British Indian Ocean Territory

Chagos Archipelago



Location Western Indian Ocean The archipelago is about 1 800 km east of Seychelles Land Area 60 km² = 23 mi² of which, Diego Garcia 44 km² Climate Tropical maritime *Weather at Diego Garcia* Temperature (annual av): max 29°C, min 25 °C Rainfall (monthly av): 200 mm Time 5 hours ahead of GMT

Measures US, UK (imperial) and metric systems Monetary unit US dollar and UK pound

Summary

Political UK territory set up November 8, 1965; consists of the Chagos Archipelago, formerly dependency of Mauritius. The islands of Aldabra, Desroches and Farquhar, dependencies of Seychelles before 1965, and part of the Territory from 1965, returned to Seychelles on June 28, 1976. The Chagos Archipelago includes Diego Garcia, where there is a United States naval support facility developed in terms of a UK–US agreement in 1976

Economic Used as a defence base and communications centre. Some 1 200 residents were transferred to Mauritius on the development of a defence base

People

Population 1960 1 130*, 1976 1 500**. There is no permanent population: inhabitants are mainly service personnel and construction workers Density (1976): 25** people per km²

The archipelago is administered from London, United Kingdom

Burundi

Republic of Burundi République du Burundi Republika y'u Kirundi



Location Central Africa Lake Tanganyika is the south-west border, with Zaire to the west, Rwanda to the north, and Tanzania to the east and south. Land-locked Land Area 27 834 km² = 10 747 mi² Climate Tropical Weather at Bujumbura Temperature: average 24 °C Rainfall (av monthly): 65 mm; driest months June-September, wettest February-May

Time 2 hours ahead of GMT Measures Metric system Monetary unit Burundi franc (Bu Fr) = 100 centimes Rate of exchange (1976 av): par Bu Fr 86.25 =\$1, free Bu Fr 155.8 =£1

Summary

Political One-party republic, which became independent on July 1, 1962; a customs union was formed with Rwanda until September 30, 1964. Before 1962 Rwanda-Urundi was administered by Belgium as a trust territory. Member of UN, OAU and an EEC ACP state Economic Mainly dependent on coffee as an export crop; there are also some earnings from cotton, hides and tea. There is some mining, and exploitation of important nickel and uranium deposits is planned

People, resources and equipment

Population 1960 2.90* mn, 1970 3.35*mn, 1976 3.86* mn Population includes 50 000* Tutsi refugees from Rwanda (1976), and excludes 150 000* Hutu refugees from Burundi (of whom, 110 000* in Tanzania, 25 000* in Zaire, 8 000* in Rwanda) Growth: 1960–70 1.5* %pa, 1970–76 2.4* %pa Density (1976): 139* people per km² Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1970–71): births 42.0, deaths 20.4

Regions (provinces, population in 000, 1965; total of 3.21 mn) Muramvya 351 Muvinga 471 Bururi 385 Gitega 535 Bubanza 395 Ngozi 663 97 Bujumbura Muyinga Ruyigi 314 Cities (population in 000, 1976) Bujumbura (capital) 100*, Muyinga 25*, Gitega 10* Race (1976) African 99½ % (Hutu 84* %, Tutsi 15* %), European 0.1* % Language Kirundi and French; Swahili is also used Religion (1965) Roman Catholic 50** %, Animist 45** %, Protestant 4** % Education Pupils (1974/75) 143 260, teachers (1971/72) 5 964 Labour force (1976) 1 898 000*; in agriculture 1 608 000* (85* %) Personnel (1973) Physicians: 74, 1 per 49 200 people Standard of living National income per person (1976): Bu Fr 7 500** = \$ 87** = £ 48** Consumption per person (1975): energy 13 kg coal equivalent, electricity 6^* kW h Newspapers (1974): number 1; circulation 1 200, 0.3 per 1 000 people Telephones (Dec 1975): 4 000, 1 per 1 000 people Livestock (000, Dec 1975) Cattle 800, sheep 311, goats 653, pigs 46 Electrical capacity (1975) 6 megawatts Hospital beds (1972) 4 221, 1 per 840 people Roads (1974) 2 987 km = 1 856 mi, density 0.11 km per km³ There are no railways Inland waterway Lake Tanganvika Port (on Lake Tanganyika): Bujumbura Airport (1975) Bujumbura: passenger departures and arrivals 27 525 Durable equipment (Dec 1974) Radio sets: 100 000*, 27* per 1 000 people Passenger cars: 4 200, 1.1 per 1 000 people, 1.4 per km of road Commercial vehicles: 1 700, 0.5 per 1 000 people, 0.6 per km of road

Production, finance and trade

Gross domestic product 1970: Bu Fr 20 100 mn = \$ 230 mn = £ 96 mn 1976 est: Bu Fr 32 000** mn = \$ 370** mn = £ 205** mn					
Production index	1960	1970 1976 Growth %pa			
(1970 = 100)	1700	17/0	1960-70 1970-76		
Agricultural	83	100	112*	1.8	1.9*
Main products (000 t)	05	100	112	1.0	1.9
Cassava	1 361	1 000**	896*	3.0**	-1.8**
Maize	94	182	160*	6.8	-2.1*
Sweet potatoes	648	800**		2.1**	0.9**
Drv beans	152	170	150*	1.1	-2.1*
Bananas	na	987	915*	na	-1.3*
Coffee	10	23	21*	8.7	-1.5*
Cotton	3.0*	3.3	2.0*	1.0*	-8.0*
Beef and yeal	6	9	11*	4.0	3.4*
Hides	1.7*	2.8	3.4*	5.0*	3.3*
Fish catch	9	13	15f	3.8	1.8*
Timber (000 m ³)	690*	842*	912r	2.0*	1.6**
Electricity (mn kW h) ^a	156	22	23*1	6.6°	0.9**
Tin conc (Sn content)	0.1 ^d	0.1*	0.1*	0.0*°	0.0*
Beer (000 hl)	156	215	380 ^h	3.3	15.3 ⁱ
*Includes hydro-electricity provided by Zaire \$1964 \$1964-70 \$1966 \$1966-70					
1975 \$1970-75 \$1974 \$1970-74					
Transport traffic (1976) Air 1 mn passenger-km					
Budget (1975) Revenue: Bu Fr 3 225 mn = $41 \text{ mn} = \text{\pounds} 18 \text{ mn}$					
Expenditure: Bu Fr 3 283 mn = $42 \text{ mn} = 19 \text{ mn}$					
International reserves (Dec 1976) \$49 mn					
External public debt (Dec 1976) \$74 mn					
External trade (1976) Imports: Bu Fr 5 027 mn = \$ 58 mn = £ 32 mn					
Exports: Bu Fr 5 404 mn = 63 mn = 35 mn					
Main imports (1974)	% of to		lain expor	ts (1976)	% of total
Food	14	С	offee		89
Textile fabrics	13	С	otton		4
Machinery	7	н	ides and s	kins	2*
Petroleum products	7	7 Tea		2*	
Main sources (1976) Main destinations (1976)					
Belgium-Luxembourg	18	United States		43	
France	13	W	West Germany		17
West Germany	11		Belgium-Luxembourg		5
Iran	8	U	United Kingdom		5
Netherlands	6	F	ance		4