000 live births

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

ECONOMIC

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

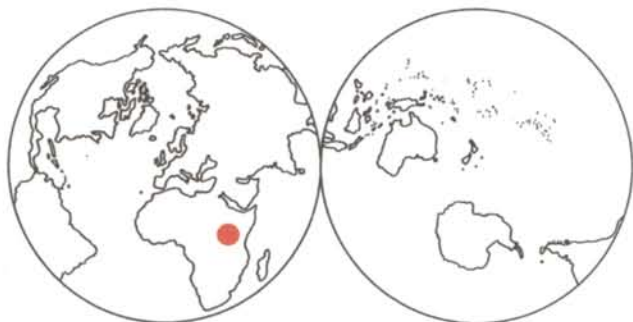
Note: Tuvalu is a Special Member of The Commonwealth. Special Members enjoy all the benefits of membership but do not attend full (pan-Commonwealth) meetings of Heads of Government.



Uganda



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Vanuatu



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

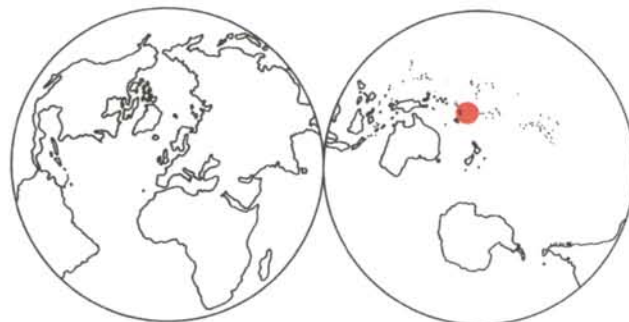
POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

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



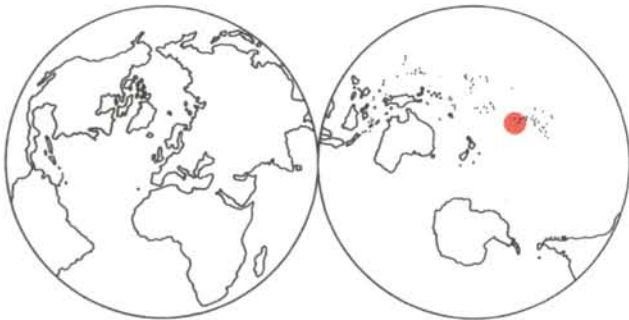
ECONOMIC

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

Western Samoa



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Zambia



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

POLITICAL

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

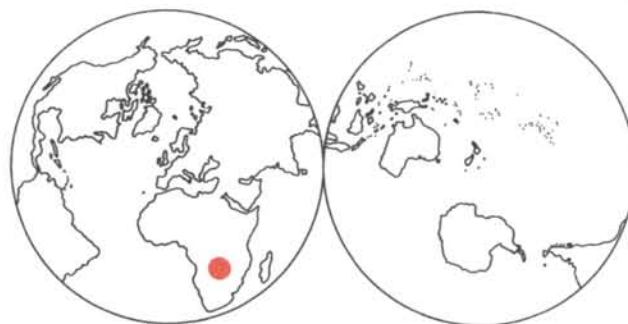
SOCIAL

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

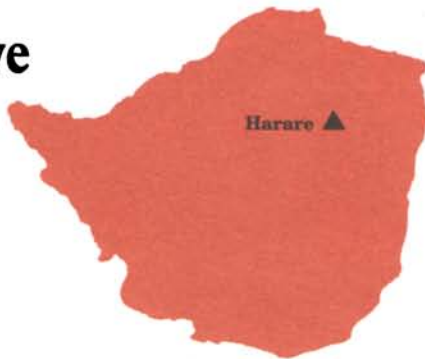
expectancy 54 years (1989). Infant mortality 78 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African religions. **Indicators:** Population per physician 7,150 (1984). 283 people per hospital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

ECONOMIC

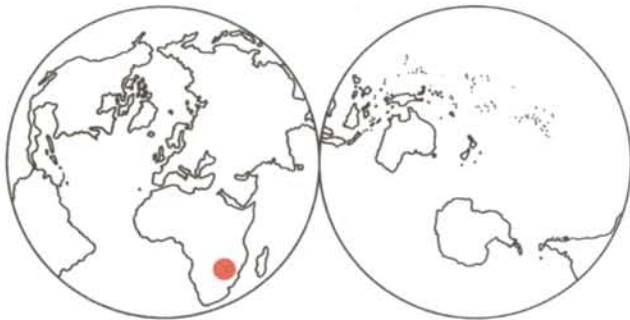
GNP: \$3,060m (1989), \$390 per head (1989). Between 1980-89 GNP per head fell by 3.8% pa. GDP distribution (1988): agriculture 14%, industry 43% (manufacturing 25%), services 43%. **Currency:** 1 Zambia Kwacha (K) (US\$0.011)=100 ngwee. **Exports:** \$1,334m (f.o.b., 1989): copper, cobalt, zinc, lead,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



Zimbabwe



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



POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

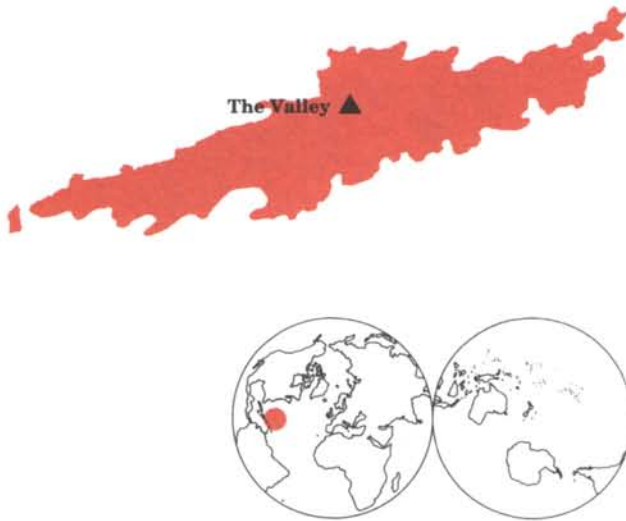
Population: 9,567,000 (1989) increasing by 3.6% pa (1980-89). 45.6% under 15 years of age (1989). Life expectancy 63 years (1989). Infant mortality 63 per 1,000 live births (1989). **Main languages:** Chishona, Sindebele, English. **Official language:** English. **Main religions:** Christianity, African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

