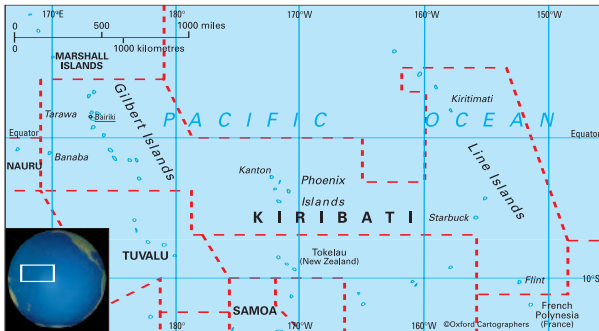


Kiribati



KEY FACTS

Joined Commonwealth:	1979
Population:	98,000 (2009)
GDP p.c. growth:	1.8% p.a. 1990–2009
Official language:	English
Time:	GMT plus 12–14hr
Currency:	Australian dollar

Geography

Area:	811 sq km
Coastline:	1,140km
Capital:	Tarawa

Kiribati (pronounced 'Kirabas') spreads across the central Pacific, intersected by the equator and formerly the International Date Line, with most other Commonwealth Pacific island countries lying to its south. Its 33 islands are scattered across 5.2 million sq km of ocean. There are three groups of islands: 17 Gilbert Islands (including Banaba), eight Line Islands and eight Phoenix Islands. The north/south extent is 2,050km. Kiritimati (formerly Christmas Island) is the world's biggest coral atoll (388 sq km). Kiritimati in the east is about 3,780km from Banaba (formerly Ocean Island) in the west.

Time: GMT plus 12hr except for Kanton Island and Enderbury Islands (GMT plus 13hr – on the same day) and Kiritimati (GMT plus 14hr).

Area: Total land area 811 sq km.

Main towns: The main centre and capital is Tarawa, comprising Bairiki (Tarawa South, pop. 46,900 in 2009), Bonriki (Tarawa South, 3,900) and Buariki (Tarawa North, 3,200). Government offices are in Tarawa South at Betio, Bairiki and Bikenibeu. Other populated areas include Taburao (on the island of Abaiang, 4,300), Temaraia (on Nonouti, 3,000), Butaritari island (2,700) and Utiroa (on Tabiteuea, 2,500).

Topography: Kiribati is composed of coral atolls on a submerged volcanic chain, nowhere rising higher than 2m above sea level, except for Banaba, a coral outcrop, which rises to 80m. Most islands have coastal lagoons. Some lagoons are large (up to 80km long), and bounded to the east by narrow strips of land. There are no hills or streams. The UN's 1989 report on the 'greenhouse effect' listed Kiribati as an endangered country in the event of a rise in sea level during the 21st century.

In February 2005, 2.8m waves breached sea walls, devastating some villages, destroying farmland and contaminating freshwater wells.

did you know?

Former president Sir Ieremia Tabai was appointed to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group in 2010; the group will make recommendations for reform in the Commonwealth, to be presented to Commonwealth leaders at CHOGM in Australia in October 2011.

The country comprises 33 islands scattered across 5.2 million sq km of the central Pacific Ocean, and has some 1,140km of coastline.

Climate: Varies from maritime equatorial (central islands) to tropical in the north and south. There is little temperature variation: from an average 29°C in the southern Gilberts to 27°C in the Line Islands, dropping by less than 1°C in the coolest months. Humidity is constant at 70–90%. North-west trade winds blow between March and October. From November to April, there are occasional heavy rains, and strong to gale force winds, though Kiribati is outside the cyclone belt. Rainfall patterns vary considerably from year to year; drought is a constant danger.

In 1997, Kiritimati was devastated by El Niño, which, according to scientists studying the island, brought heavy rainfall, a half-metre rise in sea level and extensive flooding. Some 40% of the coral was killed and the 14 million bird population, reputed to be the world's richest, deserted the island.

Environment: The most significant environmental issues are limited natural freshwater resources, and heavy pollution of the south Tarawa lagoon, due to population growth around the lagoon and traditional practices such as lagoon latrines and open-pit dumping.

