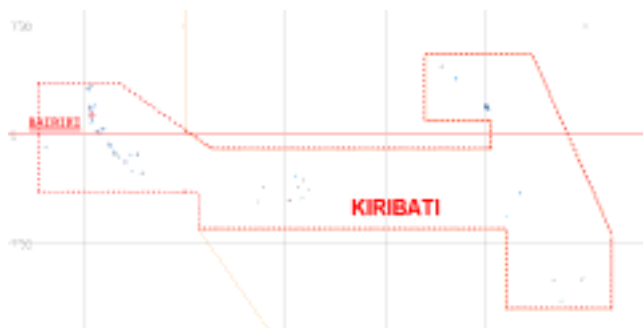


Republic of Kiribati



1. General Information

Population ^{*1}	94,149 (July 2001)
Population Density [/km ²] ^{*1}	131 (July 2001)
Languages ^{*1}	English (official), I-Kiribati
Ethnic Groups ^{*1}	Predominantly Micronesian with some Polynesian
Climate ^{*1}	Tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds
Land Area [km ²] ^{*1}	717

Comments for General information ^{*2}

The Gilbert Islands were granted self-rule by the UK in 1971 and complete independence in 1979 under the new name of Kiribati. The US relinquished all claims to the sparsely inhabited Phoenix and Line Island groups in a 1979 treaty of friendship with Kiribati. The government type of Kiribati is republic. 20 of the 33 islands are inhabited in Kiribati. Banaba (Ocean Island) in Kiribati is one of the three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean - the others are Makatea in French Polynesia, and Nauru. The economy of Kiribati is based on subsistence production mainly in agriculture and fishing.

2. Economy

GDP [US\$] ^{*1}	76 million (2000)
GDP-per capita [US\$] ^{*1}	850 (2000)
Imports [US\$] ^{*1}	44 million
	Foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, miscellaneous manufactured goods, fuel
Exports [US\$] ^{*1}	6 million (1998)
	Copra 62%, coconuts, seaweed, fish

Composition of Sector (Ratio to GDP) ^{*1}	Agriculture & Fishery [%]	14% (1996)
	Industry [%]	7% (1996)
	Service [%]	79% (1996)

Comments for Economy ^{*1}

A remote country of 33 scattered coral atolls, Kiribati has few national resources. Copra and fish now represent the bulk of production and exports. The economy has fluctuated widely in recent years. Economic development is constrained by a shortage of skilled workers, weak infrastructure, and remoteness from international markets. Tourism provides more than one-fifth of GDP. Foreign financial aid, largely from the UK and Japan, is a critical supplement to GDP, equal to 25%-50% of GDP in recent years.

3. Energy

Electricity	Electricity production [kWh] ^{*3}	7 million (1999)	
	Electricity consumption [kWh] ^{*3}	6.5 million (1999)	
	Electricity ^{*3} - production by source	Fossil fuel:100%; hydro:0% ; nuclear: 0%; other: 0% (1995)	
Energy Resources	Production ^{*3}	Oil	0
		Coal	0
		Gas	0
	Consumption ^{*3}	Oil	NA
		Coal	NA
		Gas	NA

Comments for Energy ^{*7}

In Kiribati, It greatly depends on the import energy, and it is thought that this situation will continue in the future. Only power generation with the fossil fuel can be selected in south Tarawa where the average demand of energy is the maximum.

Introduction of renewal energy use ^{*7}

Solar energy system is used only in a part of region though a lot of solar energy can be used. However, there is a possibility that the solar energy system can be used in the region where the average demand is less than 1kW.

4. Water

Precipitation ^{*4}	1,941.7 mm (Average from 1961 to 1990)
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Internal renewable Water Resources		NA	
Population with Access to Improved Water Supply ^{*2}		Urban:91% Rural: 63%	
Total Water Withdrawl	NA	Industry [%]	NA
		Domestic [%]	NA
		Agriculture [%]	NA

Comments for Water^(*6)

The water issues in Kiribati are as follows:

- Lack of public knowledge on water conservation
- Inadequate legislation to control and treat waste
- Lack of management of water supply infrastructure, results in poor quality of water
- Boreholes too close to the sea and get contaminated with sea water
- Increase of population places pressure on water supply

5. Environment and Pollution

CO ₂ Emission ^{*5}	Total metric tons	22 (1996)
	Metric tons per capita	0.27 (1996)

Comments for Environment^(*1)

The pollution problem in lagoon of south Tarawa atoll due to heavy migration mixed with traditional practices such as lagoon latrines and open-pit dumping is the current main issue on environment in Kiribati.

References

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- *6 Issues raised by NGO's working Water Sector in the Pacific, June-July 2002
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Information

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