ECONOMIC

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

Part 2 Associated states, external territories and dependencies

Anguilla



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

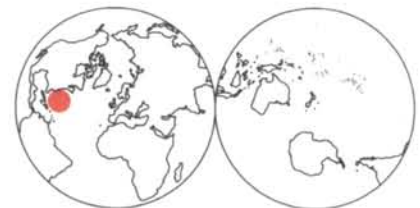
Population: 7,200 (mid-1987). **Main and official lan-**

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

ECONOMIC

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

Bermuda



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

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

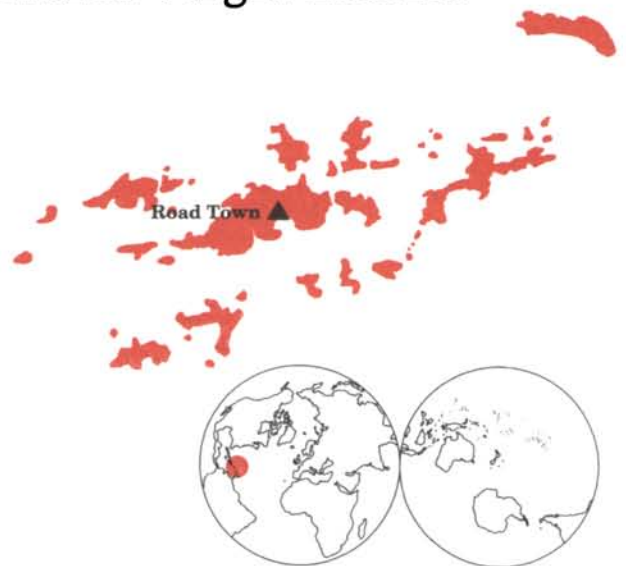
Population: 60,600 (1990 estimate) increasing by 0.7% pa (1980-89). 21% of population under 15 years of age (1988). Life expectancy 74 years (MRE). Infant mortality rate 13.5 per 1,000 live births (1986). **Main and official language:** English. **Main religion:** Christianity. **Indicators:** Population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

ECONOMIC

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

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

British Virgin Islands



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

POLITICAL

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

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

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

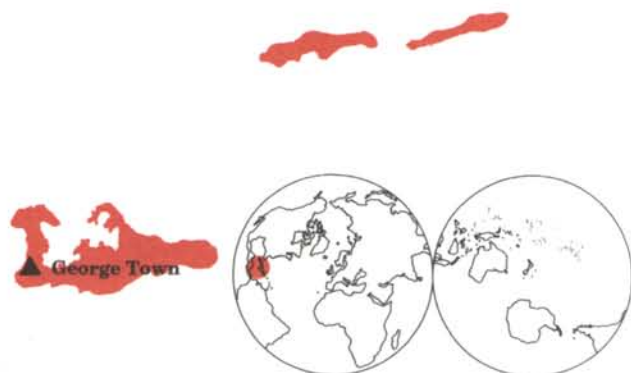
POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

Cayman Islands

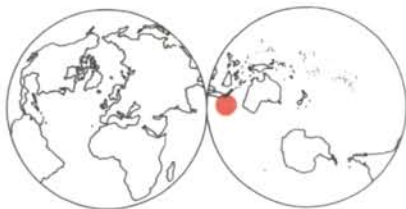


Three islands of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac lie in Caribbean Sea NW of Jamaica latitude 19°N and longitude 79°-82°W. Low-lying, hardly more than 18 m above sea level except in Cayman Brac where eastern

ECONOMIC

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

Christmas Island



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

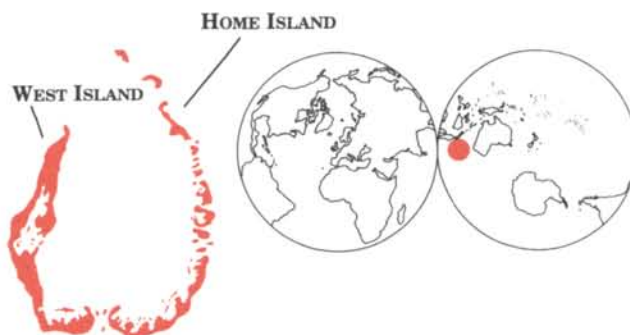
Population: 1,230 (mid-1989), decreasing from 2,871 (1981). **Official language:** English. **Indicators:** 375 primary and secondary school pupils (1985). 60 students at the technical school (1985). In 1984 the Australian Government extended social security, health and education benefits to the island.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

ECONOMIC

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

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

Cocos Islands



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

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

Cook Islands



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

POLITICAL

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

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

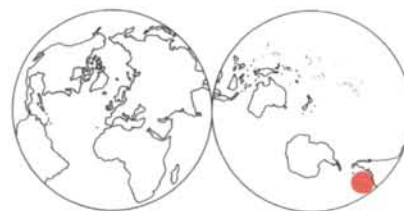
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Falkland Islands



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

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

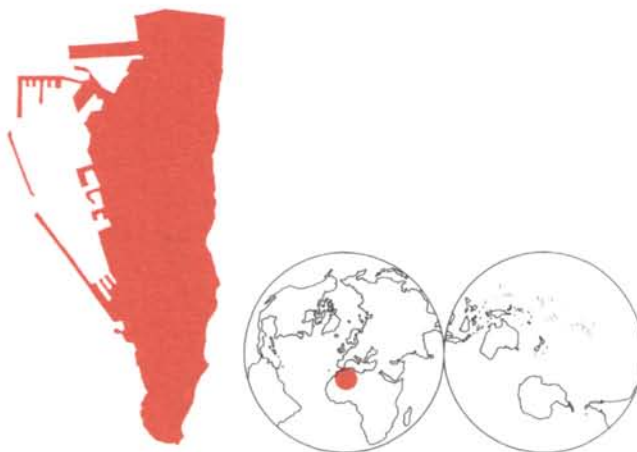
ECONOMIC

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

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

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

Gibraltar



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

POLITICAL

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

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

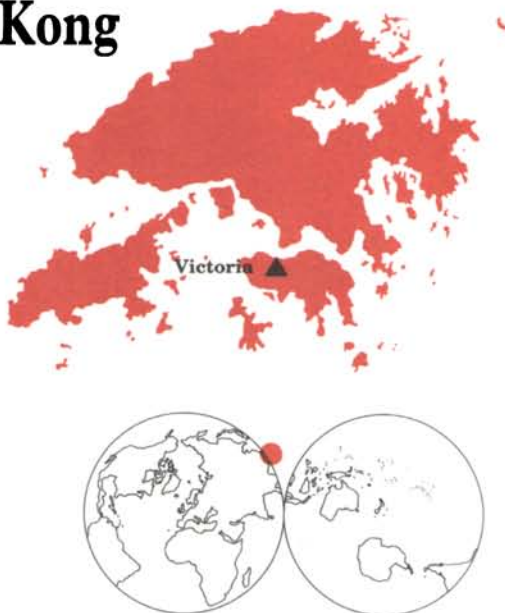
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Hong Kong