Vegetation: Poor soil (composed of coral sand and rock fragments) limits vegetation-types and agricultural potential. Coconuts cover most islands, except Banaba and some islands in the Phoenix and Line groups. Forest covers about 3% of the land area.

Wildlife: Many varieties of sea birds visit the islands, including terns, shearwaters and skuas.

Transport: There are some 670km of all-weather roads in urban Tarawa and Kiritimati. Causeways and bridges link north and south Tarawa, plus several other islands. Bairiki and Bikenibeu in south Tarawa are connected by causeways. Betio, the port area 3km west of Bairiki, is connected to Bairiki by a causeway. There are about 3,000 vehicles, nearly 75% of them motor cycles.

The principal port is at Betio Islet, Tarawa. International airports are at Bonriki on Tarawa and at Kiritimati, and all inhabited islands have airports. Air Kiribati, the national airline, operates scheduled services to nearly all the country's outer islands, linking them with Tarawa.

Society

KEY FACTS 2009

Population per sq km: 121
Life expectancy: 64 years (est.)
Net primary enrolment: 97%

Population: 98,000 (2009); the Phoenix Islands and central and southern Line Islands are mostly uninhabited; 44% lives in urban areas; growth 1.9% p.a. 1990–2009; birth rate 23 per 1,000 people (est.; 41 in 1970); life expectancy 64 years (est.; 49 in 1970).

The government's resettlement programme, which began in 1989, aimed to transfer almost 5,000 people from the densely populated western atolls to the Line and Phoenix Islands. Five of the Phoenix Islands were designated for residential development in 1995, especially for people from the overcrowded island of South Tarawa.

The people are mostly of Micronesian origin (98.8% in 2000 census). There are also Polynesian and European-descended minorities.

Language: I-Kiribati is the national language, English the official language, but not much used outside the capital.

Religion: Mainly Christians (Roman Catholics 55%, Protestants 36%, Mormons, Seventh Day Adventists; 2005 census). There is a small Baha'i minority.

Media: *Te Uekera*, a weekly newspaper published by the Broadcasting and Publications Authority, is mainly in I-Kiribati, but with main news items also in English. *Kiribati Newstar* is an independent weekly. The Roman Catholic and Protestant churches publish newsletters. There is no national television service.

There are 80 internet users per 1,000 people (2009).

Education: There are nine years of compulsory education starting at age six, comprising six years of primary school and at least three of secondary. The school year starts in January.

Tarawa Technical Institute offers courses in technical and vocational subjects. The Marine Training Centre runs 18-month courses in deck, engine-room and catering work on merchant-shipping lines; it trains about 200 students each year. There is a training college for primary teachers, and an extra-mural centre of the University of the South Pacific at Tarawa. Kiribati is a partner in the regional University of the South Pacific, which has its main campus in Suva, Fiji, and a campus in Tarawa, Kiribati, with some 3,000 students, enrolled for a wide range of courses using the university's distance-learning facilities.

Health: 65% of the population uses an improved drinking water source and 33% have adequate sanitation facilities (2006). Infant mortality was 37 per 1,000 live births in 2009. Tuberculosis is a serious public health problem; there are regular outbreaks of dengue fever and occasional cases of leprosy and typhoid. The first AIDS case was reported in Tarawa in 1991.

Communications: Country code 686; internet domain '.ki'. Radio telephone is used to call the outer islands. Internet connection is available on some of the islands. The main post office is in Bairiki, with branches in Betio, Bikenibeu and the outer islands, including Kiritimati.

There are 41 main telephone lines and 10 mobile phone subscriptions per 1,000 people (2009).

Public holidays: New Year's Day, Women's Day (8 March), Health Day (18 April), Independence (usually several days around 12 July), Youth Day (7 August), Human Rights Day (11 December), Christmas Day and Boxing Day. The Independence celebrations continue for three days.