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

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

POLITICAL

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

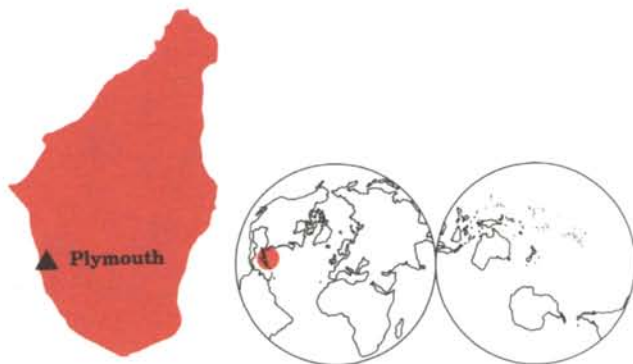
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Montserrat



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

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Niue



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

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

Norfolk Island



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

POLITICAL

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

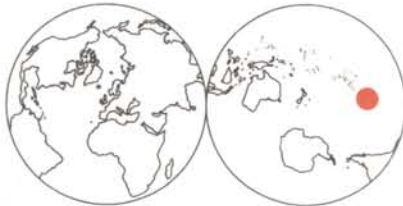
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Pitcairn Islands



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

POLITICAL

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

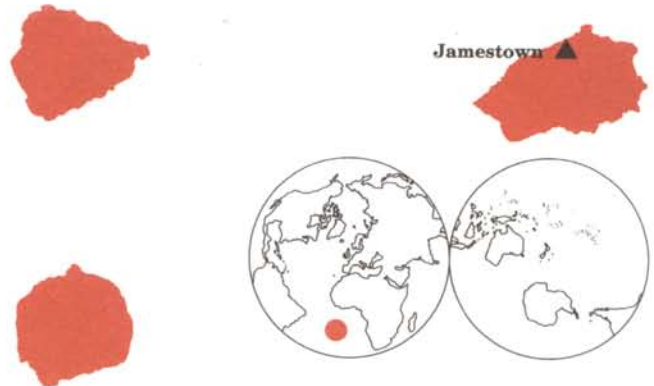
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

St Helena



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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL (St Helena only)

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

ECONOMIC (St Helena only)

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

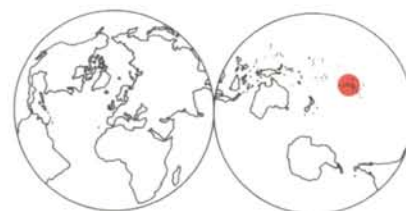
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Ascension only)

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

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC (Tristan da Cunha only)

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

Tokelau



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

POLITICAL

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

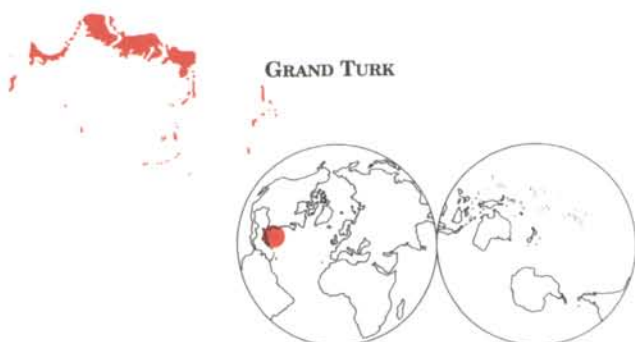
SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Turks and Caicos Islands



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

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

POLITICAL

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

SOCIAL

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

ECONOMIC

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

Part 3 Tables

Commonwealth membership of UN 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		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	X	X
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	
Botswana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Brunei Darussalam	X							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	X	
The Gambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grenada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*		X	X	X	X	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*		X		X	X	X	X		
Lesotho	X	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	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
Namibia	X	X		X	X	X					X	X	X		X		
Nauru										X		X		X			
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pakistan	X	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	X*					X	X	X		
St Lucia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	X	X	X		X	X	X	X*	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Seychelles	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	X
Singapore	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	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	X	X		
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tuvalu								X*						X			
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vanuatu	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Western Samoa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X		
Zambia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Notes: X = Member

* = Applying GATT *de facto* pending final decision as to their future financial policy

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

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC: International Finance Corporation

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 World Yearbook, Vol. 1, 1991*

Commonwealth Ratifications of Major Human Rights Instruments

	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Article 41 Declaration under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Convention on the Political Rights of Women	ILO Conv. 87 Freedom of Association and Protection on the Right to Organise	ILO Conv. 98 Right to Organise and Bargain Collectively	ILO Conv. 138 Minimum Age for Admission to Employment	I Add. Protocol (Geneva Conventions) Protection of Victims of Intl. Armed Conflicts	II Add. Protocol (Geneva Conventions) Protection of Victims of Non-Intl. Armed Conflicts	ILO Conv. 107 Indigenous and Tribal Populations	Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees	American Convention on Human Rights	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Convention on the Rights of the Child
Antigua & Barbuda					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
Bahamas					X		X	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	X	X	X		X	X			X		X
Belize						X			X		X	X		X	X		X			X
Botswana							X				X			X	X		X		X	
Britain	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					X			X
Brunei Darussalam														X	X				X	
Canada	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
Dominica									X		X	X	X					X		X
The Gambia	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
Grenada	X	X							X			X						X		X
Guyana	X	X				X	X		X		X	X		X	X					X
India	X	X			X		X	X		X						X				
Jamaica	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X
Kenya	X	X							X			X	X				X		X	X
Kiribati																				
Lesotho					X		X	X	X	X	X	X					X			
Malawi									X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Malaysia												X								
Maldives					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
Namibia							X	X												X
Nauru																				
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X		X			
Nigeria							X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Pakistan					X		X	X		X	X	X				X				X
Papua New Guinea					X		X		X			X					X			
St Kitts & Nevis									X					X	X					X
St Lucia							X		X		X	X		X	X					
St Vincent & the Grenadines	X	X	X		X		X	X	X					X	X					
Seychelles							X	X			X			X	X		X			X
Sierra Leone							X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Singapore												X								
Solomon Islands	X						X			X				X	X					
Sri Lanka	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X								X
Swaziland							X		X	X	X	X					X			
Tanzania	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X
Tonga					X		X													
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X						X		X
Tuvalu																	X			
Uganda	X					X	X	X	X			X		X			X		X	X
Vanuatu														X	X					
Western Samoa														X	X					
Zambia	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X				X		X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X		X	X		X	X	X								X		X	X

Commonwealth membership of regional organisations (1991)

Notes:

X = Member

● = Donor countries

■ = Associate member

▲ = Observers

	African Development Bank	Asian Development Bank	ANZUS	ASEAN	CARICOM	Colombo Plan	Council of Europe	EC	ECA	ECE	ECLAC	ECOWAS	ESCAP	G77	Lomé Convention: ACP-EC	IDB	NATO	Non-aligned Movement	OAS	OAU	OECS	OIC	OPEC	SADCC	SPC	SPFS
Antigua & Barbuda					X						X			X	X			▲	X		X					
Australia	X	X			●								X												X	X
Bahamas					X						X			X	X	X			X	X						
Bangladesh	X				X								X	X	X				X			X				
Barbados					X						X			X	X	X			X	X						
Belize					X						X			X	X				X	▲						
Botswana	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				
Canada	X				●				X	X						X	X		X							
Cyprus						X				X				X				X	▲			X				
Dominica					X					X				X	X			▲	X		X					
The Gambia	X							X			X			X	X				X		X		X			
Ghana	X							X				X		X	X				X	X						
Grenada					X						X			X	X				X	X		X				
Guyana					X						X			X	X	X			X	▲						
India	X				X								X	X					X							
Jamaica					X						X			X	X	X			X	X						
Kenya	X							X						X	X				X		X					
Kiribati	X												■	X	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					X			X				
Maldives	X				X								X	X					X			X				
Malta						X			X					X					X							
Mauritius	X							X						X	X				X		X					
Namibia	X							X						X	X				X		X			X		
Nauru	X												X												X	X
New Zealand	X	X			●								X											X	X	
Nigeria	X							X				X		X	X				X		X		X			
Pakistan	X				X								X	X					X	▲			X			
Papua New Guinea	X			▲	X								X	X	X									X	X	
St Kitts & Nevis					X					X				X	X				X		X				X	X
St Lucia					X					X				X	X				X		X					
St Vincent & the Grenadines					X					X				X	X				X		X					
Seychelles	X							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	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	X
Uganda	X							X						X	X				X		X		X			
Vanuatu	X												X	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		

Abbreviations:

ACP-EC: African-Caribbean-Pacific countries and European Community members linked by the Lomé Convention

ANZUS: Australia-New Zealand-United States Security Treaty

ASEAN: Association of South East Asian Nations

CARICOM: Caribbean Community

COLOMBO PLAN: Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific

EC: European Community

ECA: UN Economic Commission for Africa

ECE: UN Economic Commission for Europe

ECLAC: UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States

ESCAP: UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

G77: Group of 77

IDB: Inter-American Development Bank

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

OAS: Organisation of American States

OAU: Organisation of African Unity

OECS: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

OIC: Organisation of the Islamic Conference

OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries

SADCC: Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

SPC: South Pacific Commission

SPFS: South Pacific Forum Secretariat

Commonwealth Representation in other Commonwealth Countries

	Antigua & Barbuda	Australia	Bahamas	Bangladesh	Barbados	Belize	Botswana	Britain	Brunei Darussalam	Canada	Cyprus	Dominica	The Gambia	Ghana	Grenada	Guyana	India	Jamaica	Kenya	Kiribati	Lesotho	Malawi	Malaysia	Maldives	Malta	
Antigua & Barbuda	-	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	X	-	RR	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Australia	NR	-	NR	X	NR	-	NR	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	X	NR	X	
Bahamas	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh	-	X	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	X	HG	NR	
Barbados	-	HC	HC	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belize	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	
Britain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X
Brunei Darussalam	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Canada	NR	X	HC	X	X	HC	HC	X	NR	-	HC	NR	NR	X	NR	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	HC	
Cyprus	-	X	HC	NR	HC	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	X	NR	X	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	RR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Gambia	-	-	CG	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ghana	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	X	NR	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	CG	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guyana	HC	-	HG	NR	HC	-	NR	X	-	X	HC	HC	-	-	HC	-	X	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	X	NR	NR	X	NR	X	-	X	X	NR	NR	X	X	X	NR	
Jamaica	NR	HG	HC	-	NR	NR	-	X	-	X	-	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	-	X	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	X	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	
Kiribati	-	HG	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	NR	-	-	RR	-	RR	X	RR	-	RR	-	-	-	RR	-	
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malta	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	CG	HC	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mauritius	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	X	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nauru	-	CG	-	-	-	-	-	RR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CG	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	
New Zealand	-	X	-	NR	NR	-	NR	X	NR	X	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	X	NR	NR	X	-	-	X	NR	-	
Nigeria	-	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	X	-	X	NR	-	X	X	-	NR	X	X	X	-	NR	NR	X	-	NR	
Pakistan	-	X	-	X	-	NR	NR	X	X	X	NR	-	HC	X	-	HG	X	NR	X	-	NR	NR	X	X	HG	
Papua New Guinea	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	X	-	
St Kitts & Nevis	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	X	-	X	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	CG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seychelles	-	HG	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	X	-	NR	HC	-	X	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	-	X	-	NR	-	-	-	X	X	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	NR	-	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	
Swaziland	NR	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	X	-	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	X	-	-	NR	-	-	-	
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	X	-	X	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	X	NR	X	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	
Tonga	-	HC	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	
Trinidad & Tobago	NR	HC	-	NR	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	X	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	NR	-	-	-	
Vanuatu	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	
Western Samoa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	
Zambia	-	X	NR	NR	NR	-	X	X	-	X	NR	-	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	-	NR	X	-	-	NR	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	