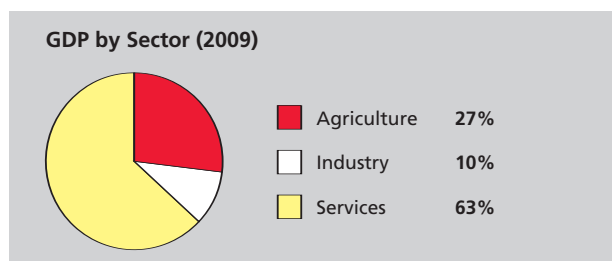
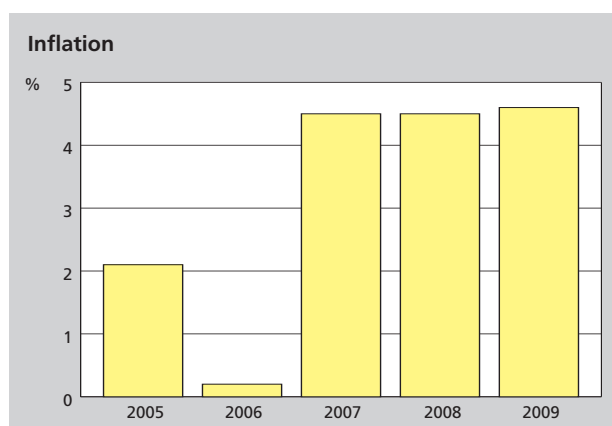
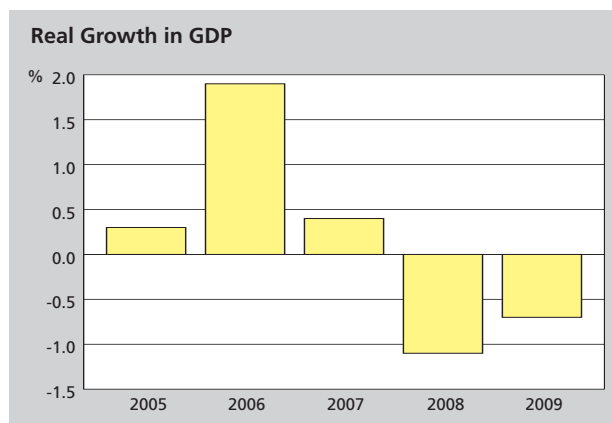
Religious festivals whose dates vary from year to year include Good Friday and Easter Monday.

Economy

KEY FACTS 2009

GNI: US\$180m
GNI p.c.: US\$1,830
GDP growth: 0.2% p.a. 2005–09
Inflation: 3.2% p.a. 2005–09

Overview: Phosphate mining on Banaba by the British Phosphate Commission accounted for 80% of exports and 50% of



government revenue until the mines were exhausted in 1979, the year of independence. The loss of the phosphate industry caused a huge drop in GDP, which, in real terms, is still considerably below pre-1980 levels; no other product or sector has yet been able to make up the lost revenue. The best prospects for diversification of the economy lie in marine resources. The country's exclusive economic zone of some 3.55 million sq km is among the largest in the world in relation to its land area. After fishing licences, the next largest source of income is remittances from around 1,500 seamen employed on foreign – mainly German – ships.

A vital source of revenue is the Revenue Equalisation Reserve Fund, built up from past phosphate taxation surpluses. It was worth some US\$400 million by 2008.

There were some years when the economy was buoyant in the 1990s, growing 5% in 1998 and 9.5% in 1999, with modest levels of inflation, but in the 2000s growth was generally slower, when sustainable development became a key objective. This low-lying country faces numerous development challenges, not least that 32 of 33 islands rise no higher than 2m above sea level. The economy

stalled in 2005 (0.3%) and 2007 (0.4%), was in recession in 2008 (-1.1%) and 2009 (-0.7%), when many countries were caught in the world economic downturn, and their economies shrinking.

Trade: Main exports are copra and coconut oil, seaweed (from Fanning Island in the Line group) and fish products.

Constitution

Status: Republic with executive president
Legislature: House of Assembly
Independence: 12 July 1979

Under the independence constitution of 1979, Kiribati became a sovereign and democratic republic with a unicameral legislature, the Maneaba ni Maungatabu, or House of Assembly. The president (*Beretitenti*, pronounced 'Beresitence') is both head of state and head of government. He is elected nationally, from nominations (from among its own members) made by the Maneaba ni Maungatabu. The cabinet consists of the president, the vice-president (*Kauoman-ni-Maungatabu*), the attorney-general (who is the government's principal legal adviser) and up to eight other ministers. These ministers are appointed by the president from the members of the Maneaba ni Maungatabu.