	Mauritius	Namibia	Nauru	New Zealand	Nigeria	Pakistan	Papua New Guinea	St Kitts & Nevis	St Lucia	St Vincent & the Grenadines	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Singapore	Solomon Islands	Sri Lanka	Swaziland	Tanzania	Tonga	Trinidad & Tobago	Tuvalu	Uganda	Vanuatu	Western Samoa	Zambia	Zimbabwe	
Antigua & Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Australia	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	X	X	NR	X	X	NR	NR	NR	X	X	X	X	
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	-	NR	-	NR	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	
Barbados	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Botswana	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	X	
Britain	X	X	NR	X	X	X	X	NR	NR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	NR	X	X	NR	X	X
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	X	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Canada	NR	-	NR	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	X
Cyprus	-	-	-	NR	HC	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	CG	NR	
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Gambia	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ghana	-	-	-	-	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	HC	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	HG	-	HC	-	-	X	NR	
India	X	X	NR	X	X	X	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	X	NR	X	NR	X	NR	X	NR	X	NR	NR	NR	X	X
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	-	X	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	
Kenya	HC	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	
Kiribati	-	-	NR	HC	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	NR	-	-	
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	-	-	NR	-	-	X	X	
Malaysia	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	RR	RR	RR	-	RR	RR	-	-	
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-		
Malta	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mauritius	-	-	-	NR	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Namibia	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Nauru	-	-	-	CG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HC	-	-	-	NR	HC	-	-	
New Zealand	HC	-	NR	-	NR	NR	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	NR	-	NR	X	NR	NR	-	X	X	NR	X	
Nigeria	NR	-	-	NR	-	X	-	-	-	-	NR	X	NR	-	NR	NR	X	-	X	-	X	NR	-	X	X	
Pakistan	X	-	-	HC	CA	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	X	-	X	NR	X	-	HC	-	NR	-	-	NR	X	
Papua New Guinea	-	-	NR	X	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR	NR	-	-	
St Kitts & Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Seychelles	HC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	NR	-	-	X	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	HC	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	-	X	NR	-	X	X	
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	
Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu	-	-	-	HG	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	
Uganda	NR	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	
Vanuatu	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	NR	NR	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	NR	
Western Samoa	-	-	HC	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	
Zambia	NR	-	-	NR	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	NR	X	-	NR	-	NR	-	-	-	X	
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	X	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	NR	X	-	-	-	-	NR	-	X	

Notes:
X - Full representation by resident High Commissioner
NR - Non-resident representation
HC - Honorary Consul
CG - Consul-General

CA - Chargé d'Affaires
HG - Honorary Consul-General
RR - Resident Representative

Source: The Commonwealth Yearbook 1991

Economic Data

	Gross National Product at market prices (\$ million) 1989	GNP per capita (\$) 1989	Annual growth in GNP per capita (real) 1980-89 (%)	Annual growth in domestic investment 1980-88 (%)	Annual rate of inflation 1980-88 (%)	Distribution of Gross Domestic Product (%)									Index of food production per capita 1989 (1979-81=100)	Share of primary commodities in exports 1988 (%)	Energy consumption per capita (kg of coal equivalent) 1988
						1965				1988							
						Agriculture	Industry (of which manufacturing)	Services		Agriculture	Industry (of which manufacturing)	Services					
Antigua & Barbuda	^D 302	^D 3,880	^F 6.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	23	3	73	104.2	1.2	1,588	
Australia	242,131	14,440	1.8	2.7	7.8	9	39	26	51	4	31	17	65	94.7	72.0	6,942	
Bahamas	2,820	11,370	2.3	na	6.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.8	9.5	2,484	
Bangladesh	19,913	180	0.7	2.5	11.1	53	11	5	36	46	14	7	40	96.7	25.0	67	
Barbados	1,622	6,370	1.5	na	6.1	na	na	na	na	7	18	9	75	72.9	26.2	1,469	
Belize	294	1,600	0.4	na	2.2	na	na	na	na	^C 23	^C 23	^C 13	^C 55	92.1	62.6	486	
Botswana	^D 1,105	^D 940	^F 6.7	^S -1.5	10.0	34	19	12	47	3	55	5	42	68.6	25.0	na	
Britain	834,166	14,570	2.9	6.4	5.7	3	46	34	51	1	36	24	63	103.9	17.9	4,948	
Brunei Darussalam	^C 3,317	^C 14,120	^E -4.0	na	-4.4	na	na	na	na	^C 2	^C 56	^C 8	^C 41	111.8	98.2	14,812	
Canada	500,377	19,020	2.6	4.6	4.6	6	41	26	53	3	35	19	62	103.4	36.5	10,540	
Cyprus	4,892	7,050	4.6	na	6.4	na	na	na	na	7	28	16	65	108.8	34.1	2,609	
Dominica	^D 136	^D 1,670	^F 3.1	na	5.8	na	na	na	na	31	15	6	54	129.1	77.6	363	
The Gambia	196	230	-1.0	na	13.9	na	na	na	na	34	10	6	56	95.0	36.6	111	
Ghana	5,503	380	-0.8	4.9	46.1	44	19	10	38	49	16	10	34	110.9	82.4	100	
Grenada	179	1,900	5.6	na	7.4	na	na	na	na	21	18	5	61	87.9	75.3	347	
Guyana	248	310	-6.6	na	15.9	na	na	na	na	25	31	15	44	69.6	88.0	472	
India	287,383	350	3.2	4.3	7.4	44	22	16	34	32	30	19	38	118.4	29.7	287	
Jamaica	3,011	1,260	-1.7	^S -1.2	18.7	10	37	17	53	6	42	21	52	80.8	78.3	939	
Kenya	8,785	380	0.4	-1.1	9.6	35	18	11	47	31	20	12	49	102.7	83.0	93	
Kiribati	48	700	1.8	na	5.7	na	na	na	na	44	7	1	48	na	99.7	149	
Lesotho	816	470	-0.5	na	12.2	65	5	1	30	21	28	13	52	71.9	26.3	na	
Malawi	1,475	180	-0.1	-8.3	12.6	50	13	na	37	37	18	12	44	85.8	98.0	43	
Malaysia	37,005	2,130	1.9	0.0	1.3	28	25	9	47	21	38	24	41	152.9	54.8	1,366	
Maldives	87	420	5.9	na	7.1	na	na	na	na	^C 31	^C 16	^C 7	^C 53	96.6	74.9	202	
Malta	2,041	5,820	3.1	na	1.9	na	na	na	na	4	41	27	56	103.1	6.3	1,920	
Mauritius	2,068	1,950	5.3	14.0	7.8	16	23	14	61	13	33	25	54	94.1	37.9	398	
Namibia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.2	na	na	
Nauru	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.8	6,556	
New Zealand	39,437	11,800	0.9	3.9	11.4	na	na	na	na	^C 8	^C 28	^C 20	^C 64	102.8	68.3	4,859	
Nigeria *	28,314	250	-3.6	-14.5	11.6	54	13	6	33	34	36	10	29	94.8	92.7	161	
Pakistan	40,134	370	2.9	6.5	6.5	40	20	14	40	26	24	17	49	105.4	30.6	263	
Papua New Guinea	3,444	900	-0.7	-1.5	4.7	42	18	na	41	34	31	9	36	96.0	83.0	287	
St Kitts & Nevis	^D 119	^D 2,860	^F 6.6	na	6.2	na	na	na	na	10	26	15	64	na	53.5	633	
St Lucia	267	1,810	4.5	na	3.9	na	na	na	na	19	20	na	61	112.8	na	582	
St Vincent & the Grenadines	^D 135	^D 1,200	^F 4.8	na	4.3	na	na	na	na	20	24	9	57	149.2	na	257	
Seychelles	285	4,170	1.7	na	3.9	na	na	na	na	5	16	10	79	na	87.4	882	
Sierra Leone	813	200	-3.2	^S -5.1	na	34	28	6	38	46	12	3	42	87.3	58.2	76	
Singapore	28,058	10,450	5.7	2.6	1.2	3	24	15	74	1	38	30	61	92.9	22.7	7,379	
Solomon Islands	181	570	3.7	na	13.1	na	na	na	na	37	11	5	52	82.1	83.2	239	
Sri Lanka	7,268	430	2.4	-0.9	11.0	28	21	17	51	26	27	15	47	87.3	51.9	121	
Swaziland	683	900	0.6	na	11.4	na	na	na	na	23	40	26	37	92.5	89.0	na	
Tanzania	3,079	120	-1.6	0.3	25.7	46	14	8	40	66	7	4	27	90.0	^C 93.0	37	
Tonga	89	910	1.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	88.1	52.9	325	
Trinidad & Tobago	4,000	3,160	-7.3	-19.1	5.3	8	48	na	44	5	31	9	64	96.3	67.4	5,704	
Tuvalu	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.0	na	
Uganda	4,254	250	-1.0	na	100.7	52	13	8	35	72	7	6	20	84.9	^C 97.6	27	
Vanuatu	131	860	-2.0	na	4.3	na	na	na	na	^C 42	^C 15	^C 5	^C 43	76.7	75.3	224	
Western Samoa	114	720	2.0	na	10.5	na	na	na	na	31	23	15	46	99.4	87.6	339	
Zambia	3,060	390	-3.8	-4.5	33.5	14	54	6	32	14	43	25	43	96.0	94.3	240	
Zimbabwe	6,076	640	-0.8	-1.4	12.1	18	35	20	47	11	43	31	46	94.3	56.7	720	

	Ratio of energy imports to total exports 1988 (%)	Terms of trade index 1988 (1980=100)	Current account balance 1989 (\$ million)	External public debt outstanding and disbursed 1989 (\$ million)	Ratio of total external debt to GNP (%) 1980	Ratio of total external debt to GNP (%) 1989	Debt service ratio (as % of exports of goods and services) 1989	Net ODA receipts from DAC (OECD) countries 1989 (\$ million)	Net bilateral ODA receipts from Commonwealth countries 1986-88 average (\$ million)	International reserves in months of import coverage 1988	IMF quota December 1990 (SDR million)	Import of commercial energy as % of consumption 1988
na	na	-81.8	na	na	na	na	na	3.4	16.6	2.0	5.0	144
^c 6	^c 74	-17,281	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	1,619	13
na	na	-178.8	na	12.3	^d 7.4	^d 3.9	0.2	-25.2	0.9	66.4	623	
24	111	-1,103	9,926	31.7	53.3	19.9	972.3	168	4.0	287.5	41	
45	73	-2.6	na	19.8	^d 47.7	^d 11.0	0.5	-10.7	2.6	34.1	123	
^a 34	na	-19.1	126.3	37.7	42.9	8.0	18.4	9.4	3.5	9.5	120	
6	117	402.3	509.3	16.2	^d 38.5	3.6	120	13.5	26.0	22.1	na	
6	93	-32,115	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.2	6,194	35
^a 0.4	60	na	na	na	na	na	4.5	na	na	na	na	1.3
4	119	-14,091	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	2,941	21
30	109	-147.5	na	24.9	^d 48.0	^d 14.1	20.5	14.5	5.5	69.7	114	
na	na	^d -9.39	na	na	na	na	11.5	20.3	1.7	4.0	93	
10	92	15.02	291.8	61.5	172.9	10.9	56.1	3.2	1.8	17.1	101	
15	78	-97.5	2,279	29.7	59.9	49.2	350.4	75.6	3.0	204.5	123	
na	na	^d -19.25	67.8	27.4	43.0	^d 7.7	4.8	7.8	2.3	6.0	106	
16	78	^a -96.6	987	143.3	744.1	11.4	26.8	1.3	0.2	49.2	102	
20	119	^c -5,192	54,776	11.9	23.9	26.3	1,133.7	294.8	3.4	2,208	15	
22	97	-295.5	3,594	76.5	133.8	26.4	225.9	45.8	1.1	145.5	107	
41	91	-587.5	4,001	50.2	71.7	33.3	620.6	141.4	1.6	142	146	
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.1	7.6	na	na	100	
57	114	^d -66	311.7	11.2	39.0	2.8	68.8	11.3	1.6	15.1	na	
9	72	^d -53.1	1,242	72.1	89.4	28.0	181.7	59.2	3.8	37.2	83	
5	74	-175	14,460	28.0	51.6	14.6	132	211.7	4.1	551	43	
na	na	^d 2.3	54.4	108.2	74.2	^d 8.0	23.7	na	2.3	2.0	100	
12	101	53.7	80.1	8.8	20.7	2.1	-3.7	na	11.8	45.1	118	
9	117	-71.1	631	41.5	41.0	9.8	50	21.3	4.1	53.6	155	
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	36.1	na	na	na	na	
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.1	0.1	na	na	na	112
5	110	-2,057	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.0	462	28	
2	40	-143	31,668	9.0	119.3	21.3	309.8	-106.8	2.2	850	24	
27	106	-1,204	14,669	42.5	46.9	23.2	682.2	83.6	0.9	546	38	
9	89	-374.4	1,370	29.2	74.2	34.3	314.3	181.7	3.5	65.9	99	
na	na	-28.2	na	na	na	na	10.7	4	2.1	4.5	100	
na	na	-41.6	na	na	na	na	11.8	7.6	2.4	7.5	100	
^b 10	na	-10.2	49.1	18.7	^d 34.9	^d 3.8	6.4	3.9	3.1	4.0	89	
95	71	-31.9	132.7	59.2	60.4	11.9	15.1	-0.8	0.7	3.0	357	
11	94	^d -2.7	512	40.2	118.9	^d 8.8	72.2	8.7	0.5	57.9	158	
16	101	2,338	na	18.3	^c 21.9	^c 1.4	93.7	36.6	4.4	92.4	389	
na	na	-29.9	100.4	18.0	57.9	9.0	37.9	22.2	5.1	5.0	104	
25	102	-264.9	4,237	46.1	73.5	17.8	397.3	43.7	1.2	223	135	
na	na	2.4	259.7	38.5	43.6	4.8	11.6	2.6	4.5	24.7	na	
44	94	-358.8	4,505	50.2	186.1	16.6	687.6	71.3	1.1	107.0	108	
^c 84	na	^d -11.37	44.1	na	44.3	^d 2.3	19.7	8.6	5.3	3.25	100	
10	55	-66.4	1,680	14.0	55.4	12.3	1.6	-12.8	1.3	170.1	20	
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	13.8	na	na	na	
14	78	^d -199	1,488	42.7	44.7	81.2	158.9	29.5	1.0	99.6	88	
na	na	^d 2.7	22.3	4.3	25.0	^d 3.1	31.8	18.3	6.6	9.0	180	
na	na	8.43	72.3	na	67.1	15.0	20.5	9.3	8.3	6.0	96	
6	107	^d -196	4,095	90.9	137.9	12.3	314.2	59.4	1.9	270.3	47	
5	83	^c 48	2,567	14.9	53.6	25.6	227.5	81.1	2.2	191.0	21	