The Assembly has 44 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, plus one *ex-officio* member (the attorney-general) and one nominated member from the Banaban community in Rabi, Fiji, who have a right to enter and live on Banaba, and have their own Banaba Island Council.

Individual rights and freedoms are guaranteed under the constitution. In the event of dissolution of the House of Assembly on a vote of no-confidence, the constitution provides for an interim council of state, composed of the chief justice, the speaker and the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Politics

Last elections: August 2007 (legislative), October 2007 (presidential)
Next elections: 2011 (legislative and presidential)
Head of state: President Anote Tong
Head of government: the president
Ruling party: Boutokanto Koaava

There were no political parties before September 1985, and candidates continued to stand for election as independent individuals, though loosely structured parties – for example, Teburoro Tito's Maneaban Te Mauri, Teatao Teannaki's National Progressive Party and Boutokanto Koaava – emerged thereafter.

In May 1994, President Teannaki's government lost a vote of no-confidence. A general election held in July 1994 brought 18 new members into parliament. The majority of the 39 seats were won by an opposition grouping, which nominated four candidates for election to the presidency. Teburoro Tito was elected president in September 1994.

In March 1998, among the main recommendations of the first review of the constitution since independence in 1979 was that foreign husbands of I-Kiribati women should have the same automatic rights to Kiribati citizenship as foreign wives of I-Kiribati men.

On 23 and 30 September 1998, elections were held for the House of Assembly. In the first round of voting the government won six seats, and the opposition eight seats. In the second round, the government won a further 14 seats (making 20 in all) and the opposition nine seats (17 in all); the remaining two seats were won by independents. Among the successful candidates were former presidents Ieremia Tabai and Teatao Teannaki and former opposition leader Harry Tong.

In November 1998, President Tito was re-elected to the office. He defeated opposition members Amberoti Nikora and Harry Tong.

In the 2002 parliamentary elections, held on 29 November and 6 December, 17 Boutokanto Koaava (BK) candidates were successful while the president's Maneaban Te Mauri (MTM) won only 16 seats, and seven seats were taken by independents.

Tito then narrowly won the presidential poll in February 2003, defeating his principal rival, Taberannang Timeon, by some 550 votes. Less than a month into his third (and necessarily final) term, he lost a no-confidence vote and fresh elections were called. In the parliamentary elections in May, MTM took 24 of the 40 elected seats and the BK 16, the independents having joined parties. However, in a close contest in July 2003, Anote Tong of the BK defeated the MTM's candidate, his younger brother Harry Tong, and formed a new government.

Parliamentary elections were held on 22 and 30 August 2007. Independent candidates won in 19 of the 44 seats available in the two-round contest. BK was the leading political party taking 18 seats, and MTM seven.

In the October 2007 presidential elections, Anote Tong – with 15,500 votes and 65% of votes – was well ahead of his principal opponent, Nabuti Mwemwenikarawa (33%).

International relations

Kiribati is a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Pacific Community, Pacific Islands Forum and United Nations.

Traveller information

Local laws and conventions: The people of Kiribati live by Christian values, which have a strong influence on traditional life.

Possession of, or trafficking in, narcotics is a serious offence and can result in heavy prison sentences.

In Kiribati, it is customary, and more polite, to address people by their first name.



History

The present inhabitants are descended mainly from Samoans who migrated to Kiribati at some time between the 11th and 14th centuries. Traces of later contact with other Pacific Islanders and a Chinese influence remain in the population and culture. Social structure was diverse, chiefs ruling in the northern islands and councils of elders having authority in the south.

The islands were sighted by 16th-century Spanish seamen, but settlement was not attempted, and Europeans did not arrive in any numbers until after 1765. Between the late 18th century and 1870 the waters of Kiribati were used by European sperm-whaling ships; deserters from the ships sometimes settled on the islands. Trade in coconut oil began about 1860, followed by trade in copra. By the second half of the 19th century about 9,000 Kiribati people were working overseas, thanks to energetic labour recruitment.

Christian missionaries first arrived in the northern Gilberts in 1857. In 1870 Samoan clergy, sponsored by the London Missionary Society, arrived at Arorae, Tamara, Onotoa and Beru. In 1888 Roman Catholic missionaries arrived in the Gilberts, which are today predominantly Roman Catholic.