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 may not always add up to 100% due to rounding.

Footnotes

A = 1985 D = 1988
B = 1986 E = 1980-87
C = 1987 F = 1980-88

\$ indicates that figure is for years other than those specified

na = not available or not applicable

*Nigeria: population 88.5 million (1991 census). All calculations involving population were based on previous, much higher, population estimates by the UN and World Bank.

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Social Data

	Area in sq kms	Population (thousands) 1989	Population density (per sq km) 1989	Annual rate of population growth % (1980-89)	Projected population Year 2000 (thousands)	Population under age 15 (%) 1989	Population age 65 & over (%) 1989	Urban population as % of total 1989	Annual rate of urban population growth (%) 1988-89	Life expectancy at birth 1970	Life expectancy at birth 1989	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1989	Crude birth rate (per 1,000) MRE (1985-89)	Contraceptive use among married couples % MRE (1980-88)	Daily calorie supply per capita 1988	Women as % of labour force MRE (1985-89)
Antigua & Barbuda	441	79	179	0.4	91	37.1	5.2	31.8	1.7	67	73	^G 22	16	48	2,222	na
Australia	7,682,300	16,765	2.2	1.5	19,506	22.3	10.8	85.5	1.4	71	77	8	15	na	3,322	38.0
Bahamas	13,935	248	18	1.9	287	32.2	5.3	58.8	2.2	65	68	^G 26	20	na	2,678	na
Bangladesh	143,998	111,590	775	2.8	145,000	44.4	3.1	13.3	5.1	45	51	116	41	25.2	1,925	6.5
Barbados	430	255	593	0.3	262	25.3	9.9	44.2	1.3	69	75	11	16	47	3,228	47.0
Belize	22,965	184	8	2.8	247	43.0	4.2	51.3	3.2	na	67	^D 21	37	na	2,649	33.0
Botswana	581,730	1,217	2.1	3.4	1,615	47.1	3.7	22.9	6.3	50	67	64	48	33	2,269	35.5
Britain	244,100	57,270	235	0.2	58,847	19.0	15.6	92.3	0.5	72	76	8	14	83	3,252	38.7
Brunei Darussalam	5,765	249	43	3.3	330	33.6	3.9	57.7	3.3	na	75	^G 12	29	na	2,819	na
Canada	9,976,139	26,302	2.6	1.0	28,878	21.1	10.8	76.3	1.5	73	77	7	14	73.1	3,447	39.8
Cyprus	9,251	694	75	1.1	757	25.3	10.9	52.1	2.3	71	76	12	18	na	na	35.2
Dominica	751	82	109	1.4	91	41.7	6.6	na	na	na	75	^G 18	21	62	2,877	na
The Gambia	11,295	848	75	3.3	1,170	43.5	2.6	22.1	4.9	36	44	140	47	na	2,360	41.0
Ghana	238,537	14,425	60	3.4	19,900	46.7	3.1	32.8	3.9	49	54	87	44	13	2,209	40.0
Grenada	344	94	273	0.8	103	35.8	6.7	na	na	65	69	^G 34	28	na	2,979	44.0
Guyana	214,969	800	3.7	0.6	820	35.9	4.9	34.1	1.5	65	64	54	26	na	2,373	21.0
India	3,287,590	832,535	253	2.1	1,007,000	37.0	4.4	27.5	3.9	48	59	96	31	35	2,104	25.6
Jamaica	10,991	2,396	218	1.3	2,549	34.6	6.3	51.7	1.8	67	73	16	23	55	2,572	45.8
Kenya	580,367	23,277	40	3.8	33,680	50.9	2.8	23.0	6.4	50	59	70	46	27	1,973	40.3
Kiribati	726	69	95	1.9	80	39.7	3.2	35.5	4.4	na	55	^G 62	34	19	2,952	54.0
Lesotho	30,355	1,722	57	2.7	2,280	43.2	3.6	19.7	5.8	49	56	97	41	na	2,307	43.8
Malawi	118,484	8,230	69	3.4	12,070	46.5	2.7	14.2	7.3	40	47	147	56	7	2,009	41.8
Malaysia	329,749	17,340	53	2.6	21,950	37.1	3.7	41.5	4.4	62	70	23	32	51	2,686	31.1
Maldives	298	209	701	3.4	300	44.8	1.9	20.5	3.8	na	60	^C 77	41	na	2,177	54.1
Malta	316	351	1,111	-0.6	368	23.5	10.4	86.6	1.2	70	73	8	14	na	3,318	23.0
Mauritius	2,040	1,062	521	1.0	1,162	29.2	4.0	42.3	1.0	62	67	22	18	75	2,679	26.0
Namibia	824,292	1,300	1.6	3.2	1,792	45.7	3.2	56.1	4.9	48	57	103	44	na	1,889	23.8
Nauru	21	9	429	^E 0.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	41	21	na	na	66.6
New Zealand	267,844	3,343	12	0.8	3,625	23.0	10.2	84.1	1.7	72	75	10	17	na	3,459	34.7
Nigeria *	923,768	113,665	123	3.3	159,000	48.0	2.6	34.5	5.3	44	51	102	48	6	2,039	19.7
Pakistan	796,095	109,950	138	3.2	154,000	45.2	2.6	31.6	4.8	48	55	106	46	11	2,200	6.8
Papua New Guinea	462,840	3,812	8.2	2.4	4,860	41.2	2.8	15.5	4.3	47	54	58	34	4	2,236	39.1
St Kitts & Nevis	261	41	157	-0.9	35	34.8	13.5	48.1	0.8	na	69	^G 40	23	na	2,801	29.0
St Lucia	616	147	239	2.0	176	41.2	5.7	45.9	2.9	62	71	^G 21	22	52	2,821	29.0
St Vincent & the Grenadines	388	114	294	1.1	127	36.1	5.0	20.2	3.4	63	70	^G 25	24	56	2,818	29.0
Seychelles	280	68	243	0.9	77	35.1	6.9	58.1	3.0	na	70	^G 18	24	na	2,146	40.2
Sierra Leone	71,740	4,040	56	2.4	5,370	43.2	3.0	26.7	4.4	34	42	151	48	4	1,806	33.1
Singapore	626	2,684	4,288	1.2	2,992	23.8	5.4	100	1.4	68	74	8	18	74.2	2,892	37.8
Solomon Islands	28,896	314	11	3.5	460	47.1	3.1	10.4	5.3	40	64	^G 43	41	na	2,115	29.0
Sri Lanka	65,610	16,779	256	1.5	18,850	32.5	5.3	21.3	1.4	64	71	27	21	62	2,319	24.7
Swaziland	17,363	761	44	3.4	1,077	48.6	2.2	32.0	7.1	46	56	115	47	9	2,548	40.0
Tanzania	945,087	25,627	27	3.5	36,910	48.8	2.3	31.4	8.1	45	54	103	51	na	2,151	48.3
Tonga	750	98	131	0.4	110	38.0	3.7	20.3	1.8	na	67	^G 26	31	na	2,980	19.4
Trinidad & Tobago	5,130	1,261	246	1.7	1,461	33.2	5.1	68.1	3.1	66	71	15	26	53	2,960	27.3
Tuvalu	26	9	346	^F 2.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Uganda	235,880	16,772	71	3.2	24,390	48.6	2.3	10.2	5.0	47	49	100	52	5	2,013	41.4
Vanuatu	12,189	152	12	2.9	210	44.4	2.8	20.1	4.5	na	64	^G 56	38	na	2,530	34.0
Western Samoa	2,831	159	56	0.3	180	40.4	3.3	22.7	1.0	na	66	^G 50	33	19	2,477	29.0
Zambia	752,614	7,837	10	3.7	11,450	49.1	2.4	54.6	5.5	47	54	78	51	na	2,026	28.7
Zimbabwe	390,580	9,567	24	3.6	12,800	45.6	3.0	27.1	4.7	51	63	63	41	43	2,232	35.0

Labour force in agriculture % MRE (1985-89)	Adult literacy % MRE (1985-90)	Adult literacy % M/F MRE (1985-90)	No. enrolled in primary school as % of age group MRE (1984-89)	Primary school enrolment ratios M/F MRE (1984-89)	Secondary school enrolment ratios M/F MRE (1984-89)	% of population with access to safe water (Rural/Urban or Total) MRE (1985-88)	Radio receivers or licences per 1,000 people 1988	Daily newspapers per 1,000 people 1988
9	90	na	na	na	na	100	286	71
5.2	99	na	106	106/106	98/101	na	1,273	252
6.5	95	na	na	na	na	na/100	496	156
69.2	35	47/22	70	76/64	23/11	66/25	41	8.4
6.9	99	99/99	110	113/108	93/94	99/100	864	^B 155
37	93	91/91	na	na	na	75	592	na
63.7	74	84/65	117	114/120	33/36	46/98	134	26
2.0	99	na	107	107/107	81/84	100/100	1,146	^B 421
1	78	85/69	na	na	na	na	229	na
3.5	99	na	105	107/104	104/106	100/100	960	225
21.1	94	98/91	104	104/103	86/87	100/100	289	125
36	80	na	na	na	na	77	462	na
81.3	27	39/16	61	76/47	23/10	73/92	166	^B 6
50.5	60	70/51	73	81/66	47/30	39/96	294	33
29	96	na	na	na	na	85	511	na
22.8	96	97/95	79	79/79	58/62	65/100	450	^B 80
66.8	48	62/34	99	114/83	52/29	73/79	78	^B 28
27.4	98	98/99	103	102/105	59/68	93/99	401	66
77.4	69	80/59	93	95/91	27/19	21/61	91	^B 13
73	na	na	na	na	na	44/98	217	na
80.4	74	62/84	112	101/123	20/30	40/59	68	28
76	41	52/31	72	79/65	6/3	49/82	242	3
33	78	86/70	102	102/102	56/57	66/100	438	na
30	91	91/91	na	na	na	17/91	114	^B 10.7
3.9	88	na	108	109/107	82/77	100/100	354	155
23.2	83	89/77	105	104/105	53/53	98/100	271	69
35.8	73	74/71	na	na	na	na	176	14.3
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	625	na
9.3	99	na	106	106/105	86/88	100/100	917	327
65.1	51	62/40	66	68/63	28/18	20/100	164	na
50.2	35	47/21	40	51/28	26/11	35/84	86	64
68	52	65/38	73	79/67	16/10	23/93	64	17
33	90	89/90	na	na	na	100/100	521	^A 165
30	82	na	na	na	na	67	721	60
30	82	na	na	na	na	78/na	662	na
9	85	83/86	na	na	na	98/100	448	48
63.1	21	31/11	53	65/40	26/12	20/83	218	2.5
1	86	93/79	109	110/107	68/71	na/100	307	289
32	na	na	na	na	na	40/82	112	na
51.9	88	93/83	107	108/105	68/74	35/87	191	^B 31
67.1	68	70/66	105	105/104	45/43	7/100	152	^A 14
81.4	90	93/88	66	67/66	5/3	46/90	20	7.3
43	na	na	na	na	na	100/100	526	72
7.7	96	97/95	100	99/100	80/85	93/100	458	139
na	na	na	na	na	na	100/99	235	na
81.4	48	62/35	77	76/63	16/8	12/45	99	^B 2
78	na	na	na	na	na	64/100	256	na
67	na	na	na	na	na	70/83	430	na
69.4	73	81/65	97	102/92	23/13	43/76	74	11
68.6	67	74/60	128	130/126	60/42	14/100	85	26

Notes to Social Data Table

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 (most recent estimate): Figures given in columns headed MRE are for any one year within the periods indicated in brackets.

Footnotes

A = 1985 E = 1980-87

B = 1986 F = 1980-88

C = 1987 G = 1985-90

D = 1988

na = not available or not applicable

* Nigeria: population 88.5 million (1991 census). All calculations involving population were based on previous, much higher, population estimates by the UN and World Bank.

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