In 1892 a British protectorate was proclaimed at Abemama by Captain Davis of HMS *Royalist* on behalf of Queen Victoria. The headquarters were established at Tarawa, district magistrates were assigned to the islands and a code of law was drawn up. Phosphate-rich Banaba (Ocean Island) was annexed by Britain in 1900. In 1915, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were annexed by a British order in council which came into effect on 12 January 1916.

The Japanese army occupied the Gilbert Islands (1942–43) until driven out by the US army in some of the Pacific War's fiercest fighting. In 1957 three hydrogen bombs were detonated in the vicinity of Kiritimati, as part of the UK's atmospheric testing programme.

In 1975 the Ellice Islands seceded to form the separate territory of Tuvalu. Internal self-government was given to the Gilbert Islands, renamed Kiribati, on 1 January 1977. At a conference in 1978 it was agreed that Kiribati, with other islands appended to the territory by the colonial authorities, should become fully independent as a republic. On Independence Day, 12 July 1979, Kiribati became the 41st member of the Commonwealth.

Ieremia Tabai, a veteran of Kiribati politics, became the first president of Kiribati in July 1979. He was re-elected in April 1982, but the following December his government was defeated in a vote of no-confidence. Re-elected president in February 1983, he went on to win the election of May 1987. Constitutional restrictions prevented him from standing for a further term and he was succeeded after the 1991 general election by his former vice-president, Teatao Teannaki.

Banaba: Phosphate mining has made Banaba almost uninhabitable. The inhabitants were moved to the Fijian island of Rabi in the mid-1940s; in 1970 they became citizens of Fiji, but kept the ownership of land on Banaba. In 1981, after ten years of discussion and litigation over phosphate royalties and environmental damage caused by open-cast mining, they accepted A\$14.58 million compensation from the British Government. The Banabans have special rights of residence and representation in Kiribati.

Office hours are Mon–Fri 0800–1230 and 1330–1615.

Immigration and customs: Most nationals require a visa and a return ticket to visit Kiribati, although visitors from the UK do not need a visa provided they hold an onward ticket and have sufficient funds for their visit. A one-month stay can be extended for a maximum of three months on a passport valid for that period. Visitors are advised to keep a copy of the photopage of their passport on them at all times and to store their passport in a hotel safe.

Single parents travelling with children should hold documentation confirming evidence of parental responsibility.

A yellow fever vaccination certificate will be required by those arriving from infected countries.

There is a strict quarantine regime for the import of food, plants, animal and fish products.

Visitors going on to Australia and New Zealand must be aware that there are strict import regulations relating to straw products and seashells. A phytosanitary certificate will be required on products bought in Kiribati.

Travel within the country: Traffic drives on the left. Car hire is available on Tarawa and Christmas Island only, and an international driving permit is required. Minibuses run frequently; taxis operate on Tarawa only.

Air Kiribati operates an internal scheduled service to the outer islands from Tarawa.

There are several passenger ferries between the smaller islands, and boats can be hired locally.

The lagoon in South Tarawa is not safe for swimming because of pollution. Elsewhere, visitors should beware of rip tides.

Travel health: Medical facilities at Tarawa are modest, and visitors are advised to take out comprehensive travel and medical insurance to cover the cost of medical evacuation by air.

Inoculation against diphtheria, Hepatitis A, tetanus and sometimes typhoid are recommended. Dengue fever is prevalent, so visitors should bring insect repellent and cover up with suitable clothing to prevent insect bites.

Prescription medicines should be in their original containers, clearly labelled to avoid confusion.

Only bottled or boiled water should be used for drinking, cleaning teeth and making ice.

Money: Currency can be exchanged at the Bank of Kiribati or at local hotels. Credit cards can be used, although Mastercard and Visa have limited acceptance. There are ATMs at the Bank of Kiribati/ANZ in Betio, Bairiki and Bikenibeu. Travellers cheques in Australian dollars are the most acceptable. Banking hours are Mon–Fri 0930–1500.

There were 3,000 tourist arrivals in 2009.

Further information

Parliament of Kiribati: www.parliament.gov.ki

Commonwealth Secretariat: www.thecommonwealth.org

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